



AI IN RESEARCH 2026: TOOLS, TIPS, AND EU RULES

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Key developments

AI for Research

2025/2026

DEVELOPMENTS AI IN RESEARCH



Compliance

EU AI Act gradually introduced and EU guidelines spread.

Reliability - Ensure quality, verify outputs, be aware of biases

Transparency - Disclose AI use.

Respect - Consider limitations, protect privacy/IP, cite properly

Accountability - Researchers responsible for all outputs

Swedish Universities – Diverse Strategies

Uppsala: Formal AI policies encouraging responsible and ethical use.

KI: Prefers guidance & discussion over fixed rules.

GU & LiU: Focus on collective knowledge, critical reflection, and viewing AI as both a tool and a potential pitfall.

KTH, Örebro, Umeå: Emphasize AI as a support, stressing source criticism, academic integrity, and the risk of fabricated content.

Norwegian Universities – Three Main Models

Group 1 (UiO, UiB): Flexible, decentralized approaches with course-level policies; focus on critical thinking, integrity, and approved tools for data protection.

Group 2 (NTNU, NHH, NMBU): Formal written policies requiring declaration of AI use; treat undeclared use as cheating; promote national collaboration.

Group 3 (UiT, OsloMet): Proactive integration; provide institutional AI tools; encourage ethical experimentation in research and teaching.

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Greater awareness

University cement AI-related strategies as usage goes up.





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AI as a tool

AI makes a good researcher better, and a bad researcher worse.



Do not do this:



Summarize research of Abderisak Adam

Abderisak Adam is an emerging researcher primarily focused on the intersection of **machine learning, computer vision, and medical imaging**. His work is notable for addressing practical challenges in healthcare diagnostics, particularly in resource-constrained environments or where data privacy is paramount.

Do this instead

adam-capabilities



PDF

adam-risk



PDF

thesis-adam



PDF

Summarize research of Abderisak Adam

Analysis ▾

Abderisak Adam's research focuses on the challenges faced by public construction clients, specifically regarding cost overruns and time delays, analyzed through the lens of the **dynamic capabilities** concept. His work, primarily conducted at Chalmers University of Technology, explores how these organizations can develop and deploy capabilities to improve project delivery and manage risks associated with strategic decision-making.



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Lower hallucinations

New stronger models with lower hallucinations, especially when provided context.



Practical examples



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interview-constructi... Regression to the tail: Wh... Cost Overruns in Large-scale T... Implications of Cost Overruns ...

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Article

**Regression to the tail:
Why the Olympics blow up**

**Bent Flyvbjerg, Alexander Budzier and
Daniel Lunn**
University of Oxford, UK

Economy and Space
EPA: Economy and Space
2021, Vol. 53(2) 233–260
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SAGE

Abstract
The Olympic Games are the largest, highest-profile, and most expensive megaevent hosted by cities and nations. Average sports-related costs of hosting are \$12.0 billion. Non-sports-related costs are typically several times that. Every Olympics since 1960 has run over budget, at an average of 172 percent in real terms, the highest overrun on record for any type of megaproject. The paper tests theoretical statistical distributions against empirical data for the costs of the Games, in order to explain the cost risks faced by host cities and nations. It is documented, for the first time, that cost and cost overrun for the Games follow a power-law distribution. Olympic costs are subject to infinite mean and variance, with dire consequences for predictability and planning. We name this phenomenon "regression to the tail": it is only a matter of time until a new extreme event occurs, with an overrun larger than the largest so far, and thus more dis-

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Introduction

Cost overruns in construction projects—particularly large-scale public and infrastructure works—have proven persistent, pervasive and resistant to conventional forms of control. Decades of empirical research demonstrate that construction investments routinely exceed initial budgets and planned schedules, often by substantial margins (Adam, Josephson, & Lindahl, 2014; Cantarelli, Flyvbjerg, Molin, & van Wee, 2010; Flyvbjerg, 2011). In public discourse, overruns and delays have become almost synonymous with major construction and infrastructure schemes, eroding trust in public procurement and fuelling scepticism regarding the capacity of governments and industry to deliver complex projects effectively.

Despite improvements in engineering methods, project management tools, and cost-estimation techniques, systematic budget and schedule overruns remain the rule rather than the exception, suggesting that the underlying causes reach beyond purely technical challenges. The scale of the problem is considerable in both frequency and magnitude. A seminal study of World Bank-financed construction projects reported that a majority of investments experienced cost escalation (Baloi & Price, 2003, as cited in Adam et al., 2014). Focusing specifically on transport infrastructure, Flyvbjerg, Skamris Holm, and Buhl (2003) documented that approximately 86% of road, rail, and fixed-link projects incurred cost overruns, with average increases of around 20% for roads, 34% for large bridges and tunnels, and 45% for rail schemes. More recent syntheses indicate that cost increases of 50–100% in large infrastructure projects are common and that overruns in excess of 100% are not exceptional (Adam et al., 2014; Cantarelli et al., 2010). Similar patterns appear in the most visible global megaevents: every Olympic Games since 1960 has exceeded its bid budget, with an average real cost overrun of 172%, the highest recorded for any category of megaproject (Flyvbjerg, Budzier, & Lunn, 2021).

The economic implications of such overruns are profound. Public investment in infrastructure constitutes a significant proportion of national expenditure; for example, transport infrastructure alone has accounted for around 1.5% of GDP in some European countries (Cantarelli et al., 2010). When cost estimates are systematically inaccurate, resource allocation becomes distorted. Projects with underestimated costs and overestimated benefits are more likely to be selected, while potentially more viable alternatives are crowded out. This leads not only to waste of scarce public funds but also to long-term fiscal burdens and opportunity costs, particularly when cost overruns are financed through public debt (Flyvbjerg, 2011). The experiences of Montreal 1976, Athens 2004, and Rio 2016 illustrate how large overruns on megaevents and associated infrastructure can contribute to prolonged fiscal distress and infrastructure underutilization (Flyvbjerg et al., 2021).

Reading

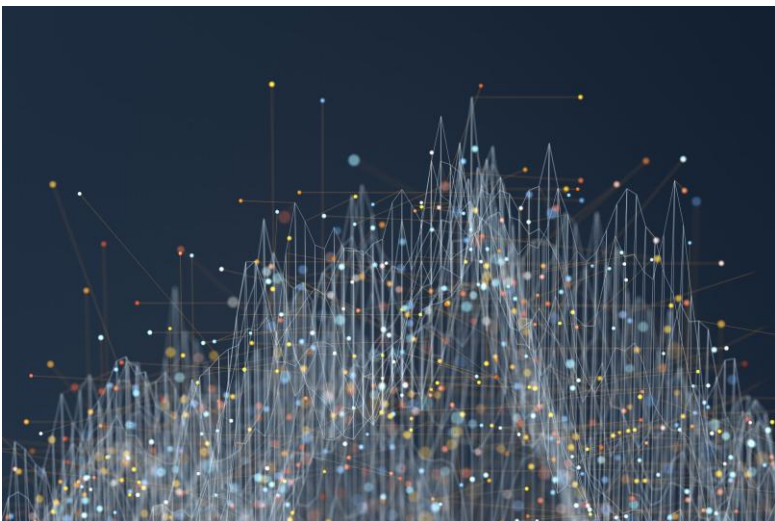
Helps you read papers, interpret text, peer-review, simplify complex topics, etc.

Analyzing

Analyze data, find insights, suggest interview/survey questions etc

Drafting

A writing aid, rewrite text, proofread, suggest text, etc



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