



CamIGF 2025



Report on the Cambodia Internet Governance Forum 2025



Co-organized by



Cambodia Internet Governance Forum (CamIGF) - Post Event Report

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Introduction

The Cambodian National Internet Governance Forum (CamIGF) is a national multi-stakeholder forum for open and inclusive dialogue on internet-related issues of relevance to Cambodia. It is part of the global family of national and regional Internet Governance Forum initiatives (NRIs), inspired by the United Nations Internet Governance Forum (IGF).

CamIGF embeds four guiding principles: facilitating multistakeholder governance; ensuring equal participation from all sectors of society in Internet governance discussions and decision-making processes; safeguarding transparent, safeguarding open processes, public documentation, and accessible participation for all interested stakeholders; building consensus through dialogue, shared learning, and cooperative policy development initiatives; and focusing national attention on Cambodia's unique digital challenges while connecting to regional and global networks.

Our mission is to establish Cambodia as a digitally empowered nation where Internet governance principles foster innovation, protect rights, and create opportunities for all citizens to participate in the global digital economy while maintaining sovereignty and cultural identity. We aim to achieve these goals through policy development by providing evidence-based recommendations for digital governance, capacity building by offering training and knowledge sharing. for all stakeholders, and regional integration by connecting fostering connection with ASEAN and other global IGF communities.

Advancing inclusive Internet governance and digital transformation in Cambodia rests upon three essential core pillars:

- First, we must foster inclusive multi-stakeholder dialogue, which means actively engaging government, civil society, the private sector, academia, youth, and media to discuss Cambodia's critical Internet governance challenges. Specifically, this pillar specifically seeks to enhance rural community engagement, establish robust youth participation programs, and drive gender equality initiatives.
- Second, it is vital to promote awareness and capacity building across among diverse stakeholders. This enhances their understanding of crucial topics, including digital rights, cybersecurity, and digital intelligence (such as AI) and other emerging technologies. The aim of this pillar is to strengthen regulatory frameworks, ensure digital rights protection, and promote innovation promotion.
- Third, we must support policy development by facilitating discussions that inform and influence national digital policies, particularly in areas like AI governance. These efforts should remain, ensuring they are aligned with international best practices. This third pillar will be achieved through organized multi-stakeholder forums, targeted policy consultations, and effective consensus-building efforts.

Together, these pillars reinforce CamIGF's commitment to shaping a resilient, inclusive, and forward-looking innovative digital future for Cambodia. By strengthening multi-stakeholder collaboration, expanding digital awareness and capacity, and supporting evidence-based policy development, CamIGF serves as a vital platform for ensuring that Cambodia's digital transformation is both equitable and sustainable. As Cambodia continues to integrate into the regional and global digital ecosystem, the CamIGF remains dedicated to empowering every citizen, protecting fundamental rights, and fostering an environment where innovation can thrive in harmony with national values and identity.

CamIGF 2025

The CamIGF 2025, held for the first time in Phnom Penh and online on 6 and 7 December, at the Diamond Island Convention and Exhibition Center, covered more than 2,000 participants, encompassing the government, civil society, academia private sector, and the technology community. This year's forum, centered on "Building Cambodia's Inclusive Digital Society," aims to shape Cambodia's digital future through inclusive dialogue, multi-stakeholder collaboration, and transparent governance.

Highlights from the event include the welcoming remarks by H.E. Mr. Sok Puthyvuth, Secretary of State, Ministry of Post and Telecommunications, and remarks by Ms. Esther McFarlane, Office-in-Charge, UNESCO Office in Phnom Penh, Mr. Thy Try, Executive Director and Editor-in-Chief, Open Development Cambodia (ODC) and Mr. Chengetai Masango, Head of the Office, United Nations Secretariat of the Internet Governance Forum, and the opening remarks by H.E. Mr. Chea Vandeth, the Minister of Post and Telecommunications.

A High-Level Panel Discussion was organized, moderated by Mr. Adrian Wan, Senior Policy and Advocacy Manager, Internet Society, featuring His Excellency Mr. Sok Puthyvuth, Secretary of State, Ministry of Post and Telecommunications (MPTC), Mr. Norbert Klein, Cambodia Internet Pioneer and Board Member of Open Development Cambodia (ODC), Mr. Muhammad Adeel Israr, Chief Technical & Information Technology Officer (CTIO) of Smart Axiata, Mrs. Sin Putheary, Executive Director of Cooperation Committee for Cambodia (CCC), and Mr. Toby Mendel, Executive Director of the Center of Law and Democracy, UNESCO.

Multistakeholder engagement stood at the forefront of the event, with participants sharing meaningful insights and building relationships that strengthen Cambodia's ongoing journey toward an inclusive digital society. The CamIGF highlighted the importance of elevating diverse perspectives, especially those of women, youth, persons with disabilities, and Indigenous and rural communities, affirming Cambodia's commitment to contributing to an open, secure, and inclusive global Internet.

For more information, please visit <https://www.cambodiaigf.kh/>.



Partnership and Sponsorship

CamIGF 2025 is organized through a collaboration of key governmental and international organizations. The organizing bodies are:



ក្រសួងប្រៃសណីយ៍និងទូរគមនាគមន៍
MINISTRY OF POST AND TELECOMMUNICATIONS

The Ministry of Post and Telecommunications (MPTC), is the leading organizing body responsible for overall event coordination, policy framework, and governmental stakeholder engagement. The Ministry's key responsibilities include: strategic planning and oversight of the event, policy development coordination, government liaison activities, regulatory framework guidance, and national stakeholder mobilization.



United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) is the international partner providing technical expertise, global best practices, and connecting CamIGF to the broader regional and international IGF ecosystem. UNESCO's key responsibilities include: technical expertise and guidance, international best practices sharing, regional IGF network coordination, capacity development support, and global connectivity facilitation.



Open Development Cambodia (ODC), is the civil society partner facilitating community engagement, capacity building, and inclusive participation in Internet governance discussions. ODC's key responsibilities include: community outreach and engagement, capacity building programs, multi-stakeholder dialogue facilitation, digital rights advocacy, and youth and civil society coordination.

CADT

Cambodia Academy of Digital Technology (CADT) is a leading public research and education institution in Cambodia dedicated to accelerating a vibrant, inclusive, and sustainable digital society. CADT's key responsibilities include: digital skills training and capacity building, technical research and policy contribution, support for national digital transformation initiatives, innovation ecosystem development, and youth engagement in digital governance and technology.

CamIGF 2025 is a collaborative effort among partners who have supported Cambodia's digital governance dialogue, by working together through innovation and sharing expertise to promote an open and inclusive digital ecosystem.



CamIGF 2025 is a multi-stakeholder effort, bringing together government, private sector, academia, technical community, and civil society to shape Cambodia's digital future through open and inclusive dialogue.



A strong and engaged network is essential to making CamIGF a reality, bringing together expertise, support, and a shared dedication to Cambodia's digital future.

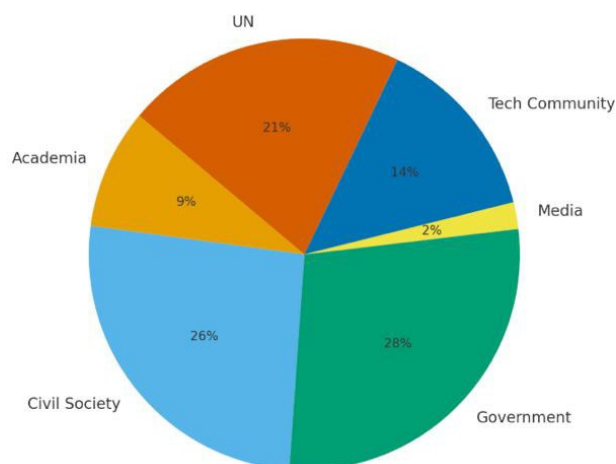


Speaker Breakdown

43 Speakers at CamIGF

12 Sessions (including a high-level panel discussion and a closing plenary)

Stakeholder Balance



List of 2025 Speakers:

- Adrian Wan, Senior Policy and Advocacy Manager, Internet Society
- Bun Chanvuthy, Teacher of Hun Sen Sereypheap High School
- Chan Solin, Education Officer, UNICEF
- Chanty Pisal, Director of Digital and Innovation Policy Research, Cambodia Academy of Digital Technology (CADT)
- Chem Srey Oeun, Head of Corporate Affairs, Smart Axiata
- Cheng Sreytom, Director, Educational Broadcasting Cambodia (EBC)
- Chengetai Masango, Head of Office, United Nations Secretariat of the Internet Governance Forum
- Dr. Heng Pheakdey, Founder and Chairman of Mekong Center for Data Protection
- Dr. Li Zhigang, Economist, Asian Development Bank
- Eng Kalyan, COP Officer, UNICEF Cambodia
- Esther McFarlane, Office-in-Charge, UNESCO Office in Phnom Penh
- Fithya Findie, Country Operations Advisor, Centre for Digital Public Infrastructure (CDPI)
- Jonas Herzing, Advisor, Digital Transformation Center, GIZ Cambodia
- Krystof Stupka, Inclusive Growth Associate Officer, UNDP Cambodia
- Leap Chengla, TdH NL Project Coordinator
- Luy Theary, Head of Program, Cooperation Committee for Cambodia (CCC)
- Mariam Tabatadze, Innovation Consultant, UNICEF Office of Innovation
- Muhammad Adeel ISRAR, Chief Technical & Information Technology Officer, Smart Axiata
- Naveen Vasudeva, Founder and Strategic Capital Risk Expert, CyberTree Paradox LTD
- Nop Vy, Executive Director of CamboJA
- Norbert Klein, Cambodia Internet Pioneer and Board Member of Open Development Cambodia (ODC)
- H.E. Dr. Bo Chankoulika, Under Secretary of State, Ministry of Education, Youth and Sport (MoEYS)
- H.E. Dr. Chea Vandeth, Minister of the Ministry of Post and Telecommunications (MPTC)
- H.E. Mr. Chun Vat, Secretary of State, Ministry of Post and Telecommunications (MPTC)

- H.E. Mr. Sok Puthyvuth, Secretary of State, Ministry of Post and Telecommunications (MPTC)
- H.E. Mr. Sun Rapid, Under Secretary of State, Ministry of Post and Telecommunications (MPTC)
- H.E. Mr. Tep Asnarith, Under Secretary of State and Spokesperson for the Ministry of Information
- Heng Sokunthea, Volunteer from Auscam
- Himal Mandalia, eGovernment Expert, UNDP
- Penh Sokharath, Director of Radio Frequency Regulation Bureau of TRC
- Pheap Bunleng, National Programme Officer, UNESCO
- Reun Seyha, Founder and CEO of Bookeyond
- Sanjay Pangaonkar, Director of Planning Solution and Support, Telcotech
- Seila Samleang, Executive Director, APLE Cambodia
- Sin Putheary, Executive Director, Cooperation Committee for Cambodia (CCC)
- Sineth Seng, Deputy Director of the Department of Digital Transformation, Ministry of Education, Youth and Sport (MoEYS)
- Student, Hun Sen Sereypheap High School
- Sok Ty, National Coordinator, APNIC Foundation
- Tan Sodany, Director of the ICT Policy Department, Ministry of Post and Telecommunications
- Thy Try, Executive Director and Editor-in-Chief, Open Development Cambodia (ODC)
- Toby Mendel, Executive Director of the Center of Law and Democracy, UNESCO expert
- Ou Phannarith, Director of the ICT Security Department, Ministry of Post and Telecommunications (MPTC)
- Ouk Chipphal, B2B Group Manager, Viettel Cambodia

Session Breakdown

The discussions during CamIGF included panel discussions and presentations, with speakers encompassing the public sector, civil society, the private sector, academia, youth, technical community, and media.

This section explores the breakdown of each session:

Opening Ceremony of the Cambodia Internet Governance Forum 2025



The Cambodia Internet Governance Forum 2025 (CamIGF 2025) officially commenced on the morning of 6 December 2025 at Koh Pich Convention and Exhibition Center. Presided over by His Excellency Chea Vandeth, Minister of Post and Telecommunications, the forum was held under the timely theme “Building Cambodia’s Inclusive Digital Society.” The event served as a high-profile satellite event to the Digital Government Forum and the Digital Technology Expo, drawing from a diverse assembly of leaders including: H.E. Mr. Sok Puthyvuth, Secretary of State of the MPTC; Ms. Esther McFarlane of UNESCO; Mr. Thy Try of Open Development Cambodia (ODC); and Mr. Chengetai Masango from the UN Secretariat of the IGF.

The forum was the result of a robust collaboration between the Ministry of Post and Telecommunications (MPTC), UNESCO, Open Development Cambodia (ODC) and the Cambodia Academy of Digital Technology (CADT). This year’s agenda placed a heavy emphasis on navigating the complexities of the modern digital age, specifically focusing on online safety within the era of artificial intelligence, achieving universal internet connectivity, and building the digital capacities of Cambodian youth. By bringing together representatives from the government, private sector, and civil society, the forum aimed to foster a holistic approach to the nation’s technological growth and stability.

In his keynote address, H.E. Chea Vandeth outlined 5 key strategic priorities to guide the forum's discussions, emphasizing the need for agile policy frameworks that balance AI innovation with data privacy and cybersecurity. Central to his message was the concept of digital inclusion, ensuring that youth, women, and rural communities are not left behind in the digital transformation. H.E. Minister also called for strengthened multistakeholder cooperation to combat online fraud, highlighting the importance of leveraging national infrastructure such as Cambodia's underground fiber-optics network, to build a solid foundation for the future innovation.

The empowerment of the next generation through the Youth IGF was a highlight of the Minister's remarks. The government hopes to secure long-term sustainability for Cambodia's digital leadership by empowering youth to design future digital policies. The Minister concluded by expressing his strong belief that the forum would serve as the "capital" for creating a prosperous and inclusive digital future for all Cambodian citizens by fostering deeper partnerships and stimulating dialogue.

Official Recognition of Cambodia Internet Pioneer

A highlight of the forum was the official recognition of Mr. Norbert Klein, a



German national and foundational figure in Cambodia's technological history, whose visionary efforts paved the way for the nation's digital age. In a gesture of formal gratitude, H.E. Chea Vandeth presented Mr. Klein a commemorative souvenir, honoring his pivotal role in establishing the nation's first internet infrastructure during the 1990s, a period marked by substantial logistical and technical challenges. Mr.

Klein's unwavering dedication was instrumental in overcoming these early hurdles, successfully connecting Cambodia to the global digital landscape and laying the groundwork for the modern connectivity the country enjoys today. To honor this lifelong commitment and his extraordinary contributions to the Kingdom's socio-economic development, the Royal Government of Cambodia has conferred Khmer citizenship upon Mr. Klein through naturalization. This tribute served as a bridge between Cambodia's technological origins and its future aspirations, reminding attendees that the inclusive digital society envisioned at CamIGF 2025 stands upon the firm foundation built by such early pioneers.

Cambodia Launch of the Recommendation of the Internet Development Assessment in Cambodia Using UNESCO's ROAM-X Indicators



The MPTC, in collaboration with UNESCO and the Cambodia Academy of Digital Technology (CADT), has officially released the Recommendation of the Internet Development Assessment in Cambodia. This comprehensive study was conducted using UNESCO's ROAM-X framework, a global suite of indicators designed to assess internet development through the lenses of Rights, Openness, Accessibility, and Multi-stakeholder participation.

In his keynote address, H.E. Minister Chea Vandeth characterized the ROAM-X assessment as a critical mirror reflecting the current state of Cambodia's internet ecosystem. He emphasized that the findings provide an objective, evidence-based evaluation grounded in international standards. Furthermore, the report's recommendations will be vital strategic input for the Royal Government. Those insights will guide the refinement and implementation of the Cambodia Digital Economy and Society Policy Framework 2021-2035 along with the Digital Government Policy 2022-2035, ensuring that the nation's digital evolution remains both effective and inclusive.

High-Level Panel Discussion - Building Cambodia's Inclusive Digital Society



As Cambodia implements its [Digital Economy and Society Policy Framework 2021-2025](#) and its [Digital Government Policy 2022-2035](#), adopting a multi-stakeholder perspective is essential to promote broad digital adoption and drive transformation across all sectors, ensuring the development of an inclusive digital society.

It is against this backdrop that the Cambodia Internet Governance Forum (CamIGF), co-hosted by the Ministry of Post and Telecommunications, ODC, Cambodia Academy of Digital Technology (CADT), and UNESCO, comes timely and plays an important role in advancing Cambodia toward an inclusive digital future.

The first high-level panel discussion of the CamIGF, “Building Cambodia’s Inclusive Digital Society” was moderated by Mr. Adrian Wan., Senior Policy and Advocacy Manager of Internet Society, featuring His Excellency Mr. Sok Puthyvuth, Secretary of State, Ministry of Post and Telecommunications (MPTC), Mr. Norbert Klein, Cambodia Internet Pioneer and Board Member of Open Development Cambodia (ODC), Mr. Muhammad Adeel Israr, Chief Technical & Information Technology Officer (CTIO) of Smart Axiata, Mrs. Sin Putheary, Executive Director of Cooperation Committee for Cambodia (CCC), and Mr. Toby Mendel, Executive Director of the Center of Law and Democracy, UNESCO.

The first focus of the discussion centered on digital infrastructure and e-government, examining how Cambodia can accelerate the rollout of meaningful, high-speed connectivity in rural areas and ensure that e-government services are accessible, user-friendly, and trusted by all citizens.

From the government’s perspective, His Excellency Mr. Sok Puthyvuth emphasized that digital transformation is a key priority under the final stage of the [Pentagonal Strategy Phase I](#), urging participants to reflect on their vision for Cambodia’s future digital society. He noted that, in preparing for this future, the government’s responsibility is to maintain public trust throughout the drafting, development, and implementation of digital frameworks and policies.

Addressing the question, Mr. Muhammad Adeel Israr highlighted the importance of upskilling the population and engaging people directly in digital governance solutions. He stressed the need to raise digital awareness among citizens and adopt a multi-step approach when designing policy frameworks. He concluded that Cambodia has already completed the first stage of its digital transformation, identifying underserved areas. The next critical step is effective implementation and adoption, transforming policies and visions into tangible actions.

The second area of discussion focused on data governance, trust, and cybersecurity, highlighting the critical next steps needed to strengthen public confidence in digital systems and strike the right balance between data protection and data-driven innovations as Cambodia advances its Draft Laws on Personal Data Protection and Cybersecurity.

Mr. Toby Mendel reminded participants that trust takes years to build, but can disappear in an instant. He noted that Cambodia’s approach of establishing broad policy frameworks and leaving the details to implementation offers flexibility. However, public trust also requires regulating the public sector, not only the private sector, as is currently the case under the Draft Law on Personal Data Protection.

Speaking from the government’s perspective, H.E. Mr. Sok Puthyvuth underscored that while technology and its related policies will continue to evolve, trust is a separate and enduring challenge. He likened the Internet to a jungle filled with uncertainties, stressing that the goal of multi-stakeholder dialogue is to transform this jungle into a set of safe, navigable gardens where people can confidently engage.

The third area of discussion focused on digital inclusion and literacy, exploring the multi-stakeholder initiatives needed to effectively empower women and youth and to equip all

citizens with essential digital, media, and information literacy skills, as digital gaps continue to persist.

Highlighting the crucial role of CSOs in promoting inclusion, Mrs. Sin Putheary emphasized that the visions proposed by different stakeholders during the development of regulations and policies must be communicated clearly to end users, as they ultimately determine the effectiveness and relevance of government-led initiatives and measures.

Mr. Norbert Klein reflected on the origins of the Internet Governance Forum (IGF), noting that it was designed from the outset as a multi-stakeholder platform bringing together government, the private sector, technology-related businesses, and civil society. He underscored the importance of civil society in fostering inclusion and pointed out that its role is not always adequately considered during the formulation of national policy frameworks.

The fourth area of discussion focused on regional competitiveness and innovation, examining how Cambodia can cultivate a stable and predictable regulatory environment that attracts foreign investment, supports local digital entrepreneurs, and strengthens the country's position within the regional digital economy.

Mr. Muhammad Adeel Israr summarized his views in three key points. First, building trust requires fully integrating the Cambodian context into all regulatory processes, not only considering those with high digital literacy, but also the everyday end users. Second, regulatory predictability is essential, as consistency helps strengthen trust. Finally, regarding digital adoption, he emphasized the importance of empowering ordinary users and creating space for innovation through flexible mechanisms such as regulatory sandboxes.

Mr. Toby Mendel addressed the topic by linking competitiveness to inclusion. He noted that discussions on inclusivity often focus on women, rural communities, and underserved groups, but the lens should also be broadened to include vulnerable countries like Cambodia, especially since their perspectives are not always incorporated into AI development, despite AI's growing influence in daily life.

In closing, Mr. Adrian Wan emphasized that building an inclusive digital society in Cambodia requires a deliberate effort to close existing digital gaps. Inclusion, he noted, is not a supplementary element, but the foundation of meaningful digital transformation. Achieving inclusion demands comprehensive digital literacy and skills for all. Mr. Wan also underscored the vital role of sustained multi-stakeholder dialogue plays in driving this collective vision forward.

Session 1: Panel Discussion – Online Safety in the Age of AI



With the rapid rise of artificial intelligence (AI), concerns about online safety, especially for children, have become more urgent than ever. A recent panel discussion moderated by Mr.

Chan Pheakdey, Online Safety Workshop Group, MPTC, brought together Mr. Ou Phannarith, Director of the ICT Security Department, MPTC, Mr. Seila Samleang, Executive Director, APLE Cambodia, Mr. Reun Seyha, Founder and CEO of Bookeyond, and Ms. Chem Srey Oeun, Head of Corporate Affairs, Smart Axiata, to explore the risks, responsibilities, and solutions surrounding AI misuse.

The discussion opened with an introductory video showing how parents frequently share their children's photos on social media. While often innocent, this practice can expose children to serious risks as AI tools can now use those photos to harm children by manipulating images, voices, and personal data to exploit, harm, or humiliate.

Mr. Ou Phannarith highlighted how AI has significantly amplified misinformation and fake news. Deepfake technology has rapidly advanced, and is now capable of cloning voices and creating fake identities that are impossible to discern from reality. A major issue, he noted, is the public's undue trust in AI, especially in areas like health, finance, and recommendations, which can lead to severe consequences.

From a regulatory perspective, Mr. Ou Phannarith explained that AI risk management strategies rely on three pillars: Policy, Platform, and People (PPP). This includes developing trustworthy AI strategies, AI image recognition tools, guidelines for ethical use, and platforms to detect AI-generated content. It is just as important to educate the public to use AI responsibly. While governments are updating cybercrime and data protection laws, ethical responsibility largely rests with AI companies, especially as users can manipulate AI systems to bypass safeguards.

Mr. Seila Samleang focused on how children's information is increasingly misused through social media and online games, leading to sexual harassment and the spread of fake inappropriate images. Once leaked, removal of such content is extremely difficult. While Cambodia currently lacks concrete data on the extent of the damage, examples from other countries, such as England show AI-generated images are being misused in schools. He emphasized that digital literacy is the strongest defense for the public in the AI era and shared resources from APLE Cambodia to help report and remove harmful content.

Mr. Reun Seyha discussed how AI can be used positively in education, while warning that voice cloning is a major driver of digital crime. His organization enforces strict internal rules, requiring original sources and ethical use of AI. He introduced the ACPD framework (Accuracy, Consent, Protection, and Documentation) as a guide for responsible AI use.

Meanwhile, Ms. Chem Srey Oeun outlined strategies for protecting user data, including secure telecom networks, firewalls, and transparent data privacy policies. Special attention is given to children through content filtering, scam detection, and collaboration with schools, SMEs, and the Ministry of Education to promote digital literacy.

Audience members raised concerns about children in rural areas, children with disabilities, and those who are overly active online. Panelists agreed that clearer guidelines, inclusive education, and community outreach are essential. To avoid online crime, simple advice resonated strongly: think before posting, click less, download apps carefully, and consider family security codes to prevent voice-clone scams.

As AI continues to evolve, collaboration among governments, companies, educators, and families will be key to protecting children and building a safer digital future.

Session 2: Presentation – EBC’s Role in Cambodia’s Learning Ecosystem: Strengthening Digital Connectivity to Bring Quality Education to Cambodians



In Cambodia’s rapidly evolving education landscape, [Educational Broadcasting Cambodia \(EBC\)](#) has emerged as a major force in expanding digital learning opportunities for students and teachers nationwide. Mrs. Cheng Sreytom, Director of Educational Broadcasting Cambodia, took the stage and discussed with the participants EBC’s role in strengthening meaningful connectivity through nationwide digital educational platforms.

Established as a non-profit organization between 2020 and 2022, EBC works in close collaboration with key national institutions, including the Ministry of Post and Telecommunications (MPTC), the Ministry of Education, Youth and Sport (MoEYS), the Ministry of Information, and the Ministry of Economy and Finance. Their work is also supported through a partnership with Korea’s well-known education platform EBS.

EBC currently operates five state-of-the-art e-learning studios, where they have produced more than 7,000 educational videos aligned with the national curriculum. Each video runs for 20-25 minutes, covering core subjects such as Khmer, Mathematics, and Biology. While Grade 6 content is still in progress, materials for Grades 7-12 are already complete and available to learners.

Beyond academic lessons, Mrs. Cheng explained that EBC is expanding into life-skills education, producing videos on practical topics provided by the Ministry, such as crop planting, coffee making, and other daily skills relevant to Cambodian communities. They also localize international content, including foreign cartoons translated into Khmer, and create both 2D and 3D educational animations. Some of these materials are also broadcast on national television under news and education segments.

All EBC videos are freely accessible through its digital platforms, supported by a Content Management System (CMS) and a Learning Management System (LMS). Users can watch videos without cost and may interact with the platform through likes and comments after logging in with services such as Gmail.

Mrs. Cheng demonstrated this with an example of the LMS in action at Hun Sen Serey Pheap High School, which serves 4,745 students, 238 teachers, and 82 classes from Grade 7-12. The school’s integration of EBC’s platform drew national attention when Samdech Thipadei Hun Manet visited the campus on March 21, 2025. EBC has extended its reach to around 40 schools across the country, including 13 high schools participating in initiatives such as the Idea of Cambodia program and the New Generation School program across six provinces. The organization has also visited 18 schools in Takeo as part of the Community Tech Center of the MPTC.

EBC's impact also extends to teacher education. Phnom Penh Teacher Education College uses EBC's materials across 32 subjects, supported by 185 training videos designed for 518 students, 192 teachers, and 21 classes. The organization is also investing in immersive technologies through its collaboration with South Korea, developing VR and AR modules that are available through its mobile app on the Play Store. Currently, the app includes two interactive modules focused on Earth and History, offering learners a new way to explore educational content.

To help ensure access for students across Cambodia, Mrs. Cheng detailed the collaboration with mobile operators such as Smart, Cellcard, and Metfone to improve connectivity and provide free learning data packages. These efforts support self-paced learning, enabling students to review lessons anytime or study ahead. Teachers also benefit from the platform, as recorded lessons help reduce their workload, particularly for those responsible for multiple classes. While some specialized courses, such as those developed for CADT, remain restricted for now, they will continue to be offered for free in the future. EBC also plans to introduce digital-skills training, including tutorials on tools like ChatGPT and Canva.

EBC's ongoing efforts show how digital tools, strong partnerships, and accessible learning platforms can meaningfully support Cambodia's education system. By expanding content, improving connectivity, and collaborating with schools and ministries nationwide, EBC is helping to ensure that quality learning reaches more students than ever. As its initiatives continue to grow, EBC remains a key contributor to Cambodia's push toward a more inclusive and future-ready education ecosystem.

Session 3: Panel Discussion – AI and Disinformation on digital platforms



Artificial intelligence (AI) has transformed the way information is created and shared, but it has also intensified the spread of mis- and disinformation. As Cambodia prepares its [Draft National AI Strategy \(2025-2030\)](#), information integrity is an element that cannot be neglected.

It is against this backdrop that the panel discussion on “AI and Disinformation on digital platforms” took place. Moderated by Mr. Taing Bunhong, Director of the Department of Policy and Legal Affairs at the General Secretariat of the Digital Government Committee, the session featured H.E. Mr. Tep Asnarith, Undersecretary of State and Spokesperson for the Ministry of Information, Mr. Toby Mendel, Executive Director of the Center of Law and Democracy,

UNESCO Expert, Mr. Nop Vy, Executive Director of CamboJA, and Mr. Naveen Vasudeva, Founder of Strategic Capital Risk Expert, CyberTree Paradox LTD. Jointly, they shared insights on how AI-driven falsehoods are affecting societies, journalists, and institutions, as well as the steps needed to mitigate these risks.

Mr. Toby Mendel began by distinguishing between misinformation (false information shared unknowingly) and disinformation (false information shared intentionally). He reminded the audience that misleading information has existed long before AI; what's new is the unprecedented speed and scale at which AI can amplify it.

He noted that misinformation has already caused significant harm, especially to children, in ways that are difficult to fully measure. Deepfake technology, in particular, can damage reputations and spread fabricated narratives within minutes. AI does not necessarily create misinformation, but it supercharged its dissemination. He urged the public not to normalize irresponsible or malicious behavior online, stressing that deliberately spreading false information should never be treated lightly. To support global efforts, he highlighted UNESCO's guidelines and tools designed to help individuals and institutions navigate and combat misinformation.

H.E. Mr. Tep Asnarith explained that Cambodia is facing the same challenges of fake news as countries like Canada, possibly even more intensely. As a developing country, many Cambodians are still new to digital technology and AI, making them more susceptible to online manipulation. He pointed out that even advanced countries, such as the United States, struggle with these issues, especially during elections when AI-generated fake news can influence public opinion on a massive scale.

When it comes to media and journalism perspective, Mr. Nop Vy explained how fake news undermines journalism. Fake news often spreads faster than verified reporting, overshadowing legitimate media outlets. As a result, trust in real journalism is eroding, leaving the public increasingly unable to distinguish between credible information and fabricated content. To combat the spread of false information, he emphasized two essential practices: verifying the source before sharing any news, and avoiding blindly trusting content, especially when it comes from social media where falsehoods proliferate easily.

Mr. Toby Mendel noted that fake news has significantly decreased over the past two years, thanks to efforts by the Ministry of Information. Key initiatives include strengthening cooperation among government ministries to address misinformation, enhancing the skills and professionalism of journalists and media organizations, developing a government-backed verification platform for citizens to check the authenticity of news, and requiring journalists to meet professional standards and obtain government certification.

From a strategic capital risk perspective, Mr. Naveen Vasudeva highlighted the need for substantial investment in preventive technologies and digital safety measures. He explained that more adaptive and advanced solutions are currently being explored to address evolving misinformation threats, ensuring societies can stay resilient in the years ahead.

AI may spread false information faster than ever, but vigilance can fight back. By verifying sources, supporting professional journalism, and using smart digital tools, we can slow misinformation and protect the truth. Around the world, staying informed and critical is the best defense in the digital age.

Session 4: Good Practice Sharing Session – The Community Tech Center



The Good Practice Sharing Session presented by Mrs. Tan Sodany, Director of the ICT Policy Department, Ministry of Post and Telecommunications demonstrated the experience of CTC operations in Takeo province.

Everyone's talking about Cambodia's digital future, but on the ground, the challenges are sharper than many realize. Starting with the workforce: only 10% of graduates each year come from ICT programs. Employers? They're giving ICT recruitment quality a worrying 25% satisfaction rating. And everyday citizens? Just 32% have basic digital literacy.

Then comes the digital-readiness puzzle. Nearly everyone has a mobile phone. 72% of individuals own one, and mobile subscriptions hit 116%. And yet, computers inside homes? Only 8%. It's a digital world running on tiny screens, and it's not enough to build a future-ready economy. This is the gap the Community Tech Center (CTC) initiative is stepping in to close, not with small fixes, but with a system-changing vision.

Instead of focusing on isolated improvements, the CTC model takes a systemic approach to building digital capacity nationwide. Its goals for 2030 are ambitious but essential: ensuring that every high school student graduates digitally literate, raising digital literacy among half the population, doubling ICT graduates to 20% with improved quality, pushing employer satisfaction in ICT recruitment from 25% to 75%, and helping community-based businesses join e-commerce at a rate of 10% annually. These targets aim to build a digital-ready population, not just introduce digital tools.

At the center of the CTC model are four key components that work together to create long-term, community-level impact. The first is the high school computer lab, designed to give Grade 12 students real practical skills rather than theoretical exposure. The second is the community training room, open to adults, teachers, local authorities, and any citizen who wants to develop basic digital skills, improve online safety awareness, or pursue vocational IT learning. The third component transforms local post offices into e-commerce hubs, enabling small and informal businesses to build online presence, improve branding, adopt digital payments, and manage logistics more effectively. The fourth element introduces public-access internet kiosk coffee shops, casual spaces where people can go online, explore resources, and gain comfort with everyday digital tools.

One of the CTC model's strongest features is its emphasis on sustainability. Each center is designed to be community-owned and locally managed, run by school boards, local authorities, and community leaders working together. Instead of relying on long-term external funding, centers operate like micro-enterprises, offering paid services, workshops, events, and partnerships with private-sector organizations. National teams provide structured support,

mentorship, and staff training for three years before centers transition to full independence, ensuring long-term stability.

The pilot phase has already shown promising results. Launched across 18 high schools in Takeo Province, the initiative now reaches approximately 10,000 students from Grades 10 to 12 every year. Teachers, local leaders, and citizens have participated in digital literacy programs, while a dedicated Digital Vocational Track has prepared 250 students for ICT careers. Meanwhile, the \$100 Startup Program has helped 54 informal businesses enter the e-commerce space with new skills in branding, digital marketing, finance, and logistics.

Led by the Ministry of Post and Telecommunications in partnership with the Ministry of Education, the CTC initiative is laying the groundwork for universal meaningful connectivity in Cambodia. If the pilot continues to succeed, these first 18 centers may become the blueprint for a nationwide digital transformation, one school, one community, and one citizen at a time.

Session 5: Presentation – Launching of the ScamCheck AI



Online scams are rapidly increasing in Cambodia and the region, causing not only financial loss but also emotional distress. Common scams include “cheap and affordable” items that never arrive, fake high-paying job offers, phishing links disguised as banks or delivery services, and even deepfake videos and forged documents. These scams exploit trust and convenience, targeting both individuals and businesses.

Cambodia’s fact-checking ecosystem is emerging in response to the rapid spread of misinformation, particularly on social media. It is shaped by the work of civil society organizations (CSOs), independent media, and advocacy groups that promote ethical journalism and media literacy. Initiatives such as the [Women’s Media Centre \(WMC\)](#) play a key role by producing public-interest content, strengthening the capacity of journalists, and encouraging gender-sensitive and responsible reporting. Alongside WMC, other media outlets, NGOs, and youth-led initiatives contribute to monitoring false information, raising public awareness, and fostering critical thinking, thereby supporting information integrity in Cambodia’s evolving digital environment.

Presented by Dr. Heng Pheakdey, Founder and Chairman of Mekong Center for Data Protection, ScamCheck AI, launched by the Mekong Center for Data Protection, is an intelligent web-based tool designed to combat the growing wave of online scams across Cambodia and Southeast Asia. With scams becoming increasingly sophisticated, individuals and organizations are at greater risk than ever, making tools like ScamCheck AI essential for online safety.

ScamCheck AI is designed to help users identify and avoid these threats. The tool analyzes photos, text messages, and website URLs using advanced AI models to detect fake messages, phishing links, and deepfake visuals. Once a potential scam is identified, ScamCheck AI assigns a risk score and provides a clear explanation of why the content may be dangerous.

The website offers multiple layers of protection. Users receive a scam risk level categorized as High, Suspicious, or Low, along with a detailed explanation of why the content is considered a scam. The tool also provides practical safety guidance, such as “Don’t click this link” or “Change your password,” and advice on what to do if they have already interacted with the scam. The website is fully functional and already helping users better understand online threats.

ScamCheck AI is intended for a broad audience. Online shoppers, job seekers, company staff, schools, NGOs teaching digital safety, government workers, and the general public can all benefit from the tool. By providing actionable insights and guidance, it empowers users to protect themselves and their communities from online fraud.

Looking ahead, the Mekong Center for Data Protection has an ambitious roadmap for ScamCheck AI. In the next six months, the team plans to launch a Telegram community to crowdsource scam reports, share online safety tips and awareness content, build an automated reporting system to help victims submit complaints to authorities, and pursue partnerships and funding to expand operations. Over the next 12 to 24 months, ScamCheck AI aims to support multiple languages, including ethnic languages, expand across neighboring Southeast Asian countries, and improve the accuracy and coverage of its scam database.

With its advanced AI technology and user-friendly interface, ScamCheck AI represents a major step forward in protecting individuals and communities from online scams. As online threats continue to evolve, tools like this are crucial for keeping people safe in the digital age.

Session 6: Digital Education Through Game Development



Educational games are more than just fun; they’re tools for learning, creativity, and inclusion. Originating from Sweden, the concept aims to bridge the gender gap in technology. Against this backdrop, the panel discussion “Digital Education Through Game Development” took place, moderated by Mr. Chan Solin, Education Officer, UNICEF, featuring Ms. Mariam Tabatadze, Innovation Consultant, UNICEF Office of Innovation, Ms. Sineth Seng, Deputy Director of the Department of Digital Transformation, Ministry of Education, Youth and Sport (MoEYS), Ms. Bun Chanvuthy, Teacher of Hun Sen Sereypheap High School, and a student representative from the same high school.

Ms. Mariam Tabatadze explained that only 15-30% of girls participate in digital or gaming fields globally. Programs like this combine STEM skills with creativity, helping students gain confidence while producing real digital products. So far, it has reached around 600,000 students worldwide.

Ms. Sineth Seng and Ms. Bun Chanvuthy noted that in Cambodia, the Ministry of Education, Youth and Sport (MoEYS) oversees the program, with support from schools and communities. Each participating school provides human resources and materials; ICT teachers mentoring students. In 2024, 40 high schools joined, and plans are underway to expand to 40 more. Takeo province offers a fully supported ecosystem where students thrive.

At first, some students were skeptical. Some even joked that playing games in school would result in a \$5 fine. But the experience quickly proved valuable. The student representative explained:

“I’ve learned coding, digital tools like Canva, and explored themes such as health and nutrition through games. Creating a game taught me problem-solving, teamwork, and creativity. I also gained confidence and realized that digital creation isn’t just for boys, girls can do it too.”

Group collaboration became a key part of learning, improving students’ communication, leadership, and ability to work together toward a shared goal.

The program, Ms. Mariam Tabatadze elaborated, emphasizes empowering girls in STEM, while remaining open to all students. It also provides online courses to increase accessibility and encourages boys to understand the challenges girls face in digital spaces. By focusing on inclusion, the program helps challenge stereotypes that technology and gaming are “boys’ fields.”

Teachers have introduced game-based learning in public schools, including Teuk Kham High School. Ms. Bun Chanvuthy further added that through club-based learning, students learn to design slides, add characters, and build basic game logic. Clubs ensure ongoing support, particularly in schools with limited digital resources, and provide mentorship for new learners.

While students enjoy the program, challenges remain, including limited human resources, materials, and foundational digital knowledge. Yet the benefits are clear: leadership, creativity, time management, and confidence grow alongside technical skills. Looking ahead, schools will submit plans to the ministry for support, and collaborations with organizations like UNICEF and MPTC aim to expand game development opportunities across Cambodia.

Session 7: Panel Discussion – National Digital Reporting System: Please Report, Do Not Share



As technology becomes deeply embedded in daily life, children in Cambodia are growing up online, learning, playing, socializing, and exploring digital spaces. This creates opportunities but also serious risks, which is the why the [Cambodian Child Online Protection Guidelines for Digital Technology Industry](#) was published. Government ministries, ISPs, companies like Smart, schools, and communities all play essential roles in promoting a safer online environment.

The panel discussion on “National Digital Reporting System: Please Report, Do Not Share,” moderated by Mrs. Sambath Sokunthea, Cambodia National Council for Children (CNCC), featuring Mrs. Eng Kalyan, COP Officer, UNICEF Cambodia, Ms. Heng Sokunthea, Volunteer from Auscam, and Mrs. Chem Srey Oeun, Head of Corporate Affairs, Smart Axiata, focused on government digital safety, especially in protecting children online.

Mrs. Eng Kalyan began by summarizing the current landscape of children online in Cambodia. She explained, “Today’s children are growing up in a world where the internet is part of everyday life.” Whether they live in Phnom Penh or in rural provinces, most young people are now online, learning, playing games, chatting, and exploring. In fact, around 80% of Cambodian children aged 12-15 used or owned a smartphone in 2022. This level of access brings incredible opportunities, but it also opens the door to serious risks.

Many children stumble onto harmful content without even looking for it: 18+ material, racist messages, scams, or strangers pretending to be friends. Teenagers, eager for connection, often trust unknown people online, hide their real identity, or feel pressured to gain more “friends.” Even more worrying is the rise of AI-generated sexual images, which children sometimes believe are real, leaving them terrified, ashamed, and afraid to tell their parents. Gaming addiction, hate comments, and cyberbullying can also chip away at their mental health.

The numbers paint a concerning picture. About 11% of Cambodian children have experienced digital harm, including being pressured to share sensitive images. Yet only 2% report it. The other 98% of harmful content gets passed around without reaching authorities, which magnifies the trauma and allows the abuse to spread even further. Many children stay silent because they fear being blamed or simply don’t know where to turn.

Amid these challenges, Mrs. Chem Srey Oeun explained that companies like Smart and other ISPs are stepping up to work with the government on child protection. After attending events hosted by the Ministry of Posts and Telecommunications (MPTC), Smart realized the scale of the problem and the responsibility that comes with being one of the country’s largest telecom providers. Their team began asking tough questions: What happens when a child’s private information falls into the wrong hands? What is our role in preventing that? This pushed Smart to join national efforts and propose new safety measures to its headquarters.

Today, Smart collaborates with the Ministry, Apple, and the Internet Watch Foundation (IWF), a global network across 100+ countries that helps remove harmful images from servers worldwide. So far, Smart has submitted 29 cases, proving that the reporting system works. Everything shared with them is kept confidential, and the company even created “Nary,” a friendly digital character that teaches users how to avoid scams and stay safe online.

However, technology alone is not enough. Experts emphasize that prevention must begin with understanding the risks and teaching children how to navigate the digital world safely. Schools can play a huge role here. Integrating topics like online scams, child exploitation, digital footprints, and responsible online behavior into the curriculum would ensure that young people grow up informed and confident. Parents also need guidance; they are closest to their children, but many don’t know how to talk about online issues or where to seek help. When children

don't feel safe sharing their problems at home, someone else in the community must step in and report it.

Still, one of the biggest barriers is fear. Many children are scared to tell their parents, and many adults avoid reporting because they think the process will be complicated. Smart has been working to address this by making reporting safer and easier. Before sharing any reporting link, their team checks it carefully to ensure it is secure. When they handle a case, they take full responsibility for accessing the link and guiding the user. Some cases are escalated directly to Apple or other partners. Their goal is to help users and not to blame them.

Ms. Heng Sokunthea then elaborated that the most important rule is simple: never share harmful content; report it. Sharing sensitive images, even with the intention of “spreading awareness,” can destroy a child’s emotional wellbeing and make the problem worse. Once something is uploaded, it can travel across platforms, Telegram groups, and even the dark web, where full removal becomes nearly impossible.

Protecting children online is not the responsibility of one institution. It requires parents, teachers, volunteers, government ministries, ISPs, global partners, and community members working together. As Cambodia strengthens its digital safety systems, awareness and empathy must also grow. When children know they are supported, and when adults know how to respond, the Internet becomes a safer, kinder place for everyone.

Session 8: Panel Discussion – Cambodia Universal Connectivity



With [Cambodia’s Digital Government Policy 2022-2035](#) and [Digital Economy and Society Policy Framework 2021-2035](#), Cambodia is actively advancing toward a fully digital society. Achieving universal connectivity is therefore crucial to providing widespread, affordable access to mobile services and supporting the country’s broader development objectives.

During the keynote, Mr. Penh Sokharath, Director of the Radio Frequency Regulation Bureau at Telecommunication Regulator of Cambodia (TRC), highlighted the country’s ongoing connectivity efforts. The fiber optic backbone network is being strengthened to cover more regions, while network optimization initiatives, such as removing unused cables, are improving efficiency. Site planning involves conducting drive tests to identify connectivity gaps, plotting new sites, coordinating sharing priorities with Mobile Network Operators (MNOs), assigning sites to TowerCos, and executing the projects. Cambodia has also made progress in 5G implementation, with 475 towers deployed to support next-generation mobile services.

Affordability remains a priority for Cambodia’s telecom sector. Mobile spending as a percentage of monthly income shows that Cambodia is performing very well, with the average spending at 1.76%, categorizing it as “very affordable.” This demonstrates that mobile services are accessible to most citizens, supporting digital inclusion across urban and rural areas.

Tower sharing and site selection policies further enhance efficiency and reduce costs. Multiple operators can use the same physical tower, preventing the need for duplicate sites and improving aesthetics. Operators submit requests for new towers, which regulators review to ensure proximity and preference for locations that serve multiple parties. New towers are only permitted if no nearby sharing tower exists or if existing towers have reached capacity. Decisions are made based on network needs, geography, population density, and distance thresholds. Shared towers are cheaper, often pre-approved, and designed to accommodate multiple operators, whereas new towers require extra approval, higher costs, and serve a single operator.

The panel discussion, moderated by H.E. Mr. Chun Vat, Secretary of State of the Ministry of Post and Telecommunication (MPTC), brought together Mr. Penh Sokharath, Mr. Ouk Chippal, B2B Group Manager, Viettel Cambodia, Mr. Sok Ty, National Coordinator, APNIC Foundation, and Mr. Sanjay Pangaonkar, Director of Planning Solution and Support, Telcotech, to explore strategies for achieving inclusive digital access nationwide.

H.E. Mr. Chun Vat emphasized the government's focus on completing rural connectivity, noting that over 90% of Cambodians now have access to 4G. Mr. Ouk Chippal explained that his company connects to Hong Kong and Singapore hubs to secure bandwidth and currently has 94 sites endorsed by MPTC. He also noted that the budget implications of transitioning to 5G are still being evaluated.

Mr. Sok Ty shared APNIC's initiatives in digital development, including Wi-Fi access, funding support [the Prayuteras Library Programs of Open Development Cambodia](#) in Preah Vihear province, and digital skills training. They aim to train students in Cambodia on digital skills, supporting the country's broader digital growth. Mr. Sanjay Pangaonkar focused on international backbone infrastructure, including submarine cables connecting Sihanoukville globally. Future-ready initiatives include expanding 5G and Fiber to the X (FTTX), Fiber to the Home (FTTH) targeting 1 Gbps by 2026, Fixed Wireless Access (FWA) combining 5G radio with fiber backhaul, and increasing Dense Wavelength Division Multiplexing (DWDM) capacity from 400 EGL to 800 EGL. Additionally, MCT Submarine Fiber plans to own a link to Singapore and Hong Kong, targeting terabit-scale international capacity.

Mr. Penh Sokharath further elaborated on tower sharing strategies, emphasizing the importance of selecting the best-fit locations for MNOs. One tower can accommodate up to three operators, offering cost and resource savings while maintaining good aesthetics. Site plotting considers power capacity and population density, ensuring optimal coverage and efficiency.

Cambodia's roadmap toward universal connectivity illustrates a careful balance of infrastructure expansion, cost efficiency, and digital inclusivity. From expanding fiber networks and 5G towers to implementing tower sharing policies and promoting digital skills, the country is positioning itself for a connected and digitally empowered future. With mobile services already very affordable for its citizens, Cambodia is setting a strong example for sustainable and inclusive connectivity in the region.

Session 9: Panel Discussion – Adopting Digital Public Infrastructure (DPI) from Global to National Digital Transformation



Digital Public Infrastructure (DPI), including digital identity systems, payment platforms, and data-exchange tools, is becoming a cornerstone of modern governance worldwide. By providing secure, interoperable, and citizen-focused systems, DPI enables governments to deliver services more efficiently, foster innovation, and strengthen public trust. Global frameworks such as the UN Digital Cooperation Roadmap, G20 DPI Principles, and World Bank digital governance models emphasize DPI's importance in promoting inclusion, transparency, and interoperability.

A key initiative discussed was OSPORA (Open-Source Public Organizations Readiness Assessment), a UNDP program supported by the Government of France. Presented by Mr. Krystof Stupka, Inclusive Growth Associate Officer of UNDP Cambodia, OSPORA helps governments evaluate how prepared their public institutions are to adopt open-source technologies, reducing reliance on proprietary software. By assessing policies, governance, institutional capacity, and readiness for digital transformation, OSPORA aims to lower technology costs, strengthen independence from single vendors, and foster local ecosystems of developers capable of maintaining national systems. For Cambodia, OSPORA can modernize public sector ICT, promote transparency, reduce fragmentation, and align with broader UNDP digital governance efforts.

Following Mr. Stupka's presentation, the panel discussion was moderated by Mr. Jonas Herzing, Advisor of Digital Transformation Center, GIZ Cambodia, featuring H.E. Mr. Sok Puthyvuth, Secretary of State, Ministry of Post and Telecommunications (MPTC), H.E. Dr. Bo Chankouluka, Undersecretary of State, Ministry of Education, Youth and Sport (MoEYS), Ms. Fithya Findie, Country Operations Advisor, Centre for Digital Public Infrastructure (CDPI), Dr. Li Zhigang, Economist, Asian Development Bank, and Mr. Himal Mandalia, eGovernment Expert from UNDP, who joined in the discussion remotely.

The discussion highlighted how DPI can directly benefit Cambodia. Currently, many government databases operate in silos, making it difficult for citizens to access services efficiently. DPI offers a path to unify these systems, enabling solutions such as a national digital student registry, where students can use a single login and ID across multiple learning platforms. Such initiatives not only simplify access but also improve data management, reduce administrative inefficiencies, and support more informed policymaking.

To understand DPI, H.E. Mr. Sok Puthyvuth explained that it provides foundational digital systems that allow services to be faster, more secure, and better connected. A strong DPI can

support better public service delivery, a robust digital economy, improved transparency, and efficient data sharing across ministries.

As of now, government databases are fragmented and do not communicate. H.E. Dr. Bo Chankouluka explained that DPI offers an opportunity to unify systems so citizens can access services securely. A key example is the digital student registry, which enables students to use one login / one ID across different learning platforms, eliminating the need to carry multiple certificates or IDs.

When it comes to understanding Cambodia's objectives, H.E. Dr. Bo Chankouluka noted the focus is on equipping citizens, especially students, with strong digital skills. The Ministry is implementing school management systems and partnering with private sector stakeholders to expand access to digital learning platforms. Ms. Fithya Findie then emphasized the importance of DPI in creating trusted and secure public services, citing fragmented student records and the benefits of a unified registry. This system allows seamless access to education services and simplifies credential tracking.

To achieve goals, support from partners is essential. Dr. Li Zhigang shared that the Asian Development Bank is preparing a project to support Cambodia's national education goals, providing funding, technical assistance, and support for the student registry. Mr. Himat Mandalia highlighted the coordination role of eGovernment teams in ensuring DPI initiatives align with national digital transformation strategies. The need for clear responsibility and accountability across organizations involved in DPI implementation was stressed by H.E. Mr. Sok Puthyvuth.

Looking ahead, Ms. Fithya Findie noted that Cambodia is open to new partnerships to strengthen the national student registry and other DPI initiatives. Discussions are already underway for projects aimed at enhancing digital systems in the education sector.

Digital Public Infrastructure is critical for Cambodia's digital transformation journey. By leveraging initiatives like OSPORA and strategic partnerships, the country can modernize public services, build local capacity, and strengthen citizen trust. DPI offers a pathway for a connected, efficient, and inclusive digital future, starting with education and expanding across all public services.

Session 10: Presentation – Research Report: Artificial Intelligence (AI) and Child Sexual Exploitation and Abuse



As reported in the UNESCO 2022 report [Disrupting Harm in Cambodia](#), an estimated 160,000 children could be subjected to sexual exploitation and abuse in the span of a single year. Protecting children from online harms, including risks amplified by AI technologies such as deepfakes, AI-generated content, and automated grooming tools, is urgent and crucial in building a safe and secure digital future for Cambodia.

In this context, the research report presentation on “Artificial Intelligence (AI) and Child Sexual Exploitation and Abuse” by Mr. Leap Chengla, TdH NL Project Coordinator, takes on added significance.

AI is becoming part of children’s everyday lives faster than most adults realize. From helping with homework to creating images and chatting online, AI tools are now easy to access and widely used. AI is a double-edged sword: while it can support learning and creativity, it can also expose children to emotional harm, exploitation, and abuse if not designed and governed carefully.

Using a participatory approach, researchers explored how children conceptualize and use AI, what benefits they see, the risks and harms they face, and what they believe should change. The research combined a review of 47 academic and grey literature sources with semi-structured interviews with 6 AI experts experienced in child rights and safety, as well as focus group discussions with children in Cambodia, Nepal, the Philippines, Kenya, and Ukraine. Stakeholders were also engaged to capture broader perspectives on AI’s risks and impacts.

Children generally describe AI as a “smart machine” that helps them complete schoolwork and navigate social situations. Most users in the study were aged 13 to 14 and learned about AI from friends rather than parents or teachers. Parental monitoring was rare, and awareness of deepfakes was almost non-existent. While children were enthusiastic about AI’s benefits, they often ignored warnings that framed AI as dangerous. This created a gap in understanding: children saw opportunity, while adults focused on risk.

That gap becomes particularly concerning when looking at AI-enabled abuse. AI-generated child sexual abuse material (CSAM) is considered real sexual exploitation, even if the images or audio are fake. Children shared that being “edited” by a friend using AI, sometimes framed as a joke, could hurt more deeply than real-life teasing. AI-generated 18+ images are especially harmful because they are harder to detect and remove. Even when content is fake, children often feel scared, ashamed, and afraid to tell their parents, believing the images will spread and be perceived as real.

Legal systems are struggling to keep pace with these challenges. Removing AI-generated abuse content is slow, and cross-border cases are difficult to prosecute. In countries like Cambodia, policy gaps and lengthy procedures make it especially hard to hold offenders abroad accountable. At the same time, AI also offers powerful tools to combat abuse. It can detect CSAM more quickly than human moderators, flag harmful language, analyze grooming behavior, identify suspicious transactions, and help locate victims and offenders at scale.

The study highlights the urgent need for safer AI by default. Most AI platforms used in Cambodia are built abroad and reflect foreign laws and priorities. To protect children effectively, countries need clear regulations on AI responsibility, child protection, personal data, cybercrime, and cross-border enforcement. Filters, keyword blockers, age restrictions, and refusal systems should be mandatory, and AI should clearly explain why harmful requests are rejected. Schools must integrate AI literacy into their curricula, and parents need support to have open, informed conversations with their children. The long-term goal is not to stop

children from using AI, but to ensure they grow up in a digital world where technology supports their development without putting them at risk.

Closing Plenary Cambodia IGF 2025



The Closing Plenary of Cambodia Internet Governance Forum (CamIGF) 2025 was moderated by Ms. Luy Theary, Head of Program, Cooperation Committee for Cambodia (CCC), featuring H.E. Mr. Sun Rapid, Under Secretary of State, Ministry of Post and Telecommunications (MPTC), Mr. Pheap Bunleng, National Programme Officer of UNESCO, Mr. Thy Try, Executive Director and Editor-in-Chief of ODC, and Mr. Chanty Pisal, Director of Digital and Innovation Policy Research, Cambodia Academy of Digital Technology.

The CamIGF 2025, co-hosted by the Ministry of Post and Telecommunications, Open Development Cambodia (ODC), Cambodia Academy of Digital Technology (CADT), and UNESCO, showcased the country's progress in building a robust, inclusive, and collaborative digital ecosystem. H.E. Mr. Sun Rapid emphasized the importance of continuous partnerships in sustaining IGF initiatives.

The CamIGF serves as a central platform for stakeholder coordination, resource mobilization, and reporting. Each stakeholder, encompassing government, private sector, academia, youth, technical communities, and NGOs, faces unique challenges but contributes to joint actions: the government focuses on policy alignment through workshops, the private sector pilots scalable technologies, academia drives joint research initiatives, and NGOs lead coordinated awareness campaigns. Sessions provide essential inputs to guide long-term strategic actions, following a structured process of needs assessment, stakeholder engagement, resource mobilization, documentation, and implementation.

Mr. Chanty Pisal highlighted Cambodia's Internet governance landscape, emphasizing that governance is about distinct stakeholder roles rather than centralized management. Key issues include ensuring inclusive participation from private sector, CSOs, and technical experts. Proposed solutions include round-table platforms where excluded parties can voice concerns. Connectivity and digital inclusion remain priorities, focusing on nationwide coverage, affordability, household access, and digital literacy. Future initiatives include strengthening Khmer language processing and speech-to-text technologies to make digital tools accessible to all linguistic groups.

Mr. Pheap Bunleng underscored the importance of inclusive participation, highlighting contributions from UNESCO, ODC, CSOs, private sector, and provincial representatives, including Indigenous peoples and people with disabilities. The forum aims to sustain and expand this diversity by facilitating CSO involvement, engaging global experts, and increasing provincial representation in future IGFs.

Mr. Thy Try reflected on Cambodia's multi-stakeholder model, noting CamIGF marks the country's transition from ideas and planning to implementation, as Cambodia hosts its first Internet Governance Forum after 4-5 years of discussion. The approach ensures diverse voices are heard while addressing challenges of divergent interests and limited resources. Cambodia is positioned as a regional leader in Internet governance, focusing on human-rights protection, societal benefits, and trust-building. Future strategies include decentralization, provincial hubs, hybrid events, and targeted engagement of a broader society.

The panelists concluded that effective and consistent Internet governance relies on six key actions. First, sustaining multi-stakeholder engagement through regular sessions, provincial coordinators, local facilitators, and hybrid event formats ensures continuity and broad participation. Second, clarifying stakeholder roles allows governments, the private sector, academia, and civil society to collaborate effectively while maintaining clear responsibilities. Third, promoting inclusion guarantees that marginalized groups are represented through inclusive platforms and round-table discussions where all voices are heard. Fourth, adopting data-driven policies and research ensures decisions are guided by solid evidence, informed by thorough data collection and analysis. Fifth, monitoring, evaluating, and iterating strategies allow outcomes to be documented, assessed, and continuously improved. Finally, leveraging technology, through online platforms and language-processing tools, enhances access, strengthens digital literacy, and fosters engagement across diverse communities.

Cambodia's IGF demonstrates that consistent, inclusive, and evidence-based Internet governance is achievable through collaboration, decentralization, and strategic planning. By combining global insights with local action, Cambodia is building a digital ecosystem that balances innovation, accessibility, and human-rights protection.

Acknowledgement

The success of CamIGF 2025 was made possible thanks to the generous support of our organizing teams, volunteers, speakers, partners, and sponsors. Their contributions played a vital role in helping us achieve our vision of fostering an inclusive, open, and secure digital society, one that brings together a diverse, multistakeholder community to discuss Internet policy and governance in Cambodia.

As we look to the future, the partnerships we continue to build will remain crucial to the growth and impact of CamIGF. These collaborations not only sustain the event but also ensure its ongoing relevance and influence. We deeply appreciate the trust and support of our community and look forward to advancing the momentum in Cambodia together.

This report is prepared by Open Development Cambodia Organization (ODC) and the Ministry of Post and Telecommunications (MPTC) teams.

Annex: CamIGF 2025 Agenda



CamIGF 2025

Cam bodia National Internet Governance Forum 2025
Building Cambodia's Digital Inclusive Society

6-7 December 2025
Diamond Island Convention and Exhibition Center, Phnom Penh

Agenda

Time	DAY 1 - Saturday, 6 December 2025
8:30 - 9:15	Opening Ceremony of the Cambodia Internet Governance Forum 2025 • National Anthem of the Kingdom of Cambodia • Welcoming Remarks by H.E. Mr. Sok Puthyvuth, Secretary of State, Ministry of Post and Telecommunications • Remarks by Ms. Esther McFarlane, Office-in-Charge, UNESCO Office in Phnom Penh • Remarks by Mr. Thy Try, Executive Director/Editor-in-Chief, Open Development Cambodia • Remarks by Mr. Chengetai Masango, Head of the Office, United Nations Secretariat of the Internet Governance Forum • Opening Remarks by H.E. Dr. Chea Vandeth, Minister, Ministry of Post and Telecommunications • Official Launching of the Recommendation of the Internet Development Assessment in Cambodia - using UNESCO's Internet Universality ROAM-X Indicators <i>Language: KH-ENG</i>
9:15 -10:30	High-Level Panel Discussion - Building Cambodia's Inclusive Digital Society The discussion will focus on advancing Cambodia's digital transformation through key areas, including infrastructure, e-government, regulations, innovation, data governance, cybersecurity, and digital skills. It will emphasize inclusive growth by bridging digital gaps, empowering youth and women, and enhancing digital literacy, while aligning national efforts with regional and global digital agendas to strengthen Cambodia's competitiveness in the digital economy. Keynote Presentation: Mr. Chanty Pisal, Director of Digital and Innovation Policy Research, Cambodia Academy of Digital Technology Moderator: Mr. Adrian Wan, Senior Policy and Advocacy Manager, Internet Society Panelists: • H.E. Mr. Sok Puthyvuth, Secretary of State, Ministry of Post and Telecommunications • Mr. Nobert Klein, Cambodia Internet Pioneer and Board Member, Open Development Cambodia • Mr. Muhammad Adeel ISRAR, Chief Technical & Information Technology Officer (CTIO), Smart Axiata • Mrs. Sin Putheary, Executive Director, Cooperation Committee for Cambodia • Mr. Toby Mendel, Executive Director of the Center of Law and Democracy, UNESCO Expert

Lanauaa: KH-ENG	
Sub-Theme 1: Online Safety in the AI Age (Breakout Room 1) This theme will emphasize the importance of integrating AI literacy, ethical innovation, and robust digital governance into Cambodia's national strategy. It will engage multiple stakeholders in shaping policies and frameworks that protect citizens while supporting innovation, drawing on regional best practices to address AI risks and promote responsible, resilient digital development.	Sub-Theme 2: Universal Access & Meaningful Connectivity (Breakout Room 2) This theme will explore the current state of connectivity in Cambodia, highlighting progress made in broadband expansion, mobile accessibility, and community-level digital initiatives, while addressing persistent challenges such as affordability, rural coverage, and digital literacy.
10:45-12:00 Session 1: Panel Discussion - Online Safety in the Age of AI This session explores the critical needs to understand online safety in the age of AI by providing insight into; • Highlight how AI-generated information could influence and/or harm people's online experiences and exposures, including content they consume, the risk of disinformation, harm to trust, and more. • The risk in consuming harmful AI-generated content online and understanding the different types of risks that AI tools can cause. • Emphasize the roles of relevant stakeholders to safeguard online space and the essential needs for users to protect themselves online. • Help participants understand how to recognize AI content and information, and the foundation steps to protect themselves. • The discussion includes ethical concerns and how laws might help regulate AI misuse. Moderator: Mr. Chan Pheakdey, Online Safety Working Group, Ministry of Post and Telecommunications Panelists: • Mr. Ou Phannarith, Director of the ICT Security Department, Ministry of Post and Telecommunications • Mr. Seila Samleang, Executive Director, APLE Cambodia • Mr. Reun Seyha, Founder and CEO of Bokeyond • Ms. Chem Srey Oeun, Head of Corporate Affairs, Smart Axiata.	Session 2: Presentation - EBC's Role in Cambodia's Learning Ecosystem: Strengthening Digital Connectivity to Bring Quality Education to Cambodians This session will discuss how Educational Broadcasting Cambodia (EBC) strengthens meaningful connectivity through nationwide digital education platforms. By providing curriculum-aligned digital content and flexible Learning Management System (LMS) access for learners and teachers in both urban and rural areas, EBC helps reduce gaps in access, digital skills, and digital readiness. The session will also examine remaining challenges and outline practical steps to ensure all Cambodians can fully benefit from universal and meaningful connectivity, including EBC's current achievements, ongoing initiatives, and future directions. Speaker: Mrs. Cheng Sreytom, Director, Educational Broadcasting Cambodia (EBC) Language KH Room: Hal/2

	Note: Proposed to show a video about AI-generated content from APLE before the discussion starts. The video is to be confirmed. Language: KH Room: Ha/13	
12:00-13:30	Lunch Break	
13:30-14:30	Session 3: Panel discussion -AI and Disinformation on digital platforms This panel brings together experts from The session will present and share the good practices of government, civil society, and the private CTC operations in Takeo province. This session sectors to discuss the role of AI in amplifying highlights the objective of CTC establishment, the and/or combating disinformation. The current achievements and activities of the centers, the conversation will focus on Cambodia's digital impact that CTC has had since its initiatives, and the landscape, regional trends, and collaborative way forward. The presentation aims to showcase the approaches to mitigate the spread of false initiatives and inspiration for the future community-based information caused by the overuse of project. AI-generated content. Moderator: Mr.Taing Bunhong, Director of Policy and Legal Affairs of the General Secretariat of the Digital Government Committee Panelists: • H.E. Mr. Tep Asnarith, Undersecretary of State and Spokesperson for the Ministry of Information • Mr. Toby Mendel, Executive Director of the Center of Law and Democracy, UNESCO Expert • Mr. Nop Vy, Executive Director of CamboJA • Mr. Naveen Vasudeva, Founder, Strategic Capital Risk Expert, CyberTree Paradox LTD Language: KH-ENG Room: Ha /13	Session 4: Good Practice Sharing Session - The Community Tech Center Present e r: Mrs. Tan Sodany, Director of the ICT Policy Department, Ministry of Post and Telecommunications Language: KH Room: Half 2
14:30-14:45	Break	

14:45-15:45	Session 5: Presentation - Launching of the ScamCheck AI Cambodia faces a surge in online scams such as fake jobs, investments, and phishing. Many victims fall prey due to limited access to reliable verification tools and a lack of awareness about scam tactics. To address this, ScamCheck AI utilizes advanced AI to detect and flag fraudulent content in just one click. The tool provides multilingual support and a simple and intuitive interface for Cambodian users. The launch event will showcase Cambodia's scam landscape, key features of the tool, and a live demo of ScamCheck AI. Presenter: Dr. Heng Pheakdey, Founder and Chairman of Mekong Center for Data Protection <i>Language: KH-ENG Room: Ha/13</i>	Session 6: Digital Education Through Game Development The Game Changers Coalition (GCC) is UNICEF's global initiative empowering youth through game design, coding, and digital creativity. This session explores how GCC promotes inclusive learning, develops critical skills like problem-solving and teamwork, and engages young people in STEM, reaching over 470,000 participants across multiple countries by 2025. Moderator: Mr. Chan Solin, Education Officer, UNICEF Panelists: • Ms. Mariam Tabatadze, Innovation Consultant, UNICEF Office of Innovation • Ms. Sineth Seng, of the Department of Digital Transformation, Ministry of Education, Youth and Sport • Ms. Bun Chanvuthy, Teacher of Hun Sen Sereypheap High School • A Student, Hun Sen Sereypheap High School <i>Language: KH-ENG Room: Ha/12</i>
15:45-16:45	Session 7: Panel Discussion - National Digital Reporting System: Please Report, Do not Share This panel on "National Digital Reporting System: Please Report, Do Not Share" addresses the impact of digital technologies, including AI, on children and adolescents in Cambodia. Experts from UNICEF, AusCam, and SMART Axiata will discuss online behavior trends, associated risks, and practical strategies to protect young users. The session emphasizes collaboration among parents, educators, and policymakers to ensure a safer digital environment. This session will focus on five objectives, providing insight into: 1. What are the general observations regarding the behavior of children and adolescents in using digital technology, especially advanced technologies like AI, in Cambodia today? 2. What potential risks and dangers can these activities pose?	Session 8: Panel Discussion - Cambodia Universal Connectivity This session explores strategies for achieving inclusive digital access nationwide by highlighting Cambodia's progress in expanding broadband infrastructure, narrowing the rural-urban divide, and promoting affordable digital services. By addressing challenges of cost, accessibility, and digital literacy, the session envisions a digitally empowered Cambodia where every citizen can participate fully in the global economy. Keynote Presentation: Mr. Penh Sokharath, Director of Radio Frequency Regulation Bureau of TRC Moderator: H.E. Mr. Chun Vat, Secretary of State, MPTC Panelists: • Dr. Atsuko Okuda, Regional Director of the International Telecommunication Union • Mr. Penh Sokharath, Director of the Radio Frequency Regulation Bureau of TRC • Mr. Ouk Chippal, B2B Group Manager, Viettel Cambodia • Mr. Sok Ty, National Coordinator, APNIC Foundation • Mr. Sanjay Pangaonkar, Director of Planning, Solution & Support, Telcotech <i>Language: KH-ENG</i>

	3. How can we prevent and reduce the risks faced by children and adolescents on online platforms? 4. What practical tips can parents follow to ensure the online safety of children and adolescents? Moderator: Mrs. Sambath Sokunthea, Cambodia National Council for Children (CNCC) Panelists: • Mrs. Eng Kalyan, COP Officer, UNICEF Cambodia • Ms. Heng Sokunthea, Volunteer from Auscam • Ms. Chem Srey Oeun, Head of Corporate Affairs, Smart Axiata. <i>Language: KH</i> Room: Ha/12	Room: Ha/13
16:45-17:45	Session 9: Panel Discussion - Adopting Digital Public Infrastructure (DPI) from Global to National Digital Transformation Digital Public Infrastructure (DPI)-including digital identity, payment systems, and data exchange platforms-has emerged as a cornerstone for inclusive and sustainable digital transformation worldwide. Global initiatives such as the UN's Digital Cooperation Roadmap, the G20 DPI principles, and World Bank frameworks highlight DPI's role in enabling innovation, inclusion, and trust. Presenter: Mr. Krystof Stupka, Inclusive Growth Associate Officer UNDP Cambodia Moderator: Mr. Jonas Herzing, Advisor, Digital Transformation Center, Cambodia Panelists: • H.E. Mr. Sok Puthyvuth, Secretary of State • H.E. Dr. BO Chankouluka, Under Secretary of State, Ministry of Education, Youth and Sport • Ms. Fithya Findie, Country Operations Advisor, Centre for Digital Public Infrastructure (CDPI)	Session 10: Presentation - Research report: Artificial intelligence (AI) and child sexual exploitation and abuse Artificial intelligence (AI), especially generative AI, is rapidly transforming how we work, create, and learn. But this progress also brings growing risks to children. Offenders are increasingly using AI to generate and spread child sexual abuse material (including deepfakes) and to facilitate grooming, sexual extortion, trafficking, and other forms of harmful sexualisation. These trends pose serious threats to children's rights, safety, and well-being worldwide. Speaker: Mr. Leap Chengla, TdH NL Project Coordinator <i>Language: KH</i> Room: Ha/12

	• Dr. Li Zhigang, Economist, Asian Development Bank • Mr. Himal Mandalia, eGovernment Expert, UNDP (Remote) <i>Language: KH-ENG</i> Room: Ha/13	
5:45-6:15	Closing Plenary Cambodia IGF 2025 • Reflection Panel: A brief discussion on the forum's outcomes and the next steps for Cambodia's Internet governance. • Closing Remarks & Call to Action: The host will highlight key actions and outline the next steps to strengthen the IGF process and community. Moderator: Ms. Luy Theary, Head of Program, Cooperation Committee for Cambodia (CCC) Panellists: • H.E. Sun Rapid, Under Secretary of State, Ministry of Post and Telecommunications • Mr. Pheap Bunleng, National Programme Officer, UNESCO • Mr. Thy Try, Executive Director and Editor-in-Chief, Open Development Cambodia • Mr. Chanty Pisal, Director, Digital and Innovation Policy Research, CADT Room: Ha/13	

Time	DAY 2 - Sunday , 7 December 2025	
	Theme: From Learners to Leaders: Empowering Youth for the Digital Future As Cambodia accelerates its digital transformation, YIGF Cambodia 2025 empowers young people to lead the creation of a safer, more equitable digital society. This year's theme, "From Learners to Leaders: Empowering Youth for the Digital Future," emphasizes youth leadership in tackling critical challenges, including data privacy concerns, the concentration of data power among big tech companies, and the digital skills gap that AI is both widening and helping to bridge. In an era where artificial intelligence is reshaping career landscapes, young Cambodians must be equipped not just as users but as informed creators and guardians of technology. A trusted digital future requires that young people understand how their data is collected and used, develop AI literacy alongside traditional digital skills, and advocate for policies that protect individual privacy while fostering innovation. Through collaborative dialogue, hands-on skills development, and youth-led initiatives, YIGF Cambodia 2025 will prepare participants to bridge the evolving skills gap, champion data rights, and build an inclusive digital ecosystem where technology serves all Cambodians, not just those who control it.	
8:00 - 8:30	Arrival of participants & Registration	
8:30 - 8:40	Welcoming Remarks Mr. Thy Try, Executive Director/Editor-in-Chief, Open Development Cambodia Room: Ha/13	
8:40 - 8:50	Keynote: "Internet Governance by NRIs" Speaker: Ms. Anja Gengo, United Nations Secretariat for the Internet Governance Forum	

	Room: Hall 3	
8:50 - 9:00	Opening remark H.E. Mr. Sun Rapid , Under Secretary of State, Ministry of Post and Telecommunications Room: Ha/13	
9:00 - 9:45	History of IG & IG Today Speaker: Mr. Edmon Chung , CEO, DotAsia Breakout group discussion on Governance Of vs On the Internet Room: Ha/13	From Vision to Reality: What a Cambodian Space Economy Could Look Like This session explores how Cambodia could build a future space economy-from national vision to practical pathways. It highlights emerging opportunities in satellite technology, earth observation, digital connectivity, and space-enabled services that can drive economic growth and social development. Participants will hear insights on policy frameworks, capacity building, and regional collaboration needed to make Cambodia's space ambitions achievable, inclusive, and sustainable. Speaker: Dr. Riccardo Corrado , Ph.D., Associate Professor, CamEd Business School, Vice Chair, Italian Business Chamber Cambodia (ItaCham) Room: Ha/12
9:45 - 10:00	Coffee Break	
10:00 - 10:45	Meetup with Industry Expert and Policymakers: Bridging Digital Skill Gap: How AI is shaping the Future of Careers Moderator: Ms. Hauth Morokoth , YIGF Organizing Committee Speakers: - Ms. Sin Bolai, Project Coordinator, Conserve Indigenous Peoples' Languages Organization - Ms. Lay Sivhuang, Managing Director, DICH Academy - Mr. Somphors Yun, Learning Facilitator Assistant at the AUPP Liger Leadership Academy and Founder of Outlier Co. - Mr. Chanty Pisal, Director, Digital and Innovation Policy Research, CADT Room: Ha/13	Advancing Digital, Media, and Information Literacy in Cambodia This session highlights Cambodia's growing efforts to strengthen Digital, Media, and Information Literacy (DMIL) across sectors, with a focus on empowering students, educators, and the wider public. Representatives from key institutions will present recent national initiatives aimed at building a more informed, resilient, and digitally capable society. The Ministry of Post and Telecommunications (MPTC) will present Cambodia's DMIL Competency Framework. Developed and launched with UNESCO's technical support, the framework provides a comprehensive guide for integrating DMIL skills into national education, community outreach, and digital governance efforts. Following this, the Ministry of Education, Youth and Sport (MoEYS) will introduce the newly launched Sala MIL mobile application-an interactive learning tool designed to enhance MIL competencies among students. The session will include a live demonstration of the app, showcasing its features, learning modules, and potential for nationwide adoption.

10:45 - 11:10	Youth Action Lab: From Insights to Ideas Each table/group drafts 1 key recommendation or initiative youth can take for digital inclusion, or AI literacy. Room: Ha/13	Media101 will share insights from its ongoing MIL capacity-building initiatives, highlighting practical community-based approaches, training models, and lessons learned from working with youth, journalists, and local educators. Moderator: Ms. Thida Sours, Communication Officer, Open Development Cambodia (ODC) Speakers: • Ms. Nasa Dip, Ministry of Post and Telecommunications • Mrs. Ith Channa, Ministry of Education, Youth and Sport • Ms. Hok Lida, Media101 Room: Ha/12
11:10-11:30	Presentation: In the AI Era, Level Up Your Skills, Not Your Age - Speaker: Mr. Rathanak Sreang, Applied AI Team Lead at Cambodia's Government Digital Transformation, Digital Government Committee	Unboxing Internet Infrastructures and Their Environmental Costs This session explores the hidden environmental impacts of internet infrastructures, from data centers to networks. Designed for young, non-technical audiences, it simplifies complex concepts around energy consumption and digital sustainability, empowering participants to engage in internet governance discussions and understand the ecological footprint of online technologies. Speaker: • Mr. Titouan Rispail, Community and Youth Outreach Volunteer, Open Development Cambodia • Ms. Dhanyashri Kamalakannan, Governance Lead and Design Researcher, The Pranava Institute Room: Ha/12
11:30 - 11:45	Way Forward & Reflection Session Ms. Sokhachan Socheata, YIGF Representative Room: Ha/13	
11:45 - 12:00	Wrapping up, closing, and group photo Organizing Committee of YIGF Room: Ha/13	



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Multi-stakeholders



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