

CEUR-WS Policy on AI-Assisting Tools

Generative AI can support the drafting of a paper but never supplant it, and should be used responsibly.

This CEUR-WS Policy on AI-Assisting Tools aims to be transparent about how authors, readers, reviewers, and editors should approach Generative AI (henceforth *GenAI*) tools when writing papers later published at CEUR-WS. CEUR-WS will keep monitoring the development of such technologies and reserve the right to update this policy as needed.

If you, the author, use GenAI tools for writing they should only support you in drafting and improving your writing, not doing the core writing tasks on your behalf. Tasks like developing scientific insights, drawing conclusions, or making recommendations should be performed by human authors. CEUR-WS hereby requests you to:

- **Declare the use of GenAI tools in the paper.** This declaration helps maintain trust and transparency with the readers and ensures adherence to the terms of use for these tools. This policy applies to new content only (after it takes effect), not to previously published work.^[1]
- **Review and edit any AI-generated content.** Simply copying and pasting generated content is not permitted as it may contain errors or biases. Ultimately, as the author of the manuscript, you are accountable for its content.
- **Not list AI tools as authors.** CEUR-WS publishes original work from human authors. Authorship entails responsibilities, such as guaranteeing accuracy and integrity, that AI-Assistants cannot fulfil. Contributions from GenAI tools must be disclosed in the manuscript's dedicated section (i.e., **Declaration on Generative AI**) and, if desired, referenced appropriately in the original research papers.

CEUR-WS requires that all authors and workshop editors adhere to these guidelines. Their violation will lead to the removal of the published paper or the whole volume, similar to our procedures dealing with plagiarism.

Acceptable and unacceptable cases

A sample of acceptable use cases of GenAI within CEUR-WS publications are exemplified here, alongside notable exceptions where their employment would be deemed unacceptable.

Use case	Acceptable	Unacceptable
Text Creation	While GenAI can assist with writer's block or retrieving definitions, its use should be contingent upon human critical thinking and judgment to ensure accuracy and originality.	Using GenAI to generate new text, such as paragraphs, or even entire sections of a paper is ethically unacceptable. Academic writing must be original and attributed to human authors.
Text Translation	This involves using GenAI to translate text from another language into English or vice versa.	Employing GenAI to translate a previously published work into English, without subsequent editorial refinement, raises ethical concerns about self-plagiarism.
Sentence Polishing	GenAI can be used to identify and correct grammatical errors, typos, and other writing mistakes. This helps improve the clarity and professionalism of your writing.	GenAI's ability to process large textual data allows it to seemingly process minor sentences to whole paragraphs. Refining whole paragraphs without human critical thinking and judgment can perpetuate biases from its training data and erode the author's narrative voice.
Image Creation	GenAI can create images based on text prompts. This is acceptable only when the paper's core topic is about automatic image generation.	Employing GenAI to create visual aids, such as diagrams, charts, and illustrations is unacceptable. The generated output is often nonsensical, and hinder the quality, trustworthiness, and value of scientific papers. See article on Science Integrity Digest .
Rephrasing	GenAI can help you rephrase sentences or paragraphs to improve clarity, conciseness, or style. This can be helpful for expressing ideas in a more sophisticated way.	As stated for sentence polishing, rephrasing without human oversight can perpetuate biases from its training data and erode the author's narrative voice.

Declaration on Generative AI

Authors are hereby required to declare and detail the specific contributions of any GenAI tools and services used in the preparation of their work. This ensures transparency and provides readers, editors, and CEUR-WS with a clear understanding of the role GenAI played in the production of the published work.

This disclosure must include the following:

1. **Tools and services:** A complete listing of all GenAI tools and services employed, such as ChatGPT, Gemini, and others;
2. **Tools' contributions:** A precise description of the specific contributions made by each GenAI tool or service, categorised in accordance with the established GenAI Usage Taxonomy.

Example of declaration

*During the preparation of this work, the author(s) used **ChatGPT, Grammarly** in order to: **Grammar and spelling check, Paraphrase and reword**. After using this tool/service, the author(s) reviewed and edited the content as needed and take(s) full responsibility for the publication's content.*

Explore GenAI Usage Taxonomy

Please note that both LaTeX and LibreOffice Template already include this new section.

Infographic

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1) Declare the use of GenAI tools in the paper



GenAI Usage Taxonomy

Drafting content	Grammar and spelling check
Generate images	Plagiarism detection
Text Translation	Citation management
Generate literature review	Formatting assistance
Paraphrase and reword	Peer review simulation
Improve writing style	Content enhancement
Abstract generation	

Sample Declaration:

During the preparation of this work, the author(s) used **ChatGPT, Grammarly** in order to:

Grammar and spelling check, Paraphrase and reword, etc.

After using this tool/service, the author(s) reviewed and edited the content as needed and take(s) full responsibility for the publication's content.



2) Do not list AI tools as authors

3) Review and edit any AI-generated content



Effective from 1 January 2025

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<https://ceur-ws.org/GenAI/Policy.html>
<https://ceur-ws.org/GenAI/Taxonomy.html>

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This CEUR-WS Policy on AI-Assisting Tools comes into effect from 1 January 2025, replacing CEUR's GenAI policy established in 2023.

[1] It's important to note that while the new AI policy for CEUR-WS starts on 1 January 2025, the requirement for authors to declare their use of AI tools will be mandatory from 1 June 2025. This grace period allows authors time to adjust to this policy change.