

APPLICATION OF ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE AND GENERATIVE ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE AT VYTAUTAS MAGNUS UNIVERSITY SUMMARY¹ OF REGULATIONS

This prepared summary summarises the regulations, recommendations and guidelines for the use of Artificial Intelligence (AI) and Generative Artificial Intelligence (GAI) at Vytautas Magnus University (VMU). Links to individual VMU documents concerning the use of AI and GAI in the study process are provided here. This summary is intended for teachers and students of the Faculty of Bioeconomy Development (BPF) to help them better understand the regulation of the use of AI and GAI at VMU and to ensure consistent compliance with the provisions of the VMU documents.

The main terms used in VMU documents are also defined in the Regulation of the Controller of Academic Ethics and Procedures of the Republic of Lithuania ([Dėl Dirbtinio intelekto etiško naudojimo mokslo ir studijų procese gairių tvirtinimo, 2024 m. balandžio 29 d. Nr. V-14](#)):

- **Artificial Intelligence (AI)** – “these are computer systems capable of performing tasks that require human intelligence. Artificial intelligence systems are trained using large amounts of data”.
- **Generative Artificial Intelligence (GAI)** – “is an artificial intelligence technology that can create new content (for example, images or text) based on a given prompt or other specified criteria”.
- **GAI tools** – “are platforms that incorporate Generative Artificial Intelligence models and allow users to generate text, images, or other content using simple and intuitive interfaces”.

Below are extracts from the VMU documents and links to them.

VMU STUDY REGULATIONS ([Decision No. SEN-N-49 of 18 June 2024 of Vytautas Magnus University Senate, New version](#)):

98. It shall be allowed to use artificial intelligence tools in the study of courses, in the preparation of written works and in the performance of independent work assignments provided that such use complies with the regulations of the University, the procedures established by the unit and the purposes specified in the course description, as well as the **principles of academic integrity** set out in the Code of Ethics and the Provisions on Prevention of Plagiarism.

GUIDELINES AND RECOMMENDATIONS FOR THE USE OF GENERATIVE ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE IN THE STUDY PROCESS AT VMU ([Prepared by the Study Quality Unit of VMU Study Department, 2024](#)):

1. Generative Artificial Intelligence (hereinafter referred to as “GAI”) is an artificial intelligence technology that can create new content (for example, images or text) on the basis of a given prompt or other specified criteria.
2. GAI tools are platforms that incorporate Generative Artificial Intelligence models and allow users to generate text, images, or other content using simple and intuitive interfaces.
3. **GAI can be used as a supplementary resource to enhance the teaching and learning process** in a manner that complies with the principles of ethics, transparency, and accountability. It serves as a tool for increasing the accessibility of studies, allowing for a broader range of personalised learning opportunities for students with individual needs, anxiety disorders, language barriers, and fostering critical evaluation of the generated content.
4. **GAI can be used as a supplementary tool for students to complete assignments in the study process**, with the aim of making the study process more efficient and focusing on the acquisition of higher-level competences and the achievement of the main learning outcomes.

¹ Regulations are cited according to the texts of the original documents, while other text is edited with DeepL and Grammarly.

5. GAI can be used to the extent and under the conditions defined by the teacher at the course level or by the Study Programme Committee (SPC) at the study programme level. Decisions may be taken at the academic unit level for all the study programmes offered by that unit.

GAI may be used, to the extent not inconsistent with the provisions of Clause 3, for the following purposes:

- 6.1. Personalisation of tasks, tutoring;
- 6.2. Generation of content for analysis, editing, discussion;
- 6.3. Routine preparatory activities;
- 6.4. Critical analysis of GAI-generated content and its impact;
- 6.5. Use of GAI tools in practical activities for simulation;
- 6.6. Spelling and grammar checking;
- 6.7. Generation of summaries, text analysis, machine translation, paraphrasing, etc.
- 6.8. Generation of images, sounds;
- 6.9. For tasks assigned by the teacher to be completed using GAI;
- 6.10. Providing insights into or criticism of the text;
- 6.11. Using a GAI tool as an opponent in debates, etc.
- 6.12. Other activities in the study process.

<...>

16. The established rules for **GAI use shall be presented in introductory lectures, made available on Moodle**, and the key principles shall be specified in the course description. Students shall be clearly informed about the requirements to ensure the ethical use of GAI-generated content, including ethical citation, saving of prompts, interim versions of the assessment task, reflections, and critical evaluation of generated content. **It is the student who shall bear full responsibility for the content generated when submitting the assessment materials.**

17. It is recommended that students are encouraged to use and select those GAI tools that are free and accessible to everyone.

18. If there is any suspicion of unethical or restricted use of GAI-generated content, **it is recommended that the teacher carries out a review and qualitative assessment of the content** (citation, consistency of literature sources, absence of embedded GAI hallucination results, etc.). It is recommended that GAI content recognition software available at the University be used and that recommendations and suspicions be critically evaluated.

19. If there is any suspicion of unethical use of GAI, **it is suggested that the student should first be asked to provide additional interim versions of the assessment task, a description of the process, an explanation of the process of finding sources and the use of citation tools, and to comment on the progress of the work.** If necessary, it is recommended that an impartial commission be set up to investigate the alleged unethical use of GAI content. If unethical use of GAI is detected, the further process shall be carried out in accordance with VMU Provisions on Prevention of Plagiarism in Student Written Works and VMU Code of Ethics. If there is any suspicion of unethical use of GAI-generated content or non-compliance with the restriction in the final thesis, the thesis shall be evaluated by the Plagiarism Prevention Committee of the academic unit, and the process shall be carried out in accordance with VMU Provisions on Prevention of Plagiarism in Student Written Works and VMU Code of Ethics.

<...>

21. It is **recommended to support students' GAI literacy through open dialogue, to help them find ways to use GAI tools ethically**, to encourage the use of original ideas and solutions, to regularly discuss GAI-related problems and limitations, to emphasise the importance of academic integrity, etc.

CONSULTATION ON PROPOSED PRINCIPLES AND PRESUMPTIONS TO GUIDE THE ASSESSMENT OF THE USE OF ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE (AI) IN THE PRODUCTION OF STUDENT CREATIVE/RESEARCH WORK ([VDU Etikos komisija, 2024-05-06 posėdžio protokolas Nr. EK-PR-6²](#)):

- **AI works or parts thereof must be referenced in written work** in the same way as any other work/source, and **all rules of plagiarism inadmissibility apply to such citations** <...>.
- As the University expects students to have a good command of the language <...>, **the use of AI for text editing may be partially (e.g. for certain written work) or completely restricted.**
- - <...> AI may be used for individual complex expressions/words, for citing sources in a language other than the working language, and for translating summaries of work that must be submitted in a language other than the working language. In the case of quotations and summaries, the **fact that AI has been used for translation must be indicated** (e.g. at the end of the reference associated with the quotation, in a general footnote associated with the summary).
- - <...> If the programs that detect the use of AI (at least one of them) **show an accuracy of more than 90% in relation to a significant, continuous part of the written work (paragraph or more)**, and the likelihood is that this part was created, edited or translated (excluding the possible AI-assisted translations discussed) using AI, and this is not properly identified and/or there is no reference, it is **recommended that the presumption of student dishonesty be adhered to.**
- - Where the presumption of student dishonesty applies, **the onus is on the student to prove to the assessors of their work that, despite the circumstances, AI was not used in good faith or at all in the preparation of the written work.** <...>

BPF teachers are advised to follow the report generated by the 'identific' system when checking students' written work and to take into account the 90% threshold for the use of AI.

REGULATION OF THE CONTROLLER OF ACADEMIC ETHICS AND PROCEDURES OF THE REPUBLIC OF LITHUANIA ([Dėl Dirbtinio intelekto etiško naudojimo mokslo ir studijų procese gairių tvirtinimo, 2024 m. balandžio 29 d. Nr. V-14²](#)):

14. A generative AI tool cannot be cited as the author of a work. An author who has used generative AI tools **is responsible for the authorship of his or her work.** Authors are fully responsible for the content of their manuscripts, including those parts generated by an AI tool, and are therefore liable for any breaches of publication ethics.

BPF students are not recommended to cite the GAI as an author and add it as the source in their written work. It is recommended to use the GAI as a tool and to provide detailed information on how the GAI was used in the annexes.

USING GENERATIVE ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE TOOLS IN ACADEMIC WRITING ([Recommendation of VMU Library](#)):

The introductory part of the paper should describe how the tools of generative AI have been used. The text must include the question (query) posed to the GAI tool and an exact quotation or paraphrase of the text generated by the GAI. According to the APA citation style rules, the author of the text generated by the GAI tool is the developer/company of the GAI tool, so references after the quoted or paraphrased GAI text should indicate the developer, and the year of the question asked in brackets. The full answers generated by the GAI tool may be included in the appendices of the paper.

² Recommendation is not available in English, its presented translation with editing using DeepL and Grammarly.

The text you can provide, either as exact quotes or paraphrases, and the full responses generated by GAI are provided in the annexes.

IN THE TEXT:

When asked the question „What are the Sustainable Development Goals?“, ChatGPT generated the answer that there are the 17 global goals set by the United Nations to ensure a better and more sustainable future for all by 2030 (OpenAI, 2024, see Annex 1).

IN THE ANNEXES:

Annex 1: Text generated by ChatGPT

Question: What are the Sustainable Development Goals? (30/09/2024)

Answer: The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) are a set of 17 global objectives established by the United Nations in 2015 as part of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. They are designed to address a wide range of issues affecting people, the planet, and prosperity, aiming to create a more just, equitable, and sustainable world by 2030.

VMU PROVISIONS ON PREVENTION OF PLAGIARISM IN STUDENT WRITTEN WORKS ([UPDATED by Decision of Vytautas Magnus University Senate No. SEN-N-35 of 25 May 2022](#)):

3.1. Plagiarism is a intentional or unintentional (due to ignorance) submission of published or unpublished work or its parts (except for common knowledge) of another (other) person (people) (words, images, ideas, opinions, discoveries, art creations, music, recordings or computer created work, websites or other electronic resources) as your own or appropriating someone else's work or its parts in any other way as your own, without acknowledging its source / author appropriately.

<...>

4.2. After the checking procedure or having recognised part of someone else's text in the work and aiming at determining the scope of breach, i.e. if it is really plagiarism or only information that is being repeated (links to sources, a reference list and similar) or a cited text, or maybe common knowledge or a wrong citation - **every case of coincidence must be revised and evaluated by experts.**

4.3. A possible case of breach of rules and its degree is determined individually with regard to each work, taking into account the conclusions of expert evaluation. In compliance with the world practice the following plagiarism detection criteria are recommended:

- the amount of total coincidence with other works identified by the plagiarism detection programme or manually **makes up to 10 percent or more of the work**, not including cases of coincidence which are not considered to be plagiarism, e.g., a reference list, properly acknowledged links to references, citations, common knowledge, and etc.;
- the amount of coincidence **with one separate source**, identified by the plagiarism detection programme or manually, **makes up to 5 percent or more of the work**, not including cases of coincidence which are not considered to be plagiarism, e.g., a reference list, properly acknowledged links to references, citations, common knowledge, and etc.;
- the scope of excerpts of **another author's text rewritten verbatim or translated** from another language literally, **failing to provide references to the source or without acknowledging the source** and failing to acknowledge the rewritten text as a citation (e.g., without quotation marks), at least in one place of work, more than 600 characters without spaces;
- the scope of excerpts compiled from another author's (one or some) paraphrased text (with separate words of sentences changed but maintaining the same original content of another author) without indicating the original source), at least in **one place of work more than 1200 characters without spaces**;
- empirical data (e.g., survey findings, research material) collected by other researchers or research findings/data and similar information formulated in tables, graphs, figures, and etc.,

prepared by other authors, and presented in the work without acknowledging the source or without obtaining the author's permission (if it is necessary);

- the same or similar (with more than 30 percent of coincidence) work written by the same student (if it is not a part of the continued work) which has already been evaluated in another subject at VMU or another university;
- work which is not prepared by the student himself/herself but has been purchased, downloaded from the internet or received from the third party otherwise.

4.4. If plagiarism is detected, then, in compliance with the propositions of VMU Study Regulations, **a penalty is issued for the author of the plagiarised work.**

<...>

5.1. The responsibility for plagiarism prevention and monitoring in the faculties is assumed by Plagiarism Prevention Committees appointed by the Faculty Dean. The Committees monitor plagiarism prevention situation in the Faculty, educate and consult the Faculty community on plagiarism prevention issues, provide recommendations on plagiarism prevention assurance and its development as well as update this document, analyse cases of possible plagiarism, having identified plagiarism, propose penalties, keep records of plagiarism cases in the Faculty.

5.2. **The written work advisors and reviewers** are also active participants of plagiarism monitoring processes and document the **suspected possible plagiarism instances or facts in their reviews**. The advisor should also note the fact if the student did not consult him/her during the thesis preparation process, as in such a case the work is more likely to be alleged if it was prepared independently.

5.3. The following measures are taken having suspected / determined a plagiarism case in a separate subject **written work**:

- the teacher notifies the student about the suspected / determined plagiarism;
- in compliance with VMU Study Regulation provisions, the teacher will write “1” (one) as the final mark for the subject evaluation in the study record book and notify the Faculty Dean, the Office of Academic Affairs and Plagiarism Prevention Committee in written form on the case of plagiarism. The Committee includes the case into the Register of plagiarism cases in the Faculty;
- in case of doubts or disagreement with regard to the identification of plagiarism, the teacher or the student may apply to the Plagiarism Prevention Committee which will analyse the case and make a decision and, consequently, inform the related parties;
- together with written application about the suspected / determined case of plagiarism, the Plagiarism Prevention Committee (hereinafter PPC) is presented with the report of plagiarism detection performed with the help of plagiarism detection system or student's written work, where there are clear indications which places of the work coincide with other works or indications to original sources.

5.4. Having suspected / determined a possible case of plagiarism in students' **course papers or final theses**:

- the person (work advisor, reviewer, department chair or any other member of academic community or an outsider) or final theses Defence Committee notifies the student, Department Chair, Faculty Dean and Plagiarism Prevention Committee about the alleged plagiarism in written form; PPC investigates the case and estimates the degree of violation, makes a decision and informs about it all stakeholders;
- Plagiarism Prevention Committee presents a written notice on the possible case of detected plagiarism together with the report on plagiarism checking, performed by plagiarism detection software, or student work clearly indicating or highlighting the places of coincidence with other works and links to original sources.

5.5. In a problematic case, the Faculty Plagiarism Prevention Committee applies to the VMU Committee of Academic Ethics and transfers it the issue of resolving the allegation.

<...>

7.1. Although plagiarism is considered to be a dishonest and unethical behaviour, its causes are multi-layered and not always related to student's value system or intentional dishonest conduct. In this chapter we overview measures **how teachers can contribute to plagiarism prevention**, reducing the impact of factors which enhance plagiarism:

- Provide students with information on plagiarism, proper citing, help them develop academic text writing skills. <...>
- Do not tolerate misconduct. <...>
- Provide opportunity for students to correct themselves. <...>
- Maintain closer relations with students and encourage them to study the course you teach. <...>
- Help students to structure their work and plan the time. <...>
- Avoid misconduct themselves. <...>

CODE OF ETHICS OF VMU ([Revision of the Decision No. SEN-N-3 of the Senate of the Vytautas Magnus University of 28 February 2024](#)):

Academic integrity shall mean the commitment of the members of the University's academic community to base research (artistic) activities and dissemination, studies (teaching and studying), and the activities carried out in the context thereof, on the values of openness, trust, respect, and responsibility.

Violation of ethics shall mean any conscious or unconscious conduct or activity contrary to ethical principles, or any failure to act.

Students shall mean persons studying in study programmes or in doctoral studies, including persons who have come to study under study exchange programmes, persons who have entered into a contract to defend their dissertation externally, and unclassified students, i.e., persons studying in non-formal adult education programmes or individual study courses.

<...>

13. The principle of ethical assessment of student achievements. Teachers shall assess students' achievements in a fair and honest manner, taking into account the intended outcomes of the course being delivered and research or study work (or part of it), and respecting confidentiality requirements. The following shall be considered as violations of the principle of ethical assessment of student achievements:

13.1. dishonest behaviour of teachers and members of the University community involved in the pedagogical process in the process of assessing students' achievements (direct assistance in the process of copying off, falsification of the results of examinations, falsification of data, etc.);

13.2. **ignoring and tolerating cases of students' academic dishonesty** (plagiarism, copying off or allowing someone else to copy off, falsification of assignment results, using prohibited aid during assignments, using someone else to do an assignment for oneself or doing an assignment for another student, falsification of data, presentation of another's written work or artwork (or part thereof) as one's own, earning money by preparing written works or artworks for other students, violation of the copyright of the author(s) of the work, etc.) or deliberately creating conditions for such cases in the process of assessing students' achievements;

<...>

15. The principle of academic integrity in studies. In the course of their studies, students shall be guided by the principle of academic integrity, shall contribute to the promotion of a high-quality study process, shall, by signing the Study Contract, agree to the principles set out in the University's Student Integrity Declaration and the Code, and shall undertake to comply with these principles for the entire term of the Study Contract. The following shall be considered as **violations of the principle of academic integrity in studies**:

<...>

15.2. **copying off or allowing to copy off**, prompting, the use of cheat sheets and other prohibited means or any other dishonest behaviour during the assessment of academic achievements, as well as **ignoring and/or tolerating of such behaviour**;

15.3. **pressure on fellow students or other persons** to allow copying off during the assessment of study achievements or to **share their written work with the aim of plagiarising it;**

15.4. **pressure on a teacher or a member of the administration to change the evaluation** of learning achievements and/or the criteria for their assessment;

<...>

15.6. **acquisition of another person's written work or artwork (or parts thereof) for consideration and presentation of such work as one's own;**

<...>

15.8. **submission of the same or very similar written work or artwork in multiple study courses,** unless such submission is approved by course teachers;

<...>

21. Upon establishing a violation of the Code, the Ethics Commission shall adopt a decision stating the violation and shall recommend to the relevant management bodies of the University (the Council, the Senate, the Rector) or to other institutions or officials of the University, one or more sanctions falling within the competence of the respective bodies, inter alia (the list of which shall not be exhaustive):

21.1. ordering to stop unethical behaviour;

21.2. issuing a personal warning (given only to the offender);

21.3. issuing a public impersonal warning;

21.4. expelling from the University with the right to return to studies not earlier than a specified period of time after the imposition of the sanction; the period of time shall be determined by assessing the substantiality (seriousness) of the violation and it shall not exceed 10 years;

21.5. initiating the procedure for removal from office;

21.6. initiating the procedure for revocation of a qualification degree, scientific degree or academic title;

21.7. initiating the procedure for terminating an employment contract without notice due to the fault of the employee;

21.8. organising an extraordinary evaluation of a teacher or researcher.

22. The Ethics Commission shall not impose sanctions on its own initiative.

GENERAL ORDER ON THE PREPARATION AND DEFENCE OF THE FINAL THESES ([version of Decision No. SEN-N-50 of 12 October 2022 of Vytautas Magnus University Senate](#)):

5.14. If a case of plagiarism is suspected/detected, the Secretary of the Defence Commission shall be informed about the transfer of this case for consideration to the Plagiarism Prevention Commission in accordance with VMU Provisions on Prevention of Plagiarism in Student Written Works. **If the Plagiarism Prevention Commission does not identify any violations, the thesis defence can be organized, if possible, after the decision has been made. If violations are found, the final thesis shall be prepared anew and may be defended not earlier than half a year later,** if a group of defenders of the final theses is formed in accordance with the procedure established by the Study Regulations.

AI AND GAI TOOLS

When using AI and GAI tools, it is recommended that you familiarise yourself with their data collection policies and ensure that they are secure to avoid the risk of the author's work being compromised. To check for plagiarism, contact a lecturer who uses a secure tool subscribed to by VMU. We recommend that you do not check for plagiarism on unreliable websites or platforms.

AI and GAI tools	Links
Scite – VMU Subscriptions https://biblioteka.vdu.lt/en/scite-a-subscription-based-artificial-intelligence-platform/	https://scite.ai/enterprise/vytautas-magnus-university
ChatGPT free version without registration and with registration. Possibility to buy a paid version.	https://chatgpt.com/
Copilot is an AI developed by Microsoft. Available without registration. Once signed in, you can access various Microsoft services such as Outlook, Office, Microsoft Teams, etc. Depending on the service, there may be a subscription fee.	https://copilot.microsoft.com
Gemini sign in with Google Account.	https://gemini.google.com
QuillBot can be used without registration to paraphrase, proofread, translate, etc.	https://quillbot.com/paraphrasing-tool https://quillbot.com/grammar-check https://quillbot.com/translate?sl=auto&tl=en
After registering with Grammarly, you can use the free version, which can be installed on your computer for language editing.	https://www.grammarly.com
DeepL is suitable for translating or editing text, there is no need to register, it can be used directly in a browser window.	https://www.deepl.com
Canva allows you to create presentations and visualisations and has AI image generation, but registration is required.	https://www.canva.com
DeepAI does not require registration and can generate text, images, video and music.	https://deepai.org
Craiyon does not require registration, you can generate images.	https://www.craiyon.com/

*Prepared by the Chairperson of the BPF Plagiarism Commission, Assoc. Prof. Dr. Erika Besusparienė, in accordance with the regulations in force on 19 February 2025.
Reviewed by the members of the BPF Plagiarism Prevention Commission - Assoc. Prof. Dr. Anastasija Novikova, Assoc. Prof. Dr. Milita Vienažindienė, Assoc. Prof. Dr. Jurgita Zaleckienė.*