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ON THE USE OF GENERATIVE ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE SYSTEMS IN EDUCATION

Person responsible for professional aspects:	Csaba Csáki	Dean for Artificial Intelligence
Professional aspects checked by:	Lajos György Szabó	Vice-Rector for Academic Programmes
Legal aspects checked by:	Zsuzsanna Borbás	Head of Legal and Procurement Services
Decision-making person:	Lajos György Szabó	Vice-Rector for Academic Programmes
Person responsible for editing and publishing the text:	Anikó Erős	Higher Education Expert

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Preamble

1.§

The Corvinus University of Budapest (hereinafter referred to as the "Corvinus") is committed to technological innovation and supports the use of artificial intelligence (AI) tools in both its teaching and research activities. In the context of the rapidly evolving field of generative artificial intelligence (GAI), the University encourages its students and staff to explore, experiment with and learn more about the use and development of these tools. A working group set up by the Vice-Rector for Academic Programmes and composed of experts from different departments and organisational units of the University (the Artificial Intelligence Integration Centre) will develop guidelines for the responsible use of AI tools. The first public piece of the ongoing regulatory work is the present Provisions of the Vice-Rector. It is our intention that this regulatory framework will evolve and be regularly updated based on our collective experiences of using AI tools and systems.

Purpose of the Provision

2.8

Regulatory efforts on generative artificial intelligence aim to detect, identify and raise awareness of the risks associated with this technology and based on this, to eliminate or mitigate potential harmful consequences.

Scope

3.§

This Provisions issued by the Vice-Rector for Academic Programmes (hereinafter referred to as the "*Provisions*") govern the use of generative artificial intelligence systems and tools by the Corvinus community in their teaching and learning activities.

Interpretative provisions

4.8

- (1) For the purposes of these Provisions
 - a) Corvinus community: The total number of employees (in particular administrative staff, lecturers and researchers) of the organisational units ensuring the functioning of Corvinus and its students (whether with an active or passive status);
 - b) Confidential information: Any scientific, business or technical information or research results available to Corvinus, a member of the Corvinus community, external collaborators or other third parties that is held by the University as classified information or is otherwise not in the public domain or that has been provided or shared under an obligation of confidentiality.



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- c) User: Any member of the Corvinus community, which may be a person or organisational unit that uses a generative artificial intelligence system or service for the purpose of performing a task based on law, internal regulations or employer's provisions.
- d) Generative artificial intelligence system (hereinafter referred to as the "GAI"): A machine-based tool or service that is designed to generate output content (e.g. an answer to a question, a written document, software code or a product design) of similar quality to human problem solving, taking into account user questions, requests and other input (text, images, moving images, other works). The concept of a generative AI system covers both stand-alone systems such as ChatGPT, Gemini+, MS Copilot, and solutions embedded in other software such as Github Copilot.
- e) Personal data: According to the interpretative provisions of Act CXII of 2011 on the Right to Informational Self-Determination and Freedom of Information and other Hungarian and EU legislation on the processing and protection of personal data, data which, alone or in combination with other available data, is capable of identifying a specific natural person or describing certain characteristics of that person.
- f) Intellectual creation: A distinctive designation as defined in Section 1 of Act LXXVI of 1999 on Copyright, Section 1 of Act XXXIII of 1995 on the Patent Protection of Inventions and Section 1 of Act XI of 1997 on the Protection of Trademarks and Geographical Indications.

Raising awareness of the risks associated with GAI tools Data confidentiality and quality risks

5.§

- (1) A key risk associated with the use of generative AI tools is the possibility that
 - a) the input data used to train or use the system becomes accessible to a specified identifiable unauthorised third party,
 - b) such data becomes available to any unauthorised third party (disclosure),
 - c) the output data generated by the system is biased, misleading or inaccurate (output data quality risk).

Risk areas and their interpretation

6.§

- (1) These risks may arise in the following areas:
 - a) Corvinus community: The total number of employees (in particular administrative staff, lecturers and researchers) of the organisational units ensuring the functioning of Corvinus and its students (whether with an active or passive status);
 - b) information security: if generative AI is given access to confidential information or trade secrets, the University's intellectual property rights associated with that information or



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works may be violated and the information may be disclosed to an unauthorised third party or parties through the use of generative AI technology;

- c) the processing and protection of personal data: if the generative AI is given access to personal data, the technology may not respect the privacy rights of individuals, the related fundamental freedoms guaranteed by international treaties, the Fundamental Law of Hungary and other laws, as necessary to comply with applicable data protection laws;
- d) protection of intellectual property: the outputs of generative AI may infringe the intellectual property rights of other authors and may not themselves be protected by intellectual property rights;
- e) the integrity of scientific work: the outputs of generative AI may be factually inaccurate, and could expose the University or a member of the Corvinus community to liability if these outputs are relied upon without being properly verified;
- f) ethical guidelines for scientific work: generative AI may make decisions that are biased, discriminatory or are otherwise not in accordance with our guidelines or are otherwise in violation of applicable law.

Rules of conduct

Protection of confidential information

7**.**§

A member of the Corvinus community may not record confidential information in the Generative AI tool unless required to do so to fulfil an approved contractual obligation in accordance with security and confidentiality criteria.

Protection of personal data

8.8

A member of the Corvinus community may not record or process personal data about Corvinus employees, students, or other third parties in GAI, unless required to do so to fulfil an approved by contractual obligation in accordance with security and confidentiality criteria.

Protection of intellectual works

9.8

- (1) A member of the Corvinus community may not record or process in the GAI any data, works or other content that may directly or indirectly infringe the intellectual property rights of other parties.
- (2) Non-permitted use of generative artificial intelligence tools
 - a) Creating any part of a work using generative AI, including generating an abstract, a literary review, or a visual representation, as long as it is claimed as the own work of the user of that GAI system.



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- b) Adapting another author's work using AI and attributing the resulting work to the user of the GAI system.
- c) Disclosing statistical or other data series generated by a generative artificial intelligence tool in text due to concerns about the credibility, integrity and validity of the data produced.
- (3) Permitted use of generative artificial intelligence tools
 - a) Post-editing parts or all of one's own work in order to improve spelling, language and legibility, provided that this operation is directed at the original work created by the author and does not create a completely new work.
 - b) Facilitating the analysis and evaluation of statistical or other data series.
 - c) If the user or author uses or borrows ideas from content produced by the generative artificial intelligence system in a processed or adapted form in his or her work (together: use), he or she makes a written statement to that effect. The statement shall state the fact and purpose of the use, the name of the system or service used, and the version number (see Annex I for a model statement).

Checking of output data

10.8

- (1) A member of the Corvinus community shall verify the adequacy, factual accuracy and lawfulness of information or other content generated by the generative AI tool before use, with particular regard to the protection of confidential information, personal data and intellectual property.
- (2) The user is responsible for any content generated by the AI tool that he/she publishes.

Checking of output data

11.§

- (1) A member of the Corvinus community shall verify the impartiality and non-discriminatory nature of the data, works and other content produced by the generative artificial intelligence tool before transmitting, publishing or otherwise using it.
- (2) In this context, he or she shall in particular consider whether the data recorded, processed or produced by the system does not result in a decision that discriminates against a group or a member of such a group that is particularly protected under applicable law, in particular on the basis of race, ethnicity, nationality, gender, age, religious or other beliefs, political opinions, membership of an advocacy organisation, sexual orientation, health, physical or mental disability.
- (3) The user who produces, transmits, publishes or otherwise exploits discriminatory content shall be liable for any harm or damage caused by such content.



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Prohibition of harmful, malicious or infringing content

12.§

- (1) Members of the Corvinus community may not use generative artificial intelligence tools to create harmful content, in particular malware, computer viruses, worms, Trojans, botnets, which may be used to commit cybercrimes or other illegal activities.
- (2) It is also prohibited to use GAI for the production and distribution of false documents, for the production and distribution of content that constitutes hate speech, is inflammatory, insults national or religious symbols, threatens with rumours and or public danger, constitutes incitement to disorder, is defamatory, libellous, harassing, obscene, pornographic, profane or otherwise harmful to public order.

Selection of opt-out setting

13.§

If the artificial intelligence system allows opting out, the member of the Corvinus community is obliged to disable the use of his/her data and input (prompts) related to performing university tasks for future training and further development of the system.

Recommended applications for university use

14.§

- (1) The University publishes on its website, and updates every 90 days, a list of vetted and prioritised generative AI applications.
- (2) Members of the Corvinus community may safely use these controlled tools in the course of their academic duties and studies in accordance with the provisions herein. Lecturers may use other tools in their own subjects or may give permission for students to use such tools, provided that the tool does not violate the requirements of these provisions. Students may use other GAI tools by prior arrangement with their lecturer.

Protection of professional and academic integrity

15.§

At the Corvinus University of Budapest, we have a shared responsibility to protect and develop integrity in intellectual work. In this context, the Corvinus community regards academic integrity as a core value and makes its members aware of the risks that AI tools pose.



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Usability of a generative artificial intelligence system for independent student work

16.§

- (1) In the absence of a clear prohibition by the course lecturer, generative AI may be used within the framework of these Provisions to solve a task requiring independent (individual or group) student work. The unauthorised use of GAI in examinations, other performance assessments and assignments is subject to the legal consequences of unauthorised assistance or plagiarism as defined in the Study and Examination Regulations and the Antiplagiarism Regulation.
- (2) In case of doubt, the student should ask the subject leader of the course or lecturer in written form, including by electronic means, for information on the use of GAI in relation to the study obligations.

Lecturers' obligations in relation to GAI

17.§

(1) Clarification and advice

The subject leader shall publish clear guidance on the use of GAI in written form, including by electronic means of communication, and if possible, in the subject syllabus, no later than the end of the first teaching week of the semester. Where the content and nature of the course allows, the lecturer will provide instructions to the students on how to declare the use of GAI and how to refer to the content and content details created in this way (a model statement is provided in Annex I to these Provisions).

(2) Cooperation and consultation

If the nature of the subject so permits, the subject leader, or the course instructor - may determine with the students under what conditions and to what extent the use of GAI is considered justified and legitimate.

(3) Awareness-raising

The subject leader or the lecturer, course instructor shall draw the student's attention to the fact that in order to assess his/her performance and independence of work, a GAI (AI detector) monitoring tool may be used. The information should also include the fact that, due to the well-known unreliability of such tools and the relatively high risk of false detection, this is only one of the possible methods of verification.

As with other plagiarism detection tools, the recognition of GAI-generated content is treated by the lecturer as a guideline, not as a performance benchmark.



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Rules relating to bachelor and master theses

18.§

In the case of bachelor and master theses, the rules under 16.§-17.§ apply, it being understood that the duties of the lecturer and the subject leader are carried out by the study programme leader, and the subject syllabus is understood to be the thesis guidelines.

Miscellaneous and final provisions

19.§

These Provisions shall be interpreted in accordance with the University's Study and Examination Regulations, Code of Ethics, Regulations ensuring equal academic opportunities for students with disabilities, Intellectual Property Protection and Management Regulation and Anti-plagiarism Regulation.



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Annex I: Model ethics statement on the use of GAI Ethics statement

on the use of a generative artificial intelligence system or service for the submission of a student assignment that is subject to performance assessment

I, the undersigned student (Neptun-code:
(Please underline the appropriate item(s) in the list below!)
1) I have not used a GAI system or service
2) I have used a GAI-based system
a) For researching and selecting literature
system's name, version:
b) For the preliminary analysis and evaluation of data
system1s name, version:
c) For writing, developing and testing a computer code
system's name, version:
d) For the stylistic and grammatical improvement of textual content, paraphrasing
system's name, version:
e) For the development and creation of visual or audiovisual content
system's name, version:
f) For the translation of certain passages (e.g. between Hungarian and a foreign language
system's name, version:
g) Otherwise, namely:
system's name, version:
I declare that I have used the new GAI-generated content elements as allowed by the universit GAI regulations and that I have indicated this in the submitted work (e.g. in a footnote with the remark "GAI-generated content" and the identification of the scope).
I am aware that the institution may screen the work I submit using artificial intelligent detection and, depending on the results, may initiate ethical action.
Budapest,
signature