

Policy on Generative AI

Our Guidelines

Generative artificial intelligence (GenAI) tools, such as large language models (LLMs) or multimodal models, continue to develop and evolve.

FrancoAngeli welcomes the new opportunities offered by GenAI tools, particularly with regard to: text editing and linguistic refinement, enhancing the generation and exploration of ideas, supporting authors in expressing content in a language other than their mother tongue, and accelerating the research and dissemination process. However, it is aware of the significant risks that the incorrect use of such tools may entail. It therefore considers it essential to provide guidance on the correct use of these tools in order to avoid the most significant risks.

Generative AI tools – such as ChatGPT, Copilot, Gemini, Claude, NovelAI, Jasper AI, DALL-E, Midjourney, Runway, etc. – are capable of producing various forms of content: from text generation to summarisation, from linguistic refinement to translation, from image generation to audio... Generative AI therefore has immense potential to enhance authors' creativity. However, there are certain **risks** associated with current generative AI tools, namely:

Risks
associated with
the use of
generative AI

1. **inaccuracy and bias:** generative GenAI tools are statistical in nature (rather than factual) and, as such, may introduce inaccuracies, falsehoods (so-called 'hallucinations') or bias, which can be difficult to identify, verify and correct;
2. **lack of attribution:** GenAI often fails to adhere to standard practices regarding the correct and accurate attribution of ideas, quotations or references;
3. **risks relating to confidentiality and intellectual property:** currently, GenAI tools are often used on third-party platforms that may not offer sufficient standards regarding confidentiality, data security or copyright protection;
4. **unintended uses:** GenAI providers may reuse input or output data derived from user interactions (for example, for AI training). This practice could potentially infringe the rights of Authors and Publishers. It is therefore essential never to upload your text, or parts of it, to publicly accessible generative AI systems.

The
Authors'
responsibilities

Authors are responsible for the originality, validity and integrity of the content of their contributions, including bibliographical references. When deciding to use generative AI tools, Authors are required to do so responsibly and in accordance with our editorial policies on authorship and the principles of editorial ethics. This includes **reviewing the results produced by any generative AI tool and verifying the accuracy of the content.**

FrancoAngeli supports the responsible use of GenAI tools that meet high standards of data security, confidentiality and copyright protection in:

- the generation and exploration of ideas;
- proofreading, language editing and translations;
- interactive online research using search engines powered by large language models (LLMs);
- programming assistance.



Security,
confidentiality
and
copyright

GenAI tools must not be listed as Authors, as these tools are unable to assume responsibility for the content submitted or to manage agreements relating to copyright and licences. Authorship of a work entails, amongst other principles, **assuming responsibility for the content**, consenting to publication via a publishing agreement, and providing contractual guarantees regarding the integrity of the work itself. These are exclusively human responsibilities that cannot be assumed by GenAI tools, as also stated in the most important piece of legislation on the subject (**EU AI ACT**) with regard to the principles of “accountability” and “human oversight”.



Official
declaration
regarding the
use of GenAI

Authors must therefore clearly indicate within their publication any use of GenAI tools by means of a statement that includes: the full name of the tool used (including the version number), the method of use, and the reason for its use.

If an author intends to use an AI tool, they must ensure that the tool is suitable and reliable for the intended purpose and that the terms applicable to that tool provide sufficient guarantees and safeguards, for example regarding intellectual property rights, confidentiality and security.

Authors must not submit manuscripts in which GenAI tools have been used in such a way as to replace the author’s fundamental responsibilities, for example:

- text generation without rigorous review;
- generating data to replace missing data without a sound methodology;
- generating any kind of inaccurate content, including supplementary materials.

The use of GenAI and AI-assisted technologies at any stage of the research process must always take place under human supervision and in a transparent manner.

FrancoAngeli will continue to update its AI policies as technology and research ethics guidelines evolve.

We invite Authors and Readers to read our [Code of Ethics](#) and our [Policy on Generative AI](#), which governs the publication of our scientific journals and series: