

# BMIKE-53: Investigating Cross-Lingual Knowledge Editing with In-Context Learning

Anonymous ACL submission

## Abstract

This paper introduces BMIKE-53, a comprehensive benchmark for cross-lingual in-context knowledge editing (IKE) across 53 languages, unifying three knowledge editing (KE) datasets: zsRE, CounterFact, and WikiFactDiff. Cross-lingual KE, which requires knowledge edited in one language to generalize across others while preserving unrelated knowledge, remains underexplored. To address this gap, we systematically evaluate IKE under zero-shot, one-shot, and few-shot setups, incorporating tailored metric-specific demonstrations. Our findings reveal that model scale and demonstration alignment critically govern cross-lingual IKE efficacy, with larger models and tailored demonstrations significantly improving performance. Linguistic properties, particularly script type, strongly influence performance variation across languages, with non-Latin languages underperforming due to issues like language confusion.

## 1 Introduction

Large language models (LLMs) have demonstrated remarkable abilities to encode vast amounts of knowledge during pre-training, enabling them to perform well across a range of tasks (Min et al., 2022; Zhang et al., 2023; Zhou et al., 2024). However, this knowledge remains static, becoming outdated as the world evolves, necessitating mechanisms to update models with new facts while preserving their overall performance (Cao et al., 2021; Dhingra et al., 2022). Traditional approaches, such as fine-tuning, are computationally expensive and impractical for closed-source or large-scale models (Dai et al., 2022). These limitations have motivated the emergence of knowledge editing (KE)—a technique for selectively modifying LLMs to incorporate new knowledge while maintaining the integrity of unrelated knowledge (Zhang et al., 2024b).

Recent advancements in KE have explored gradient-free methods inspired by in-context learn-

## Cross-Lingual In-Context Knowledge Editing

### zsRE

<i>Edited (en)</i>	What war did Carlos W. Colby fight in? Korean War
<i>Knowledge</i>	卡洛斯·W·科尔比参与了哪两个国家之间的冲突？
<i>(zh)</i>	Which conflict between two countries did Carlos W. Colby participate in?

### CounterFact

<i>Edited (en)</i>	In which continent is Shinnan Glacier located?
<i>Knowledge</i>	欧洲
<i>(zh)</i>	新南冰川所在大陆的最高峰是哪座山？

*Test Query* Which mountain is the highest peak on the continent where the Shinnan Glacier is located?

### WikiFactDiff

<i>Edited (en)</i>	For which team does Masaki Yamamoto play? Team Ukyo
<i>Knowledge</i>	山本雅树效力的团队的老板是谁？
<i>(zh)</i>	Who is the owner of the team for which Masaki Yamamoto plays?

*Test Query* Who is the owner of the team for which Masaki Yamamoto plays?

Figure 1: Examples of cross-lingual in-context knowledge editing.

ing (ICL), where LLMs learn through prompts and demonstrations without requiring parameter updates (Zheng et al., 2023). These methods are efficient and particularly suitable for scenarios where direct access to model parameters is restricted. However, existing gradient-free KE research primarily focuses on monolingual settings, leaving the potential for cross-lingual KE largely unexplored. Cross-lingual KE, a more challenging task, as illustrated in Figure 1, requires knowledge edited in one language (e.g., English) to generalize effectively to semantically equivalent queries across diverse target languages while preserving unrelated knowledge.

This study addresses the critical gap in cross-lingual knowledge editing by proposing an comprehensive and multidimensional investigation of in-context knowledge editing (IKE) methods. We introduce **BMIKE-53**, a multilingual benchmark spanning 53 languages and integrating three representative KE datasets: zsRE, which evaluates regular fact modifications; CounterFact, which examines counterfactual knowledge updates; and WikiFactDiff (WFD), which assesses real-world, temporally dynamic knowledge updates. This bench-

mark is the most comprehensive multilingual KE resource to date, unifying diverse KE datasets into a consistent format and expanding them into multiple languages using LLM-assisted translation. The wide linguistic coverage allows us to systematically analyze cross-lingual differences and their underlying causes.

To evaluate cross-lingual IKE, we implement zero-shot, one-shot, and few-shot setups to explore the impact of demonstration quality and quantity on performance Figure 2. Notably, we propose two few-shot setups: 8-shot mixed demonstrations, which expose the model to diverse query types, and 8-shot metric-specific demonstrations, which target specific query types like locality or portability to enhance performance. These setups allow us to analyze the interplay between demonstration strategies, query types, and cross-lingual transfer. Our findings show that larger models and tailored demonstrations significantly improve performance, especially for complex queries. Linguistic properties, such as syntactic and phonological similarity with English, positively influence performance, while language family has no significant impact. Instead, script type emerges as a critical factor, with non-Latin languages underperforming due to issues like language confusion, where models generate answers in English instead of the target language.

In summary, our contributions are as follows: **i**) We introduce BMIKE-53, the most comprehensive multilingual KE benchmark, covering 53 languages and three diverse KE datasets, which serves as a foundation for evaluating cross-lingual KE methods. **ii)** We extensively evaluate gradient-free cross-lingual KE methods under various IKE setups, providing valuable insights into the effectiveness of in-context learning for cross-lingual knowledge editing. **iii)** We conduct a detailed analysis of factors influencing cross-lingual KE performance, uncovering the impact of linguistic properties, script types, and language confusion on cross-lingual knowledge transfer.

## 2 Related Work

Traditional KE methods are primarily gradient-based. They typically introduce additional trainable parameters, such as MEND (Mitchell et al., 2021) and SERAC (Mitchell et al., 2022)—or edit specific parameters of the original model, as in ROME (Meng et al., 2022) and MEMIT (Meng et al., 2023). However, these methods have

high computational demands and are difficult to scale. Recently, gradient-free methods, such as IKE (Zheng et al., 2023), MeLLO (Zhong et al., 2023), and ICE (Cohen et al., 2024), have been studied in KE for LLMs. Given the multilingual in-context learning capabilities of English-centric LLMs (Lai et al., 2023; Nie et al., 2024; Zhang et al., 2024a), the potential for cross-lingual KE appears promising. Recent cross-lingual KE work largely employs gradient-based methods (Xu et al., 2023; Wang et al., 2023; Beniwal et al., 2024; Wei et al., 2024). A notable gradient-free work is ReMaKE (Wang et al., 2024b), a cross-lingual retrieval-augmented KE method. However, their method is specifically applied to a rather special KE scenario – batch edit. In this setting, multiple knowledge pieces, such as the entire knowledge base, are edited simultaneously (Appendix C).

## 3 BMIKE-53

BMIKE-53 spans a wide range of knowledge editing perspectives, from artificial to realistic scenarios, and provides a solid foundation for evaluating cross-lingual KE methods. Additionally, with coverage of 53 languages, it stands as the most comprehensive multilingual KE benchmark to date.

Task	#Test	Q-Len.	A-Len.	#Lang.
<b>zsRE</b>	743	9.02	2.02	
<b>CounterFact</b>	1,031	5.97	1.00	53
<b>WFD</b>	784	4.71	2.55	

Table 1: Statistics of BMIKE-53. Q/A-Len.: Average Text Length of Query/Answer.

### 3.1 Datasets

As shown in Figure 1, BMIKE-53 is constructed from three monolingual KE datasets: **zsRE**, **CounterFact**, and **WikiFactDiff (WFD)**. Each dataset was selected to represent a distinct perspective of knowledge editing, ensuring the benchmark comprehensively evaluates diverse KE scenarios.

The **zsRE** dataset, originally introduced by Levy et al. (2017), was designed for zero-shot relation extraction and later adapted by De Cao et al. (2021) and Mitchell et al. (2021) for knowledge editing tasks. zsRE focuses on regular, well-defined knowledge items, making it an ideal baseline for evaluating the reliability and generality of KE methods.

The **CounterFact** dataset, introduced by Meng et al. (2022), is designed to evaluate the ability of models to update knowledge with counterfactual

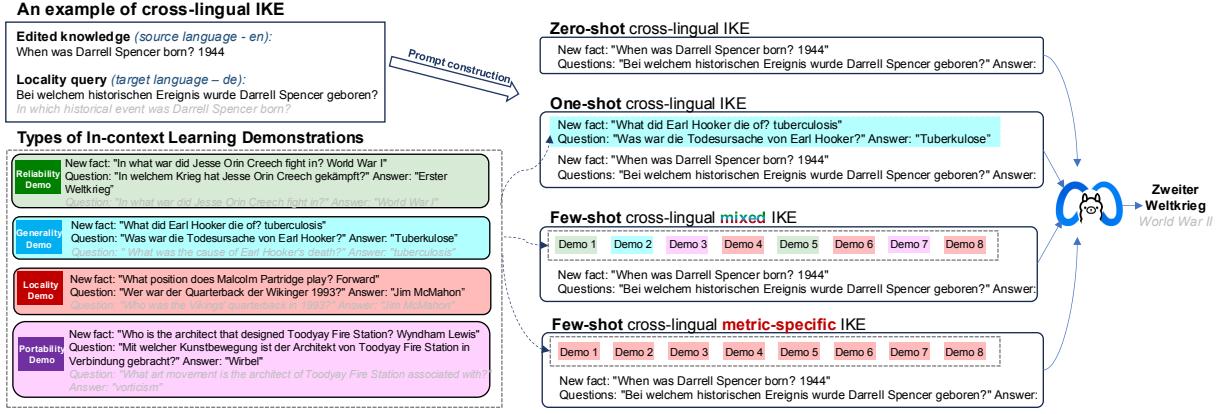


Figure 2: Cross-Lingual IKE setups and demonstration types.

(false) facts. Each entry in CounterFact represents a knowledge triple that has been altered to reflect a hypothetical or fabricated scenario. CounterFact is particularly valuable for assessing the locality of KE methods, as it requires precise updates to counterfactual knowledge without unintended side effects.

The **WikiFactDiff (WFD)** dataset, introduced by Khodja et al. (2024), focuses on real-world, temporally recent knowledge updates. Derived from WikiData (Vrandečić and Krötzsch, 2014), WFD captures changes to knowledge triples that reflect actual updates in the real world, such as changes in political leadership, scientific discoveries, or other evolving facts. WikiFactDiff is essential for assessing the real-world applicability of KE methods, as it introduces the challenge of updating models with temporally recent and realistic knowledge changes.

### 3.2 Benchmark Construction

The construction of the BMIKE-53 benchmark involves three key steps: unifying data formats, multilingual expansion, and quality control. These steps ensure that the benchmark is consistent, multilingual, and of high quality, enabling robust evaluation of cross-lingual knowledge editing (KE) methods.

**Unifying Data Formats** To ensure consistency across the three datasets, we standardized their formats into a unified structure to create a cohesive English base dataset. Each data item in the unified format includes an edited knowledge item and four types of test queries: reliability, generality, locality, and portability. The portability queries for zsRE and CounterFact were adopted from the work of Yao et al. (2023), while for WFD, we extracted a knowledge graph from the original WFD dataset and performed one-hop knowledge reason-

ing within the graph to generate portability queries. All data items are stored in a JSON format, with a consistent data structure across the three datasets. This unified format facilitates seamless integration into the benchmark and enables efficient LLM-assisted translation in the multilingual expansion process.

**Structured Multilingual Expansion with LLMs** To create a multilingual benchmark for cross-lingual KE tasks, we expanded the English base data into 52 target languages using LLM-assisted structural translation. The language coverage is adopted from similar multilingual datasets like MLAMA (Kassner et al., 2021) and BMLAMA (Qi et al., 2023). App. A.1 provides details regarding the language coverage.

We employed the GPT-4o model<sup>1</sup> via the OpenAI API for the multilingual expansion. The translation process was guided by a structured prompt template (see Appendix A.3), which ensured that the JSON format and structure of the data items were preserved during translation. Specifically: Only the text values within the JSON structure were translated, while the key names remained unchanged. The prompt explicitly instructed the model to output the translated data in plain text, adhering to the original JSON format. We compared several machine translation tools, including NLLB-200 and Google Translate API, but found that LLM-assisted translation was more appropriate for our use case due to its accuracy and flexibility in handling structured data formats (Appendix A.3).

**Quality Control** To ensure the quality of the multilingual expansion, we implemented a rigorous quality control process involving qualitative eval-

<sup>1</sup>gpt-4o-2024-08-06

Model	Setup	zsRE				CounterFact				WikiFactDiff			
		rel	gen	loc	port	rel	gen	loc	port	rel	gen	loc	port
Llama3.2-3B	<i>zero-shot</i>	50.16	49.03	5.64	5.41	43.51	40.84	7.53	5.61	58.28	57.41	6.77	3.18
	<i>one-shot</i>	71.57	71.25	7.78	14.97	68.34	68.02	6.58	16.30	66.32	65.93	6.31	3.06
	<i>8-shot (mix)</i>	70.54	70.49	8.89	16.43	70.80	70.33	5.11	13.75	64.97	64.60	6.24	4.00
	<i>8-shot (metric)</i>	70.94	70.91	12.23	22.97	67.57	67.14	31.61	31.20	67.77	67.48	9.14	10.72
Llama3.1-8B	<i>zero-shot</i>	65.53	64.09	9.76	10.05	63.01	60.59	18.68	11.16	67.84	66.40	10.04	4.15
	<i>one-shot</i>	75.27	74.90	13.36	20.81	71.92	71.29	12.66	21.93	70.53	69.84	7.80	4.15
	<i>8-shot (mix)</i>	74.29	74.00	15.46	25.18	75.15	74.42	11.40	23.74	68.57	67.86	8.27	8.87
	<i>8-shot (metric)</i>	74.86	74.79	16.15	32.86	73.88	73.19	47.55	41.17	71.98	71.34	13.84	14.58

Table 2: Main Results. Average cross-lingual IKE performance across 52 languages (F1-score).

uation and quantitative analysis. We conducted a manual review of sampled sentences by native speakers of selected languages, then we used back-translation techniques to provide an overall assessment of translation quality. Specifically, each translated sentence was back-translated into English, and the BLEU score and semantic similarity were calculated. Table 5 shows the results of translation quality control via the back-translation.

## 4 Experiments

The primary goal of this work is to extensively investigate the performance of cross-lingual in-context knowledge editing (IKE). Using the proposed benchmark BMIKE-53, we aim to explore the factors influencing cross-lingual IKE performance, identify performance tendencies, and analyze variations in cross-lingual behavior across different languages and query types. To achieve this, we first formally define the cross-lingual IKE task and its evaluation framework. We then introduce the different IKE setups and strategies explored in our experiments

### 4.1 Task: Cross-Lingual In-Context Knowledge Editing

The Cross-Lingual In-Context Knowledge Editing (IKE) task evaluates a language model’s ability to incorporate new knowledge (a fact) in one language and apply it across multiple languages while preserving unrelated knowledge. This task leverages in-context learning (ICL) to guide the model in editing and applying knowledge through demonstrations. Below, we formally define the task and the four types of cross-lingual queries used to evaluate the model’s performance.

**Task Definition** Given a language model  $\mathcal{M}$ ; a new fact represented as a query-answer pair  $f = (x_s^*, y_s^*)$  in the source language  $s$ , where  $x_s^*$  is the query and  $y_s^*$  is the corresponding answer;

a set  $\mathcal{X}_s^*$ , which contains  $x_s^*$  and other semantically equivalent queries in the source language; the translations of  $\mathcal{X}_s^*$  into a target language  $t$ , denoted as  $\mathcal{X}_t^* = \{I_t(x_s) : x_s \in \mathcal{X}_s^*\}$  where  $I^t(\cdot)$  is a translator mapping source language queries to their target language counterparts. The task involves evaluating the model’s response to a target language query  $x_t$  after incorporating the new fact  $f$ . Specifically, the model assigns a probability  $P_{\mathcal{M}}(y|x_t, f)$  to an answer  $y$  given the query  $x_t$  and the fact  $f$ . The predicted answer is defined as  $Pred(x_t, f) = \arg \max_y P_{\mathcal{M}}(y|x_t, f)$ . The goal is for the model to predict the correct translation of the fact answer,  $I^t(y_s^*)$ , when the query  $x_t$  is semantically equivalent to the fact query  $x_s^*$ , and to preserve the original knowledge and predict the correct answer  $y_t$  for unrelated queries, ensuring no unintended inference from the knowledge editing process.

**Cross-Lingual Query Types** To comprehensively evaluate the model’s cross-lingual knowledge editing capabilities, we define four types of target language queries, each testing a specific aspect of the task. The model should reliably apply the new fact to the exact translation of the original query. A **reliability** query  $x_t$  is defined as  $x_t = I_t(x_s^*)$ . **Generality** queries test whether the model can generalize the new fact to other semantically equivalent queries in the target language that differ in phrasing or structure. A generality query  $x_t$  is defined as  $x_t \in \mathcal{X}_t^* \setminus \{I_t(x_s^*)\}$ . The expected answer for the reliability and generality query is  $Pred(x_t, f) = I_t(y_s^*)$ . **Portability** queries evaluate whether the model can apply the new fact to related but contextually different queries in the target language. These queries are derived through one-hop knowledge reasoning from the original fact. Let  $\mathcal{X}_{s,1\text{-hop}}^*$  denote the one-hop query set in the source language, which includes  $x_s^*$  and queries influenced by  $x_s^*$  through one-hop reasoning in a knowledge graph. The correspond-

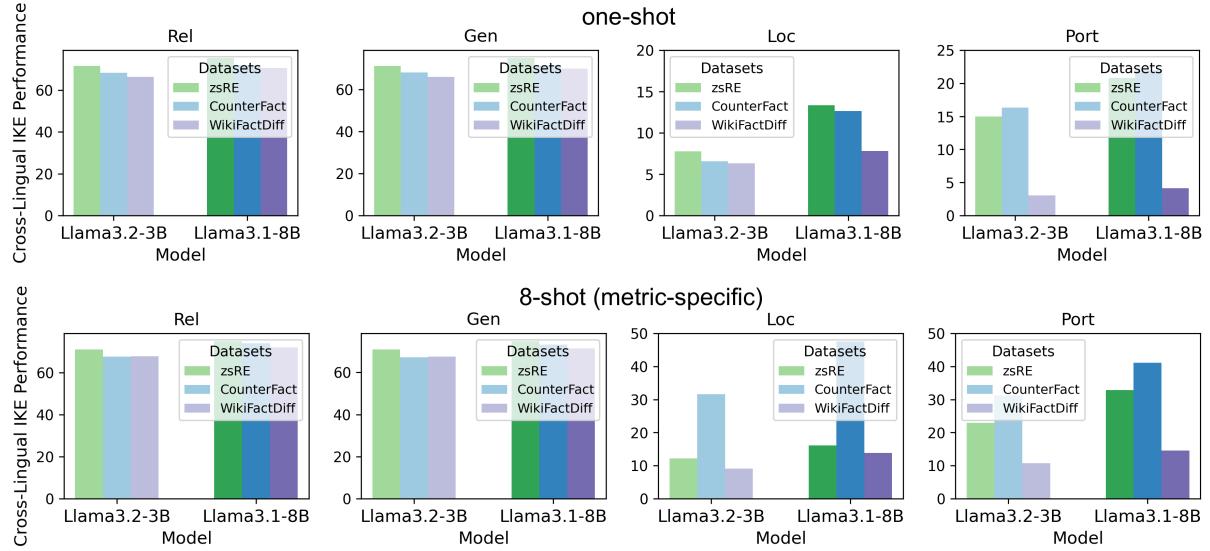


Figure 3: Average cross-lingual IKE performance across languages (F1-score).

309  
310  
311  
312  
313  
314  
315  
316  
317  
318  
319  
320  
321  
322  
323  
324  
325  
326  
327  
328  
329  
330  
331  
332  
333  
334  
335  
336  
337  
338

ing target language set is  $\mathcal{X}_{t,1\text{-hop}}^* = \{I_t(x_s^*) : x_s \in \mathcal{X}_{s,1\text{-hop}}^*\}$ . A portability query  $x_t$  is defined as  $x_t \in \mathcal{X}_{t,1\text{-hop}}^*$ . **Locality** queries test whether the model can preserve unrelated knowledge while incorporating the new fact. A locality query  $x_t$  is defined as  $x_t \notin \mathcal{X}_{t,1\text{-hop}}^*$ . The expected answer is  $Pred(x_t, f) = y_t$ .

## 4.2 Cross-Lingual IKE Setup

317  
318  
319  
320  
321  
322  
323  
324  
325  
326  
327  
328  
329  
330  
331  
332  
333  
334  
335  
336  
337  
338

**IKE Demonstrations** In the context of in-context learning (ICL), demonstrations are examples provided in the input prompt to guide the model’s behavior. For the IKE task, the demonstrations are designed to teach the model how to perform cross-lingual knowledge editing. Formally, the set of demonstrations is defined as  $C = \{c_1, \dots, c_k\}$ , where each demonstration  $c_i$  consists of a new fact  $f' = (x'_s, y'_s)$  in the source language, a query  $x'_t$  in the target language, and the correct answer  $y'_t$  in the target language. As an ICL-based KE method, IKE uses demonstrations to guide the model in learning the relationships between the source language fact and the target language queries. As illustrated in Figure 2, the demonstrations are designed to reflect the four query types, enabling the model to learn the appropriate behavior for each type. By including examples of cross-lingual queries and their correct answers, the demonstrations help the model generalize the knowledge editing process across languages.

339  
340  
341  
342  
343  
344  
345  
346  
347  
348  
349  
350  
351  
352  
353  
354  
355  
356  
357  
358  
359  
360  
361  
362  
363  
364  
365  
366  
367  
368  
369  
370

**IKE Setup** As illustrated in Figure 2, we evaluate cross-lingual IKE under four distinct setups: zero-shot, one-shot, few-shot mixed, and few-shot metric-specific. In **zero-shot** cross-lingual IKE, the model performs cross-lingual knowledge editing without any demonstrations, relying solely on its pre-trained capabilities. In a **one-shot** setup, a single randomly selected demonstration is provided to familiarize the model with the task format. This setup is designed to give the model an overview of the task without significantly aiding its ability to complete the task. **Few-shot mixed** cross-lingual IKE includes eight demonstrations of mixed types. The goal is to teach the model cross-lingual knowledge editing by exposing it to diverse query types. To enhance performance on specific query types, the **few-shot metric-specific** variation provides eight demonstrations of the same query type as the test target.

## 4.3 Experimental Setting

We conduct experiments using two multilingual LLMs: Llama3.2-3B and Llama3.1-8B. These models were selected for their multilingual capabilities and represent different model sizes, allowing us to analyze the impact of model scale on cross-lingual IKE performance. To measure the cross-lingual IKE performance, we compare the predicted answers with the ground-truth answers using the **F1** score and Exact Match (**EM**) metrics, consistent with prior work (Wang et al., 2023, 2024b). The implementation details are provided in Appendix D.

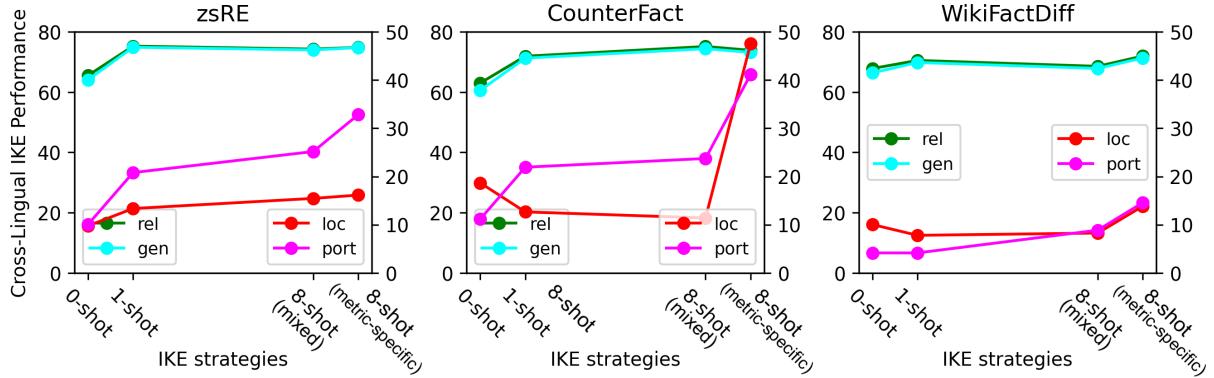


Figure 4: Average cross-lingual IKE performance of Llama3.1-8B across 52 languages (F1-score).

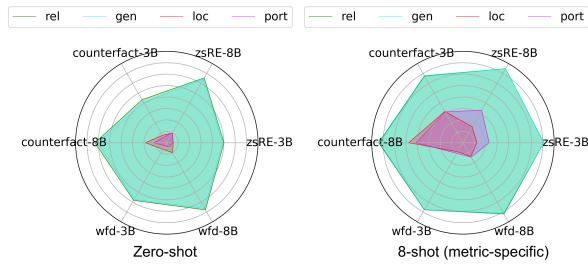


Figure 5: Average cross-lingual IKE performance across 52 languages (F1-score).

## 5 Multidimensional Analysis of Cross-Lingual IKE

This section provides a multidimensional analysis of cross-lingual IKE performance, focusing on the effects of model size, dataset-specific performance, query type variations, and IKE setup strategies. Using the BMIKE-53 benchmark, we aim to uncover key insights into how these factors influence IKE performance and cross-lingual variations.

### 5.1 Effects of Model Scale

As shown in Figure 3, larger models demonstrate superior cross-lingual IKE capabilities across all experimental configurations. Notably, larger models show particular advantages in handling queries requiring complex multilingual reasoning and knowledge preservation, evidenced by the performance gap of locality (loc) and portability (port) queries.

### 5.2 Dataset-Specific Performance Patterns

We observe substantial cross-dataset variance in editing efficacy, especially with loc and port queries, indicative of inherent dataset complexity differences. While WikiFactDiff (WFD) achieves comparable reliability (rel) and generality (gen)

scores to zsRE and CounterFact, it shows the lowest port performance. This discrepancy could be attributed to the real-world nature of WFD, where all knowledge—both the original and updated facts—is temporally recent. Portability queries in WFD require the model to reason over a second-order knowledge chain, where the correct answer depends on understanding the relationship between the updated fact and its broader context. CounterFact, on the other hand, benefits the most from metric-specific demonstrations, particularly for locality and portability. The compositional nature of CounterFact’s fabricated facts allows the model to leverage targeted demonstrations effectively.

### 5.3 Query-Type Sensitivity

The four query types exhibit divergent response patterns to IKE strategies. Figure 5 shows that rel and gen achieve near-parity across setups, especially in 8-shot metric-specific IKE, suggesting models effectively align cross-lingual surface forms. In contrast, loc and port perform substantially worse across datasets and setups. However, port demonstrates greater sensitivity to metric-specific demonstrations than loc. Port benefits from metric-specific demonstrations with more pronounced improvements, especially in datasets like zsRE and WFD.

### 5.4 Impact of Demonstration Strategies

The comparison of zero-shot, one-shot, few-shot mixed, and few-shot metric-specific setups reveals the importance of demonstration quality and quantity in cross-lingual IKE. Figure 4 illustrates how the performance of Llama3.1-8B evolves across setups for each query type and dataset. In the zero-shot setup, models rely solely on their pre-trained capabilities, resulting in limited perfor-

371  
372

373  
374  
375  
376  
377  
378  
379

380

381  
382  
383  
384  
385  
386  
387  
388

389

390  
391  
392  
393  
394

395  
396  
397  
398  
399  
400  
401  
402  
403  
404  
405  
406  
407  
408

409  
410  
411  
412  
413  
414  
415  
416  
417  
418  
419  
420  
421

422  
423  
424  
425  
426  
427  
428  
429  
430

zsRE	
rel	73 53 66 53 55 26
gen	73 54 67 53 55 25
loc	69 19 49 12 27 12
port	65 29 43 37 42 13
avg	70 39 56 39 45 19
CounterFact	
rel	67 65 52 65 67 54
gen	72 69 54 69 71 56
loc	86 50 67 56 58 50
port	58 47 28 49 53 21
avg	71 58 50 60 62 45
WikiFactDiff	
rel	83 22 76 27 21 14
gen	83 22 77 26 19 13
loc	72 40 55 27 46 11
port	80 32 70 12 32 11
avg	79 29 70 23 29 12

af ar az be bg bn ca ce cs cy da de el es et eu fa fi fr ga gl he hi hr hu hy id it ja ka ko la It lv ms nl pl pt ro ru sk sl sq sr sv ta th tr uk ur vi zh

Table 3: Cross-lingual IKE performance of Llama3.1-8B in 52 languages under the 8-shot metric-specific setup.

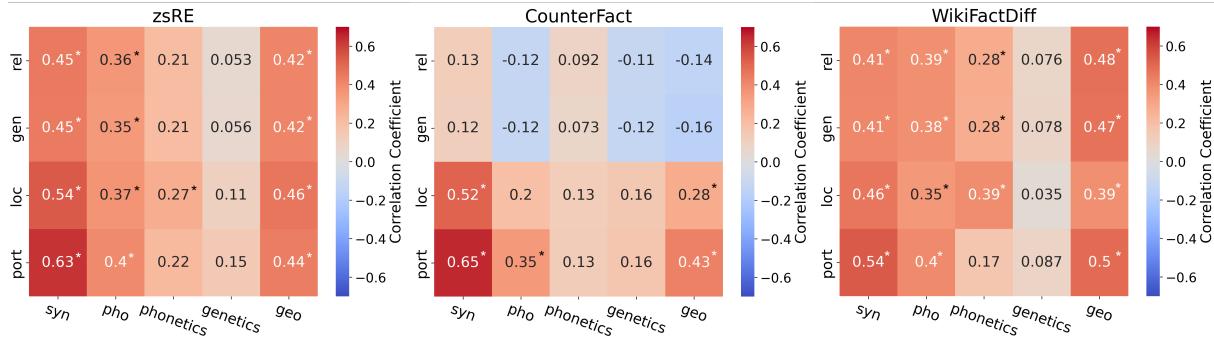


Figure 6: Correlation between linguistic properties and IKE performance of 52 languages. Experimental results of Llama3.1-8B under the 8-shot metric-specific setup. Significant correlations are marked with \* ( $p < 0.05$ ).

431  
432  
433  
434  
435  
436  
437  
438  
439  
440  
441  
442  
443  
444  
445  
446  
447  
448  
449  
450  
451  
While one-shot setups provide modest improvements by familiarizing the model with the task format, they fail to address the challenges of loc. A single, randomly selected demonstration often confuses the model, particularly when the demonstration type does not align with the target query type. For loc queries, when encountering rel or gen demonstration types, this misalignment can lead the model to incorrectly repeat the edited knowledge in the target language, further degrading performance. Adding more demonstrations in the few-shot mixed setup yields limited performance gains, particularly for loc queries. However, when demonstrations are tailored to the specific query type being tested, as in the 8-shot metric-specific setup, notable gains are observed. This setup achieves the highest scores for loc and portability, as shown in Figure 4. These findings underscore the importance of demonstration quality and specificity in maximizing the benefits of in-context learning for cross-lingual knowledge editing.

## 6 Language Performance Variance in Cross-Lingual IKE

To analyze cross-lingual performance variation, we use a normalized metric that uses the exact match (EM) of English as a reference to highlight cross-lingual transfer differences. Specifically, we calculate the ratio of each target language’s EM performance to English. As visually evident in Table 3, some languages perform particularly poorly, while others achieve results closer to English, motivating further investigation into the factors influencing these differences.

### 6.1 Correlation Between Language Properties and Performance

We conducted a correlation analysis between language properties (derived using Lang2Vec (?), details in Appendix) and query-type performance across datasets. As revealed in Figure 6, syntactic, phonological, and geographic similarities with English positively correlate with performance, particu-

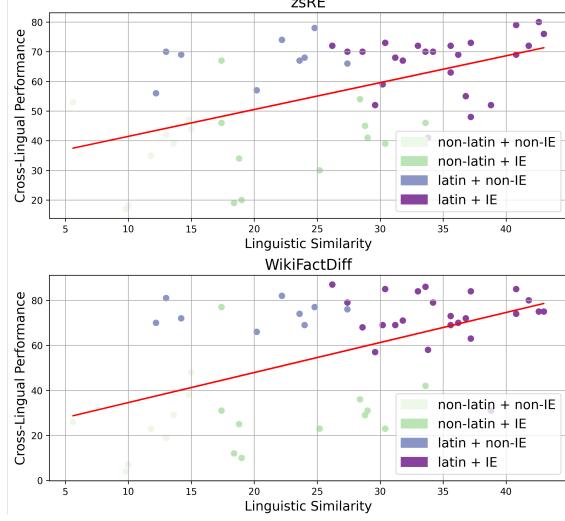


Figure 7: Panorama of per-language performance.

larly for loc and port queries. However, two notable exceptions emerge: rel and gen queries in CounterFact show no significant correlation with language properties, likely because these query types achieve uniformly high performance across all languages. Additionally, genetic similarity (language family) shows no meaningful correlation across datasets.

## 6.2 Impact of Script and Language Family

To further explore the role of script and language family, we grouped languages into four clusters based on script type (Latin vs. non-Latin) and language family (Indo-European vs. non-Indo-European). Figure 7 reveals that script type plays a more critical role than language family. Non-Latin languages, regardless of their family, perform worse than Latin-script languages. This trend is consistent across datasets and query types, as further supported by Figure 8. For example, the non-Latin + non-IE and non-Latin + IE groups exhibit similar performance, both significantly lower than the Latin + IE and Latin + non-IE groups.

## 6.3 Language Confusion and Script Effects

A qualitative error analysis highlights language confusion as a key factor explaining why script type matters. Language confusion occurs when the model generates answers in English instead of the target language (Marchisio et al., 2024), even when explicitly instructed to use the target language. This issue is particularly prevalent in code-switched prompts and disproportionately affects non-Latin languages. For example, while the model may produce the correct answer in English,

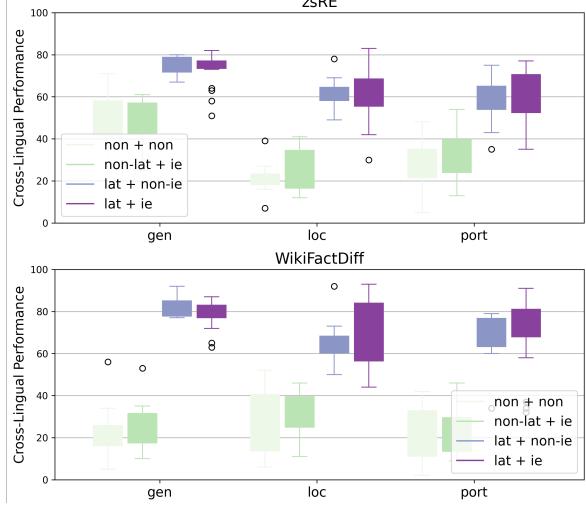


Figure 8: IE: Indo-European language family.

### zsRE (Case id: 17) - Locality

New Fact: "What vessel type is USS Flusser (DD-368)? 368-class destroyer"  
Question: "连接一个顶点到自身的边的术语是什么?"  
*What is the term for an edge connecting a vertex to itself?*

Model Answer: loop True Answer: 环

### CounterFact (Case id: 128) - Portability

New Fact: "Where does Spike Hughes originate from? Philadelphia"  
Question: "与斯派克·休斯来自的城市相关的著名食物是什么?"  
*What is the famous food associated with the city Spike Hughes is from?*

Model Answer: Cheesesteak True Answer: 奶酪牛排

Table 4: Examples of language confusion from the 8-shot metric-specific setup with Llama3.1-8B.

it is considered a failure if the output is not in the target language. Table 4 highlights instances of language confusion that occur when queries are presented in Chinese. This problem is exacerbated for non-Latin languages, as their distinct scripts reduce the likelihood of overlapping writing forms between English and the target language, further degrading performance.

## 7 Conclusion

We present BMIKE-53, a multilingual KE benchmark, and leverage it to investigate the potential of gradient-free in-context learning methods for cross-lingual knowledge editing. Our experiments demonstrate that tailored demonstration strategies significantly enhance KE performance, with metric-specific demonstrations improving locality and portability. Additionally, linguistic properties, particularly script type, strongly influence cross-lingual knowledge transfer. We hope that BMIKE-53 will inspire further research in multilingual KE, advancing the understanding and capabilities of LLMs across diverse linguistic contexts.

## 526 Limitation

527 This research focuses on the application of gradient-  
528 free in-context learning (ICL) methods for cross-  
529 lingual knowledge editing (KE) using BMIKE-53,  
530 the most comprehensive multilingual KE bench-  
531 mark to date. While our study highlights the effec-  
532 tiveness of ICL-based methods and tailored demon-  
533 stration strategies, certain areas remain for further  
534 exploration. For instance, gradient-based KE meth-  
535 ods, which are computationally intensive, were ex-  
536 plored very deeply in this investigation as our pri-  
537 mary focus was on the efficiency and practicality  
538 of gradient-free approaches. Additionally, while  
539 BMIKE-53 provides valuable insights into the chal-  
540 lenges of linguistic diversity, future work could  
541 aim to further optimize performance for non-Latin  
542 languages and address language confusion issues.  
543 These extensions could deepen our understanding  
544 of cross-lingual KE and enhance the applicability  
545 of BMIKE-53 as a resource for advancing multilin-  
546 gual LLM research.

## 547 Ethic Statement

548 This research was conducted in accordance with  
549 the ACM Code of Ethics. The datasets used in  
550 this paper are publicly available. We do not intend  
551 to share any Personally Identifiable Data with this  
552 paper. Our project may raise awareness of these  
553 low-resource languages in the computational lin-  
554 guistics community.

## 555 References

- 556 Himanshu Beniwal, Kowsik D, and Mayank Singh.  
557 2024. [Cross-lingual editing in multilingual language](#)  
558 [models](#). In *Findings of the Association for Compu-*  
559 *tational Linguistics: EACL 2024*, pages 2078–2128,  
560 St. Julian’s, Malta. Association for Computational  
561 Linguistics.
- 562 Boxi Cao, Hongyu Lin, Xianpei Han, Le Sun, Lingy-  
563 ong Yan, Meng Liao, Tong Xue, and Jin Xu. 2021.  
564 [Knowledgeable or educated guess? revisiting lan-](#)  
565 [guage models as knowledge bases](#). In *Proceedings*  
566 *of the 59th Annual Meeting of the Association for*  
567 *Computational Linguistics and the 11th International*  
568 *Joint Conference on Natural Language Processing*  
569 *(Volume 1: Long Papers)*, pages 1860–1874, Online.  
570 Association for Computational Linguistics.
- 571 Roi Cohen, Eden Biran, Ori Yoran, Amir Globerson,  
572 and Mor Geva. 2024. [Evaluating the Ripple Effects](#)  
573 [of Knowledge Editing in Language Models](#). *Transac-*  
574 *tions of the Association for Computational Linguis-*  
575 *tics*, 12:283–298.

- 576 Damai Dai, Li Dong, Yaru Hao, Zhifang Sui, Baobao  
577 Chang, and Furu Wei. 2022. [Knowledge neurons in](#)  
578 [pretrained transformers](#). In *Proceedings of the 60th*  
579 *Annual Meeting of the Association for Computational*  
580 *Linguistics (Volume 1: Long Papers)*, pages 8493–  
581 8502, Dublin, Ireland. Association for Computational  
582 Linguistics.
- 583 Nicola De Cao, Wilker Aziz, and Ivan Titov. 2021. [Edit-](#)  
584 [ing factual knowledge in language models](#). In *Pro-*  
585 *ceedings of the 2021 Conference on Empirical Meth-*  
586 *ods in Natural Language Processing*, pages 6491–  
587 6506, Online and Punta Cana, Dominican Republic.  
588 Association for Computational Linguistics.
- 589 Bhuvan Dhingra, Jeremy R. Cole, Julian Martin  
590 Eisenschlos, Daniel Gillick, Jacob Eisenstein, and  
591 William W. Cohen. 2022. [Time-aware language mod-](#)  
592 [els as temporal knowledge bases](#). *Transactions of the*  
593 *Association for Computational Linguistics*, 10:257–  
594 273.
- 595 Edward J Hu, Phillip Wallis, Zeyuan Allen-Zhu,  
596 Yuanzhi Li, Shean Wang, Lu Wang, Weizhu Chen,  
597 et al. [Lora: Low-rank adaptation of large language](#)  
598 [models](#). In *International Conference on Learning*  
599 *Representations*.
- 600 Nora Kassner, Philipp Dufter, and Hinrich Schütze.  
601 2021. [Multilingual lama: Investigating knowledge in](#)  
602 [multilingual pretrained language models](#). In *Pro-*  
603 *ceedings of the 16th Conference of the European Chap-*  
604 *ter of the Association for Computational Linguistics: Main*  
605 *Volume*, pages 3250–3258.
- 606 Hichem Ammar Khodja, Frédéric Bechet, Quentin Bra-  
607 bant, Alexis Nasr, and Gwénolé Lecorvè. 2024. [Wik-](#)  
608 [ifactdiff: A large, realistic, and temporally adaptable](#)  
609 [dataset for atomic factual knowledge update in causal](#)  
610 [language models](#). In *Proceedings of the 2024 Joint*  
611 *International Conference on Computational Linguistics, Language Resources and Evaluation (LREC-*  
612 *COLING 2024)*, pages 17614–17624.
- 613 Viet Lai, Nghia Ngo, Amir Pouran Ben Veyseh, Hieu  
614 Man, Franck Dernoncourt, Trung Bui, and Thien  
615 Nguyen. 2023. [ChatGPT beyond English: Towards](#)  
616 [a comprehensive evaluation of large language](#)  
617 [models in multilingual learning](#). In *Findings of the As-*  
618 *sociation for Computational Linguistics: EMNLP*  
619 *2023*, pages 13171–13189, Singapore. Association  
620 for Computational Linguistics.
- 621 Omer Levy, Minjoon Seo, Eunsol Choi, and Luke  
622 Zettlemoyer. 2017. [Zero-shot relation extraction via](#)  
623 [reading comprehension](#). In *Proceedings of the 21st*  
624 *Conference on Computational Natural Language*  
625 *Learning (CoNLL 2017)*, pages 333–342, Vancouver,  
626 Canada. Association for Computational Linguistics.
- 627 Kelly Marchisio, Wei-Yin Ko, Alexandre Berard, Théo  
628 Dehaze, and Sebastian Ruder. 2024. [Understanding](#)  
629 [and mitigating language confusion in LLMs](#). In *Pro-*  
630 *ceedings of the 2024 Conference on Empirical Meth-*  
631 *ods in Natural Language Processing*, pages 6653–  
632

633	6677, Miami, Florida, USA. Association for Computational Linguistics.	688
634		689
635	Kevin Meng, David Bau, Alex J Andonian, and Yonatan Belinkov. 2022. <a href="#">Locating and editing factual associations in GPT</a> . In <i>Advances in Neural Information Processing Systems</i> .	690
636		691
637		692
638		693
639	Kevin Meng, Arnab Sen Sharma, Alex J Andonian, Yonatan Belinkov, and David Bau. 2023. <a href="#">Mass-editing memory in a transformer</a> . In <i>The Eleventh International Conference on Learning Representations</i> .	694
640		695
641		696
642		697
643		698
644	Sewon Min, Xinxin Lyu, Ari Holtzman, Mikel Artetxe, Mike Lewis, Hannaneh Hajishirzi, and Luke Zettlemoyer. 2022. <a href="#">Rethinking the role of demonstrations: What makes in-context learning work?</a> In <i>Proceedings of the 2022 Conference on Empirical Methods in Natural Language Processing</i> , pages 11048–11064, Abu Dhabi, United Arab Emirates. Association for Computational Linguistics.	699
645		700
646		701
647		702
648		703
649		704
650		705
651		706
652	Eric Mitchell, Charles Lin, Antoine Bosselut, Chelsea Finn, and Christopher D Manning. 2021. Fast model editing at scale. In <i>International Conference on Learning Representations</i> .	707
653		708
654		709
655		710
656	Eric Mitchell, Charles Lin, Antoine Bosselut, Christopher D Manning, and Chelsea Finn. 2022. Memory-based model editing at scale. In <i>International Conference on Machine Learning</i> , pages 15817–15831. PMLR.	711
657		712
658		713
659		714
660		715
661	Ercong Nie, Shuzhou Yuan, Bolei Ma, Helmut Schmid, Michael Färber, Frauke Kreuter, and Hinrich Schütze. 2024. <a href="#">Decomposed prompting: Unveiling multilingual linguistic structure knowledge in english-centric large language models</a> . Preprint, arXiv:2402.18397.	716
662		717
663		718
664		719
665		720
666	Jirui Qi, Raquel Fernández, and Arianna Bisazza. 2023. Cross-lingual consistency of factual knowledge in multilingual language models. In <i>Proceedings of the 2023 Conference on Empirical Methods in Natural Language Processing</i> , pages 10650–10666.	721
667		722
668		723
669		724
670		725
671	Denny Vrandečić and Markus Krötzsch. 2014. Wikidata: a free collaborative knowledgebase. <i>Communications of the ACM</i> , 57(10):78–85.	726
672		727
673		728
674	Jiaan Wang, Yunlong Liang, Zengkui Sun, Yuxuan Cao, and Jiarong Xu. 2023. Cross-lingual knowledge editing in large language models. <i>arXiv preprint arXiv:2309.08952</i> .	729
675		730
676		731
677		732
678	Peng Wang, Ningyu Zhang, Bozhong Tian, Zekun Xi, Yunzhi Yao, Ziwen Xu, Mengru Wang, Shengyu Mao, Xiaohan Wang, Siyuan Cheng, Kangwei Liu, Yuan-sheng Ni, Guozhou Zheng, and Huajun Chen. 2024a. <a href="#">EasyEdit: An easy-to-use knowledge editing framework for large language models</a> . In <i>Proceedings of the 62nd Annual Meeting of the Association for Computational Linguistics (Volume 3: System Demonstrations)</i> , pages 82–93, Bangkok, Thailand. Association for Computational Linguistics.	733
679		734
680		735
681		736
682		737
683		738
684		739
685		740
686		741
687		742
688	Weixuan Wang, Barry Haddow, and Alexandra Birch. 2024b. <a href="#">Retrieval-augmented multilingual knowledge editing</a> . In <i>Proceedings of the 62nd Annual Meeting of the Association for Computational Linguistics (Volume 1: Long Papers)</i> , pages 335–354, Bangkok, Thailand. Association for Computational Linguistics.	743
689		744
690		745
691		746
692		747
693		748
694	Zihao Wei, Jingcheng Deng, Liang Pang, Hanxing Ding, Huawei Shen, and Xueqi Cheng. 2024. Mlake: Multilingual knowledge editing benchmark for large language models. <i>arXiv preprint arXiv:2404.04990</i> .	749
695		750
696		751
697		752
698	Yang Xu, Yutai Hou, Wanxiang Che, and Min Zhang. 2023. <a href="#">Language anisotropic cross-lingual model editing</a> . In <i>Findings of the Association for Computational Linguistics: ACL 2023</i> , pages 5554–5569, Toronto, Canada. Association for Computational Linguistics.	753
699		754
700		755
701		756
702		757
703		758
704	Yunzhi Yao, Peng Wang, Bozhong Tian, Siyuan Cheng, Zhoubo Li, Shumin Deng, Huajun Chen, and Ningyu Zhang. 2023. Editing large language models: Problems, methods, and opportunities. In <i>Proceedings of the 2023 Conference on Empirical Methods in Natural Language Processing</i> , pages 10222–10240.	759
705		760
706		761
707		762
708		763
709		764
710	Hanning Zhang, Shizhe Diao, Yong Lin, Yi R Fung, Qing Lian, Xingyao Wang, Yangyi Chen, Heng Ji, and Tong Zhang. 2023. R-tuning: Teaching large language models to refuse unknown questions. <i>arXiv preprint arXiv:2311.09677</i> .	765
711		766
712		767
713		768
714		769
715	Miaoran Zhang, Vagrant Gautam, Mingyang Wang, Jesujoba Alabi, Xiaoyu Shen, Dietrich Klakow, and Marius Mosbach. 2024a. <a href="#">The impact of demonstrations on multilingual in-context learning: A multidimensional analysis</a> . In <i>Findings of the Association for Computational Linguistics: ACL 2024</i> , pages 7342–7371, Bangkok, Thailand. Association for Computational Linguistics.	770
716		771
717		772
718		773
719		774
720		775
721		776
722		777
723	Ningyu Zhang, Yunzhi Yao, and Shumin Deng. 2024b. <a href="#">Knowledge editing for large language models</a> . In <i>Proceedings of the 2024 Joint International Conference on Computational Linguistics, Language Resources and Evaluation (LREC-COLING 2024): Tutorial Summaries</i> , pages 33–41, Torino, Italia. ELRA and ICCL.	778
724		779
725		780
726		781
727		782
728		783
729		784
730	Ce Zheng, Lei Li, Qingxiu Dong, Yuxuan Fan, Zhiyong Wu, Jingjing Xu, and Baobao Chang. 2023. <a href="#">Can we edit factual knowledge by in-context learning?</a> In <i>The 2023 Conference on Empirical Methods in Natural Language Processing</i> .	785
731		786
732		787
733		788
734		789
735	Zexuan Zhong, Zhengxuan Wu, Christopher Manning, Christopher Potts, and Danqi Chen. 2023. <a href="#">MQuAKE: Assessing knowledge editing in language models via multi-hop questions</a> . In <i>Proceedings of the 2023 Conference on Empirical Methods in Natural Language Processing</i> , pages 15686–15702, Singapore. Association for Computational Linguistics.	790
736		791
737		792
738		793
739		794
740		795
741		796
742	Chunting Zhou, Pengfei Liu, Puxin Xu, Srinivasan Iyer, Jiao Sun, Yuning Mao, Xuezhe Ma, Avia Efrat, Ping	797
743		798

744  
745  
746  
Yu, Lili Yu, et al. 2024. Lima: Less is more for alignment.  
*Advances in Neural Information Processing Systems*, 36.

## 747 A BMIKE-53 Details

### 748 A.1 Language Coverage

749 BMIKE-53 encompasses a total of 53 languages. A  
750 comprehensive list of these languages can be found  
751 in Table 8. Additionally, the table outlines the  
752 linguistic feature similarities between each target  
753 language and English.

### 754 A.2 Data Entry Example

755 Figure 10 shows the data item examples of  
756 BMIKE-53 for all three datasets.

### 757 A.3 LLM-Assisted Translation

758 Figure 9 shows the prompt template used for our  
759 LLM-assisted translation.

760 **Why LLM-Assisted Translation?** We com-  
761 pared several machine translation tools, including  
762 NLLB-200 and Google Translate API, but found  
763 that LLM-assisted translation offered superior per-  
764 formance in terms of:

- 765 • Accuracy: LLMs demonstrated better han-  
766 dling of complex linguistic structures and  
767 domain-specific terminology.
- 768 • Flexibility: LLMs provided greater adaptabil-  
769 ity for processing structured data formats like  
770 JSON.
- 771 • Consistency: The structured translation pro-  
772 cess ensured that the multilingual data re-  
773 mained aligned with the original English data.

774 By leveraging LLM-assisted translation, we en-  
775 sured that the multilingual benchmark maintained  
776 high linguistic quality and structural integrity.

### 777 A.4 Translation Quality Control

778 We used back-translation techniques to assess the  
779 quality of the translations. Specifically, each trans-  
780 lated sentence was back-translated into English,  
781 We calculated the BLEU score and semantic simi-  
782 larity between the original and the back-translated  
783 English text. BLEU Score measures the formal simi-  
784 larity between the original and back-translated sen-  
785 tences. Semantic Similarity evaluates the semantic  
786 alignment between the original and back-translated  
787 sentences using cosine similarity in a sentence em-  
788 bedding space. The results of the back-translation  
789 evaluation are shown in Table 5.

### system:

You are an intelligent multilingual translation assistant that can structurally translate English text in a fixed data format into 52 different languages.

### user:

Translate the following JSON data item from English to {target language}. Keep the original JSON format and structure, translating only the text in the values while keeping the key names unchanged. Output only in plain text without additional formatting text. Use double quotes for key and value names and add the escape character for quote marks in the text of value: {json\_data\_item}

Figure 9: Prompt template for GPT-4o as translation assistant.

Lang.	zsRE		CounterFact		WFD	
	BLEU	Sim.	BLEU	Sim.	BLEU	Sim.
es	0.81	0.94	0.82	0.90	0.81	0.90
vi	0.82	0.93	0.77	0.91	0.78	0.90
ru	0.78	0.91	0.71	0.87	0.72	0.87
zh	0.78	0.89	0.76	0.85	0.76	0.85
de	0.84	0.93	0.82	0.92	0.82	0.92

Table 5: Results of Translation Quality Control via Back-Translation.

## 790 B BMIKE-53 with Other Baseline 791 Methods

792 The primary purpose of this paper is to provide a  
793 basic gradient-free method for cross-lingual KE.  
794 However, it is helpful for better understanding our  
795 gradient-free method to compare it with other ex-  
796 isting baseline methods, including gradient-based  
797 methods. Therefore, we also experimented on  
798 BMIKE-53 with commonly used baseline meth-  
799 ods, including fine-tuning (FT), LoRA (Hu et al.),  
800 ROME (Meng et al., 2022), and KN (Dai et al.,  
801 2022) in selected languages. We use the EasyEdit  
802 framework (Wang et al., 2024a) to conduct the  
803 baseline experiments. Table 6 shows the baseline  
804 method results.

## 805 C Further Discussion on Related Work

806 As discussed in §2, a few previous studies have  
807 explored gradient-free knowledge editing meth-

Query	Baseline	ar	de	fa	fr	he	hu	ja	ru	tr	zh
Reliability	<b>FT</b>	24.9	22.4	20.5	19.6	26.0	35.0	34.4	17.0	24.1	23.4
	<b>LoRA</b>	47.1	46.0	47.0	44.8	43.9	44.1	53.1	35.4	41.3	47.9
	<b>ROME</b>	34.9	36.3	35.8	33.7	25.8	32.2	42.6	24.8	30.7	38.0
	<b>KN</b>	20.1	3.7	24.0	3.7	15.8	5.1	28.0	8.5	5.7	23.2
Generality	<b>FT</b>	25.6	23.6	21.7	20.8	25.9	34.5	34.0	17.1	25.2	24.5
	<b>LoRA</b>	44.6	45.4	46.7	44.4	42.7	42.8	52.7	34.8	41.0	47.0
	<b>ROME</b>	33.7	35.1	36.6	32.7	25.3	30.4	43.0	25.4	31.3	38.8
	<b>KN</b>	20.7	3.5	24.8	3.7	16.1	5.5	28.2	8.4	5.8	24.1
Locality	<b>FT</b>	37.5	18.7	31.6	15.1	41.0	35.6	39.9	32.0	25.7	39.8
	<b>LoRA</b>	38.1	26.3	37.4	26.1	41.0	35.1	42.3	32.4	29.6	45.5
	<b>ROME</b>	78.9	75.8	79.8	78.3	83.9	87.3	80.8	77.7	83.2	84.6
	<b>KN</b>	51.3	60.2	54.6	57.5	62.8	64.7	56.8	54.7	60.3	61.1
Portability	<b>FT</b>	32.7	16.8	28.9	14.1	34.7	18.5	35.1	19.6	19.0	27.6
	<b>LoRA</b>	42.9	27.2	42.8	24.0	40.4	23.7	44.4	28.4	27.8	37.2
	<b>ROME</b>	40.2	26.9	41.1	25.2	36.7	23.5	42.2	26.6	29.0	37.5
	<b>KN</b>	28.3	16.5	29.6	13.6	27.2	15.2	31.0	17.0	18.2	26.5

Table 6: Experimental Results of CounterFact with Gradient-based Baseline Methods. F1 scores are reported.

ods, notably ReMaKE (Wang et al., 2024b). Our work diverges from these existing approaches in several key aspects, which we will elaborate on below. Regarding task setup, ReMaKE employs a cross-lingual retrieval-augmented strategy tailored for batch edits, allowing simultaneous modifications of multiple knowledge pieces, such as an entire knowledge base. Conversely, our approach focuses on individual knowledge edits, which do not involve cross-lingual retrieval. his fundamental difference sets our approach apart and addresses a unique aspect of knowledge editing. In prompt engineering, when designing the demonstrations of ICL, ReMaKE uses translation pairs of source and target language facts to make up the cross-lingual demonstrations, from which the model cannot learn real cross-lingual knowledge editing competencies like portability and locality. In contrast, our MIKE method provides four different types of cross-lingual ICL demonstrations. From these demonstrations, the model can effectively learn real cross-lingual knowledge editing.

## D Experiment Implementation Details

Table 7 displays the experiment implementation details. We use the models from HuggingFace (<https://huggingface.co/meta-llama/Llama-3.2-3B>, <https://huggingface.co/meta-llama/Llama-3.1-8B>).

Parameter	Value
Model	meta-llama/Llama-3.1-8B, meta-llama/Llama-3.2-3B
Max. length	4096
Num. of demonstration	8
Type of demonstration	Reliability, Generality, Locality, Portability
Proportion of demo.	1:3:2:2
GPU Type	NVIDIA A100-SXM4-80GB
Number of GPU	4
Running hours	72

Table 7: Experimental Implementation Details.

## E Full Results

We show the full experimental results for all three tasks in Table 9 (zsRE), Table 10 (CounterFact), and Table 11 (WFD), respectively.

836  
837  
838  
839

lid	language	Family	syn_sim	pho_sim	inv_sim	gen_sim	geo_sim
af	Afrikaans	Indo-European (Germanic)	84.94	81.83	69.10	50.46	86.84
ar	Arabic	Semitic	65.11	70.09	70.81	0.15	97.04
az	Azerbaijani	Turkic	52.00	81.83	67.86	0.19	96.96
be	Belarusian	Slavic	78.64	85.83	70.42	16.80	99.35
bg	Bulgarian	Slavic	85.78	85.83	68.38	13.73	99.01
bn	Bengali	Indo-European (Indo-Aryan)	58.36	76.30	74.38	12.71	88.96
ca	Catalan	Indo-European (Romance)	87.30	85.83	75.22	10.64	99.66
ceb	Cebuano	Austronesian	62.17	76.30	75.22	0.13	81.50
cs	Czech	Slavic	73.99	85.83	66.51	13.73	99.71
cy	Welsh	Indo-European (Celtic)	71.90	81.83	77.85	13.73	99.99
da	Danish	Indo-European (Germanic)	88.01	81.83	77.54	40.90	99.89
de	German	Indo-European (Germanic)	90.26	80.60	76.28	54.49	99.76
el	Greek	Indo-European (Hellenic)	78.31	95.35	64.76	15.03	98.96
es	Spanish	Indo-European (Romance)	82.16	85.83	63.83	9.71	99.59
et	Estonian	Uralic	77.35	85.83	66.94	0.23	99.45
eu	Basque	Isolate	62.36	85.29	56.88	3.33	99.76
fa	Persian	Indo-European (Iranian)	50.03	78.35	72.83	13.73	94.23
fi	Finnish	Uralic	71.08	87.05	70.00	0.19	99.19
fr	French	Indo-European (Romance)	81.18	75.28	74.09	9.71	99.93
ga	Irish	Indo-European (Celtic)	72.01	85.83	69.35	12.71	99.96
gl	Galician	Indo-European (Romance)	80.23	90.46	70.75	10.14	99.65
he	Hebrew	Semitic	75.15	72.55	64.37	0.13	97.16
hi	Hindi	Indo-European (Indo-Aryan)	61.63	78.35	70.91	12.71	91.10
hr	Croatian	Slavic	83.18	85.83	69.67	12.71	99.50
hu	Hungarian	Uralic	69.40	85.83	74.03	0.33	99.46
hy	Armenian	Indo-European (Satem)	63.03	69.66	68.73	19.39	97.23
id	Indonesian	Austronesian	72.66	90.92	75.58	0.12	79.16
it	Italian	Indo-European (Romance)	85.78	85.83	70.00	11.21	99.53
ja	Japanese	Isolate	50.03	66.77	65.40	0.19	85.65
ka	Georgian	Caucasian	68.50	66.93	62.93	0.19	97.09
ko	Korean	Isolate	55.29	74.65	70.94	0.33	86.93
la	Latin	Indo-European (Romance)	78.27	85.83	76.76	15.03	99.47
lt	Lithuanian	Indo-European (Baltic)	69.33	80.42	74.63	19.39	99.44
lv	Latvian	Indo-European (Baltic)	75.39	81.83	75.22	19.39	99.42
ms	Malay	Austronesian	70.49	90.92	72.49	0.15	80.49
nl	Dutch	Indo-European (Germanic)	92.43	81.83	72.24	44.51	99.96
pl	Polish	Slavic	78.64	85.83	65.29	15.03	99.63
pt	Portuguese	Indo-European (Romance)	84.24	90.46	78.68	10.14	99.68
ro	Romanian	Indo-European (Romance)	79.60	90.46	73.42	11.89	99.22
ru	Russian	Slavic	81.18	85.83	64.76	16.80	95.81
sk	Slovak	Slavic	82.16	85.83	70.66	15.03	99.55
sl	Slovenian	Slavic	80.59	85.83	75.58	15.03	99.62
sq	Albanian	Indo-European (Other)	79.60	87.05	72.49	33.48	99.19
sr	Serbian	Slavic	79.60	85.83	72.94	12.71	99.23
sv	Swedish	Indo-European (Germanic)	93.34	81.83	67.98	40.90	99.62
ta	Tamil	Dravidian	51.36	85.29	65.81	0.11	87.95
th	Thai	Kra-Dai	63.95	78.35	74.91	0.11	85.25
tr	Turkish	Turkic	50.68	81.83	66.59	0.14	98.25
uk	Ukrainian	Slavic	84.73	85.83	74.38	15.03	99.28
ur	Urdu	Indo-European (Indo-Aryan)	61.63	85.83	71.57	12.71	92.54
vi	Vietnamese	Austroasiatic	66.04	78.35	74.74	0.19	85.25
zh-cn	Chinese	Sino-Tibetan	71.08	72.55	69.73	0.33	88.42

Table 8: Detailed information of the languages covered by BMIKE-53. The right five columns show the linguistic feature similarities between the target language and English. syn: syntax, pho: phonology, inv: phonetics, gen: phylogenetic, geo: geographic, sim: similarity.

## zsRE

```
"en": {
    "case_id": 8,
    "subject": "Chlorophyll Kid",
    "src": "Which fictional universe is Chlorophyll Kid part of?",
    "rephrase": "What fictitious universe is the figure of Chlorophyll Kid associated with?",
    "alt": "Image Universe",
    "loc": "Which language did the recipient of the first Jnanpith Award write in?",
    "loc_ans": "Malayalam",
    "port": "Who is one of the founders of the fictional universe that Chlorophyll Kid is part of?",
    "port_ans": "Todd McFarlane"
},

```

## CounterFact

```
"en": {
    "case_id": 46,
    "subject": "Maso da San Friano",
    "src": "At which city did Maso da San Friano pass away?",
    "rephrase": "In which city did Maso da San Friano's life come to an end?",
    "old": "Florence",
    "alt": "Vienna",
    "loc": "At which city did Lina Cavalieri pass away?",
    "loc_ans": "Florence",
    "port": "What cultural aspect is Vienna known for that might have influenced Maso da San Friano's work?",
    "port_ans": "Art and music"
},

```

## WikiFactDiff

```
"en": {
    "case_id": 27,
    "subject": "James McCarthy",
    "src": "For which team did James McCarthy play?",
    "rephrase": "For which team does James McCarthy play?",
    "old": "Crystal Palace F.C.",
    "alt": "Celtic F.C.",
    "loc": "Which team did Shane Long play for?",
    "loc_ans": "Southampton F.C.",
    "port": "Who is the coach of the team that James McCarthy played for?",
    "port_ans": "Yiannick ferrera"
},

```

Figure 10: Data Item Examples of BMIKE-53.

Table 9: Full Results on zsBE

Table 10: Full Results on CounterFact

Table 11: Full Results on WFD.