

## STATEMENT

### on the Use of Generative Artificial Intelligence (GenAI) – Kemija u industriji

#### Summary:

This statement defines the acceptable and unacceptable uses of generative artificial intelligence (GenAI) tools in the preparation, review, and editorial processes of *Kemija u industriji* (hereafter: the Journal). The purpose is to ensure transparency, scientific integrity, and accountability among authors, reviewers, and editors.

#### 1. General Principle

GenAI tools (e.g., large language models, automatic summarization/parsing tools, image generators, code generators, etc.) may serve as useful aids for language correction, text organization, or literature searches. However, authors remain fully responsible for the scientific content, originality, methodology, interpretation of results, and ethical aspects of their manuscripts. GenAI must **never** be listed as an author of a paper.

#### 2. Disclosure and Transparency

Authors are required to disclose in the manuscript and in the conflict of interest statement any substantial use of GenAI that has influenced the manuscript content (e.g., text generation, translation, data analysis, creation of figures or tables). The disclosure should clearly state the type of tool used and its purpose.

#### Example statement (English):

“Portions of this manuscript (specify section(s)) were assisted/edited using [tool name, version if known]. The authors remain fully responsible for the accuracy and originality of the content.”

#### Example statement (Croatian):

„Dio teksta (navesti odjeljak, npr. sažetak ili metodologija) je revidiran/pomognut korištenjem alata [ime alata, verzija ako je poznata]. Autori zadržavaju punu odgovornost za točnost i originalnost sadržaja.“

If GenAI was used only for language editing or grammar correction, a short note such as “The text was language-checked using an automated proofreading tool” is sufficient.

#### 3. Authorship and Responsibility

- The use of GenAI does not relieve authors of their responsibility for the validity of data, adherence to ethical standards (e.g., consents, ethical approvals), accurate reporting, and proper citation of sources.
- Authors must verify all factual information, numerical data, and references, as GenAI tools may produce incorrect or fabricated content (“hallucinations”).
- GenAI tools cannot be listed as authors or co-authors. All listed authors must meet authorship criteria.

#### **4. Plagiarism and Originality**

- When GenAI is used for text generation, authors must ensure that the resulting content does not infringe upon third-party rights and is not plagiarized.
- The Journal reserves the right to use plagiarism detection tools that can identify AI-generated or copied content.

#### **5. Reviewers and Editors**

- Reviewers must not rely on GenAI to make scientific judgments or recommendations in place of their own expertise. GenAI tools may be used to improve the clarity of review comments, but the expert assessment must come from the reviewer.
- If a reviewer applies GenAI (e.g., for summarizing or rephrasing comments), this must be disclosed to the editorial office.
- Editors may use GenAI to support administrative tasks, but editorial decisions regarding acceptance or rejection of manuscripts are made solely by human editors and reviewers.

#### **6. Data Privacy and Confidentiality**

- Confidential or unpublished data, personal information, or identifiable details of study participants must not be entered into publicly available GenAI tools that use user input for model training, unless data privacy and security are explicitly guaranteed.
- When using third-party GenAI services, authors and reviewers must ensure compliance with data protection and intellectual property regulations.

#### **7. Figures, Graphics, and Scientific Illustrations**

- If figures, illustrations, or graphics were generated or substantially modified using GenAI, this must be clearly stated in the figure legend and in the methodology or materials section.
- Authors are responsible for ensuring that visual materials comply with copyright and ethical standards.

#### **8. Unacceptable Practices**

The following are considered unethical and unacceptable:

- Listing GenAI as an author or implying authorship.
- Using GenAI to generate entire sections of manuscripts, data, or references without verification or disclosure.
- Uploading confidential or proprietary data to GenAI tools without appropriate safeguards or permissions.

## 9. Handling of Suspected Misuse

If the Editorial Board suspects undisclosed or inappropriate use of GenAI that affects the reliability or integrity of a manuscript, authors may be asked to provide clarifications, original data, or analysis details. The Journal reserves the right to retract or reject a paper in accordance with its editorial policy and the [COPE](#) guidelines.

## 10. Recommendations for Authors (Summary)

- Clearly disclose any significant use of GenAI.
- Provide reliable data and verify all claims.
- Check the accuracy and originality of all AI-assisted content.
- Avoid sharing confidential or sensitive information with public GenAI tools.