



APPROVED

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2025.

GUIDELINES
for the use of artificial intelligence tools in scientific article writing

Developed by		Agreed upon		Approved
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Date	Signature	Date	Signature	Bring into force
<u>12.11.2025</u>		<u>12.11.2025</u>		Order No. <u>2021</u> <u>12.11</u> . 20 <u>25</u>
<u>12.11.2025</u>				



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1 Scope

1.1 Artificial Intelligence (AI) refers to a set of tools that enable the performance of tasks requiring human-level intelligence—such as perception, learning, reasoning, problem-solving, and decision-making—when implemented by machines, particularly computer systems.

1.2 These guidelines establish standards for the use of AI tools by authors in the preparation of scientific articles submitted for publication in the journals Theory and Methodology of Physical Education and Tourism, Leisure and Hospitality, as well as standards for the use of AI by the editorial boards and reviewers of these journals. The purpose of these standards is to ensure transparency, ethical integrity, and the credibility of scientific work.

2 Normative references

Law of the Republic of Kazakhstan No. 319-III of July 27, 2007 (as amended and supplemented as of September 16, 2025)	On Education
Law of the Republic of Kazakhstan No. 103-VIII of July 1, 2024 (as amended and supplemented as of October 11, 2025)	On Science and Technological Policy
Law of the Republic of Kazakhstan No. 451-I of July 23, 1999 “On Mass Media” (as amended and supplemented as of June 8, 2024)	On Mass Media
Law of the Republic of Kazakhstan No. 6-I of June 10, 1996 (as amended and supplemented as of June 8, 2024)	On Copyright and Related Rights
Law of the Republic of Kazakhstan No. 94-V of May 21, 2013 (as amended and supplemented as of September 16, 2025)	On the Use of Intellectual Property Objects
Order of the Minister of Education and Science of the Republic of Kazakhstan No. 20 of January 12, 2016 (as amended and supplemented as of July 21, 2025)	On Approval of Requirements for Scientific Publications for Inclusion in the List of Journals Recommended for the Publication of Research Results
Order of the Ministry of Education and Science of the Republic of Kazakhstan No. 529 dated November 20, 2024.	On Approval of the Model Rules of Scientific Ethics

3. Main provisions

3.1 The use of AI technologies must adhere strictly to academic standards and principles of scientific integrity. These rules provide guidance for the responsible use of AI, the mitigation of associated risks, and the maintenance of high-quality scientific publications, thereby fostering trust in research findings and ensuring compliance with the legal norms and standards of both the Republic of Kazakhstan and the international scientific community.

3.2 The purpose of these rules is to ensure transparency, ethics, and scientific accuracy in the use of AI tools throughout the preparation, writing, publication, and review of scientific articles, as well as to establish guidelines for upholding high standards of scientific research.

3.3 Authors, the journal editorial boards, and reviewers share joint responsibility for compliance with these rules.

3.4 These rules shall be reviewed and updated in accordance with the evolution of AI technologies and emerging developments in scientific research.



4. 4. Ethical guidelines for the use of AI tools

4.1. The use of AI tools must be explicitly disclosed in the scientific article whenever they are employed for data analysis, text generation, or any other purpose.

4.2. The use of AI does not exempt authors from their responsibility for the originality, accuracy, and reliability of the content.

4.3. The use of AI tools to manipulate data, falsify results, or intentionally misrepresent information to exaggerate the significance of scientific findings is strictly prohibited.

4.4. The use of AI must comply with copyright law, ethical standards, and the principles of scientific integrity, including avoiding inadvertent duplication of AI-generated text.

5. Transparency of AI use

5.1. Authors are required to disclose which AI tools were used in the preparation of their article and at which specific stages (e.g., text generation, data processing, analysis, etc.).

5.2. In preparing an article, the "Methods and Organization" section must clearly indicate which portions of the work were performed manually by the authors and which were assisted by AI. The description of AI-assisted work should include the name, version, and developer of the AI tool used (e.g., ChatGPT versions, as of September 25, developed by OpenAI).

A reference to the sections and extent of the AI tool's contribution (e.g., "In the Discussion section, approximately 20% of the text was initially generated by AI").

A description of the type and purpose of the AI-generated content included in the article (e.g., "The AI-generated text provides a structured analysis of the data").

A description of the prompts or instructions provided to the AI, along with the date and time of their use (e.g., a link or chat screenshot).

5.3. Any content generated using AI must be verified and carefully reviewed by the authors to eliminate the risk of misinterpretation of data or context.

5.4 Authors are permitted to use plagiarism detection software, reference manager, tools and spellchecking applications when preparing articles.

6. Authors' responsibilities for the use of AI

6.1 Authors bear full responsibility for all aspects of their publication—including quality, reliability, and ethical standards—including any AI-generated content. Authors must not rely solely on artificial intelligence and should be aware that transmitting any data to a chatbot carries potential risks regarding the confidentiality of both their own and third-party data.

6.2 AI tools should be used solely as an auxiliary resource and must not replace the author's original contribution.

6.3 Results obtained through AI tools must be adapted and refined by the authors to ensure the originality and uniqueness of the research.

6.4 Authors must ensure compliance with all licenses, copyright regulations, and usage rights associated with AI tools.

6.5 The use of AI must not contravene the regulatory legal acts of the Republic of Kazakhstan, laws on intellectual property protection, or the internal regulatory documents of the Kazakh Academy of Sport and Tourism, the publisher of the journals Theory and Methodology of Physical Education and Tourism, Leisure and Hospitality.

7. Verification of publication originality

7.1 The editors of the scientific journals Theory and Methodology of Physical Education and Tourism, Leisure, and Hospitality reserve the right to use specialized tools to verify the originality of publication texts, including the analysis of data and content generated using AI, such as anti-plagiarism systems.



7.2. The editors may request additional information regarding the use of AI tools during the peer review or expert assessment of a publication.

7.3 The editors reserve the right to reject an article if information regarding the use of AI tools is not provided.

7.4 In cases where violations of these rules are detected, or AI-generated content is improperly disclosed, the editors may return the manuscript for revision or refuse its publication.

8. Authorship of a scientific publication

8.1 Authorship should be attributed only to individuals who have made a substantive intellectual contribution to the study and are willing to take responsibility for its content.

8.2 Under no circumstances may any AI program be listed as an author or co-author of an article. AI tools may not be credited as contributors to the study or to the preparation of the manuscript.

9. Review of articles

9.1 AI tools may not be used in the preparation of peer reviews. The use of AI in reviews could compromise the confidentiality of information provided by the author.

9.2 If reviewers suspect that authors have violated the rules regarding AI use, they must notify the editor. Concerns about AI-generated content in the manuscript may be noted in the review as a factor affecting the accuracy or suitability of the article for publication.

10. Use of AI by journal editors

10.1 Journal editors are prohibited from using AI tools when processing articles due to the high risk of breaches of confidentiality when uploading article fragments or review content to AI systems.

11. Data confidentiality

11.1 When using AI, data protection standards must be strictly observed, particularly when handling confidential or personal information.

11.2 The use of AI must comply with both the international standards for data protection and the applicable regulations of the Republic of Kazakhstan.

12. Recommendations for authors

12.1 AI tools may be used at the following stages of preparing a scientific publication:

- literature search (automated search, structuring, and analysis of scientific publications, searching for abstracts, summaries, or summaries of articles on a selected topic);

- data analysis (processing large volumes of data, identifying patterns, and detecting trends);

- formatting (automated citation and bibliography work, checking the article structure, publication length, and templates used for compliance with journal requirements);

- translation and text editing (translation of a scientific article from one language to another while preserving the context and scientific terminology, standardization of terms and wording used in scientific publications, correction of grammatical, spelling, and punctuation errors, improvement of text readability, etc.).

- translation and editing of text (translation of scientific articles from one language to another while preserving the context and scientific terminology, standardization of terms and formulations used in scientific publications, correction of grammatical, spelling, and punctuation errors, improvement of text readability, etc.).

12.2 It is prohibited to use AI tools for directly generating article text, formulating scientific hypotheses and ideas, generating and editing images (figures, photographs, graphs, tables), or describing conclusions and inferences of scientific results.

12.3 AI tools must not be used to bypass plagiarism detection systems or compromise the originality of the article.