



The Future of Cybersecurity: AI, Quantum and Beyond

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About Me

- Education
 - Bachelor's and Master's: Tsinghua University, China
 - PhD: The University of Manchester, UK
- Awards
 - Good Thesis Award by NRCT 2025
 - Recognition of Excellence 2023 by OpenGov Asia
 - ICT Innovation for eHealth & mHealth by MOPH
 - Good Innovation by NRCT
- Project
 - INTERVAC – International Vaccination Certificates
 - Guidelines for Post-Quantum Readiness
- Other Work Experiences
 - Consultant: Red Cross Society, DDC, DSI, ...
 - Special Lecturer: SWU, PMK, SDU
 - Invited Speaker: domestic, international
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What is Artificial Intelligence?

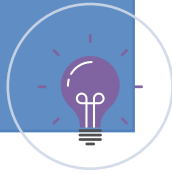


Image by [Gerd Altmann](#) from [Pixabay](#)

Prominent Types of AI in Use and Development

- It learns patterns and structures from vast amounts of training data (text, images, audio, code, etc.) and then generates novel outputs in various modalities.

Generative AI
(GenAI)



- This is an emerging type of AI system designed to act autonomously to achieve specific goals with limited human supervision.

Agentic AI



- It allows computer systems to learn from and make decisions or predictions based on data, without being explicitly programmed for each task.

Machine Learning
(ML)



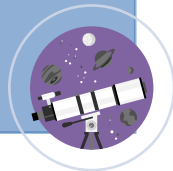
- It enables machines to understand, interpret, generate, and respond to human language (both text and speech).

Natural Language
Processing (NLP)



- It Allows AI systems to interpret and understand visual information from the world, such as images and videos.

Computer Vision



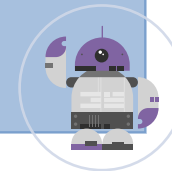
- AI programs designed to mimic the decision-making abilities of a human expert in a specific domain. They rely on a knowledge base and an inference engine.

Expert Systems

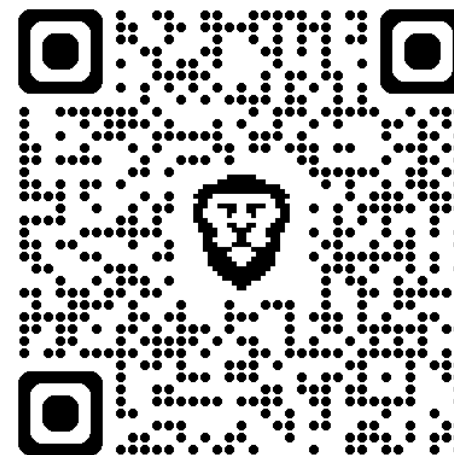


- A field that involves designing, constructing, operating, and using robots. AI is often integrated into robots to give them intelligence and adaptability.

Robotics



You Can't Trick Me!



<https://www.youtube.com/shorts/aQKWQNbAH90>

The Global Risks Report 2025

FIGURE C

Global risks ranked by severity over the short and long term

"Please estimate the likely impact (severity) of the following risks over a 2-year and 10-year period."

Risk categories

- Economic
- Environmental
- Geopolitical
- Societal
- Technological

2 years

| | |
|------------------|---|
| 1 st | Misinformation and disinformation |
| 2 nd | Extreme weather events |
| 3 rd | State-based armed conflict |
| 4 th | Societal polarization |
| 5 th | Cyber espionage and warfare |
| 6 th | Pollution |
| 7 th | Inequality |
| 8 th | Involuntary migration or displacement |
| 9 th | Goeconomic confrontation |
| 10 th | Erosion of human rights and/or civic freedoms |

10 years

| | |
|------------------|--|
| 1 st | Extreme weather events |
| 2 nd | Biodiversity loss and ecosystem collapse |
| 3 rd | Critical change to Earth systems |
| 4 th | Natural resource shortages |
| 5 th | Misinformation and disinformation |
| 6 th | Adverse outcomes of AI technologies |
| 7 th | Inequality |
| 8 th | Societal polarization |
| 9 th | Cyber espionage and warfare |
| 10 th | Pollution |

Source

World Economic Forum Global Risks
Perception Survey 2024-2025.

Deepfake CFO Tricks Finance Worker

≡ CNN World Africa Americas Asia Australia China More ▾

🕒 Watch

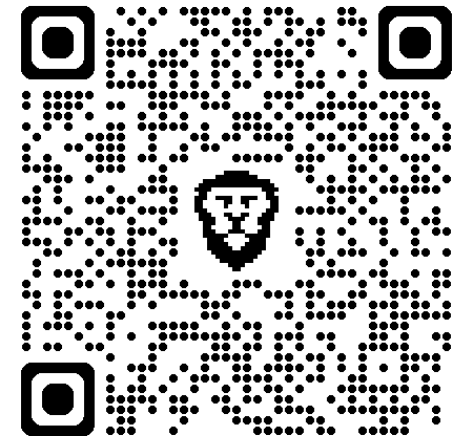
World / Asia

Finance worker pays out \$25 million after video call with deepfake 'chief financial officer'



By Heather Chen and [Kathleen Magramo](#), CNN

🕒 2 minute read · Published 2:31 AM EST, Sun February 4, 2024



Which are Real?

A



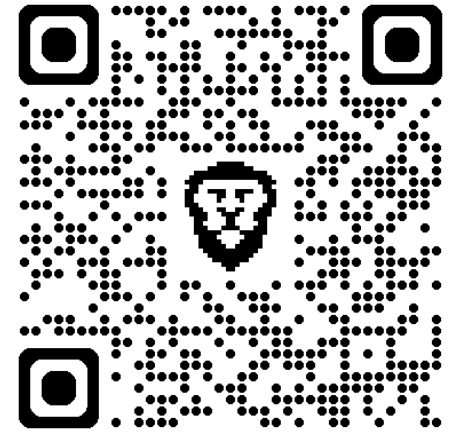
B



This Person Does Not Exist



StyleGAN2 (Karras et al.)



<https://thispersondoesnotexist.com/>

Which are Real?



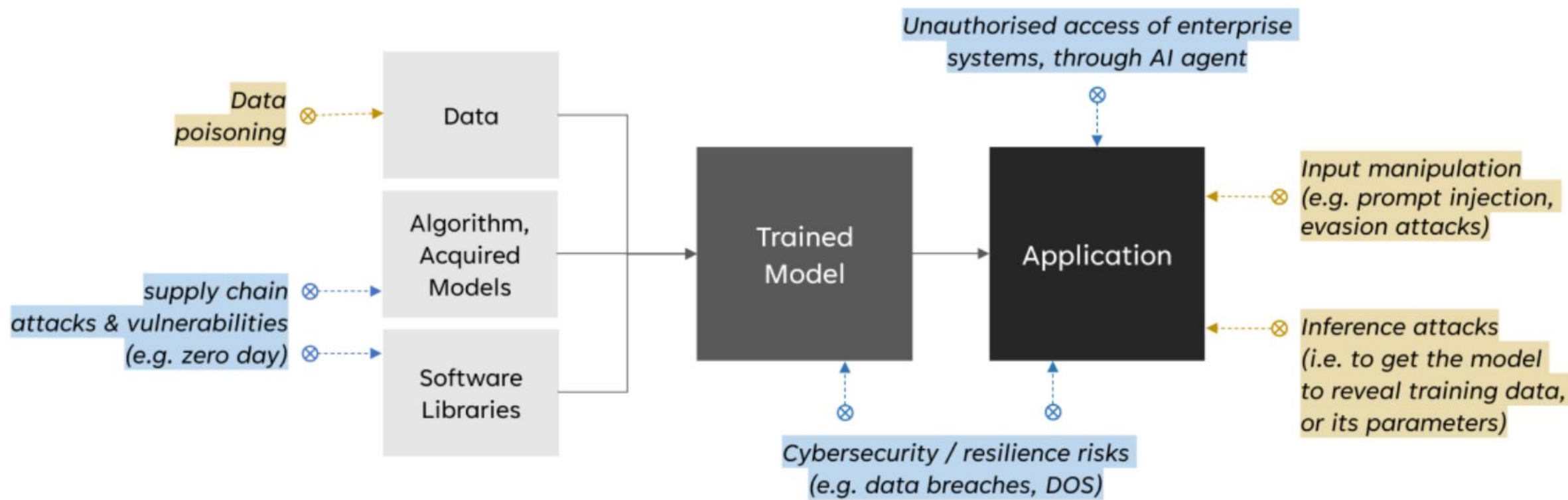
Use of AI in Enhancing Cybersecurity



| Function | Category | Category Identifier |
|-----------------------------|---|---------------------|
| <u>Govern (GV)</u> | Organizational Context | GV.OC |
| | Risk Management Strategy | GV.RM |
| | Roles, Responsibilities, and Authorities | GV.RR |
| | Policy | GV.PO |
| | Oversight | GV.OV |
| | Cybersecurity Supply Chain Risk Management | GV.SC |
| <u>Identify (ID)</u> | Asset Management | ID.AM |
| | Risk Assessment | ID.RA |
| | Improvement | ID.IM |
| <u>Protect (PR)</u> | Identity Management, Authentication, and Access Control | PR.AA |
| | Awareness and Training | PR.AT |
| | Data Security | PR.DS |
| | Platform Security | PR.PS |
| | Technology Infrastructure Resilience | PR.IR |
| <u>Detect (DE)</u> | Continuous Monitoring | DE.CM |
| | Adverse Event Analysis | DE.AE |
| <u>Respond (RS)</u> | Incident Management | RS.MA |
| | Incident Analysis | RS.AN |
| | Incident Response Reporting and Communication | RS.CO |
| | Incident Mitigation | RS.MI |
| <u>Recover (RC)</u> | Incident Recovery Plan Execution | RC.RP |
| | Incident Recovery Communication | RC.CO |

Cyber Threats Against AI

Figure 1. Classical and AI-specific risks of AI systems– diagram adapted from OWASP¹



Concerns regarding AI Governance

Ethical Considerations

- Bias and discrimination
- Transparency and explainability
- Accountability and responsibility
- Human dignity and rights
- Misuse of AI

Regulatory and Legal Challenges

- Keeping pace with technological advancement
- Defining AI and its risk levels
- Cross-jurisdictional issues
- Implementing and enforcing regulations
- Liability frameworks

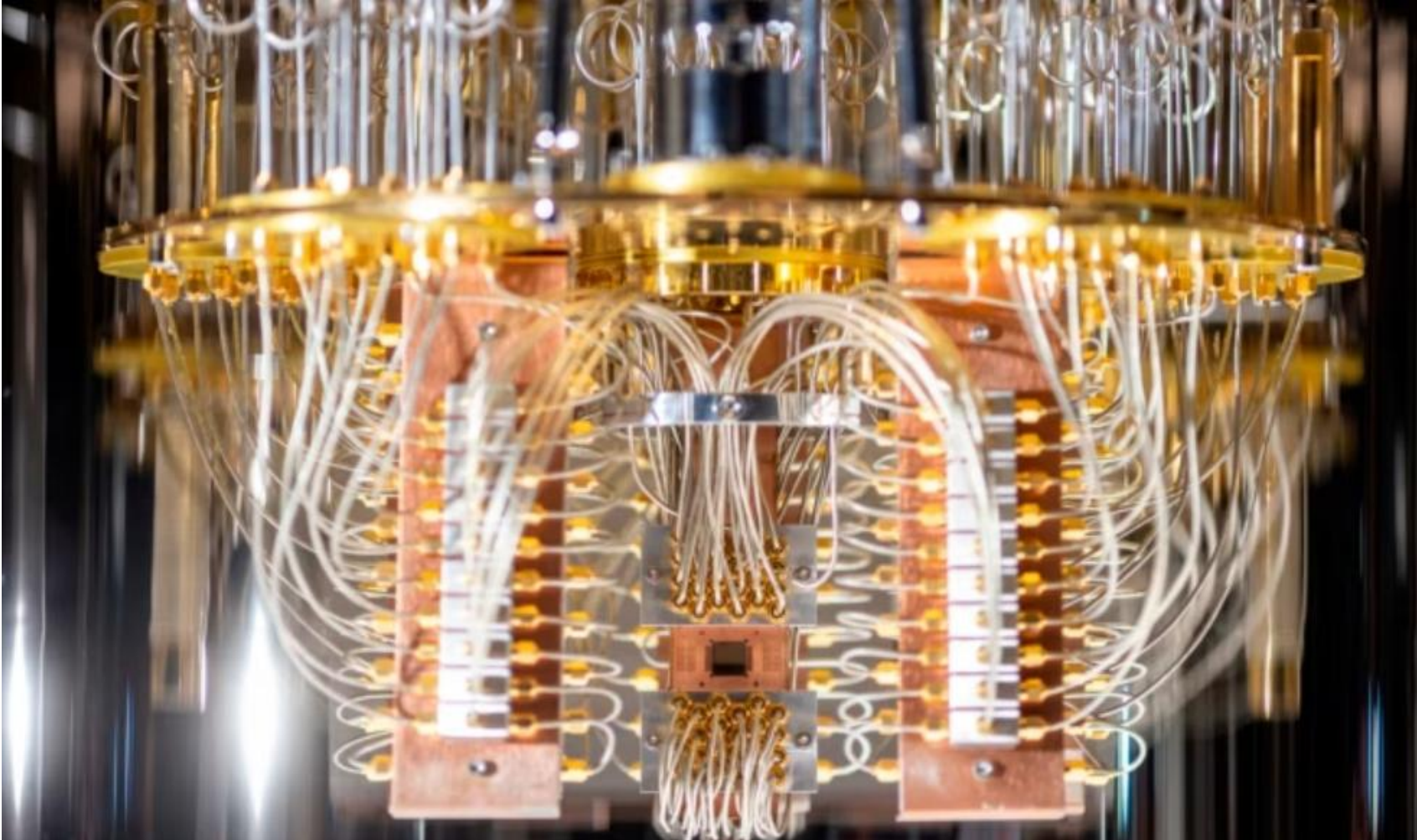
Societal and Economic Impacts

- Job displacement and labor market transformation
- Public trust and acceptance
- Digital divide and inequality
- Misinformation and manipulation
- Environmental impact

Technical and Operational Challenges

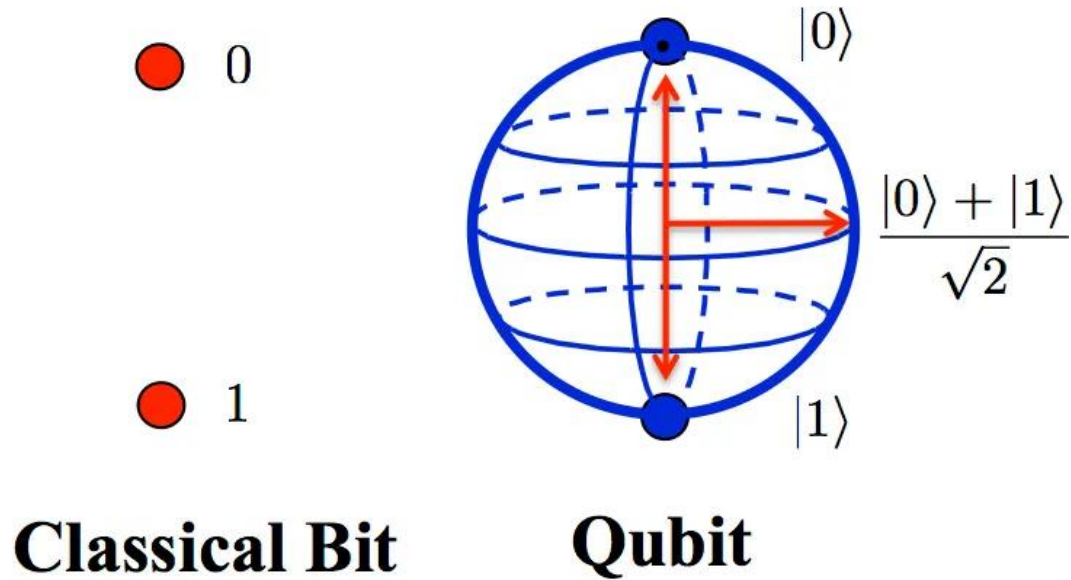
- Data governance
- Security
- Monitoring and auditing
- Standardization and interoperability

Quantum Computing

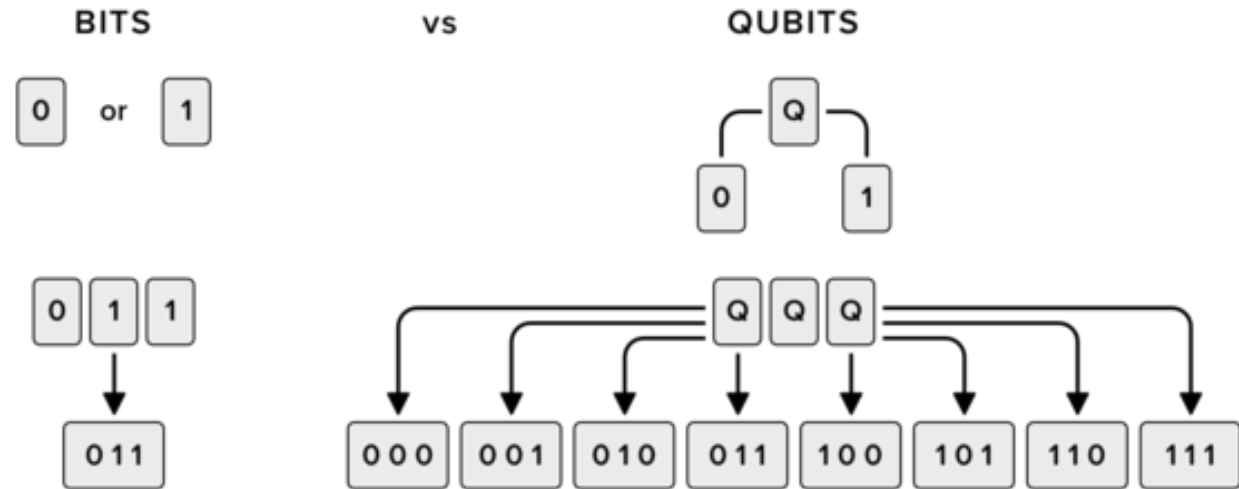


An early version of an IBM quantum computer on display at the company's London headquarters © Charlie Bibby/FT
<https://www.ft.com/content/9ac38cf4-874e-4842-8be9-8fac2a3e898d>

Classical Computer vs. Quantum Computer

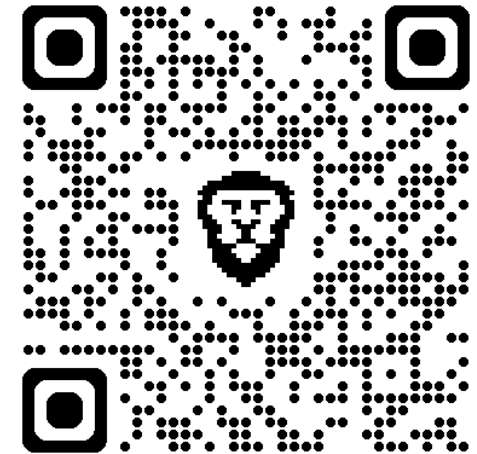
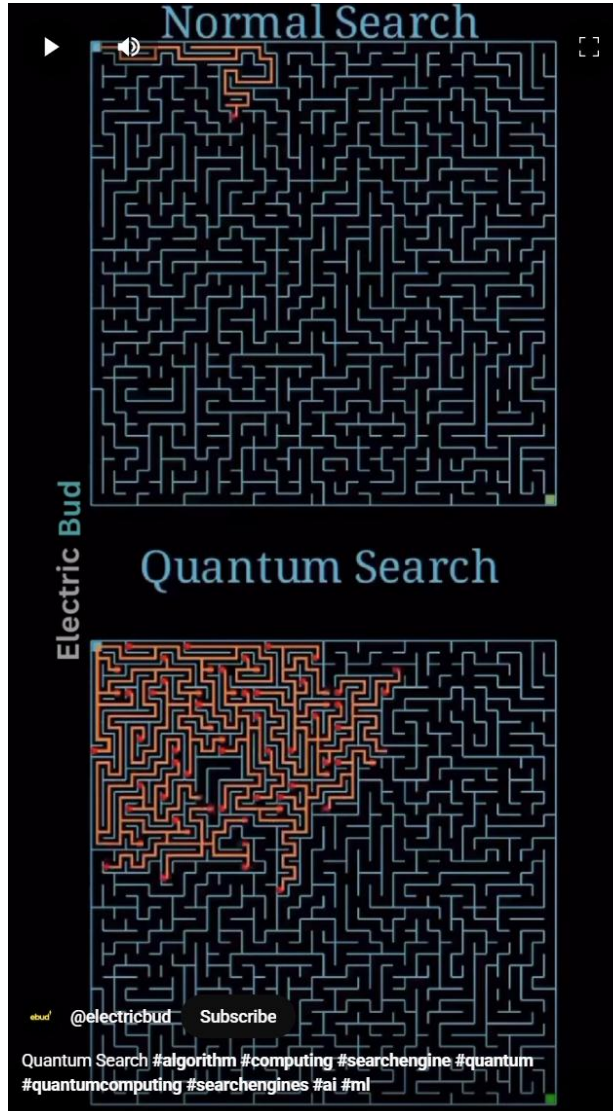


<https://medium.com/@adubey40/classical-bit-vs-qubit-fa6c6c06e8f>



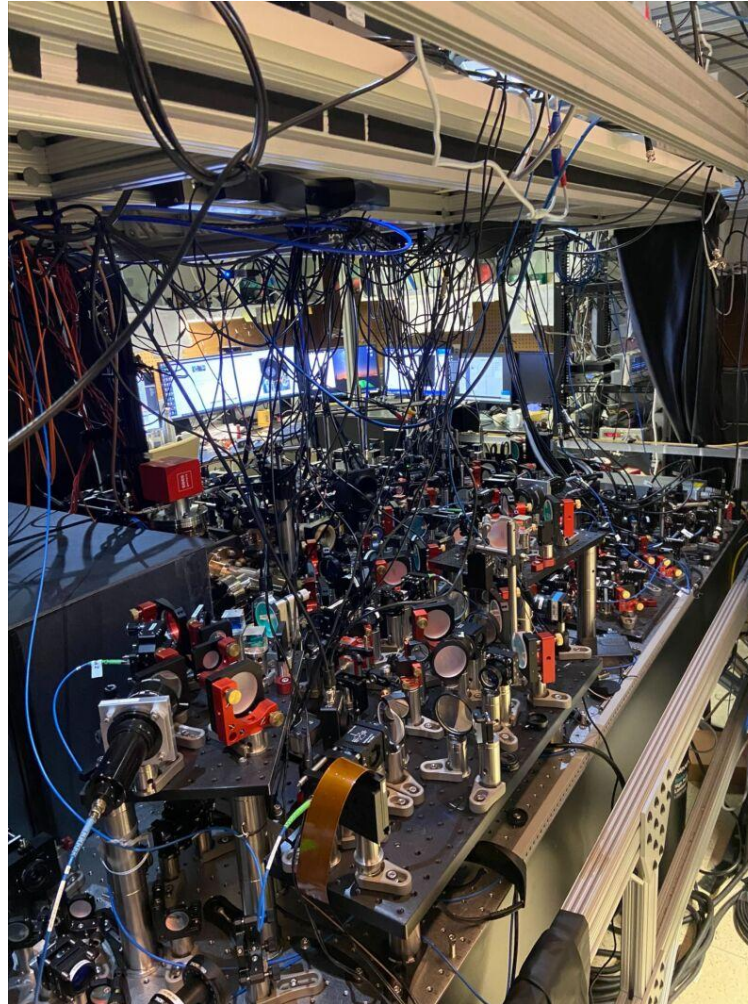
<https://www.linkedin.com/pulse/classical-bit-vs-qubit-hafiz-muhammad-attaullah>

Quantum Search



<https://www.youtube.com/shorts/SCDQbjU-D8o>

An Example Quantum Computer QuEra



Harvard and QuEra get ready for error correction, run operations on 48 logical qubits.

<https://arstechnica.com/science/2023/12/quantum-computer-performs-error-resistant-operations-with-logical-qubits/>

Google Willow Chip

🏠 > TECHNOLOGY > RESEARCH

Meet Willow, our state-of-the-art quantum chip

Dec 09, 2024
6 min read

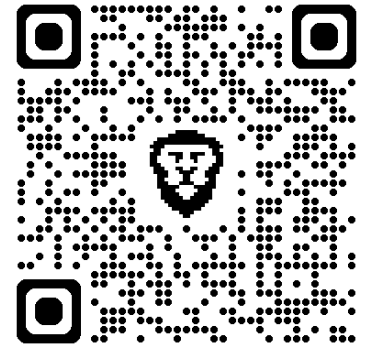
Our new chip demonstrates error correction and performance that paves the way to a useful, large-scale quantum computer



Hartmut Neven
Founder and Lead, Google Quantum AI

📖 Read AI-generated summary ▾

🔗 Share



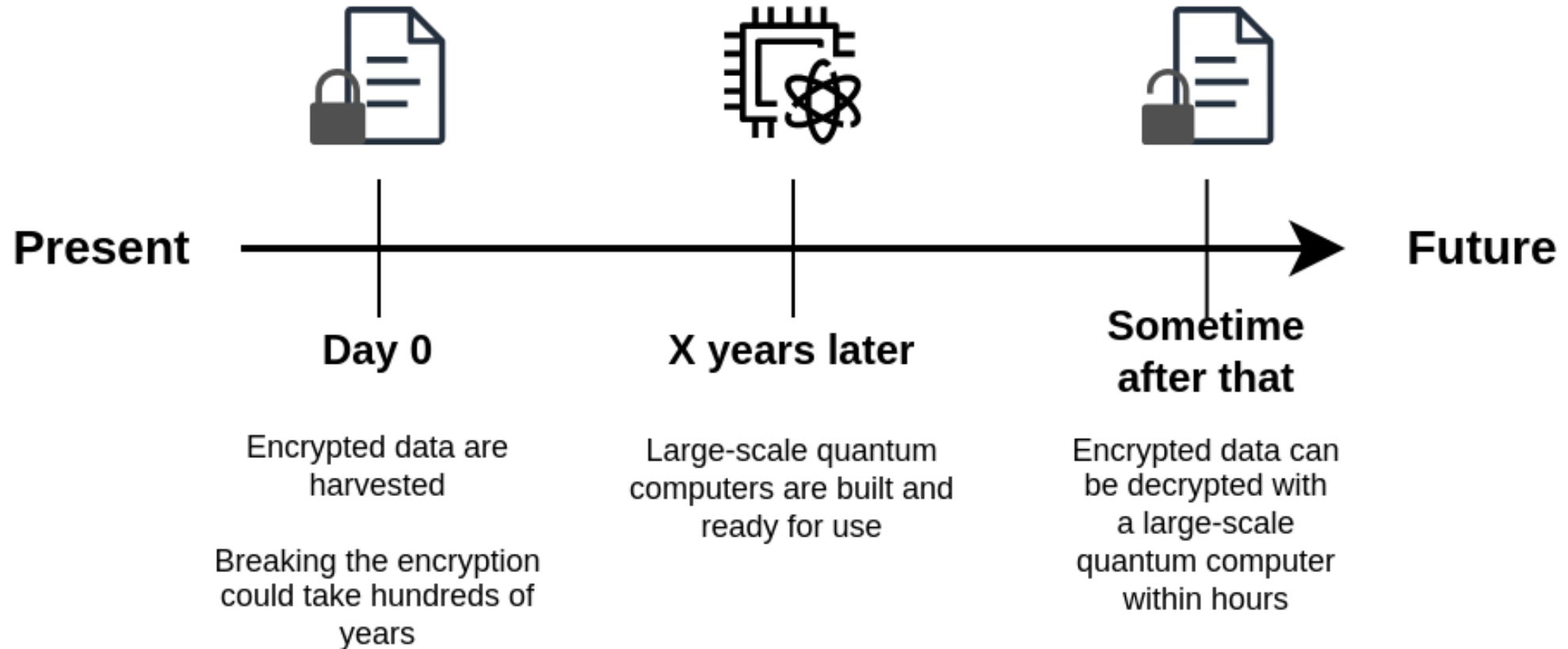
<https://blog.google/technology/research/google-willow-quantum-chip/>

Benefits of Quantum Computing

- Complex problems are problems with lots of variables interacting in complicated ways, for example,
 - Modeling the behavior of individual atoms in a molecule is a complex problem
 - Speeding up the research and development of life-saving new drugs and medical treatments.
 - Improving catalysts that enable petrochemical alternatives or better processes for the carbon breakdown necessary for combating climate-threatening emissions.
 - Providing a speedup for some machine learning problems

Quantum Computing Threats

- Harvest now, Decrypt later



Venona Project

- A United States counterintelligence program initiated during World War II by the United States
- From February 1, 1943, until October 1, 1980
- During the 37-year duration of the Venona project, the Signal Intelligence Service decrypted and translated approximately 3,000 messages.
- Discovery
 - The Cambridge Five espionage ring in the United Kingdom and
 - The Soviet espionage of the Manhattan Project in the US (known as Project Enormous).

National Cyber Security Agency (NCSA)



National Cyber Security Agency (NCSA), Thailand

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