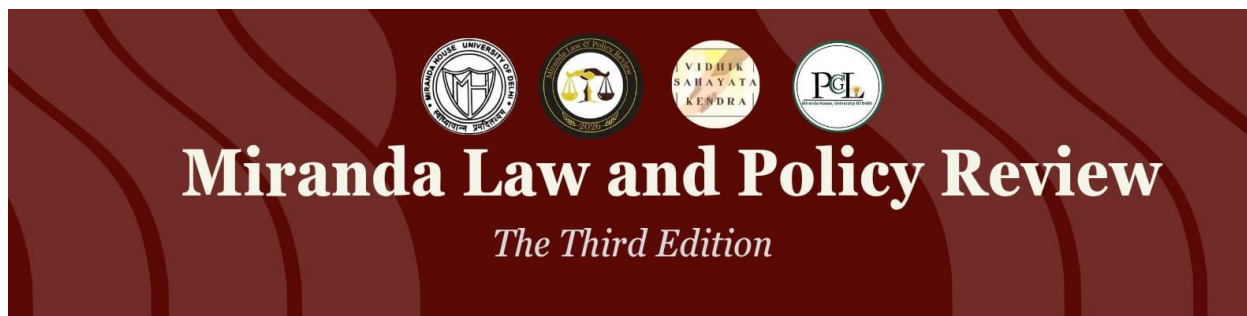




Artificial Intelligence (AI) Policy

Artificial intelligence (AI) tools are increasingly used in academic research and writing. Miranda Law and Policy Review recognises that these tools can assist authors in improving language, synthesising or analysing findings, and structuring manuscripts. While AI technologies, including large language models (LLMs), offer opportunities to enhance research workflows, they cannot replace human judgment, creativity, or critical thinking. This journal recognises the potential benefits of AI but emphasises that scholarly integrity, transparency, and accountability must remain central to academic publishing.

This policy has been developed to guide authors in the ethical and responsible use of AI tools in the preparation and evaluation of scholarly manuscripts.

AI Assisted Writing Tools

AI-assisted writing tools that provide suggestions to improve or enhance an author's work, such as language editing, grammar correction, or sentence structure, are considered assistive AI tools. The use of such tools must be **clearly disclosed** in the manuscript. Authors remain fully responsible for ensuring that their submission is accurate, original, and meets rigorous academic standards. Authors must carefully review any AI-assisted content before submission.

Generative AI

The use of generative AI tools that produce content such as generating text, references, or analytical outputs, figures or illustrations must be **clearly disclosed**. If any part of the manuscript was generated or substantially assisted by AI, authors must inform the journal at the time of submission so that the editorial team can appropriately evaluate the work.

Author Responsibilities When Using AI

Authors who use generative AI tools must adhere to the following principles:

1. **Disclosure of AI Use**

Authors must clearly indicate the use of AI tools in the manuscript, including the name



Miranda Law and Policy Review

The Third Edition

of the tool and the purpose for which it was used. Disclosure should normally appear in the methods section or acknowledgements.

2. **Verification of Content**

Authors must verify the accuracy, validity, and appropriateness of any AI-generated content and correct any errors, biases, or inconsistencies before submission.

3. **Avoidance of Plagiarism**

Authors must ensure that AI-generated text does not reproduce material from other sources without proper attribution.

4. **Prevention of Fabrication**

AI tools may generate inaccurate or fabricated information, including nonexistent references. Authors must ensure that **all** facts, data, and citations are genuine and verifiable.

5. **Authorship Responsibility**

AI tools cannot be listed as authors on manuscripts, as they cannot take responsibility for the content of scholarly work.

In case of Non-Disclosure of AI

The journal will not reject submissions solely because authors have used AI tools if their use is transparently disclosed and ethically appropriate. However, if the editorial team discovers that generative AI has been used inappropriately or without disclosure, the manuscript may be rejected at any stage of the publication process.

Inappropriate uses of AI include, but are not limited to:

- Generating large sections of the manuscript without human oversight.
- Producing fabricated or inaccurate information.
- Generating references that do not exist.
- Reproducing text from other sources without attribution.
- Presenting generated images as unique or novel research images.