

1st Artificial Intelligence Seminar Serie:
**Artificial Intelligence, Big Data, Cybersecurity for
Industry 4.0 (ABC4Industry4.0.)**

Organized by



CamTech
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AI FORUM

In collaboration with



2021 – Cambodia University of Technology and Science
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This report summarises the proceedings of the 1st Artificial Intelligence Seminar Serie on Artificial Intelligence, Big Data, Cybersecurity for Industry 4.0 as interpreted by the rapporteur(s) of CamTech.

Rapporteur: CHEA Vatana

Cover designer: XXX

Background

In the era of Industry 4.0, technological breakthroughs for mass production and automation including Artificial Intelligence (AI), big data analytics, cybersecurity, immersive technology, advanced robotics, Internet of Things, block-chain, and 3D printing are changing the way we work and live. With interoperable cloud computing, AI, big data analytics, and cybersecurity (ABC) are playing key roles for growth, safety, stability, performance, reliability, robustness, cost optimization, and efficiency, in areas such as energy, transportation, construction, medical healthcare, defense, manufacturing and agriculture, just to put the importance into perspective. In addition, it is reported that at least 50% of the tasks (40% of the current occupations) are at high risk, and 65% of the jobs the next generation will engage in 2030 do not yet exist. As a result, it is crucial for Cambodian workforce to be prepared for major changes required by globalized and competitive labor market which is demanding for a new skillset.

The overall aim of the seminar was to provide a platform for academics, entrepreneurs, innovators, and policymakers to exchange ideas and to create opportunities for potential collaboration on AI, Big Data, and Cyber Security and on the overall framework of Industry 4.0. This seminar received quite a large participation from

- CEOs and founders from different industry/business areas including construction, transportation, supply chain, finance, and technologies.
- Local and international academics from the field of engineering, science, business, health and agriculture.
- Policy makers, advisors, and government agencies
- Young innovators/entrepreneurs
- Undergraduate and graduate students from engineering/business fields.

Welcoming Remarks

Dr. KHIENG Sothy,

President,

Cambodia University of Technology and Science (CamTech)

ជំរាបសួរ

Greeting distinguished speakers, panelists, and students,

Today marks the first public seminar of CamTech University. Our mission is to offer education that responds to the needs of Cambodia's industrial development and socio-economic growth, particularly in the context of the fourth Industrial Revolution (IR4.0) and digital economy. This seminar is a result of dialogues, research studies, and publications that involved many stakeholders on a broader theme related to science and technology and in particular on IR4.0, digital transformation, and artificial intelligence.

One of such dialogues was in 2015 when a group of passionate educators, researchers, and scientists met informally in a mini retreat in Kep province to discuss on the topic related to science for Cambodia. The discussion laid a foundation for several other dialogues in the following years. For example, in 2016, a seminar entitled Development Research Forum Annual Symposium on Science, Technology and Innovation for Sustainable Development was held. Two years later, the highest-level policy discussion through a national conference on Science and Technology for Industrialization, Economic Growth and Development in Cambodia was conducted and presided over by the Prime Minister of Cambodia. In addition, the first Cambodia AI Forum was also held later in the same year. In 2019, just before the pandemic struck, the similar groups of scientists and researchers also organized another important national conference on 'Digital Transformation towards Industry 4.0' in which Sophia the robot was a panelist along with the head of UNDP, and Professor CHHEM Rethy.

The products of the dialogues and policy papers by our team and collaborators have shaped current research agenda and informed some of the most important policy directions in the field of science and technology at the national level. And today seminar is the first among its series throughout the year on AI. It is a part of

CamTech's commitment to promote science, technology and innovation through academic excellence, frontier research, and engagement with policymakers and industry leaders. However, in order to reap the widest benefits of Industrial Revolution 4.0, Cambodia must also embark on the "revolution of the mind", and I invite you all to join this exciting endeavor along with CamTech University. I would like to end my welcoming remark by thanking our partners namely AI Cambodia Forum, Teesside University, and Konrad Adenauer Stiftung (KAS) for jointly organizing this seminar. We are also pleased to have the support and collaboration from three most important ministries in charge of science and technology in Cambodia namely the Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports, the Ministry of Industry Science, Technology and Innovation and the Ministry of Economy and Finance all of whom have also confirmed their participation in this seminar today. CamTech is also delighted to have representatives from private sectors, academia, young innovators, and students.

Thank you

Introduction about the Future of Work Project

Mr. Robert Hör,

Programme Manager,
Digitalization and Foreign Policy,
Konrad-Adenauer-Stiftung (KAS)

Professor, ladies and gentles, colleagues,

Konrad-Adenauer-Stiftung is the biggest German think-tank, and we have been here in Cambodia for 25 years now. Today is a great chance for experts from different background to exchange their views and expertise about AI. And for that, I am going to share a little bit about the German AI ecosystem and what we have been doing.

In 2018, we have developed our artificial intelligence stratagem. It was led by business partners and industries but also involved other multi stakeholders. In the stratagem, it was agreed that three billion Euro worth of money would be directed toward research related to AI in the next 5 years, and that means the stratagem put a lot of interest in AI. The next plan is to set up a center of excellence with leading experts from different background to work together on different aspects of machine learning. On top of that, we created more than 100 professorships in Germany dedicated to AI and other aspects of AI.

Germany, is a part of the European Union, and we are interested in setting up research and innovation clusters within the EU where researchers work across the border and exchange their knowledge. In addition, we need to transfer the knowledge to the companies and organizations for the purpose of economic growth. For that, the German government has set up a training center where the AI trainers will provide consultation for free to firms. Our target is to do so for more than 1,000 firms per year to help them develop their AI applications. Furthermore, the European Union has its own value and ethical standard, so Germany has also established an AI observatory which is responsible for safeguarding ethical and cultural appropriate usage of AI.

But one of the biggest challenges we face in Europe and in Germany now is getting a specialist who understands AI and can really bring it to the companies and then make it work. 30% of business is using AI, but they cannot find a specialist for it, and I think this is a problem we share all over the world. Therefore, we need to invest highly in the development of skills and mind to make AI work.

Such AI investment, however, will also affect the future of work including the way we will do business and communicate. This is why KAS decided this year to focus on the future of work and make it our digital topic so that we can look deeper into certain technology and their impacts. We all know that the younger generation has different attitudes, and that the way they work is also different, so firms have to adapt to it, the same way they have to adapt to the technological changes. To respond to this fact, KAS invites a group of authors including Dr. Khieng Sothy, Dr. Chum Pharino, Mr. Chhem Siriwat, and Professor Alamgir Hossain, and we are proud that they are a part of the project which we tend to complete soon. Later on, it will serve as the first step for AI knowledge development. And with this knowledge, we plan to engage a bigger AI dialogue with stakeholders from all sectors. What we also did related to future of work this year is that we conducted a survey asking more than 350 white-collar workers about their job and their technological adaptation.

Research is an exciting team effort not a one-man work. Many people have to work together and create an ecosystem. With these said, I am excited for the upcoming presentations, and I am sure it will be an insightful afternoon. Thank you very much.

Introduction to AI-Cambodia Forum

Mr. Chhem Siriwat,

Co-Founder,

AI-Cambodia Forum

AI-Cambodia forum was founded in 2018. At that time, I was just a university graduate and preparing for a journey for my master degree at the University of Bologna in Italy. But in the past three years, there has been a remarkable progress in term of AI development in Cambodia, and I would like to share some of the background and what we had from the first forum. The objective of today forum is not to repeat what we have done three years ago and come up with the similar results, but to build on what we have established.

From the panel discussion and findings, there were two main challenges for AI development in Cambodia namely how we design AI-driven curriculums to build and retain talent in Cambodia and how we maximize industrial productivity while minimizing the negative impacts on existing workforce. In a nutshell, Cambodia is on the early adoption stage for both academic and private sectors, but there is a potential for growth. In the past three years, there has been a lot of positive changes. The Asian Vision Institute (AVI) established the Center for Inclusive Digital Economy focusing on policy research, and CamTech was also founded focusing on science, technology, innovation and engineering. A new Ministry of Industry, Science, Technology and Innovation was also created together with the CamDX, a Cambodia's online exchange data platform.

That's all for the brief introduction. Once again, warm welcome to the panelists from the private and public sectors, startups and solution providers. Now I would like to introduce our key moderator for today session, Prof. Alamgir Hossain. He is from Teesside University in the United Kingdoms. He has a diverse background and experience in AI and other relevant digital technology in term of research and grants. Now I would like to pass the floor to Prof. Alam. Thank you.

Global Scenario of the ABC4Industry4.0

Dr. Alamgir Hossain,
Professor of Artificial Intelligence,
Center for Digital Innovation,
Teesside University

Good afternoon all distinguished guests, colleagues, students, and friends,

Concerning UK industrial challenges, there are four of them, and the first one is AI and big data. But before going to AI, we need to understand what Industrial Revolution 4.0 is. The concept was first formulated by the German Federal Government in 2011 in an initiative called Future Project. Initially, it was a cyber physical system which is a collaborating computational element controlling physical systems. The core elements of industry 4.0 include robots, internet of things (IoT), simulation, cybersecurity, system integration, cloud computing, 3D technology, big data, and augmented reality. But particularly, AI, big data, and IoTs are the driving force, and IoTs, interoperability, and cloud computing requires cybersecurity.

So why industry 4.0 is important? Because it enhances efficiency, increases productivity, improves quality, makes smart product, and reduces costs and carbon emission. I should also mention that augmented and virtual reality predictive maintenance and prevention are also key beneficial areas. Priority industrial sectors consist of energy optimization, chemical process optimization, driverless car/ transportation, services/business sectors, manufacturing/construction, food and agriculture industries, health and wellbeing, and water treatment process. But in many ways, we also need Education 4.0 which includes research, innovation, and training for upskilling and reskilling workforce to support the industry 4.0.

Due to the development of technology, new dimension of business also emerges such as Uber, Facebook, Alibaba, Airbnb. But all of these businesses are data-driven, yet data does not have any meaning until we can extract knowledge out of it. The knowledge has certain value but data does not. For an example, there was a project which I worked for Fujifilm, who invested millions of dollars in Teesside

region. The project was related to fermentation, and we collected data using IoTs and used different AI algorithms for analysis. But it is not the end, it requires cybersecurity protocol to protect the data and strengthen security. That is the example I would like to share with you.

In the future, AI will also have an impact on employment. There will be job loss and new job creation. Some jobs like clerks will disappear, and some others will emerge. However, new types of job also require new set of skills namely applied AI, data science, cybersecurity, block-chain, Chabot, Colobotic, immersive tech, cloud computing, and intelligent decision etc. These are the skills we need, but it is important to ask "are universities providing students with such skills for new jobs and industries?" I would like to end my presentation here, and for our next agenda, may I invite the panelists for the discussion?

Panel Discussion: Private Sector/ Industry

Problem 1: What are the skill sets required for ABC4Industry4.0? Are universities delivering the required workforces for these?

Mr. Victor La: What we have found in educational institutions in Cambodia is the age difference in soft skills. Basically, Cambodian workforce lacks in innovation, creativity and adaption, and lack of such skills limits the technological adoption and development of Industry 4.0 in the country. Schools need to focus more on equipping students with these skills which are currently on high demands in the private sectors. Therefore, we need to address the shortage of people with such skills.

Mrs. Heang Oumuoy: There are two types of skills that are essential for Industry 4.0 namely technical skills such as data mining, data analysis, and data visualization etc. and the 21st century skills such as problem solving, critical thinking, leadership. But educational institutions that are building or providing that kind of knowledge and skills to students are still limited. The private sectors need human resources in order to keep pace with new technology, but we do not have enough of them. Nevertheless, if one wants to equip students with such skills, one needs to do so when they are still very young so that they will have a strong foundation for which more advanced skills can be built on. With collaboration between local government, development institutions, private sectors and universities, I believe we can generate enough technology and human resources to align with the Industry 4.0.

Mr. Rithy Thul: Our company has to train new graduates almost every skill required to work. Universities are unable to largely equip students with marketable skills. And this is what is happening now.

Mr. No Chandara: it is important for our company to have people with skills in big data analysis. What I observe is that the company is lacking in people with skills to analyze data and extract meaningful knowledge out of it. Therefore, universities should teach students more coding or AI-related skills. We need human resources.

Panel Discussion: University/ Academia

Problem 2: How can we develop a collaborative framework to equip the workforces with new skill sets for the sustainable economic growth of Cambodia in the competitive market?

Dr. Hean Sambeourn: Many students lack in foundation that we can build on in term of digital skills. General education school does not provide students sufficient fundamental skills for undergraduate and graduate levels of study.

Dr. Leng Phiom: I share the view of the previous panelists, and I would like to add one more point which is the internship. At KIT, we enhance students' skills through internship which consists of a virtual company, and in that, students will take position as president, vice president, or marketing manager depending on what type of company it is. It is through internship that the students can develop soft skills and put theoretical knowledge into practice. KIT also revises its curriculum every 6 months. We invite experts and relevant stakeholders from the government agencies and industries to work on it. We are able to do this because of the strong ecosystem of KIT particularly our public-private partnership. In addition, KIT has partnership with local and external firms in Cambodia and in foreign countries which allows KIT students to take internship there. KIT also tries to make use of existing resources instead of additional resources.

Dr. Srun Sovilla: As Cambodia is moving towards digital economy, the need for software development increases exponentially. As a result, public and private sectors are now fighting to recruit software engineers. To solve such shortages, first university needs to improve their staff's capacity so that faculty members will have enough qualification to teach the new generation. Second, at the Royal University of Phnom Penh, we continue to develop a curriculum that helps students learn practical knowledge and solve societal problems.

Another thing I would like to point out is that the current market demand for skills related to AI is still limited. In future, we might need such skills but the demand is low for now.

Dr. Srang Sarot: Many academics in Cambodia are not even aware of AI or ABC in general. There is also an age gaps in digital knowledge. Moreover, universities in Cambodia are used to be a place only for teaching and learning and now we are trying to transform them into research or entrepreneurial higher learning institutions. Therefore, it is likely to take quite some time.

We also need good investment in education, and there are a lot of resources that we can use for free such as open courseware or even YouTube. Of course, not all students will go for such online lesson, but that is the optimal way. Therefore, university can try to take advantage of it. Concerning the collaboration with the industry, they need to make strategic investment. They can try to bring in business problems to university so that students can learn from solving it.

Dr. Taing Nguonly: Qualified skilled workers in ICT sectors are in shortage. And as Cambodia continues to move towards digitization, there will be more and more demands for technological skills. In turn, there will be a lot of competition from private sectors to attract talented people to work for their organizations. If university cannot train enough people to fill in the gap, there will be serious problems. So how can we solve the problems? I think university and TVET schools can play a very big role here, and my soft suggestion is to follow “adopt, adapt and innovate” approach. Cambodia is still on the initial stage in term of research, so university should not focus on basic research but applied research. In particular, how to make use of cutting-edge technology. To be exact, we need to adopt it first and then adapt to local context. Once we have mastered the use of such technology, we can innovate it further in our own way. With respect to machine learning for example, it is not very hard to implement machine learning for business solution. If you are a researcher working on basic research, then it can be difficult because you will need mathematics and computer skills. But if you just want to implement it, it is quite easy to learn. We can use existing knowledge or Python/R's programming library or algorithm. Therefore, please make it as simple as possible and focus on applied science.

Panel Discussion: Policy / Public sector

Problem 3: What are the policy implications for Cambodia? What framework and supporting policies are necessary for AI?

Dr. Bong Angkeara: Relevant key ministries are currently working on drafting laws and regulations related to digital government and economy such as Society Framework 2021 – 2035. The government is also preparing draft for the Cybercrime Law and the Cybersecurity Law. In addition, the National Internet Gateway has been adopted recently, and the establishment of the national data center is underway. All of these, I believe, will help support the development of the Industry 4.0 and artificial intelligence in the context of Cambodia. And as Prof. Alam has presented early, cybersecurity is also an important issue which the government has been trying to address. But there has also been a concern over the protection of privacy of individual. However, from my own perspective, I think we need a regulation in respect for accountability and social responsibility. As a result, the government should develop a strong regulatory framework to promote science, technology, innovation, and development of Cambodia. In addition, we need a strong public-private partnership and investment in research and development to support the future growth.

Dr. Hul Siengheng: I believe that a key question is “What is the right policy?”. The right policies will serve economic growth and development, but to formulate the right policies, we need evidence, and we need experts in the field, for example, AI. I tend to agree with the private sectors and the academia that we are facing a shortage of people with such skills.

It is also a long way to transfer from research to practice or so-called innovation, or to reach the market. In addition, we need to prioritize sectors or technology. We need suggestions from research institutes or think-tanks. For example, we need an answer to question such as “should AI be the priority for the government? Or at least the top 3 priorities in term of technology for 2021?” And the answer must be driven by research evidence. I do agree that we need AI experts, and I believe that AI will spur economic growth of Cambodia. But are we having enough evidence to make a policy? For sure we will make a policy but when and how? In addition, we need human resources and it is unfortunate that we miss our

counterparts from the Ministry of Education. Furthermore, I believe that we need to train our children from when they are very young so that they are ready to adopt advance technology when they become workforce.

Mr. Ou Phanarith: Once we move to IR 4.0, the line between cyber space and physical space become blur. When an attack happens in the cyber world, the impact will become apparent in the physical world as well. It becomes very problematic now or in the future when more things become connected.

AI /machine learning analyses big data, so we need to ask ourselves first: does Cambodia have big data? Does Cambodia have enough capability to do machine learning? And big data is generated in digital space, so how can we protect the big data? If the big data is not protected or secured, it will become the bad data. And if you use bad data, you will make a serious mistake and you will go to wrong direction. Therefore, I think first Cambodia needs to define its AI agenda, for what purpose does Cambodia need AI for? For economic growth or for education? In what sector? We cannot apply AI for every sector at the same time. Second, Cambodia needs to improve its digital infrastructure both hardware and software. How can we handle the big data if we do not even have a data center? And we need to improve our data connectivity, law, and regulation. Third, data driven governance regime. It is about data protection, governance, and privacy. The question here is what can be placed outside of Cambodia and what cannot be done so? Last but not least, cybersecurity compliance regime which is the way to protect the big data.

Mr. Chea Kokhong: I have come to realize that we have not talked about the ecosystem for entrepreneurship, but we need to identify one as well as the relevant stakeholders. The ecosystem is something that the government is currently trying to promote through the Entrepreneurship Development Fund operated by the Khmer Enterprise. The Khmer Enterprise develops data and network. Basically, they are developing an ecosystem that will encourage entrepreneurship and innovation. The government is willing to invest in such infrastructure.

Panel Discussion: Young Innovators/Students

Problem 4: What are the views from innovators/students based on the discussion from the industry and academic sides?

Mr. Richard Yim: Based on what I observed from the previous discussion, there are three major things about AI. The first is skills training. This is the cause of the problem which results in insufficient engineers or human resources. But from the demand perspective, there is also not enough job for those kinds of engineers to practice the skills that they have learned. Good qualified job to accommodate those engineers are lacking. Second, insufficient application of AI. Third in term of policy, I see that the government can help push the private sectors through providing grants and tax exemption for all the equipment used for AI.

Mr. Vor Sokhna: Cambodia is in the stage of redefining itself. Who we are? Where we come from? Where we want to go? And what we want to become? And I believe that the greatest thing we have now is our young people who are tech-savvy and smart, and they desire to transform their life and earn higher income. And I also believe that it will help improving our economy because the private sectors require talented workers such as them, and that strong economy requires strong private sectors. But how can university prepare talented workers both hard and soft skills? And as a huge amount of data has been generated in the last several years, how can we make use of it and make better decision? We need skills to prepare for Industry 4.0, and no university can do it alone. It has to be done through K-12 education. Not to mention the public-private partnership. At Mekong Big Data, we also believe that Cambodia can be a country of data excellence. Not only for Angkor Wat or the Khmer Rouge.

Mr. Sum Sopha: My business is to connect IT workforce to private sectors. We realize that there is a big gap in human resources including software engineers and app developers. But more importantly, those who are trained at the university has no working experience or exposure to internship. In addition, students are lacking in soft skills, and they do not even know what they want really. Therefore, university should encourage students to take internship by connecting them to the private sectors so that they can learn more practical skills. In term of AI, Cambodia lacks in big data, so we cannot use AI technology fully.

Concluding Remarks

Dr. Chhem Rethy,

Professor of Radiology,

Minister Delegate attached to the Prime Minister of Cambodia

Vice chairman of board of trustees, CamTech

I would like to congratulate the organizers, particularly the two conveners, Dr. Khieng Sothy and Mr. Chhem Siriwat. I am also grateful to all the participants and their contributions especially that of Konrad from Germany. In addition, I am happy to see such a contribution from the academia such as RUPP, NIPTICS, KIT, and CamTech. The latter has just been established but did a great job. Last but not least, I sincerely appreciate participation from the private sectors and young digital elites.

From listening to the discussion, it is clear that AI has changed human interaction. Machine and human interaction is probably the most revolutionary transformation of human kind. But the human dimension is important. AI has been made by human, and as we have created a machine that can think, what is more dangerous to the society? A man that thinks like a machine or a machine that thinks like a man? And at the same time, it raises ethical issue, so we need to also think about human value because the ultimate goal of any technology is to serve the society not the reverse. Technology is our tool not our master.

What you might have observed is that digital transformation has been here now for at least 3 decades, but what is happening now is that it is accelerating because of the Covid-19. Therefore, the adaption to digital transformation should not be a question. It has to be done. Digital technology is here and here to stay such as digital classroom which has been promoted for almost 30 years but with little success, but now every university has to move to digital education.

As a latecomer in digital technology, Cambodia can benefit from established technology, tested by the others with good and bad consequences. Furthermore, young Cambodians can adopt new technology very quickly, and this is the key to success in the future. But individual success is not enough, we need collective

success for Cambodia to survive the so-called technological war and race to lead the world in technology.

With this said, what do we need in Cambodia? Beyond individual, we need an ecosystem for digital transformation which is also the government priority. And the new Ministry of Science, Technology, and Innovation is actively working with other ministries to design and push for such ecosystem and that of science, technology, and innovation (STI).

So what can we do to make AI a reality? First, we need government support to build a robust STI ecosystem which in turn creates a clear science and technology agenda in general, digital technology in particular. Second, we need a strong and effective public-private partnership, particularly small and medium enterprises. The demand side is important to encourage the building of talent in Cambodia. Third, we need investment in infrastructure. Data center is needed along with internet infrastructure. And above all, we need a change in mindset. Cambodia has an advantage of having young population who are tech-savvy. AI is just a tool, technology is just an instrument, the main asset of Cambodia resides in its demographics. Let work together to invest in the education of the younger generation.

What's Next?

This is the first step of many. CamTech's Faculty of Engineering will host four times a year, a series of AI-related seminar and interactive platforms for collaboration which is one of the best ways to work together to develop AI, Big data, and Cybersecurity (ABC) for Industry 4.0 in Cambodia. In addition, CamTech plans to organize its Research Seminar Series by inviting lecturers, professors, researchers, and experts from a variety of fields to present their recent research findings or works-in-progress and share their research-related experience, rich academic knowledge, and state-of-the-art insight.

Program

12 June 2021 – Seminar Day

- 15:00 –15:10 **Welcoming remarks** by Dr. KHIENG Sothy, co-convener of the seminar and President of the Cambodia University of Technology and Science (CamTech).
- 15:10 –15:20 **Introduction about the Future of Work Project** by Mr Robert Hör, Programme Manager for Digitalization and Foreign Policy, Konrad-Adenauer-Stiftung (KAS).
- 15:20 –15:25 **Brief Introduction to Cambodia-AI Forum** by Mr CHHEM Siriwat, co-convener and co-founder of AI-Cambodia Forum, Director of Foundation Year Program and Digital Learning, Cambodia University of Technology and Science.
- 15:25 –15:35 **Global Scenario of the ABC4Industry4.0** by Dr. Alamgir Hossain, Professor of Artificial Intelligence and Director of Center for Digital Innovation, Teesside University, United Kingdoms.
- 15:35 –15:55 Panel Discussion I – Industry / Private Sector
Panelists:
 Mr. Victor La, CEO, Accel8Asia
 Mrs. Heang Oumuoy, CEO, CamSolution
 Mr. Thul Rithy, CEO, Koompi
 Mr. No Chandara, Deputy Manager, Learning & Development Department, Mega Asset Management Co., LTD
- 15:55 –16:15 Panel Discussion 2 – Academia / University
Panelists:
 Dr. Hean Sambeourn, Vice President, National Institute of Post, Telecommunication and ICT (NIPTICT)

Dr. Leng Phirom, President, Kirirom Institute of Technology (KIT)

Dr. Srun Sovilla, Head, IT Engineering Department, Royal University of Phnom Penh (RUPP)

Dr. Srang Sarot, Head, Mechatronics Research Unit, Institute of Technology of Cambodia (ITC)

Dr. Taing Nguonly, Executive Director, Techo Startup Center

16:15 –16:35

Panel Discussion 3 – Public Sector / Policymakers

Panelists:

Dr. Bong Angkeara, Deputy Director General, National Institute of Science, Technology and Innovation, Ministry of Industry, Science, Technology, and Innovation

Dr. Hul Siengheng, Director General, General Department of Science, Technology and Innovation, Ministry of Industry Science, Technology, and Innovation

Mr. Ou Phanarith, Director, Department of Information and Communication Technology Security, Ministry of Post and Telecommunication

Mr. Chea Kokhong, Deputy Director General, General Department of Policy, and Project Director, Entrepreneurship Development Fund (EDF)

16:35 –16:50

Panel Discussion 4 – Young Innovators/ Students

Panelists:

Mr. Richard Yim, CEO, Demine Robotics

Mr. Vor Sokhna, Managing Partner, Mekong Big Data

Mr. Sum Sopha, CEO, Jobify

16:50 –17:00

Closing remarks by Dr. CHHEM Rethy, Professor of Radiology, Minister Delegate attached to the Prime Minister and vice chairman of board of trustees, Cambodia University of Technology and Science.

About CamTech's Artificial Intelligence Seminar Series

Cambodia University of Technology and Science (CamTech) is a private non-profit and research-intensive higher education institution in Cambodia which hosts, within its campus, tech startups, innovation office, research and development centers, and university-industry linkage unit. CamTech thrives to be the leading university in the fields of science and technology and in academic research. The Artificial Intelligence (AI) Seminar Series is one of CamTech's flagship seminar series organized to provide a platform for collaboration and exchange of ideas among different stakeholders including industries, tech startups, academia, and government agencies. With that said, it is one of the biggest AI Seminars in Cambodia in terms of participation from the top management of multiple firms and sectors and involvement of senior policymakers in the country.