

Executive Board of OTDT
GENERAL GUIDELINES
on the ethical use of artificial intelligence

1. The TDKs and the OTDK constitute a community of researchers in Hungarian higher education who set an example in the ethical practice of science and take responsibility for it. The primary purpose of this guidance is to interpret and support the ethical use of artificial intelligence in the preparation and evaluation of TDK papers.
2. Generative applications of artificial intelligence (AI) are capable – through machine learning – of producing and processing new content; accordingly, AI is increasingly used in scientific research and in the field of artistic creation as well.
3. A fundamental requirement of a TDK and an OTDK paper is that they constitute the intellectual work of the author(s). If the use of AI determines the quality of the TDK paper to such an extent that it can no longer be regarded as the author's intellectual work, the paper does not meet the fundamental professional and ethical requirements of the TDK.
4. An author's intellectual work is a human creation, the result of the author's intellectual effort and thinking. At the same time, content generated by AI may form part of a human intellectual work or otherwise support it. The clear delineation and distinction between human intellectual work and AI-generated content is a prerequisite for ethical AI use and also serves to protect the integrity of human intellectual creation.
5. The fundamental condition of ethical AI use is transparency. Accordingly, the author must clearly indicate within the intellectual work (paper, presentation, slides) which parts were generated by AI, and in which parts AI was used as a supporting tool or function, as well as specify the exact purpose of the AI use.
6. At the 38th OTDK, any AI used must be declared in a separate statement during the application process in the OTDT online system, in a manner that allows for subsequent identification (this statement will be accessible to reviewers and jury members in connection with the paper). The statement must include the relevant content sections, the purpose of use, a brief description of the prompt (AI query), the name of the AI application used (model and version), and the date of access. In the OTDK presentation, the use of AI must also be referenced in the ppt slides.
7. The purpose of use may include, for example (this list is illustrative and not exhaustive):
 - literature search or analysis,
 - preparation of content summaries of publications,
 - structuring of research topics,
 - data cleaning and data processing,
 - pattern recognition,
 - support for statistical analysis,
 - support for text generation,
 - language editing (grammar, style, coherence),

- translation,
 - generation of tables and figures,
 - image creation and retouching,
 - generation of research questions,
 - other.
8. If the author did not indicate the use of AI because they were unaware that a given computational operation involved AI software, this fact must be taken into account during evaluation, and it must be assessed – based on all circumstances of the case – to what extent identification of AI use could reasonably have been expected from the author.
 9. The OTDT Presidium issues this guidance in the awareness that technological tools and software intended to detect or verify AI use ex post (AI detectors) do not yet provide reliable results and may at most raise suspicion of AI use. Their use is not required in the evaluation (review) of papers, but it is not excluded either.
 10. Reviewers and Session Panels must take into account the content of the AI Declaration when evaluating the paper; however, they are under no obligation to verify it. The Session Panel is entitled, with proper justification, to contest the content of the Declaration.
 11. The AI Declaration submitted by the author regarding the use of AI may not be evaluated negatively (as a disadvantage) compared to papers that do not use AI.
 12. If, in the opinion of the reviewer or the jury, the use of AI determines the quality of the paper to such an extent that it can no longer be regarded as the author's intellectual work, the Chair of the Section Committee is entitled to decide – based on the Session Panel's recommendation and the submission of the ethics body of the Section Committee – whether the paper meets the fundamental professional and ethical requirements of the TDK. The same procedure applies if, in the opinion of the reviewer or the Session Panel, the author has made a false AI declaration.
 13. The above rules also apply to the author's presentation. In the presentation, AI use must be precisely referenced in the slides, and the contestant must also declare orally whether the presentation was produced (generated) entirely or predominantly by an AI application.

If the presentation was produced entirely or predominantly by an AI application, this must be considered acceptable and may not be treated as a disadvantage.
 14. This guidance also applies to the review of papers, with the proviso that it is considered unethical for reviewers if the substantive findings of the professional evaluation originate from AI. If a reviewer or jury member uses an AI application in evaluating a paper and shares (uploads) copyright-protected parts of the paper with the AI application, they must take into account that such sharing constitutes disclosure (use) of the author's intellectual work (or part thereof), which may infringe copyright.
 15. The application of this guidance may be further supported by additional specific provisions in the calls of the disciplinary sections.