

Artificial Intelligence (AI) in Writing, Editing and Publishing Academic Work

AI på schemat - perspektiv, metoder och arbetssätt för utbildning, forskning och pedagogisk utveckling, Högskolan Dalarna

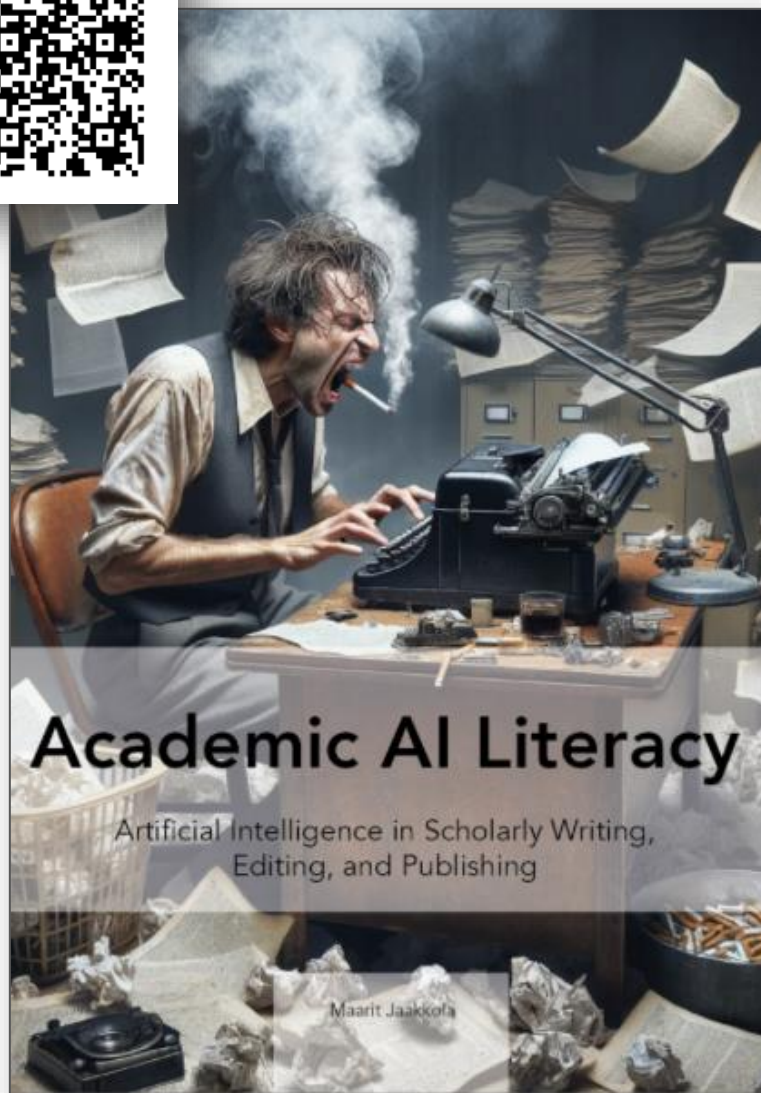
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Today

- **We ask:** How can AI be used effectively and responsibly in **academic writing, editing, and publishing?**
- **We pursue:** A space for experimentation and critical reflection, as well as opportunities to share experiences and collaboratively address emerging challenges.
- **We aim at:** To strengthen your capacity to use AI in academic contexts in an informed, ethical, and purposeful manner.



Searching for the basics of AI in academic writing and publishing?

- The guidebook *Academic AI Literacy: Artificial Intelligence in Scholarly Writing, Editing, and Publishing* (NordMedia Network, 2024) focuses on a scholar's relationship to the uses of artificial intelligence (AI) in reporting of research results
- Available online as open access at NordMedia Network:
<https://gupea.ub.gu.se/bitstream/handle/2077/80946/academicailiteracy.pdf?sequence=4>



- **Learning goals:**

- To critically assess how AI tools can be used effectively and responsibly in academic writing, editing, and publishing.
- To experiment with AI in a reflective and informed manner, drawing on shared experiences and peer learning.
- To learn how to apply AI tools strategically to strengthen one's capacity for academic work while adhering to ethical and scholarly standards.



AI tools for academics

- **Writing process**
 - Grammar checking
 - Editing
- **Publishing process**
 - Proofreading
 - Selecting the journal
 - Peer reviewing
 - Revising manuscripts
 - Communicating with editors
- **Productivity**
 - Time management tools
 - Motivational tools
 - Professional planning and development tools
- **Outreach and communication work**
 - Popularizing results
 - Modifying results (visualization, turning texts into infographics, videos etc.)
 - Writing accompanying texts (press releases, policy briefs)

The critical questions of AI adoption



To use or
not to use?

Access



Which tools
to use?

Selection



How to
use them?

Habits and rules of use



1 Personal stage

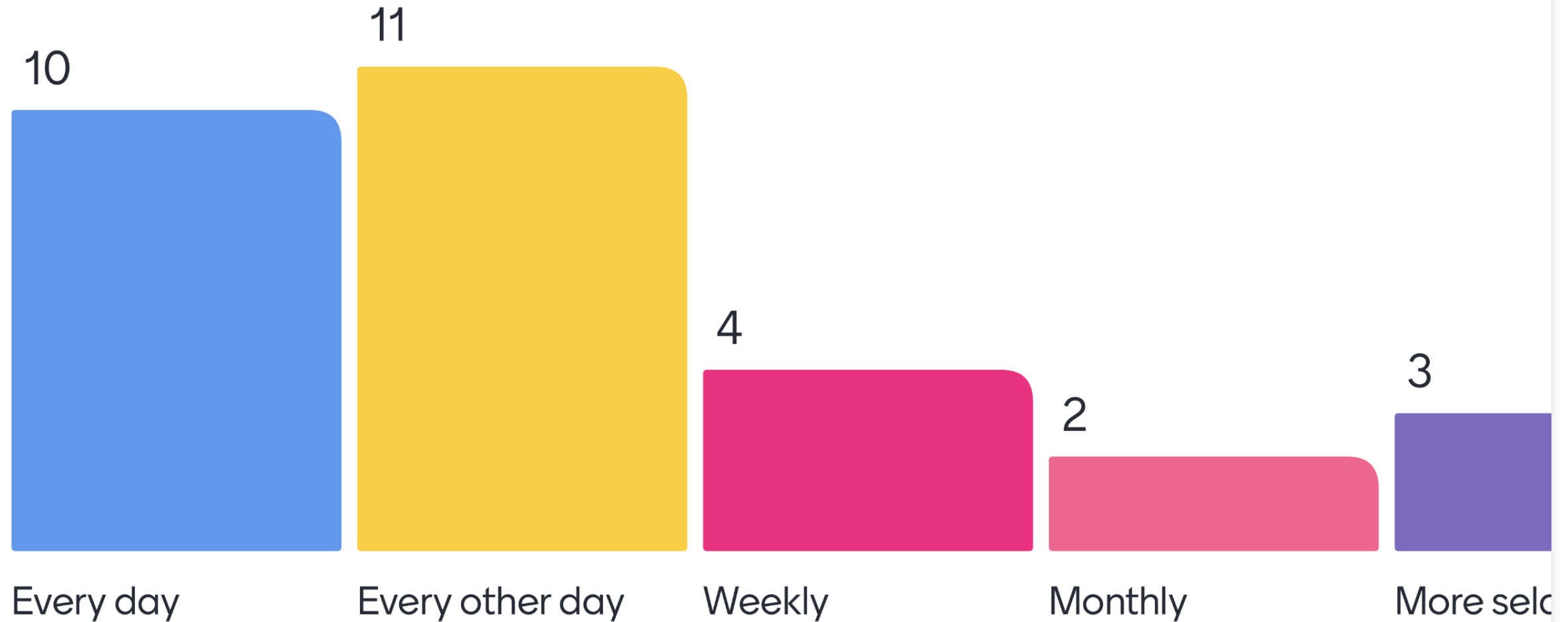


2 Back stage

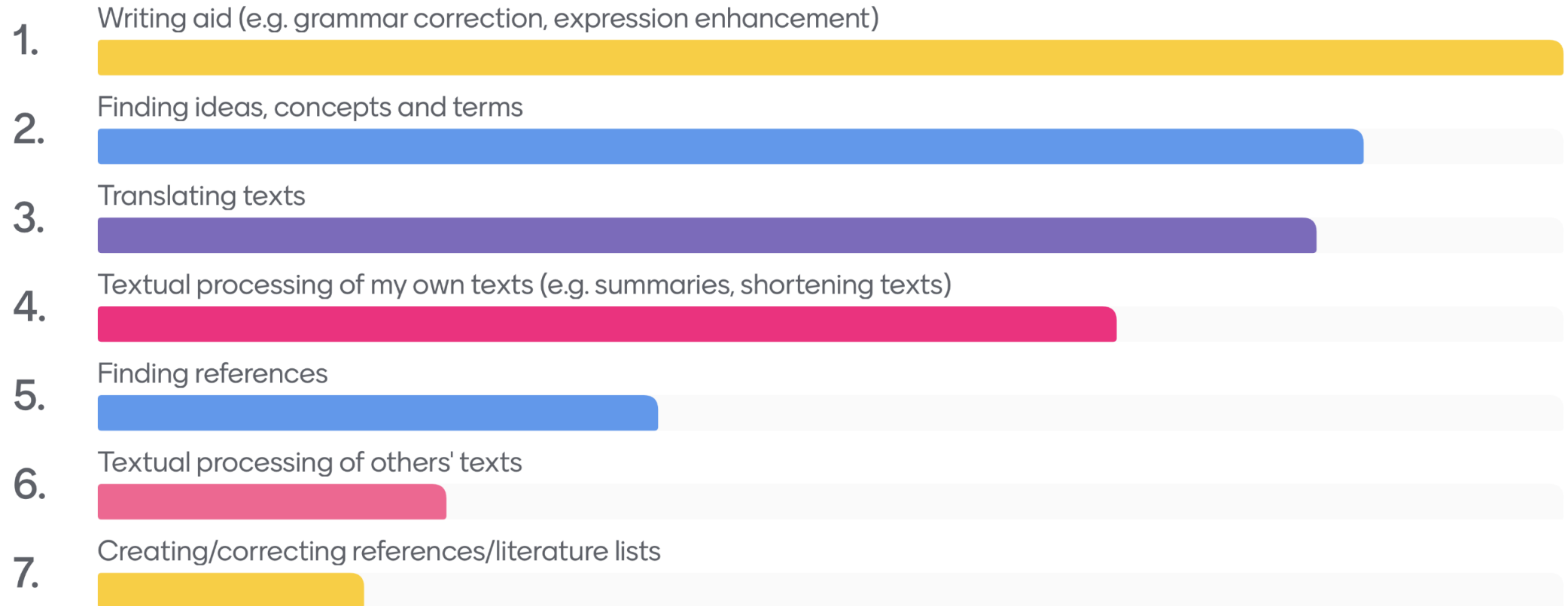


3 Front stage

How often do you use LLMs (e.g. Copilot, ChatGPT)?



In which areas of writing do you use AI the most? Please rank.



What are your greatest worries when it comes to AI uses in academic writing?

Overreliance

- Uncritical use
- Att bli beroende
- Att mot sin vilja tvingas använda AI
- Too fast
- Misinterpretations
- Too much information
- Att AI ska försämra min egen intellektuella processförmåga då det är så enkelt att ställa frågor istället för att anstränga sig och tänka själv.

Quality decline

- Kvalitet på peer review sjunker
- Surrender to mediocracy - medelmåttigheten!
- Miljöpåverkan
- Degenerative intelligence!
- Att tempot ökar och kunskaperna minskar

Content accuracy

- Tillförlitligheten i innehållet
- Quality and intersubjectivity
- Att det inte är korrekt.
- Risken att den gör fel någonstans på ett övertygande sätt. Källor är ett klassiskt bekymmer som AI har (eller "hade för ett par år sedan")

Plagiarism risk

- Bli anklagad för AI-plagiarism eller fusk
- It is easy to detect?
- Fake publications
- Att blir lurad av AI, måste vara skarp hela tiden.

Human replacement

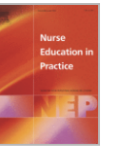
- That machine will replace the human
- Att AI revolutionen liksom den industriella revolutionen ska orsaka avsevärt mänskligt lidande innan det, i bästa fall, sedan genererar välstånd för mänskligheten

Originality loss

- Att man slutar tänka själv.
- För enkla och generaliserade perspektiv. Ingen kreativitet/tänkande utanför boxen.
- Not new research if ideas come from LLM



AI as co-author?

- O'Connor, S., & ChatGPT. (2023). Open artificial intelligence platforms in nursing education: Tools for academic progress or abuse? *Nurse Education in Practice*, 66. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.nepr.2022.103537>



Editorial

Open artificial intelligence platforms in nursing education: Tools for academic progress or abuse?

Siobhan O'Connor ^a , ChatGPT ^b 

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Nurse Education in Practice, Volume 67, February 2023, Pages 103572

Siobhan O'Connor

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Section snippets

Authorship guidelines

- International Committee of Medical Journal Editors ICMJE's (2022) four criteria for authorship (also see Contributor Role Taxonomy CRediT, 2024):
 1. Substantial contributions to the conception or design of the work
 2. The acquisition, analysis or interpretation of data for the work
 3. The production of intellectual content
 4. Final approval of the version to be published

Which rules apply?

Professional guidelines

Academic policy frameworks (EU Living Guidelines), ethical frameworks for professions

Organisational guidelines

University's guidelines (employer's guidelines for academic writing and pedagogical uses)

Publishers' guidelines

Publishing house's general guidelines (e.g. Elsevier), a specific journal's guidelines

Local guidelines

Research team's (=funder's) guidelines (e.g. Vetenskapsrådet), collegial frameworks

Individual guidelines

Personal ethics and moral guidelines ("what is right and what can I stand for?")

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Research and innovation

[Home](#) > [All research and innovation news](#) > Guidelines on the responsible use of generative AI in research developed by the European

NEWS ARTICLE | 20 March 2024 | Directorate-General for Research and Innovation | 2 min read

Guidelines on the responsible use of generative AI in research developed by the European Research Area Forum

The Commission, together with the European Research Area countries and stakeholders, has put forward a set of [guidelines](#), to support the European research community in their responsible use of generative artificial intelligence (AI).

With the rapid spread of the use of this technology in all domains including in science, these recommendations address key opportunities and challenges. Building on the principles of research integrity, they offer guidance to researchers, research organisations, and research funders to ensure a coherent approach across Europe. The principles framing the new guidelines are based on existing frameworks such as the [European Code of Conduct for Research Integrity](#) and the [guidelines on trustworthy AI](#).

AI is transforming research, making scientific work more efficient and accelerating discovery. While generative AI tools offer speed and convenience in producing text, images and code, researchers must also be mindful of the technology's limitations, including plagiarism, revealing sensitive information, or inherent biases in the models.

Margrethe Vestager, Executive Vice-President said:

We are committed to innovation of AI and innovation with AI. And we will do our best to build a thriving AI ecosystem in Europe. With these guidelines, we encourage the research community to use generative AI to help supercharge European science and its applications to the benefit of society and for all of us.

Iliana Ivanova, Commissioner for Innovation, Research, Culture, Education and Youth said:

Generative AI can hugely boost research, but its use demands transparency and responsibility. These guidelines aim to uphold scientific integrity and preserve public trust in science amidst rapid technological advancements. I call on the scientific community to join us in turning these guidelines into the reference for European research.

EU guidelines for genAI

Key takeaways from the guidelines include:

- Researchers refrain from using generative AI tools in **sensitive activities** such as peer reviews or evaluations and use generative AI respecting privacy, confidentiality, and intellectual property rights.
- Research organisations should facilitate the responsible use of generative AI and actively monitor how these tools are developed and used within their organisations.
- Funding organisations should support applicants in using generative AI transparently.

As generative AI is constantly evolving, these guidelines will be updated with regular feedback from the scientific community and stakeholders.

Living guidelines for researchers

1. **Remain ultimately responsible** for scientific output.
2. Use generative AI **transparently**.
3. Pay particular attention to issues related to **privacy, confidentiality and intellectual property rights** when sharing sensitive or protected information with AI tools.
4. When using generative AI, respect applicable national, EU and international **legislation**, as in their regular research activities.
5. Continuously learn how to use generative AI tools properly to maximise their benefits, including by undertaking training.
6. Refrain from using generative AI tools substantially in **sensitive activities** that could **impact other researchers or organisations** (for example peer review, evaluation of research proposals, etc).

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Research and
Innovation

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Recommendations on the Use of AI in Scholarly Communication

Background: The recent development of Large Language Models (LLMs) and Generative AI (GenAI) presents new challenges and opportunities in scholarly communication. This has resulted in diverse policies of journals, publishers, and funders around the use of AI tools. Research [studies](#), including [surveys](#), suggest that researchers are already using AIs at a significant scale to create or edit [manuscripts](#) and [peer review reports](#). Yet AI accuracy, effectiveness, and reproducibility remain [uncertain](#). This toolkit aims to promote responsible and transparent use of AI by editors, authors, and reviewers, with links to examples of current policies and practices. As AIs are fast evolving, we will monitor and update these recommendations as new information becomes available. Please contact us and share any opinions, policies, and examples that could help us improve this guide.

"We strongly recommend specifying whether and how authors should declare their use of AI for writing, language, or style editing. Editors can consider recommending that authors **declare such use** in the Acknowledgements section, or in an AI declaration section. Alternatively, editors could specify that such use, similar to use of spell checking software, **does not need to be declared**. Editors should be aware that it might be difficult to distinguish between an author generating a (part of) text using an AI and then editing it, vs. writing the initial text draft and then editing it using an AI."

EASE's recommendations in brief (European Association of Science Editors):

- AI is not co-author
- Do not cite AI
- Disclose uses of AI in Methods section (data collection & cleaning, analysis, data or code generation, visualisation)
- Clear instructions in terms of writing, language and style editing
- Clear instructions whether AI allowed for peer review
- Disclose AI-driven editorial work

Journal's guidelines: Elsevier

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These policies have been triggered by the rise of generative AI* and AI-assisted technologies, which are expected to increasingly be used by content creators. These policies aim to provide greater transparency and guidance to authors, reviewers, editors, readers and contributors. Elsevier will monitor this development and will adjust or refine policies when appropriate.

- *Generative AI Policies for Journals:*
 - "Authors **should disclose** in their manuscript the use of AI and AI-assisted technologies and a statement will appear in the published work."
 - "We do not permit the use of Generative AI or AI-assisted tools to **create or alter images** in submitted manuscripts."
 - "The use of generative AI or AI-assisted tools in the production of **artwork** such as for graphical abstracts is not permitted."
 - "The only exception is if the use of AI or AI-assisted tools is part of **the research design or research methods** (such as in AI-assisted imaging approaches to generate or interpret the underlying research data, for example in the field of biomedical imaging)."

For authors

The use of generative AI and AI-assisted technologies in scientific writing

Please note this policy only refers to the writing process, and not to the use of AI tools to analyze and draw insights from data as part of the research process.

Where authors use generative AI and AI-assisted technologies in the writing process, these technologies should only be used to improve readability and language of the work. Applying the technology should be done with human oversight and control and authors should carefully review and edit the result, because AI can generate authoritative-sounding output that can be incorrect, incomplete or biased. The authors are ultimately responsible and accountable for the contents of the work.

Authors should disclose in their manuscript the use of AI and AI-assisted technologies and a statement will appear in the published work. Declaring the use of these technologies supports transparency and trust between authors, readers, reviewers, editors and contributors and facilitates compliance with the terms of use of the relevant tool or technology.

Authors should not list AI and AI-assisted technologies as an author or co-author, nor cite AI as an author. Authorship implies responsibilities and tasks that can only be attributed to and performed by humans. Each (co-) author is accountable for ensuring that questions related to the accuracy or integrity of any part of the work are appropriately investigated and resolved and authorship requires the ability to approve the final version of the work and agree to its submission. Authors are also responsible for ensuring that the work is original, that the stated authors qualify for authorship, and the work does not infringe third party rights, and should familiarize themselves with our [Ethics in Publishing policy](#) before they submit.

For peer reviewers

- “Reviewers **should not upload a submitted manuscript** or any part of it into a generative AI tool as this may violate the authors’ confidentiality and proprietary rights and, where the paper contains personally identifiable information, may breach data privacy rights.”
- “Reviewing a scientific manuscript implies responsibilities that can only be attributed to humans. Generative AI or AI-assisted technologies should not be used by reviewers to assist in the scientific review of a paper as the **critical thinking and original assessment** needed for peer review is outside of the scope of this technology and there is a risk that the technology will generate incorrect, incomplete or biased conclusions about the manuscript.”

For reviewers

The use of generative AI and AI-assisted technologies in the journal peer review process

When a researcher is invited to review another researcher’s paper, the manuscript must be treated as a confidential document. Reviewers should not upload a submitted manuscript or any part of it into a generative AI tool as this may violate the authors’ confidentiality and proprietary rights and, where the paper contains personally identifiable information, may breach data privacy rights.

This confidentiality requirement extends to the peer review report, as it may contain confidential information about the manuscript and/or the authors. For this reason, reviewers should not upload their peer review report into an AI tool, even if it is just for the purpose of improving language and readability.

Peer review is at the heart of the scientific ecosystem and Elsevier abides by the highest standards of integrity in this process. Reviewing a scientific manuscript implies responsibilities that can only be attributed to humans. Generative AI or AI-assisted technologies should not be used by reviewers to assist in the scientific review of a paper as the critical thinking and original assessment needed for peer review is outside of the scope of this technology and there is a risk that the technology will generate incorrect, incomplete or biased conclusions about the manuscript. The reviewer is responsible and accountable for the content of the review report.

Elsevier’s AI author policy states that authors are allowed to use generative AI and AI-assisted technologies in the writing process before submission, but only to improve the language and readability of their paper and with the appropriate disclosure, as per our instructions in Elsevier’s [Guide for Authors](#). Reviewers can find such disclosure at the bottom of the paper in a separate section before the list of references.

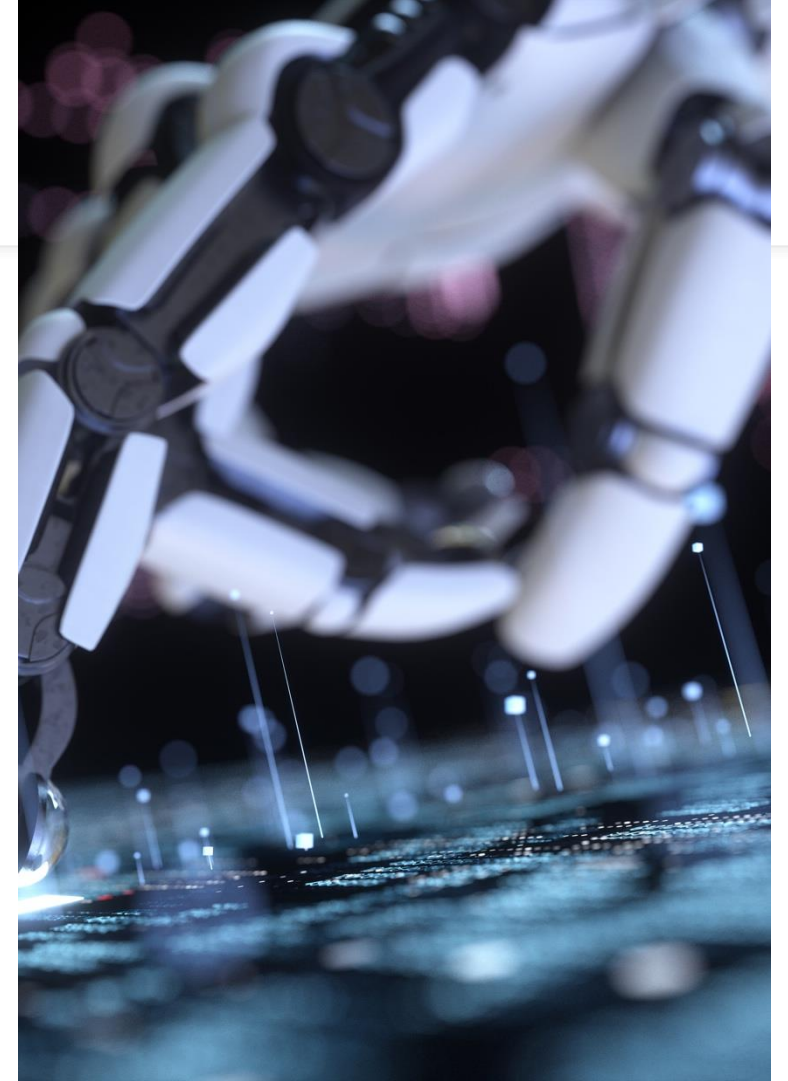
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Elsevier embraces new AI-driven technologies that support reviewers and editors in the editorial process, and we continue to develop and adopt in-house or licensed technologies that respect authors’, reviewers’ and editors’ confidentiality and data privacy rights.

[View Elsevier’s generative AI reviewer policies for books.](#)

Rules of thumb for an author

- Researchers should **retain control** over all decisions at every stage of the writing and editing process.
- Generative AI may generally not be used, particularly not for texts containing **sensitive personal data** or any confidential information.
- Authors may use AI-assisted technology in the writing process prior to submission, but only to **improve the language and readability** of their text, and with an **appropriate description** of the AI use.
- AI **cannot be the co-author** of an academic text.
- The use of AI in the research and writing process must be **reported** in accordance with the rules established by the publication channel.



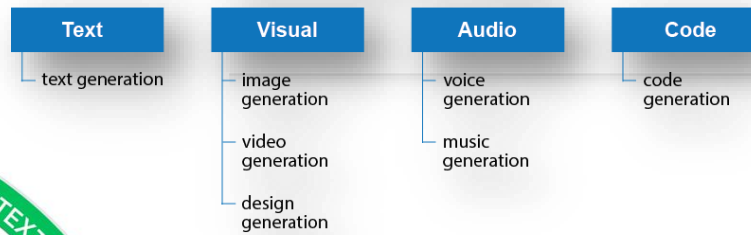
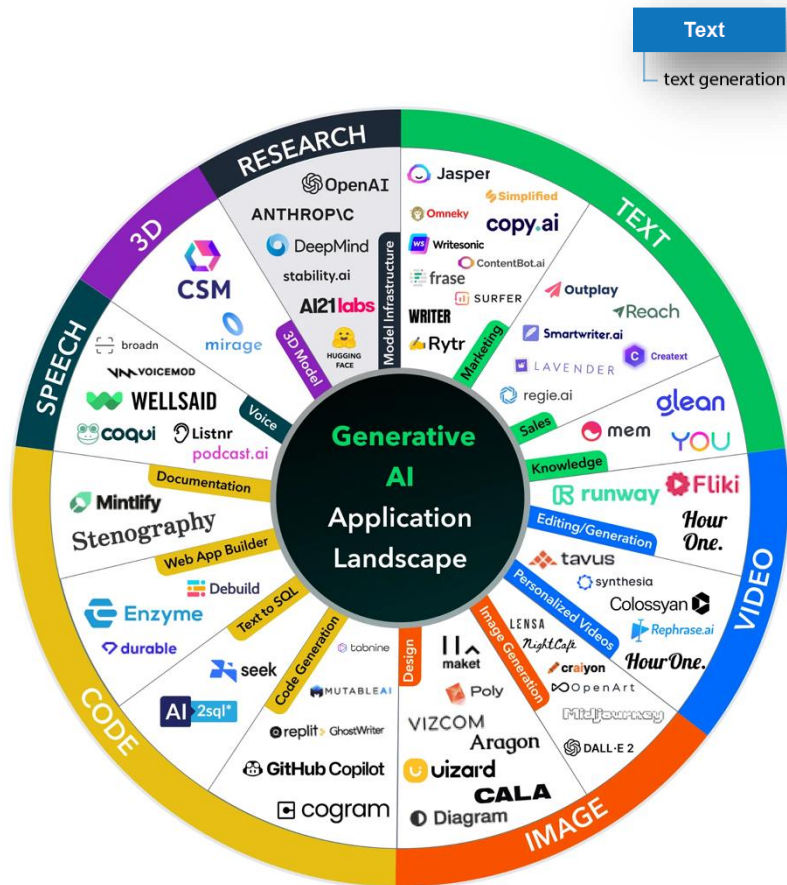


Checklist

Did you

1. preserve human responsibility and competence?
2. verify all content and references?
3. clearly disclose how AI was used?

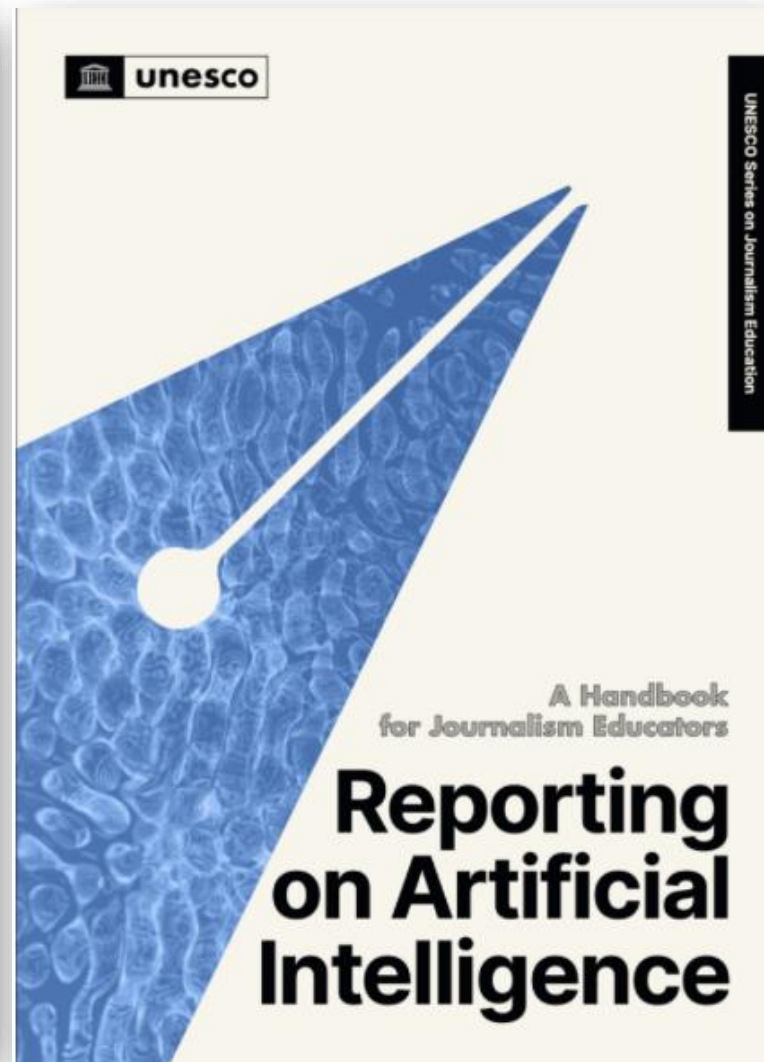
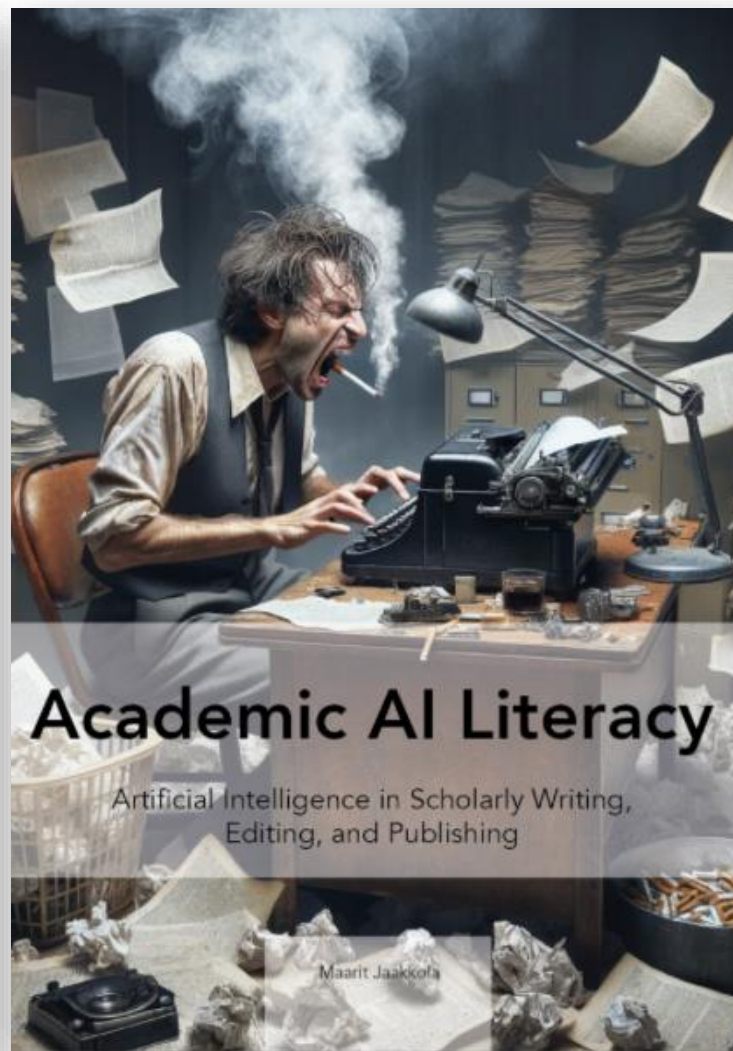
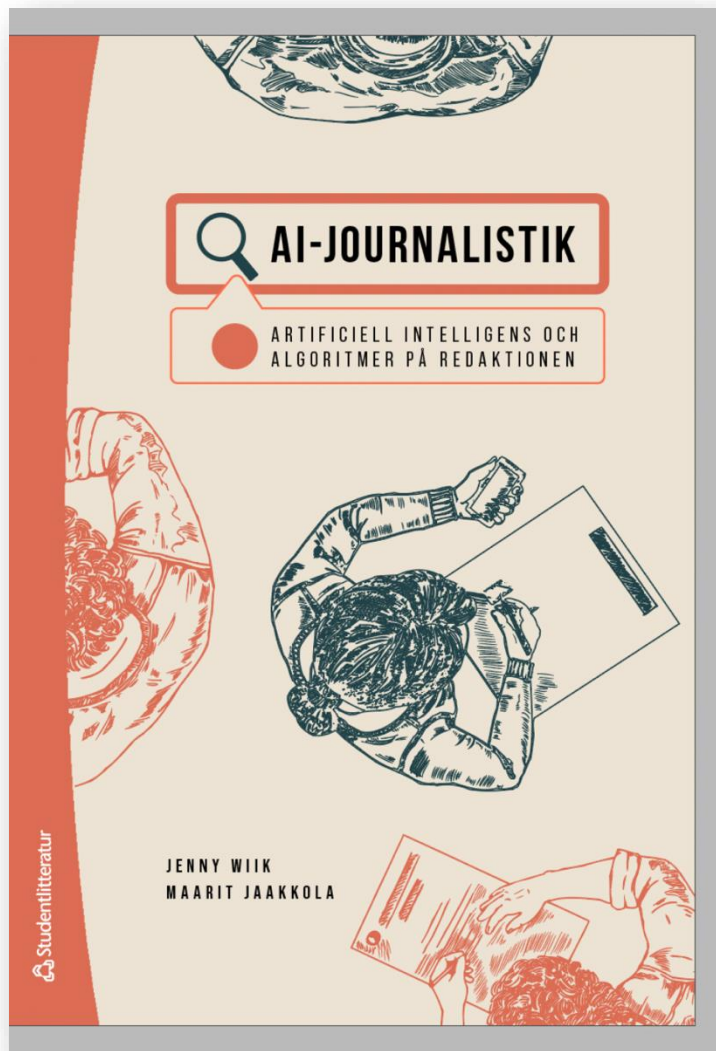
Your toolbox?



- Agentic Tools Directory: <https://directory.composio.dev/>
- AI Agents Directory: <https://aiagentsdirectory.com/landscape>
- AI Tools Directory: <https://aitoolsdirectory.com>
- AI Top Tools: <https://aitoptools.com>
- Journalist's Toolbox: [AI tools and other resources for journalists](#)
- TopAI Tools: <https://topai.tools>

Critical questions

- To use or not? Consider when to use and when not.
- Choice of tool: choose an application the uses of which you can justify.
- Validation of use: always assess the outcomes of AI, re-check and triangulate when needed.
- Transparency practices: disclose the uses in your final product.



Thank you!

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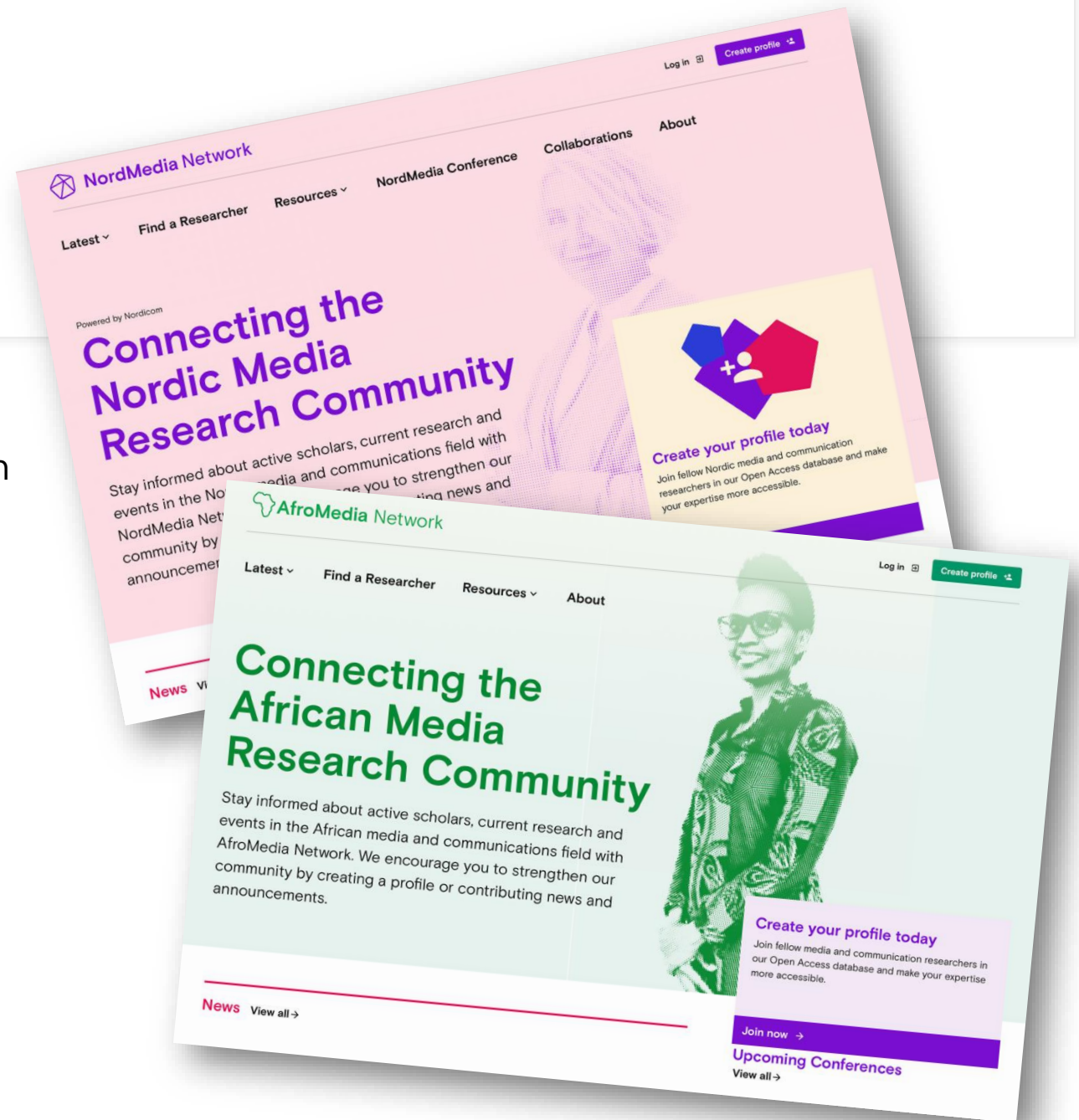
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NordMedia Network:

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