



Call for Participation

We invite you to join us in **5th International Conference on Computer Science and Information Technology (COMSCI 2026)** serves as a premier international forum for presenting innovative ideas, cutting edge research, and emerging developments across the broad fields of Computer Science and Information Technology. As digital technologies continue to evolve at an unprecedented pace, COMSCI 2026 provides a vital platform for researchers, academics, industry practitioners, and technology innovators to exchange knowledge, discuss current challenges, and explore the latest advancements shaping the future of intelligent and interconnected systems.

The conference welcomes high quality submissions that showcase original research results, experimental studies, technical breakthroughs, survey analyses, and industrial case studies. COMSCI 2026 encourages contributions that span both foundational theories and practical applications, reflecting the interdisciplinary nature of modern computing. Authors are invited to submit papers that describe significant advances in the areas listed in the Call for Papers, but submissions are not limited to these topics. The conference aims to foster collaboration, inspire innovation, and support the global research community in addressing the most pressing problems and opportunities in Computer Science and Information Technology.

Highlights of COMSCI 2026 include:

- [5th International Conference on Artificial Intelligence Advances \(AIAD 2026\)](#)
- [11th International Conference on Education \(EDU 2026\)](#)
- [10th International Conference on Soft Computing, Mathematics and Control \(SMC 2026\)](#)

Registration Participants

Non-Author / Co-Author/ Simple Participants (no paper)

100 USD (With Certificates)

Here's where you can reach us : comsci@comsci2026.org (or)
comsciconference@gmail.com

Agentic AI and The Rise of Impact Futures Markets: A New Paradigm for Project Value Creation

Achim von Heynitz, University of Erfurt, Germany

ABSTRACT

Traditional Results-Based Management (RBM) frameworks in international development organizations remain inherently constrained by linear control cycles and retrospective learning; managerial incentives are heavily biased toward short-term output delivery and disbursement over long-term sustainable outcomes. To address these structural misalignments, this paper introduces a conceptual paradigm shift centered on a human-in-the-loop Agentic AI Orchestration Hub. We propose three interlinked, mutually reinforcing algorithmic innovations that transform the project life cycle: (1) Algorithmic Triangulation to internalize accountability by continuously synthesizing output delivery, risk exposure, and assumption validity; (2) an Impact Futures Market (IFM) that converts future probabilistic outcomes into present-day decision signals via Tradable Impact Assets (TIAs) under adversarial EvalAgent validation; and (3) a Retrospective Impact Market (RIM) backed by contingent, flexible post-implementation credit lines to capture and value emergent, unplanned results. This distributed agent-supported framework transitions project management from deterministic plan execution to continuous, adaptable outcome stewardship

Keywords

Agentic AI, Teleological Orchestration in Results-Based Management (RBM), Tradable Impact Assets (TIAs), Impact Futures Markets, Multilateral Development Banks.

Problems With AI Training: Sources and Consequences of Hallucination in Neural Network Models

Alan Chickinsky, Life Senior Member, IEEE

ABSTRACT

Contemporary AI language models are increasingly deployed in safety-critical contexts, yet they remain prone to generating dangerous or factually incorrect outputs. Documented examples include AI-generated recipes suggesting the use of chlorine-producing ingredient combinations [1]. Rather than acknowledging these as model errors, developers have characterized them as “hallucinations”—a term that obscures the underlying technical causes. This paper investigates the structural and methodological sources of hallucination in neural network models, examines three predominant training paradigms, and argues that incomplete training data, flawed train–test partitioning, and the inaccessibility of expert tacit knowledge are root causes of unreliable AI outputs. Recommendations for more rigorous training methodologies are proposed.

Keywords

Artificial Intelligence, Hallucinations, Neural Networks.

Innovative Design and Practice of Digital-Intelligent Talent Cultivation

Hengwu Li, Shandong University of Finance and Economics, China

ABSTRACT

In the era of artificial intelligence (AI), there is an urgent societal demand for digital-intelligent talents. Innovative curriculum design serves as a vital link in cultivating such talents. This paper first elaborates on the theoretical basis for the innovative curriculum design of digital-intelligent talent cultivation. Then it discusses the concepts, ideas and routes of hybrid learning innovative design targeting key teaching problems. Taking the course Algorithm Design and Analysis as an example, it explores the implementation approaches of hybrid learning innovation from five aspects: content reconstruction, environment construction, process reshaping, method innovation and evaluation reform. Finally, it demonstrates the practical application and effectiveness of hybrid learning innovation.

Keywords

Digital-Intelligent Talents; Talent Cultivation; Innovative Design; Innovative Implementation; Innovative Practice.

Comparative Analysis of Academic Performance in Teacher Feedback and Algorithmic Assistance: Expectations and Experiences of Students at Lisala University

Georges Boyoko Wandjoli¹, Yogo Modiamongo Felicite², Prosper-Joël Bakoli Bondjemba¹, ¹Higher Institute of Rural Development of Mbandaka, Democratic Republic of the Congo, ²Université de Lisala

ABSTRACT

The integration of artificial intelligence into higher education is gradually transforming student feedback practices and learning strategies. Algorithmic assistance systems offer fast, personalized and accessible help. However, their effectiveness compared with traditional teacher feedback remains debated. This study compares the academic performance and perceptions of students who benefited from algorithmic assistance or traditional pedagogical feedback. A comparative quantitative approach was conducted with 120 students from the University of Lisala, divided into two groups of 60 participants. One group used Geonasoft Learning for three months, while the other received pedagogical feedback from teachers. The results show a slightly higher mean score for algorithmic assistance, but no statistically significant difference. The study concludes that algorithmic assistance can complement, but not replace, teacher feedback.

Keywords

Artificial intelligence, algorithmic assistance, pedagogical feedback, academic performance, higher education.