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Trilateral AI Symposium 2026

– Operationalizing AI : Safe, Efficient, and Privacy-preserving AI Systems at Scale –



October 27 - 28, 2026

Delegation of the European Union to Japan

#TrilateralAI2026

Conference Program

About the Trilateral AI Symposium 2026

The trilateral symposium “Operationalizing AI: Safe, Efficient, and Privacy-preserving AI Systems at Scale” brings together leading minds from France, Germany, Japan and other countries to shape the future of trustworthy AI.
Building on the success of four trilateral AI Symposia (2018, 2020, 2022, 2024), this flagship series has engaged over 2,000 participants and connected more than 300 expert speakers in past editions across academia, industry, and policy.

Organizers

Embassy of France to Japan

DWIH Tokyo (German Centre for Research and Innovation Tokyo)

AI Japan R&D Network

Co-Organizer

EU Delegation to Japan

Under the Patronage of

Secretariat of Science, Technology and Innovation Policy, Cabinet Office

Embassy of the Federal Republic of Germany Tokyo

Japan Science and Technology Agency (JST)

Website

https://www.dwih-tokyo.org/ai5

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Program

Day 1 October 27, 2026

9:00 - 9:10	**Greeting by the Deputy Head of the EU Delegation** Thomas GNOCCHI
9:10 - 9:30	**Opening Keynote** Hiroaki KITANO
9:30 - 11:00	**Keynote Session: *Safe AI - Ensuring Aligned AI Systems in Accordance with Human Values*** Yuko HARAYAMA (Chair) Andreas DENGEL/Yu NISHITSUTSUMI/Juliette SÉNÉCHAL
11:00 - 11:30	**Coffee Break**
11:30 - 13:00	**Parallel Session: *Safe AI - Technical Foundations*** Juliette SÉNÉCHAL (Chair) Myuhng-Joo KIM/Svenja HAINZ/Carina PRUNKL/Satoshi SEKINE **Parallel Session: *Safe AI - Applications*** Grant Jun OTSUKI (Chair) Takayuki OSA/Jiré Emine GÖZEN/Serena VILLATA
13:00 - 14:30	**Lunch**
14:30 - 16:00	**Keynote Session: *Privacy Preserving AI - Protection of Personal data*** Philippe GRÉCIANO (Chair) Lionel BRUNIE/Nicole KRÄMER/Goichiro HANAOKA
16:00 - 16:30	**Coffee Break**
16:30 - 18:00	**Parallel Session: *Privacy Preserving AI - Technical Foundations*** Kouhei KURIHARA (Chair) Hermann GUMPP/Minoru KURIBAYASHI/Lionel BRUNIE **Parallel Session: *Privacy Preserving AI - Applications*** Kazuhiro SAKURADA (Chair) Mohamed MAOUCHE/Kota TAKAOKA/Timo Michael SPINDE/Hanrui WANG
18:00- 20:00	**Networking Reception**

Program

Day 2 October 28, 2026

9:00 - 10:30	**Keynote Session:** ***Efficient AI - Maintaining Efficiency and Accuracy in AI Deployment at Scale*** Florence HO (Chair) Masashi SUGIYAMA/Sahar VAHDATI/Marc DURANTON
10:30 - 11:00	**Coffee Break**
11:00 - 12:00	**Presentation of European and National Funding Programs** Peter FATELNIG/Thibaut CANTAT/Laura BLECKEN/Simon ESSLER/Osamu KOBAYASHI
12:00 - 13:30	**Lunch (with Poster Presentations)**
13:30 - 15:00	**Parallel Session:** ***Efficient AI - Technical Foundations*** Philippe CODOGNET (Chair) Stanislav FROLOV/Matthieu DINOT/Jun SUZUKI/Sung Ju HWANG **Parallel Session:** ***Efficient AI - Applications*** Alexandra PEHLKEN (Chair) Matei MIHALCA/Tobias HECKING/Mehdi BENALLEGUE/Kristiina JOKINEN
15:00 - 15:30	**Wrap Up and Closing** Yuichiro ANZAI

Day 1 – October 27, 2026 (Tuesday), 09:00-09:10

Greeting by the Deputy Head of the EU Delegation



Thomas GNOCCHI
Deputy Head of the European Union Delegation to Japan

Day 1 – October 27, 2026 (Tuesday), 09:10-09:30

Opening Keynote



Prof. Dr. Hiroaki KITANO
Chairman, AI Japan R&D Network

AI as a New Driving Force of Civilization

Throughout history, civilization has been driven primarily by human intelligence, creativity, and technologies that extend our capabilities. Artificial intelligence is now fundamentally transforming this relationship. AI is evolving from a tool that augments human capabilities into an increasingly autonomous force capable of driving scientific discovery, technological innovation, economic activity, and the evolution of civilization itself.

This transformation is becoming visible in AI-driven scientific discovery, autonomous agents, and Physical AI. The Nobel Turing Challenge envisions AI systems capable of making Nobel Prize-worthy discoveries, while advances in robotics and embodied intelligence extend autonomous capabilities into the physical world. These developments suggest a future in which humans may no longer occupy the primary driver's seat of scientific and technological progress.

Yet this transition creates new opportunities for humanity. AI can expand epistemic diversity by exploring hypotheses and approaches beyond conventional human cognitive and institutional boundaries. Equally importantly, humans can contribute forms of knowledge and perspectives that are absent from, or poorly represented in, existing data—including tacit knowledge, embodied experience, local contexts, and previously unrecognized questions. Such complementary forms of intelligence may open entirely new spaces of discovery.

This expanded epistemic diversity can enable long-tail innovation, addressing neglected scientific problems, underserved communities, and opportunities overlooked by conventional research and market incentives. Human agency may increasingly involve introducing new perspectives, identifying unexplored problems, and cultivating environments where diverse intelligences interact productively.

Realizing this potential requires rethinking AI safety, privacy, and efficiency beyond conventional human-centric assumptions. We need architectures that support trustworthy autonomy, accountability, and productive interaction among diverse forms of intelligence.

The challenge is not merely to maintain human control over AI, but to enable a civilization in which human and non-human intelligence jointly expand the boundaries of what is possible.

Day 1 – October 27, 2026 (Tuesday), 09:30-11:00

Keynote Session - Safe AI

Safe AI - Ensuring Aligned AI Systems in Accordance with Human Values

Outline

This session focuses on the intrinsic safety of artificial intelligence systems and their ability to behave in a predictable and controllable manner, in line with human intentions, even in critical or high-risks situations. Topics will include goal alignment, human oversight, evaluation and validation methodologies, aimed at preventing harmful behaviors or unintended optimization effects.

Speakers



Dr. Yuko HARAYAMA (Chair)
Secretary General,
Tokyo Centre of the GPAI Expert Community



Prof. Dr. Andreas DENGEL
Professor at RPTU Kaiserslautern-Landau,
Executive Director at DFKI



Dr. Yu NISHITSUTSUMI
Senior Researcher,
National Institute of Information and Communications Technology



Prof. Dr. Juliette SÉNÉCHAL
University of Lille & Inria
(French Institute of Computer Science)

Day 1 – October 27, 2026 (Tuesday), 11:30-13:00

Parallel Sessions - Safe AI

Safe AI - Technical Foundations

Speakers



Prof. Dr. Juliette SÉNÉCHAL (Chair)
University of Lille & Inria
(French Institute of Computer Science)



Prof. Dr. Myuhng-Joo KIM
Director
Korea AISI (AI Safety Institute)



Svenja HAINZ
Team lead for data and service ecosystems,
German Aerospace Center (DLR)



Dr. Carina PRUNKL
Research Scientist, Inria and
Senior Research Fellow,
University of Oxford



Prof. Dr. Satoshi SEKINE
Project Professor, National Institute of Informatics,
Deputy Director, AI Safety Institute

Safe AI - Applications

Speakers



Prof. Dr. Grant Jun OTSUKI (Chair)
Associate Professor,
University of Tokyo



Dr. Takayuki OSA
RIKEN Center for Advanced Intelligence Project



Prof. Dr. Jiré Emine GÖZEN
Professor for Media and Cultural Theory,
Vice-President International University of Europe for Applied Sciences



Prof. Dr. Serena VILLATA
Research Director,
CNRS-Inria

Day 1 – October 27, 2026 (Tuesday), 14:30-16:00

Keynote Session - Privacy Preserving AI

Privacy Preserving AI - Protection of Personal data

Outline

This session addresses the challenge of developing and deploying AI Systems while ensuring the protection of personal data and fundamental rights, in a context of large-scale data use and increasing regulatory requirements. It will cover privacy-preserving machine learning techniques, such as federated learning, differential privacy, secure computation, confidential computing and data minimization strategies. The session will explore the trade-offs between privacy, performance, and scalability as well the integration of privacy by design principles into real world systems.

Speakers



Prof. Dr. Philippe GRÉCIANO (Chair)
President,
Franco-German University



Prof. Dr. Lionel BRUNIE
Director of the Department of Computer Science and Information Technology,
National Institute of Applied Sciences of Lyon, France



Prof. Dr. Nicole KRÄMER
Professor at the University of Duisburg-Essen,
Director of the Research Center “Trustworthy Data Science and Security”



Dr. Goichiro HANAOKA
Principal Researcher,
National Institute of Advanced Industrial Science and Technology (AIST)

Day 1 – October 27, 2026 (Tuesday), 16:30-18:00

Parallel Sessions - Privacy Preserving AI

Privacy Preserving AI - Technical Foundations

Speakers



Kouhei KURIHARA (Chair)
Co-Founder,
Privacy by Design Lab



Dr. Hermann GUMPP
Managing Director,
Enobyte GmbH



Prof. Minoru KURIBAYASHI
Professor in Center for Data-driven Science and Artificial Intelligence (CDS),
Tohoku University



Prof. Dr. Lionel BRUNIE
Director of the Department of Computer Science and Information Technology,
National Institute of Applied Sciences of Lyon, France

Privacy Preserving AI - Applications

Speakers



Prof. Dr. Kazuhiro SAKURADA (Chair)
Keio University School of Medicine



Dr. Kota TAKAOKA
CEO,
AiCAN Inc.



Dr. Mohamed MAOUCHE
Tenured Researcher (ISFP),
Inria, Lyon



Dr. Timo Michael SPINDE
DAAD Postdoctoral Researcher, Echizen Laboratory, National Institute of Informatics (NII),
Researcher, University of Göttingen



Dr. Hanrui WANG
Project Assistant Professor,
National Institute of Informatics

Day 2 – October 28, 2026 (Wednesday), 09:00-10:30

Keynote Session - Efficient AI

Efficient AI - Maintaining Efficiency and Accuracy in AI Deployment at Scale

Outline

This session focuses on the challenge of deploying AI systems at scale while maintaining high levels of efficiency, and accuracy. As AI models grow in size and complexity and are deployed in the real world, achieving strong performance under real-world constraints, such as latency, throughput, cost and infrastructure limitations, has become a central technical and operational issue. Topics will include algorithmic and model efficiency techniques for improving accuracy per unit of computation, model compression and optimization, efficient training and inference pipelines, and hardware-software codesign. By emphasizing efficiency and accuracy rather than sheer model size, this session highlights how scalable AI systems can deliver precise results in industrial, scientific and public sector applications, enabling broader adoption without compromising performance or operational feasibility.

Speakers



Dr. Florence HO (Chair)
Researcher,
NEC Corporation / Intent Exchange, Inc.



Dr. Masashi SUGIYAMA
Director, RIKEN Center for Advanced Intelligence Project,
Professor, The University of Tokyo



Prof. Dr. Sahar VAHDATI
Professor of Nature-Inspired AI for Science at Leibniz Universität Hannover and TIB – Leibniz Information Centre for Science and Technology



Dr. Marc DURANTON
Senior Fellow,
CEA (France)

Day 2 – October 28, 2026 (Wednesday), 11:00-12:00

Presentation of European and National Funding Programs



Peter FATELNIG
Minister Counsellor for Digital Economy Policy,
Delegation of the EU to Japan



Osamu KOBAYASHI
Director Department of International Affairs,
Japan Science and Technology Agency (JST)



Prof. Dr. Thibaut CANTAT
Deputy Director General for Science,
French National Research Agency (ANR)



Dr. Laura BLECKEN
Deputy Director,
German Academic Exchange Service (DAAD) / German Centre for Research and Innovation (DWIH) Tokyo



Simon ESSLER
Deputy Director,
German Research Foundation (DFG)

Day 2 – October 28, 2026 (Wednesday), 12:00-13:30

Poster Presentations

For more info, see **pages 15 to 23**

Day 2 – October 28, 2026 (Wednesday), 13:30-15:00

Parallel Sessions - Efficient AI

Efficient AI - Technical Foundations

Speakers



Prof. Philippe CODOGNET (Chair)
Sorbonne University, CNRS, University of Tokyo



Dr. Stanislav FROLOV
Senior Researcher,
German Research Center for Artificial Intelligence (DFKI)



Matthieu DINOT
AI Scientist,
Code Generation Team,
Mistral AI



Prof. Dr. Jun SUZUKI
Professor,
Tohoku University



Prof. Dr. Sung Ju HWANG
Professor,
KAIST

Efficient AI - Applications

Speakers



Dr.-Ing. Alexandra PEHLKEN(Chair)
Deputy Head,
DFKI-MAP German Research Center of Artificial Intelligence DFKI



Matei-Petru MIHALCA
Advisor to the Chairman,
Sakana AI



Dr. Tobias HECKING
Research group lead Intelligent Software Systems,
Institute of Software Technology,
German Aerospace Center (DLR)



Dr. Mehdi BENALLEAGUE
Senior Researcher at the CNRS-AIST Joint Robotics Labotatory



Prof. Dr. Kristiina JOKINEN
Member of CNRS-AIST Joint Research Lab,
Visiting Professor at Institute of Science Tokyo

Day 2 – October 28, 2026 (Wednesday), 15:00-15:30

Closing Remarks

Speaker



Prof. Dr. Yuichiro ANZAI
Professor Emeritus and Executive Academic Advisor,
Keio University

Speakers' biographies can be found on the event website:
https://www.dwih-tokyo.org/ai5

Poster Presentations

AI for Science:
Do You Prove What You Claim? — Dr. André GREINER-PETTER

The “AI for Science” paradigm is accelerating global research, yet its success relies entirely on the integrity of the underlying literature. As AI rapidly synthesizes discoveries, the risk of propagating unverified, hallucinated, or even plagiarized claims grows exponentially. Addressing this critical bottleneck, our collaborative French-German-Japanese research consortium introduced SciClaimEval, a benchmark for cross-modal, multi-domain scientific claim verification.

Building on the global engagement with this task, our trilateral initiative is now developing SciClaimEval 2.0. This next-generation framework will operationalize trustworthy AI by, among other things, introducing cross-document evidence, mathematical claims, and broader domain coverage. Constructing this massive, future-proof evaluation infrastructure requires extensive cross-cultural expert annotation and collaboration. Ultimately, securing funding for this expansion will establish the global standard needed to ensure tomorrow’s AI-driven breakthroughs remain verifiable, safe, and strictly grounded in evidence.

Critical AI Literacy:
Paving a path to safe and competent handling of genAI tools for Global Japanese Studies and Future Professional Life — Prof. Dr. Susanne BRUCKSCH

AI spreads into the learning environment of students. Internet providers integrate AI features that automatically summarizing content. These tools turn into filters hiding away the variety of sources and reducing the trustworthiness of generated content due to the statistical nature of AI and limited accessibility to reliable sources. Global Japanese Studies widen the knowledge on Japan while including critical thinking. This refers to searching, factchecking and applying standards for assessing information on Japan. Long and Magerko (2020) define AI literacy as “a set of competencies that enables individuals to critically evaluate AI technologies; communicate and collaborate effectively with AI; and use AI as a tool online, at home, and in the workplace.” This poster presents findings from a survey among first graders of the Global Japanese Studies Department regarding their use, expectations and concerns towards AI tools for their further study (Apr to Dec 2025, Japanese N=59 and foreign students N=50).

Poster Presentations

Education in AI ethics: focusing on the elders in Japan — Prof. Dr. Yuko MURAKAMI (Rikkyo), Prof. Dr. Yuko MURAKAMI (Hiroshima), Prof. Dr. Takeo TATSUMI, Prof. Dr. Tomohiro INAGAKI

The authors are developing educational content on AI ethics for non-professionals, focusing particularly on older adults and the challenge of an LLM 'badness' indicator and AI algorithm 'running wild.' It can not be denied that bad uses of AI cannot be eliminated, necessitating technical, social, and legal regulation, alongside education for both humans and machines. The project aims to enhance a proactive lifestyle for every individual adults. Disparities in AI experience can be overcome, the authors propose, via an autonomously adjusting AI curriculum that generates customized ethical problems based on learner interests. This requires a filtering system to screen out 'inadequate examples' using 'badness' metrics for LLMs and AI while respecting public decency and personal beliefs.

Event cameras: motion estimation, 3D reconstruction, and applications — Prof. Dr. Shintaro SHIBA

Event cameras are novel vision sensors that respond to changes in pixel intensity asynchronously. They offer advantages such as low latency, low power, and minimal motion blur. Theoretical and application research (event-based vision) has been emerging rapidly in Europe, Japan, and other countries. In this presentation, I will introduce our latest results on the theory, such as motion and 3D estimation, and also demonstrate the applications of optical communication. Finally, we discuss their potential for low-power Edge AI devices.

Poster Presentations

Exploring the Potential of S2Vec for Predictive Policing —
Moe NISHISAKO

The research aims to identify urban and environmental factors that influence the risk of crime occurrence. A major challenge in this field is the time required to collect and preprocess diverse urban data for specific research questions and statistical models. This study explores the potential of S2Vec to address this issue by automatically extracting geographic features from map data using AI. It compares the conventional feature engineering approach with an S2Vec-based approach to evaluate whether S2Vec can reduce data preparation efforts while maintaining predictive performance. The methodology and comparative results will be presented in a poster, highlighting the potential of S2Vec as an efficient tool for geographic crime prediction research.

GENTOO:
LLM-based Generative Error Correction on ASR for Conference Presentations Leveraging Proceeding Papers —
Yuki YOTSUMOTO, Prof. Dr. Akihiro TAMURA, Prof. Dr. Tsuneo KATO

Speech recognition for conference presentations often suffers from degraded accuracy due to domain-specific terminology. To address this, we propose a novel LLM-based automatic speech recognition (ASR) error correction method that leverages proceedings papers as external knowledge. Unlike slides, proceedings papers provide dense, detailed text and figures, which are highly effective for correcting specialized context. We evaluated two approaches: “full-paper reference,” which inputs the entire paper text and figures into the prompt, and “relevant-section reference,” which utilizes Sentence-BERT to retrieve only the top-1 most relevant section. Evaluated on the ACL60/60 dataset using GPT-4.1 mini, both proposed methods outperformed conventional baselines (no external knowledge and slide-based reference). Notably, the full-paper reference method achieved the lowest Word Error Rate (WER), delivering an approximate 20% improvement over the uncorrected baseline. Our findings demonstrate that leveraging proceedings papers significantly enhances ASR correction performance for academic presentations.

Poster Presentations

Persona-based AI agent for bias mitigation in LVLMs — Jibaek LIM, Joohyun KIM, Hyunsuk CHUNG, Seungyeon JI, Sangeun LEE, Chaehee KIM, Yuna KOO, Tae Youn KIM, Chung Man KIM, Soyeon Caren HAN, Kyungreem HAN, Sangwook YI

Mitigating bias in AI agents based on Large Vision-Language Models (LVLMs) is essential to ensuring trustworthy and safe human–AI interactions. In this study, we propose a novel human-in-the-loop framework for bias-aware fine-tuning of AI agents. The framework comprises two key components: (1) a persona representation unit that explicitly models the AI agent's intended role, functional objectives, legal responsibilities, and ethical principles, and (2) a self-evolving unit that continuously refines the AI agent to reflect current societal consensus. The framework processes multimodal inputs via an LVLM-based agent with multimodal encoders and conversational memory for context-aware reasoning. To support trustworthy decision-making, a bias governance module integrates bias ontologies, legal and ethical knowledge, and expert-defined taxonomies, providing structured guidance for bias-aware reasoning. This knowledge is incorporated into a knowledge-guided, parameter-efficient fine-tuning (PEFT) strategy that efficiently adapts pretrained LVLMs while preserving their general capabilities. Finally, a human-in-the-loop reinforcement learning mechanism continuously refines the agent using (explicit) expert feedback and (implicit) user interactions, enabling progressive alignment with evolving societal and regulatory standards. This enables the AI agent to identify, assess, and mitigate potential discriminatory outcomes based on protected grounds under anti-discrimination law before they cause real-world harm, thereby supporting the development of safe and trustworthy AI systems.

Poster Presentations

Scaling Optimal Transport to High-Dimensional Gaussian Distributions with Application to Domain Adaptation — Prof. Dr. Charles BOUVEYRON

Optimal transport (OT) has recently become very popular in machine learning, with application to several sub-fields such as clustering, dictionary learning and domain adaptation. However, OT is known to face challenges when dealing with high-dimensional data, such as images, texts or omics data. Most current OT approaches for high-dimensional situations rely on projections of the data or measures onto low-dimensional spaces, which inevitably results in information loss. In this work, we consider the case of high-dimensional Gaussian distributions with parsimonious covariance structures and lower intrinsic dimension. We exhibit a simplified closed-form expression of the 2-Wasserstein distance with an efficient and robust calculation procedure based on a low-dimensional decomposition of empirical covariance matrices, without relying on data projections. Furthermore, we provide a closed-form expression for the Monge map, which involves the exact calculation of the square-root and inverse square-root of the source distribution covariance matrix. This approach offers analytical and computational advantages, as demonstrated by our numerical experiments, which quantitatively evaluate these benefits in comparison to existing methods. In addition to being able to compute both the $W22$-distance and the transport map, our method can compete with model-free methods, in high dimension, even in the case of non-Gaussian distributions. Moreover, it reveals to be of particular interest in the context of unsupervised domain adaptation for supervised classification.

Poster Presentations

Reservoir Computing: Safe, Private, Energy-Efficient Edge AI by Design — Dr. Tamon NAKANO

Reservoir Computing is a lightweight kind of AI. Because it is so light, it can run directly on small, everyday devices, rather than the large, power-hungry computers and cloud servers mainstream AI relies on. That is what makes it safe, private, and energy-efficient at once.
Energy-efficient and green: it runs on an ordinary processor, or even a tiny chip, using a fraction of the power large AI needs.
Private: because it runs inside the device itself, such as medical or customer equipment, the data never has to be sent to the cloud.
Safe: its result is a clear formula you can read and check, not a black box, so you can see why it gives each answer.
On the poster, we show examples: estimating hard-to-measure values inside machinery, spotting early signs of equipment failure, predicting the remaining life of engines and batteries, and reading blood pressure on a wearable.

The Broken Telephone Changes Tone: Examining Nuanced Linguistic Cues in LLM Chains-of-Translation — Maida AIZAZ, Quang Minh NGUYEN, Braahmi PADMAKUMAR

As LLM-generated content proliferates online, texts are increasingly subject to repeated processing and translation by models, necessitating the understading of how this reshapes language. Prior work has revealed degraded factual content and reduced diversity, but the fine-grained linguistic shifts underlying these effects remain unexplored. We track changes in epistemic markers, grammatical voice, degree adverbs, and nominalisation density across 12 iterations of round-trip translation applied to 600 BBC News articles, varying intermediate language, translation model, and chain topology across 17 configurations. We find an epistemic shift: evidential and factive markers increase while hedges decline, potentially causing tentative claims to read as more certain. Texts undergo register-level formalisation: informal degree adverbs give way to formal alternatives, active-voice density drops, by-phrase passives attrite disproportionately, and nominalisation density rises—alongside clear model-specific patterns for certain settings. These shifts erode source, register, and agency markers, offering a fine-grained account of the factual degradation reported previously.

Poster Presentations

The Franco-German University: a strategic and long-term partner with Japan — Prof. Dr. Philippe GRÉCIANO

The poster will present the Franco-German University (FGU) which is developing numerous AI projects in Europe and around the world (conferences, round table discussions, expert meetings). It is a privileged partner for organizing Franco-German and Japanese events in this field of excellence (e.g. 2024 French-German and Japanese AI Symposium Tokyo ; 2026 French-German and Japanese Workshop, Tohoku University).
Through its range of programs and scientific events, the FGU is training many AI specialists with the aim of overcoming current global challenges, including the protection of privacy protection, democracy, security and major social and environmental changes. Its network comprises more than 200 universities worldwide. It is developing several international activities with scientific and economic players and civil society.
Scientific Network in Japan: https://www.dfh-ufa.org/fr/news/exzellenz-partnerschaft-in-japan
Scientific Network in Europe: https://www.dfh-ufa.org/fr/communiquesdepresse/dialogue-franco-allemand-sur-lintelligence-artificielle-luniversite-franco-allemande-au-coeur-de-lactualite

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The Right to be Forgotten: Evaluating the Effectiveness of Federated Unlearning Algorithm — Nicolas FLIEGEL

Federated learning enables collaborative model training without sharing raw data, supporting GDPR compliance. Yet enforcing the “Right to be Forgotten” (Art. 17 GDPR) is hard: removing a client’s data influence from a trained model without full retraining often leaves recoverable traces. This work asks what actually determines federated unlearning effectiveness. I built a benchmarking framework and ran controlled experiments on a representative unlearning algorithm (subspace-based federated unlearning), using membership inference attacks as a privacy audit. Across a grid of system parameters (data heterogeneity, client participation) and algorithm hyperparameters, system conditions dominate: under balanced data and full participation, attack success falls to ~50% (random guessing) with 98.9% accuracy retained, matching full retraining; under skewed data and low participation, traces persist (60.5% attack success, 7.3% accuracy loss). Federated unlearning is therefore a systems problem. The framework and guidelines support practitioners deploying privacy-compliant federated systems.

Poster Presentations

Toward Multilingual and Multicultural Evaluation for AI for Safety and AI Localization — Dr. Kenji IMAMURA

AI performance can vary across languages and cultures. To address this issue, we are developing two evaluation datasets for assessing AI for safety and AI localization. The first dataset consists of disaster preparedness quizzes. Since incorrect responses in disaster preparedness can have serious consequences, performance on such quizzes is an important indicator of AI for safety. We constructed this dataset in a multiple-choice format with four answer options. The second dataset is a culture-aware benchmark. In collaboration with ASEAN countries, we plan to develop a multimodal quiz benchmark in which the correct answers may differ depending on the region or cultural context.

Towards Highthroughput AI-based analysis methods for characterisation of embryo models — Viet Qui LE

Pluripotent stem cell-based in vitro models enable unprecedented opportunities to study early human development while addressing ethical and technical constraints. But, characterizing these models quantitatively remains challenging. Current image-based quantitative assessments e.g. morphometric measurements, remain largely manual, subjective and difficult to scale. With rising high-throughput imaging data, automated, reproducible pipelines become a necessity. While AI-based methods show potential their implementation requires specialized technical expertise and curated datasets. To address this, we are developing an ongoing AI-driven image analysis pipeline for the morphometric characterization of in vitro models. Our preliminary framework streamlines image filtering, classification, and quantification, while integrating tools for bulk annotation and dataset curation to support research workflows. The goal is to facilitate time-efficient analysis, for deeper insights into early development. Future iterations are planned to include finer anatomical segmentation and support for time-resolved data to ultimately, promote accessible AI adoption and high-quality datasets for next-generation biomedical imaging.

Poster Presentations

UniSAFE:
A Comprehensive Benchmark for Safety Evaluation of Unified Multimodal Models — Prof. Dr. Se-Young YUN

Unified Multimodal Models (UMMs) offer powerful crossmodality capabilities but introduce new safety risks not observed in single-task models. Despite their emergence, existing safety benchmarks remain fragmented across tasks and modalities, limiting the comprehensive evaluation of complex system-level vulnerabilities. To address this gap, we introduce UniSAFE, the first comprehensive benchmark for system-level safety evaluation of UMMs across 7 I/O modality combinations, spanning conventional tasks and novel multimodal-context image generation settings. UniSAFE is built with a shared-target design that projects common risk scenarios across task-specific I/O configurations, enabling controlled cross-task comparisons of safety failures. Comprising 6,802 curated instances, we use UniSAFE to evaluate 15 state-of-the-art UMMs, both proprietary and open-source. Our results reveal critical vulnerabilities across current UMMs, including elevated safety violations in multi-image composition and multi-turn settings, with image-output tasks consistently more vulnerable than textoutput tasks. These findings highlight the need for stronger system-level safety alignment for UMMs.

Unlocking EU-Japan AI Collaboration:
Horizon Europe Cluster 4 and EURAXESS Japan Services — Dr. Judit Erika MAGYAR

With Japan's historic 2026 association to Horizon Europe, Japanese institutions can now participate as equal partners in Pillar II collaborative research. This poster maps out multi-billion euro funding tracks for Artificial Intelligence, data, and robotics under Cluster 4 (Digital, Industry, and Space) for the 2026–2027 Work Programme. It highlights key avenues like GenAI4EU and the RAISE pilot for AI in science. Navigating these massive European frameworks requires local support. To fill this gap, this presentation showcases how EURAXESS Japan acts as a free, specialized gateway for researchers, demonstrating how these services—including matchmaking portals, partner searches, bi-monthly flash notes, and dedicated proposal workshops—empower Japanese innovators to build multinational consortia. Ultimately, this poster provides a practical roadmap for Japanese universities, startups, and enterprises to secure direct EU funding and lead global AI breakthroughs.

All biographies can be found on the event website:
https://www.dwih-tokyo.org/ai5

Organizers & Supporters

Organizers

- Embassy of France in Japan
- German Centre for Research and Innovation Tokyo (DWIH Tokyo)
- AI Japan R&D Network

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- Embassy of the Federal Republic of Germany Tokyo
- Japan Science and Technology Agency (JST)

内閣府
Cabinet Office

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国立研究開発法人
科学技術振興機構
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DAAD Deutscher Akademischer Austauschdienst German Academic Exchange Service

Bayerische Repräsentanz in Japan バイエルン州駐日代表部

DLR Deutsches Zentrum für Luft- und Raumfahrt e.V.

AHK German Chamber of Commerce and Industry in Japan 在日ドイツ商工会議所

DJ Deutsches Institut für Japanstudien

DJJV

HRK German Rectors' Conference The Voice of the Universities

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