



Extreme Goal of AI

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世界の幸せをカタチにする。
Creating Peace & Happiness for the World



Hub of Talents

- Vision before mission
 - Open innovation
 - Vision sharing and update
 - Nurtures and circulates expertise
- Innovation and ethical responsibility



Stratification of the Strategic Plan

- Driving Competitiveness and Building Capacity
 - Research
 - Challenging topics
 - Development
 - Teamwork and support
 - Service
 - Platform building
 - Smart/Ethical users
 - AI Literacy for All
 - Specialist Upskilling
 - Ethics & Governance Training

Survival in the AI battle

- Generative AI vs. Imaginative AI
- Gigantic AI vs. Federated AI



Generative AI vs. Imaginative AI

Aspect	Generative AI	Imaginative AI
Core capability	Creates new content (text, images, code) based on training data and patterns.	Goes beyond patterns to invent novel, <i>unseen</i> concepts or ideas, like “true creativity.”
Example	ChatGPT writing stories, DALL·E creating images from prompts.	AI inventing entirely new art styles or scientific theories no one ever thought of before.
Limitation	Mostly recombines learned info in novel ways.	Dreams up ideas <i>outside</i> existing data, breaking rules or norms.
Goal	Mimic human creation by pattern recognition and generation.	Extend human imagination—be a true “co-creator” or even originator.



Gigantic AI vs. Federated AI

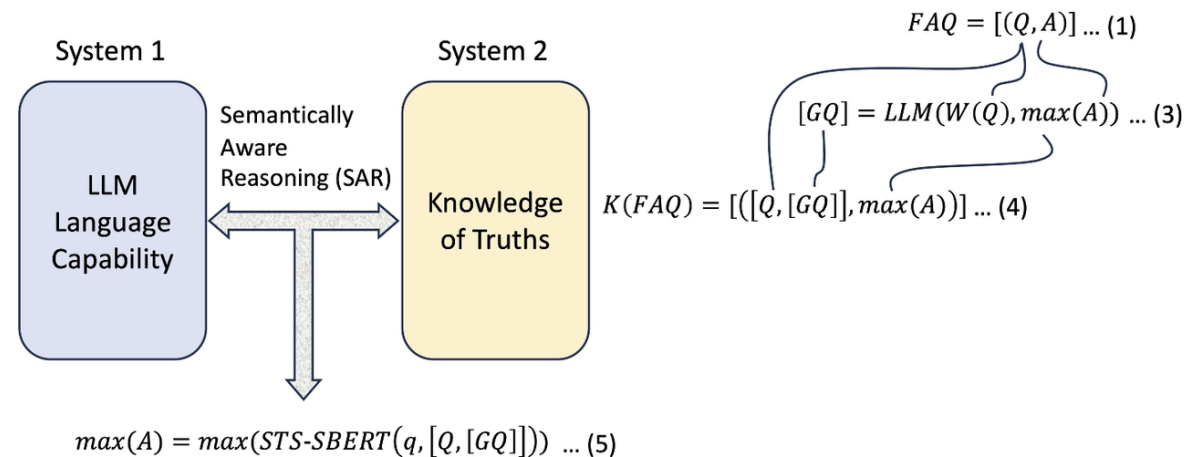
Aspect	Gigantic AI	Federated AI
Meaning	Large, centralized AI systems with massive computational power and data.	Decentralized AI approach where multiple devices collaborate without sharing raw data.
Architecture	Monolithic, huge data centers crunching vast data.	Distributed across many edge devices, preserving privacy and reducing central dependency.
Strength	Extremely powerful, can leverage enormous datasets and compute.	Privacy-preserving, scalable, and resilient.
Use case example	GPT-4 hosted on cloud servers with massive GPU clusters.	Smartphones collaboratively training a model without uploading personal data.



Toward Conscious AI

- Virach Sornlertlamvanich. **Enhancing Large Language Models: Alleviating Knowledge Deficiency with External Knowledge and Semantically Aware Reasoning (SAR)**. Knowledge and Information Systems, Springer Nature, pp. 1–19, 2025, doi: 10.1007/s10115-025-02485-4.

In a dual-process architecture, the large language model (LLM) serves as **System 1** to handle intuitive processing, while **System 2** utilizes structured knowledge to support logical decision-making.





Lost Decades in Research: The Quest for Breakthroughs

- งานวิจัยที่ไม่ควรให้ทุน
 - วิจัยแล้วไม่ใช้ใคร
- กองทุนที่ไม่ควรมี
 - ให้แล้วไม่ติดตาม
 - พิจารณาจากความสัมพันธ์มากกว่า
เนื้องาน
- หน่วยงานส่งเสริมที่ไม่ควรตั้ง
 - ออกแต่ข้อกำหนดแล้วบังคับใช้ แต่ไม่
บริการ
- Research That Should Not Be Funded
 - Research That Benefits No One
- Funds That Should Not Exist
 - Providing Support Without Follow-Up
 - Decisions Based More on Relationships Than on Substance
- Agencies That Should Not Be Established
 - Issuing Regulations and Enforcing Them Without Providing Services