國立成功大學生成式 AI 於教學研究的學術誠信指引

Guidelines on Academic Integrity for the Use of Generative AI Tools in Teaching and Research

(一）謹守學術誠信

師生及研究人員使用生成式 AI 輔助生成之內容，應謹慎查驗其準確性，對其生成之內容保持批判性態度、了解 AI 工具之侷限性（如幻覺、偏見、侵犯著作權等），以確保內容之可靠性、原創性及符合引用規範。不允許任何使用生成式 AI 剽竊、偽造、變造數據、圖表等違反學術誠信行為。學生於學習過程中，應遵循教師在課程中關於使用生成式 AI 之規則，未經允許，不應將其生成之內容，部分或全部作為自己之作業、報告、創作、展演及論文等提交。

I. Upholding Academic Integrity

When using generative AI tools, faculty, students, and researchers should carefully verify the accuracy and validity of their outputs, critically evaluate their quality. It is essential to take into consideration the limitations of these tools (such as risks of AI hallucinations, biases, and copyright infringements) in order to ensure the reliability and originality of one’s work and its conformance to citation regulations. Any cases of plagiarism, fabrication, or falsification of data, charts, etc. through the use of generative AI tools still breach academic integrity and are strictly prohibited. Students are expected to follow the course instructions regarding the use of generative AI tools. Without explicit permission, students should not submit AI-generated contents, in whole or in part, as their own original work for an assignment, report, creative production, performance, or thesis/dissertation.

(二)負責任地使用與揭露

師生及研究人員應考量生成式 AI 工具的隨機性特徵，由於模型架構或訓練數據中的隨機因素，即使輸入相同指令，也可能生成出不同結果，此特性對研究結果

的再現性帶來挑戰。因此，師生及研究人員應致力於確保研究結果和結論之可重複性與穩定性，並於研究中適當揭露 AI 工具的參與程度，如:工具名稱、版本、日期及使用方法，以利他人理解及評估研究之可靠性。

II. Responsible Use and Disclosure of AI Tools

Faculty, students, and researchers should take into account the stochastic nature of generative AI tools. Due to random factors in the model architecture or training data, these tools may generate different outputs even with the same prompt. This feature poses a challenge to research reproducibility. Therefore, faculty, students, and researchers should make efforts to ensure the reproducibility and stability of their research results, and disclose how generative AI is used in their research, such as the tool's name, version, the date of its use, and the method of using it, to enable others to understand and evaluate the reliability of the research.

(三)尊重他人成果、保護隱私資訊

師生及研究人員使用生成式 AI 工具時，應留意並查證資訊內容，給予適當引註。此外，切勿將未發表之研究或機敏內容提供給生成式 AI，並應了解任何與生成式 AI 共享之資料，都可能被收錄於訓練資料庫中。進行研究活動時，應遵守國內及國際間相關規範(如: 智慧財產權、個人資料保護法規)。在具保密義務之研究活動中(如:同儕審查、研究計畫審查)，應避免使用生成式 AI，以免影響他人或組織之權益。

III. Respect for the work of others and Safeguard Privacy

When using generative AI tools, faculty, students, and researchers must verify the sources of any generated contents and cite the sources properly. Furthermore, do not share unpublished research, private information, or sensitive data with generative AI tools, in view of the risk that any shared information may be retained as training data. When conducting research, one should comply with relevant national and international regulations regarding intellectual property rights, data privacy protection,

etc. During research activities that demand confidentiality (such as peer review, evaluation of research proposals, etc.), use of generative AI tools could impact the rights of other researchers or organizations and therefore should be avoided.

(四)善用 AI 輔助、承擔研究責任

師生及研究人員在使用生成式 AI 進行研究時，需理解其為輔助角色，而非取代者。生成式 AI 可以協助發想議題、查閱文獻、潤飾文稿等，但不能取代師生及研究者進行批判性思考、決策和結果詮釋。即使在允許使用的情況下，師生及研究人員仍需對作品的真實性、準確性、原創性負責，並確保不侵犯他人權利。且生成式 AI 不能作為作者或共同作者，因作者身份意味著責任和可歸責性。作者需對作品的真實性和完整性負責，確保作品原創且不侵犯他人權利，然 AI 工具無法達到此要求，也無法對其生成之內容承擔道德和法律責任。因此，即使研究中的部分內容是由生成式 AI 工具生成，研究人員也應對其研究負全部責任。

IV. Responsible AI Use and Research Accountability

When using generative AI tools, faculty, students, and researchers must understand that these tools mean to assist, not to replace the users. The tools can assist with brainstorming, literature reviews, manuscript language improvement, etc. However, they cannot replace the users in critical thinking, judgment, and interpretation. The users are responsible for the authenticity, accuracy, and originality of their work and for ensuring that it does not violate the rights of others, even when AI assistance is permitted. Authorship involves accountability for the authenticity and integrity of one's work and assurance that it respects the contributions of others. Since generative AI tools neither meet these criteria nor bear ethical and legal responsibility for the generated contents, they cannot be listed as authors or co-authors. Even if part of the research content is generated by AI, the author/user must take full responsibility for the entire work.

(五)秉持開放態度，尊重領域差異

生成式 AI 的應用日新月異，不同學科領域對於生成式 AI 之接受程度、使用方式及倫理考量皆有所不同，仍需學術社群自主性的規範。師生及研究人員應秉持開放態度，持續學習相關知識，了解最新發展和應用，並尊重各領域之差異。師生及研究人員於投稿前，務必確認該投稿期刊之生成式 AI 政策，以符合該學術社群之要求。為因應生成式 AI 發展趨勢，本指引於必要時配合滾動式修正，以提供參考依據。

V. Embracing Openness and Respecting Disciplinary Differences

Due to the rapid development of generative AI tools and their applications, each discipline has developed its own standards, methods, and ethical considerations concerning their acceptance and use. Therefore, related internal and independent supervision within each academic community is still required. Faculty, students, and researchers are encouraged to hold an open-minded attitude and continually acquire relevant knowledge, learning about the latest developments while respecting disciplinary differences. Before submitting manuscripts, faculty, students, and researchers should consult the publishers' guidelines on generative AI to ensure that the requirements of the academic communities are followed. Given the rapid developments of generative AI applications, this guideline will be regularly reviewed and adjusted to provide valid reference.

Note: The English version was translated from the Chinese original with the assistance of generative AI tools (Gemini 2.0 Flash, ChatGPT-4) and then checked for language improvement. In the event of any discrepancies between the two versions, the Chinese version always takes precedence.

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