

# Report of the NII IAB Meeting (2026)

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## 1. Summary

This is the report of the 2026 meeting of NII's IAB (International Advisory Board), which took place on March 2 and 3 at NII. The program of the meeting can be found in the Appendix. The 5 members of IAB come from around the world, covering a wide range of research areas and experiences.

NII has two complementary and intertwined missions: research and services. The diverse research portfolio of NII includes several mainstream computer science areas such as theory and algorithms, as well as applied informatics areas such as artificial intelligence (AI). The foundational services and platforms provided by NII include SINET6, the academic network with impeccable quality of service in terms of performance, reliability, availability, and security for millions of users.

NII's major research and service activities are organized around research centers, with six centers dedicated to research, nine centers focused on services and operations, and one for collaboration with industry, government, and academia. In addition, diverse research efforts are clustered into four research divisions. These research and development centers, plus the research divisions, have excelled in their goals to *build, use, and lead* in research and services in informatics, achieving significant research and socioeconomic impact in Japan and globally.

The IAB found the NII research and services activities achieving significant successes that can be summarized by the pathway [Lead  $\leftrightarrow$  Build  $\leftrightarrow$  Use  $\leftrightarrow$  Impact]. In the context of rational management, *Lead* is confirmed by publications in top journals and conferences; *Build* is demonstrated by real software, hardware, or dataset releases; *Use* is established by a significant user base; and *Impact* is illustrated by substantial improvements in socioeconomic indicators. Strong administrative leadership and operational excellence across research and service portfolios have been key factors in the NII success, maintaining recruitment (and retention) diversity, breadth, and internationalization in the process.

This report presents observations and recommendations regarding NII's strategy and positioning, research programs, organization and management, and industry/government engagement. The content reflects the consensus view of the IAB.

## 2. Research Leadership and Diversity

NII sustains a broad, interdisciplinary research portfolio that combines core computer science with applied informatics and cross-disciplinary collaborations. The IAB commends the timely expansion into new areas such as large language models (LLMs) while maintaining world-class strength in foundational areas such as algorithms.

### A. Research Centers

**Research and Development Center for Large Language Models (LLMC).** An excellent example of successful new research initiatives is the R&D Center for Large Language Models (LLMC), led by Prof. Sadao Kurohashi. The center has taken a leading role in the development of LLM-jp, a family of open-source and open-weight LLMs with the most comprehensive Japanese content. The LLMC is working with academic and industry partners towards domain-specialized models, including VLMs and application-specific systems. The LLM-jp has the potential to lead the area of sovereign open models, with a strong cultural alignment and a firm commitment with openness, transparency, and safety.

The IAB commends the LLMC's distinctive leadership role in the rapidly advancing area of LLM. We recognize that new proprietary frontier models continue to push their boundaries of diversity, breadth, and depth. While these developments naturally shape the broader LLM landscape, LLMC is focused

on building open, transparent, and trustworthy models, including openness not only in model release but also, where possible, in training data curation, training recipes, and evaluation practices. This also reflects the importance of sovereign capabilities and the need to ensure appropriate treatment of Japanese language, culture, and domain-specific contexts.

Having achieved success in both the Build and Lead dimensions, LLMC has made a distinct contribution in a globally important area: high-quality open models that are scientifically transparent, socially accountable, as well as locally and culturally grounded. This is an increasingly important area internationally as concerns around trust, reproducibility, and cultural representation continue to grow. We look forward to their ongoing challenges: (1) maintain leadership in research; and (2) increase the Use and Impact of LLM-jp in research and development. Pathway to success: *[Build/Lead]* ⇒ Use → Impact.

**Global Research Center in Big Data Mathematics.** A concrete example of sustained global research leadership in core computer science (theory and algorithms) is the Global Research Center in Big Data Mathematics, created and being led by Prof. Kenichi Kawarabayashi. Prof. Kawarabayashi won the prestigious Fulkerson Prize in 2021, the highest honor in discrete mathematics and combinatorial optimization. Their paper on *Deterministic Edge Connectivity in Near-Linear Time* introduced the fast deterministic sparsification approach, with significant impact on subsequent graph and network algorithms. A further recognition of his lifetime achievements is the Humboldt Award that Prof. Kawarabayashi received in 2024. Pathway to success: *[Build/Lead]* ⇒ Impact.

**Research Center for Mathematical Trust in Software and Systems (MTSS).** Another example of sustained global research leadership in core computer science (software and formal verification) is the MTSS led by Prof. Ichiro Hasuo. They have consistently succeeded in demonstrating synergies between theory and practice in software science and engineering, with a robust integration of logic, formal methods, and software systems engineering. MTSS has extensive and consistent top-tier publications in LICS, CAV, OOPSLA, among others. They received a 2024 Commendation from MEXT and multiple paper awards (ATVA 2025, ICTAC 2024). They have chosen important AI systems and applications that include: [1] Safety validation for autonomous driving (e.g., highway scenarios), and [2] AI safety (e.g., chatbot interaction validation via logical reasoning). They have initiated technology transfer to startups. MTSS is an excellent example of successful top-notch research (Lead) with practical applications (Build) that are being transferred to industry (Use), with anticipated socioeconomic impact if technology transfer is successful. Pathway to success: *[Build/Lead ⇒ Use]* ⇒ Impact.

**Research Center for Synthetic Media.** A third example of sustained research leadership in AI-related areas (computer vision and image analysis) is the Research Center for Synthetic Media, led by Prof. Isao Echizen. They have achieved significant visibility through their work on deepfake detection and original image recovery. In the SynthetiQ Vision and SynthetiQ Text projects, the center has established itself as an international hub for countering fake media and infodemics. Prof. Echizen's expertise led to an invitation as a guest speaker at the G7 Interior and Security Ministers' Meeting in 2023 to discuss the risks of generative AI. They have been developing software tools for general use to increase the socioeconomic impact of their work. Pathway to success: *[Build → Use]* → Impact.

## B. Research Divisions

### Principles of Informatics (Posters)

The division demonstrates a world-class strength in theoretical computer science (TCS) with a strong grounding in real-world applications. A good example is the work by Dr. Yoshida, which showcases an innovative integration of TCS and machine learning (ML), offering potentially intriguing implications for enhancing the efficiency of random forest learning. Dr. Wellnitz's contributions are another highlight, presenting a series of significant results on approximate string matching algorithms—a crucial problem with far-reaching applications in bioinformatics and other fields, as evidenced by publications in top-tier conferences such as FOCS, STOC, and SODA. Furthermore, Dr. Yoshida introduces a novel concept of sensitivity for defining algorithmic stability, bridging theory (with appearances at SODA, FOCS, ICALP) and application (featured at ICLR, NeurIPS, WWW).

### **Digital Content and Media Sciences** (posters)

The division conducts extensive research encompassing the analysis, generation, and application of digital data and various media forms, ranging from theoretical foundations to system implementation. In the poster presentations, Prof. Koyama delves into Spatial Audio and Room Acoustics, a high-impact area supported by solid theory, although its practical scalability and generalizability are somewhat uncertain. Prof. Sugawara's research on developing evaluation frameworks for Linguistic Intelligence introduces a fascinating topic with a well-structured presentation, though it lacks specific details and an internal research plan. Prof. Kurita works in a packed-space research topic (POV VLAMs), which is challenging for individual researchers. Overall, the research within each research group could be improved with clearer coherence.

### **Information and Society** (posters)

The division conducts interdisciplinary research on information and systems technologies as well as on issues in the human and social sciences. During the poster presentation, Prof. Bono discussed the important topic of real-world JSL/BSL resource construction and annotation. The presentation was impressive and highly articulate.

### **Information Systems Architecture Science** (posters)

The division exhibits a distinctive characteristic of NII that seamlessly integrates research and services across the domains of software, hardware, networks, and cyber-security. It contributes significantly to the advancement of services like SINET6, NII-SOCS, Gakunin, and Trust ID. For instance, Prof. Takefusa's work, highlighted in posters, demonstrates the synergy between research and services through the development of Secure IO utilizing SINETStream IoT software within the JST CREST ZT-IoT project. Additionally, Prof. Koibuchi presents innovative approaches to computer cooling, though noting minimal advancements in water cooling since 2017, while Prof. Kaneko contributes with her research on lightweight AI-aided wireless communication, which has been recognized with awards from JST SICORP and JSPS. These examples collectively illustrate NII's commitment to merging cutting-edge research with practical service applications.

## **C. Summary of Research**

The IAB found that the major research centers achieved significant successes through variants of the pathway [Lead ⇔ Build ⇔ Use ⇔ Impact]. In contrast, the smaller projects in the research divisions provide diversity in research area coverage, but some of the long-running small projects appear limited to modest Build objectives, with less clear paths towards Lead, Use, or Impact. These small projects should be encouraged to grow by acquiring new and significant resources, or transforming with new approaches, e.g., by adopting new technologies such as AI frontier models.

As successful as NII research centers have been, newly emerging Generative AI frontier models with significant support for code generation and agentic workflows present serious challenges and opportunities. These new models and tools were announced only a few weeks before the IAB meeting. The challenge is that these tools will likely affect (fundamentally) the Build component of the [Lead ⇔ Build ⇔ Use ⇔ Impact] pathway. The opportunity is that they also level the playing field, enabling everyone around the world to speed up their Build phase. The IAB feels that NII has exactly the right Director-General, Prof. Kurohashi (also the director of LLMC), to lead their research and service efforts through these upcoming trials and travails, as well as opportunities for innovation and growth.

Two prominent examples of opportunities for NII leadership and impact are: AI education (both in terms of AI skill training and adoption of AI technologies for education), and robust agentic workflows (as applied to software as a service in R&D centers) supported by new frontier models. These AI-related new applications and tools can leverage the LLMC expertise in the [Build/Lead/Use] areas. As a concrete example of AI education (for the general public), the UK government has announced the *AI Skills Boost* program with the goal of upskilling 10M UK workers in AI skills by 2030.

### 3. Services and Socioeconomic Impact

#### A. Research and Development Center for Academic Networks (SINET)

NII operates SINET6, Japan's national academic high-performance network, connecting 1,000+ universities and research institutions through a 400-Gigabit backbone. SINET supports advanced services including VPN slicing, mobile 5G integration, direct cloud connectivity, and automated security functions, enabling a wide spectrum of data-intensive research and international collaboration. Examples include high-energy physics experiments transferring up to 2 PB of data per week, distributed processing for the Belle II experiment generating approximately 200 TB per day, fusion energy research data exchange, and medical applications such as remote surgery and distributed medical data backup.

NII has a unique opportunity to evolve SINET6 from a high-performance research network into a comprehensive research service platform that integrates advanced networking, data infrastructure, cloud services, and collaborative research environments. By building on its strong technological foundation, SINET7 will be able to further empower data-intensive science and enable new research methodologies that were previously not possible.

The continued development of ultra-high-capacity backbones, including 800-Gbps technologies, should be guided by the needs of emerging scientific applications such as AI, large-scale simulations, next generation exascale scientific instruments (e.g., the HL-LHC @ CERN), data-driven science, remote instrumentation, and international research collaboration. Aligning infrastructure development closely with scientific demand will ensure that SINET remains a key enabler of innovation and scientific discovery. In the global context, SINET can further strengthen its strategic role within the international NREN ecosystem alongside GÉANT, Internet2, and ESnet by contributing not only advanced connectivity, but also integrated services, platforms, and expertise that support global research collaboration and data sharing.

At the same time, the long-term growth of network capacity presents an opportunity to lead in sustainable digital infrastructure by focusing on energy-efficient technologies, intelligent network architectures, and cost-effective scaling strategies. By combining performance growth with sustainability, SINET7 can position itself as a model for future research and education networks worldwide. Overall, the initiative will reinforce SINET's role as a foundational platform for data-intensive and AI-driven science while ensuring secure and resilient academic connectivity.

IAB has found SINET6 to be an excellent example of the pathway to success: *[Build ⇔ Use ⇒ Impact]*, where widespread usage has improved the network design and implementation, leading to unequivocal socioeconomic impact with an estimated 3 million users in ~1000 institutions. SINET7 has a solid blueprint, and the R&D center is considering several future applications with their user base to motivate the new pathway to success: *[Build] → Use → Impact*.

#### B. Center for Trust & Digital Identity Research and Development

The team at Center for Trust & Digital Identity R&D has developed a Convoy Strategy to provide a uniform authentication service for GakuNin, with login by IdP. This is an effective strategy for the customer institutions (the top 50%) who are capable (technically and financially) of maintaining their own security infrastructure. This is a successful strategy that started with Build, proceeded with Use, leading to an Impact on many GakuNin users (on the order of millions). Pathway to success: *[Build ⇒ Use ⇒ Impact]*.

The IAB encourages the center to expand their successful IdP service model from the top 50% by including the bottom 50% who cannot afford to maintain their own (campus) security infrastructure due to budget limitations and/or size limitations. One suggestion is to adopt a "Container Ship" Strategy, by building broader, authenticated services that the smaller universities could use through the SINET and GakuNin cloud and data services. Some of those higher-level trusted services may already be available (Trusted DB and applications that require sensitive data), leading to GakuNin + Value Added data services. This broadening approach (beyond just digital identity) can be illustrated by an

augmented pathway that starts from new users and applications (from the bottom 50%). Pathway to success: *[Build ↔ Use] ⇒ Impact*.

### C. Center for Strategic Cyber Resilience Research and Development

The NII-SOCS is providing services to continuously monitor and analyze network traffic, helping to ensure operational resilience in the face of cyber-attacks. This is a domain that will continue to grow in importance in the future and where the expertise of the team can have a significant impact for Japan's research and educational establishments. Cooperation and joint activities between the Cyber Science Infrastructure Development Department and the Center for Strategic Cyber Resilience Research and Development elevate the performance in the cybersecurity domain and, consequently, the reputation of NII with its stakeholders. Pathway to success: *[Build ⇒ Use] → Impact*.

### D. Research Center for Open Science and Data Platform (RCOS)

The RCOS has been building the NII Research Data Cloud (RDC), which includes GakuNin RDM for research data management, JAIRO Cloud for publication and dissemination, discovery services, and capacity-building platforms. Recent developments focus on expanding nationwide data stewardship communities through the MEXT-funded "Practices in Data-Driven Sciences" initiative. The team has recognized that smaller universities may need new skills (and/or infrastructure) for the adoption of open science practices, so they have started the development of a Learning Management System (LMS). Pathway to success: *[Build] → Use → Impact*.

Future directions emphasize "AI for Science," aiming to create AI-ready datasets, automate research workflows, and establish a global data hub. By linking secure storage, metadata management, and knowledge interfaces powered by AI agents, the RDC seeks to form the foundation of next-generation academic information infrastructure supporting data-intensive and interdisciplinary research. International collaborations with organizations such as CERN, the European Open Science Cloud (EOSC), and the Research Data Alliance (RDA) position the RDC within the global open science ecosystem. Japan's approach stands out through tight integration between national policy and infrastructure deployment.

### E. Summary of Services

The IAB found that the service R&D centers have achieved varied successes in the pathway *[Lead ↔ Build ↔ Use ↔ Impact]*. SINET6 has achieved large scale socioeconomic impact. Other facilities, including GakuNin, RDM, and JAIRO, understandably have achieved more restricted Use and Impact. RCOS is promoting state-of-the-art global solutions to Japanese users with, for example, the adoption of tools such as arxiv and github. Building on SINET6, a primary value of RCOS appears to be in supporting collaboration across Japanese communities during all stages of the research lifecycle as well as connecting them internationally.

Given the fast evolution of agentic workflows from frontier models, the efforts that provide software as a service (SaaS) such as RDM will need to adapt continuously. Furthermore, high-level security services such as sensitive data management will also be needed. These new requirements arise from both groups of users. The "top 50%" will be leveraging the new models in their activities, potentially creating unintended side effects. The "bottom 50%" will increasingly become fresh targets of expanded automated attacks. Due to new technological capabilities such as the next-generation frontier models, the networking, security, and data management services provided by NII R&D centers may be shifting from currently useful choices to future essential necessities.

## 4. Collaboration and Impact

### A. Global Collaborations

NII maintains 131 MOUs globally, anchored by the Japanese-French Laboratory for Informatics (JFLI), a hub for AI and Quantum Computing research. As a strategic gateway to Horizon Europe, NII collaborates closely with INRIA and DFKI, while its Silicon Valley Office monitors U.S. generative AI

trends to identify international needs and support research commercialization. International infrastructure is driven by SINET6, which provides 100-400Gbps lines to North America and Europe to support massive data transfers for major projects like CERN LHC, Belle II, and ITER. NII also operates as the national hub for Eduroam JP, the worldwide federated WiFi service for the academic community.

To strengthen the Research Data Cloud (RDC), regional communities across Japan—spanning from Hokkaido to Kyushu—support Research Data Management (RDM) policy development and practical management. Additionally, the NII Shonan Meetings provide a premier platform for high-level international research seminars, hosting thousands of participants each year. Finally, through Sokendai, NII produces PhDs via competitive joint degree and cotutelle programs with leading international universities. Its International Internship Program and the DAAD IFI-program further cultivate global talent by hosting researchers and students from countries such as Germany, France, and the UK.

## B. Benchmark Institutions

The NII is unique worldwide and encompasses a broad spectrum of activities ranging from research to services. In view of the NII's special profile, it is perhaps not appropriate to describe it as a benchmark institution. The multi-dimensionality of its services and research fields makes it difficult to find a comparable institution outside Japan. Of course, there are research institutions in other countries, such as INRIA in France, which have a similar mandate, but they are much larger and broader in terms of content, which makes a direct benchmark impossible. Perhaps most similar is the International Research Center for Artificial Intelligence (<https://soict.hust.edu.vn/en/departments/bkai-center>) founded in Hanoi, which has a similarly broad scope and organizational parallels. However, a direct comparison of NII with other institutions is very challenging due to cultural, political, and social differences. If we consider the research quality as a stand-alone dimension, it is possible to compare NII with many institutions, e.g., with DFKI, IDIAP in Switzerland (<https://www.idiap.ch/idiap/en/en/about/missions-and-values>), or the recently founded Korean SNUAI in Seoul ([https://aiis.snu.ac.kr/eng/eng3\\_1.php](https://aiis.snu.ac.kr/eng/eng3_1.php)). In terms of services, a comparison with the Leibniz Institutes in Germany is certainly possible. The ZBW (<https://www.zbw.eu/en/>) should be mentioned here as one example.

On the research side, country-specific research institutions include data61, the ICT arm of Australia's CSIRO (more of a focus on research translation [Use]); A\*STAR Institute for Infocomm Research (A\*STAR I2R), the Singaporean equivalent of NII (research [Build] and research translation [Use]); DFKI, the German AI Centre (strong focus on commercial impact [Use]); Technology Innovation Institute (TII), an Abu Dhabi-based R&D institution (covering broad areas with emphasis on AI and LLMs, focused on technology readiness [Use]); Allen AI Institute (AI2), nonprofit research institute in the US and Israel (focusing on AI and LLMs [Build] and AI start-ups [Use]); MILA, a machine learning institute and general AI in Quebec (strong industry sponsorship but focused primarily on research), INSAIT: a privately-funded Bulgarian IT research centre [Build] (primarily focused on AI). Australian Institute of Machine Learning (AIML), University of Adelaide in Australia (broadly focused on AI research [Build] and research translation [Use]).

In terms of publicly funded WAN services, one possible comparison is with Brazil's RNP (Rede Nacional de Ensino e Pesquisa). RNP is managed by a nonprofit organization funded primarily by several federal ministries in Brazil with an annual budget of ~\$90M. RNP connects about 800 user organizations, about 1500 campuses, and ~4 million users, including universities, research institutes, hospitals, and innovation centers. Beyond connectivity, it delivers services such as cybersecurity, collaboration platforms, and research data infrastructure. Other research and education-oriented network services include: Internet2 (USA), GEANT (EU), CANARIE (Canada), SURF (Netherlands), and AARNet (Australia).

## **5. Acknowledgement**

The IAB members thank the staff and administration of NII for the excellent preparation and organization of the meeting as well as the great hospitality. It was very good to have the opportunity to interact with many researchers during the poster session and the reception, in addition to the plenary presentations. In addition, the joint dinner with NII's management team on the evening before the start of the plenary sessions was very helpful for general strategic discussions about the future plans of NII.

Appendix A

International Advisory Board Meeting

March 2 – 3, 2026

IAB Members:

- Timothy Baldwin, Provost of MBZUAI, Abu Dhabi
- Andreas Dengal, Executive Director of DFKI & Chair of AI (TU Kaiserslautern), Germany
- Zhenjiang Hu, Dean of School of Computer Science, Peking University, China
- Robert J. Jones, Director at EOSC Association, CERN, Switzerland
- Calton Pu, Professor and J.P. Imly Chair in Software, Georgia Institute of Technology, USA

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**IAB Meeting program**

Day	time	title	presenter	
(March 01, Sunday)	18:00 - 20:00	Closed Dinner (partially with Director-General Sadao Kurohashi and Vice Director-General Akihiro Sugimoto)		
Day 1 (March 02, Monday)	9:45 - 10:00	Welcome Coffee		
	<b>Session 1: General Introduction to NII</b>			
	10:00 - 12:00	Overview of NII	Director-General Sadao Kurohashi	
	12:00 - 13:00	Lunch		
	<b>Session 2: Activities of Research Centers</b>			
	13:00 - 13:30	Research and Development of LLMs at National Institute of Informatics	Project Prof. Koichi Takeda	
	13:30 - 14:00	Real or Fake? Frontiers of Countering Fake Media in the Age of Infodemics - Initiatives of NII SynMedia Center -	Prof. Isao Echizen	
	14:00 - 14:30	Algorithms, Combinatorial Optimization, Quantum Algorithms	Prof. Ken-ichi Kawarabayashi	
	14:30 - 15:00	Tech-Society Interface: Software Science for Taming AI Systems	Prof. Ichiro Hasuo	
	15:00 - 15:15	Coffee Break		
	<b>Session 3: Presentation of individual Researches</b>			
	15:15- 15:30	Brief Introduction to Research Divisions		
		Principles of Informatics Research Division	Prof. Hideaki Takeda	
		Information Systems Architecture Science Research Division	Prof. Kensuke Fukuda	
		Digital Content and Media Sciences Research Division	Prof. Akiko Aizawa	
		Information and Society Research Division	Prof. Isao Echizen	
15:35- 17:25	Poster & Demo Presentations			

	<b>18:00-20:30</b>	<b>Dinner with NII Researchers</b>	
<b>Day 2 (March 03, Tuesday)</b>	<b>9:30 - 9:45</b>	<b>Morning Coffee</b>	
	<b>Session 4: Presentation of Service Activities I</b>		
	<b>9:45 - 10:15</b>	<b>SINET6 Update and Next SINET</b>	<b>Prof. Takashi Kurimoto</b>
	<b>10:15 - 10:45</b>	<b>The State of Trust in Japanese Academia and the Role of NII</b>	<b>Prof. Hiroyuki Sato</b>
	<b>10:45 - 10:55</b>	<b>Coffee Break</b>	
	<b>Session 5: Presentation of Service Activities II</b>		
	<b>10:55 - 11:25</b>	<b>Deploying Academic Network Cybersecurity Technologies to Critical Infrastructure Sectors</b>	<b>Prof. Hiroki Takakura</b>
	<b>11:25 - 11:55</b>	<b>NII Research Data Cloud - Update 2023-2025</b>	<b>Director of RCOS Mikiko Tanifuji</b>
	<b>11:55 - 14:00</b>	<b>Lunch &amp; General Discussion</b>	
	<b>14:00 - 16:00</b>	<b>Closed Discussion</b>	
	<b>16:00 - 16:30</b>	<b>IAB comments</b>	

## Appendix B

	Posters & Demos		
	<b>presenter</b>	<b>title</b>	Demo
1	<b>Prof. Megumi Kaneko</b>	<b>Spectrum-and Energy-Efficient Next Generation Wireless Networks</b>	
2	<b>Assoc. Prof. Taro Sekiyama</b>	<b>Formal Verification of the Universal TEE Architecture</b>	
3	<b>Prof. Atsuko Takefusa</b>	<b>Synergizing NII Cloud Infrastructure Services and System software Research for Secure IoT</b>	
4	<b>Prof. Michihiro Koibuchi</b>	<b>The Case for Water-Immersion Computer Boards</b>	YES
5	<b>Assist. Prof. Shunsuke Shigaki</b>	<b>Artificial Realization of Insect Adaptive Ability via Virtual Reality Framework</b>	YES
6	<b>Assoc. Prof. Shoichi Koyama</b>	<b>Spatial Audio Computing: Integrating Physics and Machine Learning for Intelligent Sound Spaces</b>	
7	<b>Assist. Prof. Taisuke Kobayashi</b>	<b>Behavioral Control of Quadruped Robot Using Reinforcement Learning</b>	YES
8	<b>Prof. Imari Sato</b>	<b>Event-Based Reflectance and Scattering Analysis with 3D Shape Reconstruction</b>	
9	<b>Assoc. Prof. Satoshi Ikehata</b>	<b>3-D Reconstruction of Auroras from Multi-View Camera and Radar Observations Using Neural Fields</b>	
10	<b>Prof. Yuichi Yoshida</b>	<b>Approximation vs Sensitivity: Stable Algorithms under Input Perturbations</b>	
11	<b>Assist. Prof. Philip Wellnitz</b>	<b>Revitalizing Research on Approximate String Matching Algorithms</b>	
12	<b>Assoc. Prof. Shuichi Hirahara</b>	<b>Analyzing the Security of Cryptography based Meta-Complexity</b>	
13	<b>Assist. Prof. Ryo Kuroiwa</b>	<b>Dynamic Programming Approaches for Combinatorial Optimization</b>	
14	<b>Assoc. Prof. Mayumi Bono</b>	<b>Japan-UK Project to Advance Human-Centered AI for Sign and Speech Translation</b>	
15	<b>Assist. Prof. Saku Sugawara</b>	<b>Building Functional and Development Evaluation Frameworks for Linguistic Intelligence</b>	
16	<b>Assist. Prof. Shuhei Kurita</b>	<b>Vision-Language-Action Foundation Models for Interactive Tabletop Manipulation</b>	YES