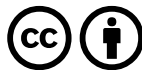




Resource Guide

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Resource guide for the Intervisions project participatory workshops

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Introduction

InterVisions is a multidisciplinary project that combines intersectional feminist theory with participatory artificial intelligence practices to address the biases and inequalities reproduced by AI models that connect language and vision. This guide was developed as part of the participatory workshops carried out within the framework of the project.

The participation of people and communities potentially affected by algorithmic discrimination from an intersectional perspective has been at the heart of the project. During the spring of 2026, a series of workshops were held in different European cities —Barcelona, Berlin and Warsaw— where participants collectively reflected on, experimented with and produced knowledge about social impacts of AI and the possibilities for transforming it.

The workshops were designed around a conceptual framework that understands technology as something that can—and should—be imagined, governed and developed by the communities that use it or are affected by it. From this perspective, technology can be shaped according to principles of social justice and equity through an intersectional lens.

Rather than accepting the dominant narrative that artificial intelligence is an inevitable technology defined by large technology corporations—and therefore destined to reproduce bias, inequality and concentrations of power—the workshops sought to showcase some of the many initiatives around the world that imagine, build and use technology according to different values and political horizons. InterVisions is part of this broader ecosystem.

This guide brings together the projects, organisations and initiatives presented during the workshops. It does not seek to provide a definitive map. Instead, it aims to convey one simple but fundamental idea: the possibility of building fairer technologies belongs to all of us.

Fairer AI is not a technical challenge; it is a collective responsibility.

How to use this guide

Each resource includes a difficulty level and the languages in which it is available:

- ★★★ Beginner / Introductory
- ★★★ Intermediate
- ★★★ Advanced

The InterVisions Project

- intervisions.eu ★★★ | ES / EN / CAT

Project on artificial intelligence, algorithmic bias and intersectionality. The website brings together resources, tools and materials developed within the project. LinkedIn

- [Intersectional Impact Assessment Guidelines](#) ★★★ | ES / EN / CAT

Presents an intersectional framework for assessing the impact of AI systems. It explains how to identify and anticipate their potential effects on people and the environment in order to support the development of fairer and more responsible technologies.

- [Audit Tools](#) ★★★ | ES / EN / CAT

Audit tools designed to assess intersectional biases in vision-language foundation models.

- Sonia Ruiz García & Lluís Gómez Bigordà — "[Charting Pathways: An intersectional impact assessment for vision and language foundation models](#)" ★★★ | EN

Intersectional analysis of vision-language foundation models.

- Fembloc interview with Margarita Padilla (2025) — "[ChatGPT Is a Probability Model, Not a Knowledge Model](#)" ★★☆☆ | ES

A critical reflection on the epistemological limits of artificial intelligence.

Feminism, Intersectionality, Queer and LGBTIQ+ Perspectives

Technologies and initiatives developed from feminist, queer and anti-discrimination perspectives.

- [Afroféminas](#) ★★☆☆ | ES
Anti-racist and decolonial project.
- [Afroféminas GPT](#) ★★☆☆ | ES/EN
AI assistant developed from an Afrofeminist perspective.
- [Feminist Artificial Intelligence Network in Latin America and Caribbean](#) ★★☆☆ | ES/PT/EN
Network promoting research, innovation and the development of artificial intelligence projects from a feminist, human rights-based perspective centred on the needs of communities.
- [Data Against Femicide](#) ★★☆☆ | EN/ES/PT
Initiative that co-designs digital tools with feminist activists to support the documentation of femicides, strengthen community-generated data and make visible a form of violence that is often absent from official records.
- [Queer in AI](#) ★★☆☆ | EN
International network promoting queer inclusion in artificial intelligence.
- [SUPERRR Lab](#) ★★☆☆ | EN/DE
Feminist research on technology.
- [Fembloc](#) ★★☆☆ | ES/CAT/EN
Intersectional feminist project researching and addressing digital gender-based violence.
- [Digital Feminist Self-Defence Kit](#) ★★☆☆ | ES/CAT
Practical digital security resources developed by Donestech and Fembloc.
- [Feminist Support Networks](#) ★★☆☆ | ES/EN
Guide to feminist infrastructures supporting people affected by digital violence.
- [Proyecto Hortensia](#) ★★☆☆ | ES
Digital transfeminist resistance initiative.

❖ *Related readings and resources*

- Coding Rights — "[Why is AI a Feminist Issue](#)" ★★☆☆ | EN
Essay on feminism and artificial intelligence.
- Sursiendo — "[Inhabitting Technoaffections](#)" ★★☆☆ | ES/EN
Essay proposing ways of reimagining technology from feminist and decolonial perspectives.
- Kimberlé Crenshaw — "[Intersectionality Podcast](#)" ★★☆☆ | EN
Podcast exploring the concept of intersectionality and its political applications.

Anti-racism, Decoloniality and Anti-Gypsyism

Technologies and initiatives that challenge racial, colonial and anti-Roma inequalities embedded in technological systems and promote alternatives grounded in social justice.

- Algorace — "[Decolonising AI Lab: Alternatives for Decolonising the Conception and Practice of Digital Rights](#)" ★★☆☆ | ES/EN
Collective working against algorithmic discrimination from anti-racist and decolonial perspectives.

- [Secretariado Gitano](#) ★★☆☆ | ES / EN
Social organisation promoting equal opportunities, rights and social inclusion for Roma communities while combating discrimination and anti-Gypsyism.

❖ *Related readings and resources*

- [Ruha Benjamin](#) ★★☆☆ | EN
Scholar whose work examines racial inequalities in technology and artificial intelligence while advocating collective imagination as a tool for building more just futures.

Data and Data Sovereignty

- [Data for Black Lives](#) ★★☆☆ | EN
Movement challenging the historical use of data to monitor and control Black communities while promoting data practices grounded in racial justice.
- [CARE Principles for Indigenous Data Governance](#) ★★☆☆ | EN / ES / MULTI
Principles promoting data governance centred on collective benefit, community authority, responsibility and ethics.
- [GIDA \(Global Indigenous Data Alliance\)](#) ★★☆☆ | EN
International alliance of Indigenous communities dedicated to strengthening Indigenous data governance.
- [Māori Data Sovereignty / Te Mana Raraunga](#) ★★☆☆ | EN
Māori initiative advocating that data relating to Indigenous peoples constitute collective heritage and should be governed by Indigenous communities themselves.
- [Pacific Data Sovereignty](#) ★★☆☆ | EN
Network of Pacific organisations and researchers promoting data governance models defined by Pacific communities.
- [BQKC](#) ★★☆☆ | EN
Project led by the Afro-Queer community of Kansas to preserve and share its history through a community-owned database.
- [Salud.coop](#) ★★☆☆ | MULTI
Health data cooperative where members decide how their data are shared in their governance.

❖ *Related readings and resources*

- Lauren Klein & Catherine D'Ignazio — [Data Feminism for AI](#) ★★☆☆ | EN
Introduction to feminist approaches to data, artificial intelligence and power.

Algorithmic Bias and Algorithmic Justice

Organisations researching, auditing and exposing algorithmic discrimination.

- [Eticas Foundation](#) ★★☆☆ | ES / EN
Organisation dedicated to auditing algorithms and AI systems to identify bias, risks and violations of fundamental rights.
- [AlgorithmWatch](#) ★★☆☆ | EN / DE
European organisation investigating and exposing the impact of algorithms and artificial intelligence on democracy and human rights.

Digital Rights

Organisations and networks that defend fundamental rights in digital environments and promote technologies that serve the public interest.

- [Edri \(European Digital Rights\)](#) ★★☆☆ | EN
European network of organisations working to defend digital rights and advocate for policy change within European institutions.
- [Xnet](#) ★★☆☆ | CAT/ES/EN
Institute for democratic digitalisation and the defence of digital rights.
- [Algorights](#) ★★☆☆ | ES/EN
Initiative dedicated to combating algorithmic discrimination and promoting artificial intelligence that respects fundamental rights.
- [Political Watch](#) ★★☆☆ | ES/EN
Organisation that develops transparency and accountability tools to strengthen democratic participation.
- [Institut de Drets Humans de Catalunya \(ES\)](#) ★★☆☆ | CAT/ES
Organisation dedicated to the defence and promotion of human rights, including the impacts of artificial intelligence.
- [Civio](#) ★★☆☆ | ES
Foundation that uses data journalism and technology to promote institutional transparency and access to public information.
- [DigitalFems](#) ★★☆☆ | ES
Organisation that promotes women's participation in technology and tackles digital inequalities from a gender perspective.
- [Donestech.net](#) ★★☆☆ | CAT/ES
Cyberfeminist collective that promotes women's participation in technology, develops feminist technological infrastructures, conducts research and advocates for digital rights.
- [Kommons](#) ★★☆☆ | ES
Technology cooperative that develops open tools and promotes democratic models of technology governance.
- [Coalición IA Ciudadana](#) ★★☆☆ | ES
Network of organisations promoting democratic and participatory governance of AI
- [Derechos Digitales](#) ★★☆☆ | ES/EN/PT
Latin American organisation pioneering the defence of human rights on the internet.
- [Tierra Común](#) ★★☆☆ | ES/EN
Mexican collective exploring models of technology, data and digital infrastructures based on the commons and community autonomy.
- [Access Now](#) ★★☆☆ | EN
Leading international digital rights organisation combining research, support for activists and policy advocacy to defend human rights in digital environments.

Security, Privacy and Safe Browsing

Tools and resources for protecting digital privacy, online security and anonymous browsing, particularly in contexts of activism and human rights defence.

- [Privacy Not Included \(Mozilla\)](#) ★★☆☆ | EN
Project reviewing digital devices, apps and services by assessing privacy and security risks.

- [Tor Project](#) ★★★ | *MULTI*
Network and browser enabling anonymous internet browsing and identity protection.
- [Security in a Box](#) ★★☆☆ | *EN*
Practical digital security guide for activists, journalists and human rights defenders.
- [Docs.fembloc.cat](#) ★★☆☆ | *ES*
Collection of practical resources covering secure browsing, encrypted communications, protecting accounts and devices, assessing online attacks and reporting image-based sexual abuse and offensive content.
- [Red de Autodefensa Online](#) ★★☆☆ | *ES*
Network of activists and professionals working on digital rights and providing specialised support resources.
- [Amnesty Security Lab](#) ★★☆☆ | *EN*
Research team investigating digital surveillance, spyware and technology-enabled attacks against civil society.
- [Privacy International](#) ★★★ | *EN*
Organisation investigating state and corporate surveillance while defending privacy and fundamental rights.

Resistance to biometric surveillance systems

- [Reclaim Your Face](#) ★★☆☆ | *MULTI*
European campaign calling for strict limits on the use of facial recognition in public spaces.
- [Makeup to Evade Facial Recognition](#) ★★☆☆ | *MULTI*
Visual techniques and strategies designed to interfere with automated identification systems.
- [Capable Design](#) ★★☆☆ | *EN*
Clothing and accessories specifically designed to disrupt facial recognition systems.
- [How Normal Am I](#) ★★☆☆ | *EN*
Artistic project allowing users to experience how artificial intelligence evaluates and categorises human faces.
- [Electronic Frontier Foundation \(EFF\) – Digital Self-Defence](#) ★★☆☆ | *EN*
Tools and guides for protecting privacy and security online.

❖ **Related reading and resources**

- [Guide to Facial Recognition](#) ★★☆☆ | *ES*
Accessible introduction explaining how facial recognition works and how to reduce exposure to these systems.

Labour Rights in Technology

Organisation and defence of workers' rights in the digital sector.

- [Tech Workers Berlin](#) ★★☆☆ | *EN*
Network of technology workers advocating for fair and ethical working conditions.
- [Riders X Derechos](#) ★★☆☆ | *ES*
Collective of delivery workers fighting against labour precarity in platform-based work.
- [Observatorio TAS](#) ★★☆☆ | *ES / EN / CAT*
Initiative analysing the impact of automation and algorithms on work.

Other Critical Resources

Resources, campaigns and collectives that critically examine technology from social justice perspectives.

- [AI Resist List](#) ★★☆☆ | EN
Collaborative directory of initiatives critically engaging with artificial intelligence.
- [Proyecto UNA](#) ★★☆☆ | ES
Research and public engagement initiative on the social and political impacts of AI.
- [Pantube](#) ★☆☆☆ | ES / CAT
Horizontal collective of digital creators with an anti-fascist, anti-capitalist, trans-inclusive feminist and decolonial perspective.
- [Brothers](#) ★☆☆☆ | ES
Anonymous space where boys and young men can talk, exchange ideas, build community and seek support.
- [Platoniq](#) ★★☆☆ | ES
Organisation designing participatory processes through the use of open civic technologies.
- [Learn To Check](#) ★★☆☆ | ES / CAT
Educational initiative to combat gender-based disinformation.
- [Maldita](#) ★☆☆☆ | ES
Fact-checking platform fighting misinformation.
- [Open Knowledge Foundation Deutschland](#) ★★☆☆ | EN / DE
Organisation promoting open knowledge and democratic access to data.
- [Chaos Computer Club \(CCC\)](#) ★★☆☆ | DE / EN
Europe's largest hackers' association, defending privacy, transparency and digital rights.
- [No Tech for Apartheid](#) ★★☆☆ | EN
Campaign led by workers from major technology companies opposing corporate involvement in surveillance technologies and the genocide in Gaza.
- [Digital Defenders](#) ★☆☆☆ | MULTI
Support and protection network for digital activists.
- [Radical Data](#) ★★☆☆ | EN
Ecosystem of projects creating people-centred technologies for liberation and joy
- [AI Forensics](#) ★★☆☆ | EN
European organisation investigating opaque and influential algorithmic systems.

Other Epistemologies and Alternative Futures

Alternative technological imaginaries inspired by spiritual, cultural and decolonial perspectives.

- [Muslim Futures](#) ★★☆☆ | EN
Project working at the intersection of technology, feminism and anti-Islamophobia.
- [Engaged Buddhists and AI](#) ★★☆☆ | EN
Explores how Buddhist thought can contribute to the ethical development and governance of AI.
- [Altranet](#) ★★☆☆ | ES
Feminist laboratory for artistic creation, critical thinking and knowledge production imagining resilient, autonomous and community-based ways of sustaining digital communications.

- [Slow AI: Seeding Alternative AI Narratives](#) ★★★ | EN
AI Narratives explores 3 emerging alternative narratives of artificial intelligence—Small AI, Ancestral AI and Esoteric AI—and how they might be incorporated into our everyday practices.

❖ *Related readings and audio resources*

- [Indigenous Epistemologies: Decolonising AI and Shaping Sustainable Futures](#) ★★★ | EN
Talk exploring how Indigenous knowledge systems can contribute to designing fairer and more sustainable technologies.

Ethical Digital Alternatives

Resources promoting alternatives to dominant digital platforms.

- [Ethical Alternatives to Mainstream Digital Platforms](#) ★★☆☆ | ES
Guide to more sustainable and ethical digital tools and services, developed by Eurídice Cabañes.

❖ *Related readings and resources*

- Calleja-Lopez, Antonio; Cancela, Ekaitz; Cambronero Garbajosa, Marta. [Shifting the Axes: Technological Alternatives, Human Rights and Civil Society at the Beginning of the 21st Century](#) ★★★ | ES / EN Critical analysis of digital infrastructures and technological power.

Civic Infrastructures and "Fair" Devices

Community-led, decentralised and open-source technology projects.

- [Decidim](#) ★★☆☆ | MULTI
Free and open-source citizen participation platform supported by an extensive public-community governance network.
- [Maadix](#) ★★☆☆ | ES / CAT / EN
Digital infrastructure that promotes digital autonomy, privacy in communications and data security.
- [SomNuvol](#) ★★☆☆ | CAT
Cooperative, ethical cloud service built with free and open-source software.
- [Dabne](#) ★★☆☆ | ES
Free technologies and gender perspectives supporting social change processes.
- [Civic Software Foundation](#) ★★★ | MULTI
Non-profit organisation developing open-source infrastructure and software for the public interest.
- [Baobáxia / Mocambos](#) ★★☆☆ | BR
Afro-Brazilian community digital network for preserving and sharing collective memory and knowledge.
- [Fediverse](#) ★★☆☆ | GLOBAL
Decentralised and interoperable ecosystem of social networking platforms that enables communities to manage their own digital spaces.
- [Fair Electronics Campaign \(SETEM\)](#) ★★☆☆ | CAT
Campaign exposing the environmental and labour impacts of the electronics industry while promoting technological sovereignty.
- [Fairphone](#) ★★☆☆ | MULTI
Smartphone designed according to principles of sustainability, human rights and reparability.

Events, Festivals and Public Spaces

International meeting spaces focused on technology, digital rights and digital culture.

- [Mozilla Festival \(Barcelona\)](#)
- [re:publica \(Germany\)](#)
- [Decidim FEST \(Barcelona\)](#)
- [RightsCon \(Global\)](#)
- [Cables of Resistance \(Berlin\)](#)
- [Canòdrom \(Barcelona\)](#)

Research Institutes and Centres

- [Weizenbaum Institute \(Germany\)](#)
- [Ada Lovelace Institute \(United Kingdom\)](#)
- [Copolis \(Catalonia\)](#)
- [Antígona \(Catalonia\)](#)
- [Cibersomosagua \(Spain\)](#)
- [REDES-IA \(Spain\)](#)

Annex I: Key Terms and Concepts for Understanding AI and Bias

This is a glossary of key words and concepts for talking about bias in artificial intelligence. It has been created specifically for the InterVisions workshop and can be expanded, revised, or corrected with participants' contributions.

Artificial intelligence (AI)

Systems capable of performing tasks that normally require human abilities, such as image recognition, language understanding, content generation, or decision-making.

AI models

AI models are systems trained on large amounts of data to identify patterns and perform specific tasks. There are different types of AI: generative models that create new content; vision-and-language models that connect images and text; and other systems such as classification, prediction, recommendation, or recognition models that analyse data and make decisions.

Language models

A specific type of AI model designed to work with human language. They learn statistical patterns from large amounts of text and can generate, summarise, translate, or answer questions. ChatGPT, Gemini, Deepseek, for example, are based on large language models (LLMs).

Prompt

In generative models, the prompt is the instruction that guides what the AI should produce: an image, a text, a summary, a translation, a code, or any other output. The way a prompt is written directly influences the result.

Dataset

A collection of images, texts, audio, or other data used to train AI systems.

Neutrality

The idea that technology or data is neutral is not correct: AI systems reflect social structures of power and oppression in their design, data, and training.

Annotation

The process of assigning labels or categories to dataset data to train AI systems (e.g. "person", "cat", "violent", "NSFW").

Social categories

Labels such as "man", "woman", "race", etc. are imperfect social constructions, but are still used in technical systems.

Representation

Who appears in the data, how they appear, and who is left out.

Stereotype

How systems reproduce simplified historical associations.

Erasure

The absence of certain bodies, cultures, or experiences in datasets and technological design.

Bias

A tendency of a person, system, or AI to favour, disadvantage, or represent groups unequally. Bias can come from data, human decisions, or system design. It refers to unfair patterns that AI reproduces.

Learning by doing

A collective learning system where knowledge is built through experimentation, critical reflection, and situated practice. Sometimes theoretical knowledge is not necessary to understand a subject.

Situated knowledge

All knowledge is produced from a specific position and context, shaped by factors such as gender, race, class, disability, or origin, and their intersections. There is no fully neutral or universal perspective.

Power systems

Patriarchy, colonialism, racism, classism, heteronormativity, and ableism, among others, are systems of oppression that shape what data is collected, how it is labelled, and how AI models are trained, producing and reproducing forms of social inequality.

Intersectionality

Different axes — gender, race, class, disability, age, sexuality — do not operate separately but are interconnected within systems of domination such as patriarchy, racism, capitalism, ageism, ableism, and heteronormativity, producing specific experiences of discrimination and privilege. Concept developed by Kimberlé Crenshaw.

Inequality

Unequal distribution of power, resources, and opportunities based on social and political axes such as gender, race, class, sexuality, disability, age, or origin. These axes can operate independently or intersect, producing hierarchical positions and differentiated experiences of privilege or discrimination.

Discrimination

Unfavourable treatment, exclusion, or violence towards a person or group due to one or more axes of oppression such as gender, race, class, sexuality etc. These axes can interact intersectionally, producing specific forms of vulnerability.

Systemic discrimination

A form of discrimination produced and sustained by structures, norms, and institutions rather than isolated individual actions. It can become embedded in social, administrative, and technological systems, including data classification and automated models.

Decolonial approach

A critical perspective that highlights how colonialism persists in knowledge production, technology, and data extraction, and seeks to centre historically marginalised ways of knowing and understanding the world.

Tech colonialism

Global infrastructures, data, and systems often reproduce Western or Global North perspectives. Through technological dominance — platforms, cloud infrastructure, AI models, data extraction, standards, or computational power — powerful actors impose their logics, values, and worldviews on regions and communities.

Mass surveillance

Large-scale collection, analysis, and monitoring of personal data for control, security, or profiling purposes, with direct impacts on digital rights and privacy.

Algorithmic justice

A field that studies and aims to ensure that AI systems make fair, equitable, and non-discriminatory decisions. Its goal is to prevent automation from reproducing social biases and to promote transparency and accountability in data use.

Tecnology is not what *Silicon Valley has made us believe

** **Silicon Valley** is a region in California associated with major technology companies such as Google, Meta, and Apple. It represents a dominant vision of technology based on rapid innovation, economic growth, data extraction, and platform power. This narrative has often been presented as neutral or universal, obscuring the economic, political, and cultural interests that sustain it.*

Annex II: Schlüsselbegriffe zum Verständnis von KI und Bias

Dies ist ein Glossar von Begriffen und Konzepten, um über Verzerrungen (Bias) in der künstlichen Intelligenz zu sprechen. Es wurde speziell für den InterVisions-Workshop erstellt und kann durch Beiträge der Teilnehmenden erweitert, überarbeitet oder korrigiert werden.

Künstliche Intelligenz (KI)

Systeme, die Aufgaben ausführen können, die normalerweise menschliche Fähigkeiten erfordern, wie etwa Bilderkennung, Sprachverstehen, Inhaltserstellung oder Entscheidungsfindung.

KI-Modelle

Systeme, die mit großen Datenmengen trainiert werden, um Muster zu erkennen und spezifische Aufgaben auszuführen. Es gibt verschiedene Arten von KI: generative Modelle, die neue Inhalte erzeugen; Vision-Language-Modelle, die Bilder und Text verbinden; sowie Klassifikations-, Vorhersage-, Empfehlungs- oder Erkennungsmodelle, die Daten analysieren und Entscheidungen treffen.

Sprachmodelle

Eine spezielle Form von KI-Modellen, die für den Umgang mit menschlicher Sprache entwickelt wurden. Sie lernen statistische Muster aus großen Textmengen und können Texte generieren, zusammenfassen, übersetzen oder Fragen beantworten. ChatGPT, Gemini oder Deepseek basieren beispielsweise auf großen Sprachmodellen (LLMs).

Prompt (Eingabeaufforderung)

Die Anweisung, die bei generativen Modellen steuert, was die KI erzeugen soll – etwa ein Bild, einen Text, eine Zusammenfassung, eine Übersetzung oder Code. Die Formulierung des Prompts beeinflusst das Ergebnis direkt.

Datensatz

Eine Sammlung von Bildern, Texten, Audiodaten oder anderen Informationen, die zum Trainieren von KI-Systemen verwendet wird.

Neutralität

Die Annahme, dass Technologie oder Daten neutral seien, ist nicht korrekt: KI-Systeme spiegeln soziale Macht- und Unterdrückungsstrukturen in ihrem Design, ihren Daten und ihrem Training wider.

Annotation

Der Prozess, bei dem Daten in Datensätzen mit Labels oder Kategorien versehen werden, um KI-Systeme zu trainieren (z. B. „Person“, „Katze“, „gewalttätig“, „NSFW“).

Soziale Kategorien

Begriffe wie „Mann“, „Frau“ oder „Rasse“ sind unvollkommene soziale Konstruktionen, werden aber dennoch in technischen Systemen verwendet.

Repräsentation

Wer in den Daten sichtbar ist, wie Menschen dargestellt werden und wer unsichtbar bleibt.

Stereotyp

Die Tendenz von Systemen, vereinfachte historische Zuschreibungen zu reproduzieren.

Unsichtbarmachung / Löschung

Das Fehlen bestimmter Körper, Kulturen oder Erfahrungen in Datensätzen und im technologischen Design.

Bias (Verzerrung)

Eine Tendenz einer Person, eines Systems oder einer KI, bestimmte Gruppen zu bevorzugen, zu benachteiligen oder ungleich darzustellen. Bias kann aus Daten, menschlichen Entscheidungen oder Systemdesign entstehen und beschreibt unfaire Muster, die KI reproduziert.

Learning by doing

Ein kollektives Lernprinzip, bei dem Wissen durch Experimentieren, kritische Reflexion und situierte Praxis entsteht. Theoretisches Wissen ist dabei nicht immer notwendig, um ein Thema zu verstehen.

Situiertes Wissen

Wissen entsteht immer aus einer bestimmten Position und einem bestimmten Kontext, geprägt durch Faktoren wie Geschlecht, „Rasse“, Klasse, Behinderung etc. sowie deren Überschneidungen. Es gibt keine vollständig neutrale oder universelle Perspektive.

Machtstrukturen

Patriarchat, Kolonialismus, Rassismus, Klassismus, Heteronormativität, Ableismus sind Systeme der Unterdrückung, die beeinflussen, welche Daten gesammelt werden, wie sie annotiert werden und wie KI-Modelle trainiert werden, und so Ungleichheiten reproduzieren.

Intersektionalität

Verschiedene Achsen wie Geschlecht, „Rasse“, Klasse, Behinderung, Alter oder Sexualität wirken nicht getrennt, sondern miteinander verflochten innerhalb von Herrschaftssystemen wie Patriarchat, Rassismus, Kapitalismus, Altersdiskriminierung, Ableismus und Heteronormativität und erzeugen spezifische Erfahrungen von Diskriminierung und Privilegierung. Begriff geprägt von Kimberlé Crenshaw.

Ungleichheit

Die ungleiche Verteilung von Macht, Ressourcen und Chancen entlang sozialer und politischer Achsen wie Geschlecht, „Rasse“, Klasse, Sexualität, Behinderung, Alter etc.

Diskriminierung

Ungünstige Behandlung, Ausgrenzung oder Gewalt gegenüber Personen oder Gruppen aufgrund einer oder mehrerer Unterdrückungsachsen wie Geschlecht, „Rasse“, Klasse, Sexualität, Behinderung, Alter oder Herkunft. Diese können intersektional zusammenwirken.

Systemische Diskriminierung

Eine Form von Diskriminierung, die durch Strukturen, Normen und Institutionen entsteht und aufrechterhalten wird, nicht durch einzelne Handlungen. Sie ist in soziale, administrative und technologische Systeme eingeschrieben, einschließlich Datenklassifikation und automatisierter Modelle.

Dekolonialer Ansatz

Eine kritische Perspektive, die zeigt, wie koloniale Machtverhältnisse in Wissensproduktion, Technologie und Datenextraktion fortbestehen, und die darauf abzielt, marginalisierte Wissensformen zu stärken.

Technologischer Kolonialismus

Globale Infrastrukturen, Daten und Systeme reproduzieren häufig westliche oder global-nördliche Perspektiven. Durch Plattformen, Cloud-Infrastruktur, KI-Modelle, Datenextraktion und Standards werden bestimmte Weltbilder dominant gemacht.

Massenüberwachung

Großflächige Sammlung, Analyse und Überwachung personenbezogener Daten zu Kontroll-, Sicherheits- oder Profilingzwecken mit Auswirkungen auf digitale Rechte und Privatsphäre.

Algorithmische Gerechtigkeit

Ein Forschungsfeld, das faire, nicht-diskriminierende Entscheidungen durch KI-Systeme anstrebt und darauf abzielt, soziale Verzerrungen zu verhindern sowie Transparenz und Verantwortlichkeit zu stärken.

Technologie ist nicht das, was uns *Silicon Valley glauben lässt

** Das Silicon Valley ist eine Region in Kalifornien, verbunden mit großen Technologieunternehmen wie Google, Meta und Apple. Es steht für eine dominante Vorstellung von Technologie, basierend auf schneller Innovation, wirtschaftlichem Wachstum, Datenerfassung und Plattformmacht. Dieses Narrativ wird als neutral oder universell dargestellt, verdeckt jedoch die wirtschaftlichen, politischen und kulturellen Interessen dahinter.*

Annex III: Zrozumienie sztucznej inteligencji i jej uprzedzeń

Jest to glosariusz kluczowych pojęć i koncepcji dotyczących uprzedzeń w sztucznej inteligencji. Został stworzony specjalnie na potrzeby warsztatu InterVisions i może być uzupełniany, modyfikowany lub korygowany dzięki wkładowi uczestników.

Sztuczna inteligencja (AI)

Systemy zdolne do wykonywania zadań, które zwykle wymagają ludzkich zdolności, takich jak rozpoznawanie obrazów, rozumienie języka, generowanie treści lub podejmowanie decyzji..

Modele AI

Systemy AI trenowane na dużych ilościach danych w celu identyfikowania wzorców i wykonywania określonych zadań. Istnieją różne typy AI: modele generatywne, które tworzą nowe treści; modele wizji i języka, które łączą obrazy i tekst; oraz inne systemy, takie jak klasyfikacja, predykcja, rekomendacja czy rozpoznawanie, które analizują dane i podejmują decyzje.

Modele językowe

Specyficzny typ modeli AI zaprojektowany do pracy z językiem naturalnym. Uczą się wzorców statystycznych na podstawie ogromnych ilości tekstu i mogą generować, streszczać, tłumaczyć lub odpowiadać na pytania. ChatGPT, Gemini czy Deepseek są oparte na dużych modelach językowych (LLM).

Prompt (polecenie)

W modelach generatywnych prompt to instrukcja określająca, co AI ma wygenerować: obraz, tekst, streszczenie, tłumaczenie, kod lub inny wynik. Sposób sformułowania promptu bezpośrednio wpływa na rezultat.

Zbiór danych (dataset)

Kolekcja obrazów, tekstów, dźwięków lub innych danych wykorzystywanych do trenowania systemów AI.

Neutralność

Przekonanie, że technologia lub dane są neutralne, jest błędne: systemy AI odzwierciedlają struktury władzy i opresji obecne w społeczeństwie w swoim projektowaniu, danych i procesie treningu.

Adnotacja (annotation)

Proces przypisywania etykiet lub kategorii do danych w zbiorze danych w celu trenowania systemów AI (np. „osoba”, „kot”, „przemoc”, „NSFW”).

Kategorie społeczne

Etykiety takie jak „mężczyzna”, „kobieta”, „rasa” itd. są niedoskonałymi konstruktami społecznymi, ale nadal są używane w systemach technicznych.

Reprezentacja

Kto pojawia się w danych, w jaki sposób jest przedstawiany i kto zostaje pominięty.

Stereotyp

Sposób, w jaki systemy reprodukuja uproszczone historyczne skojarzenia.

Wymazywanie (erasure)

Brak określonych ciał, kultur lub doświadczeń w zbiorach danych i projektowaniu technologicznym.

Uprzedzenie (bias)

Tendencja osoby, systemu lub AI do faworyzowania, dyskryminowania lub nierównego przedstawiania grup. Uprzedzenia mogą wynikać z danych, decyzji ludzkich lub projektowania systemu. Odnoszą się do niesprawiedliwych wzorców, które reprodukuje AI.

Uczenie przez działanie

Kolektywny system uczenia się, w którym wiedza powstaje poprzez eksperymentowanie, krytyczną refleksję i osadzoną praktykę. Czasami wiedza teoretyczna nie jest konieczna do zrozumienia danego tematu.

Wiedza usytuowana

Cała wiedza powstaje z określonej pozycji i kontekstu, uwarunkowanych takimi czynnikami jak płeć, „rasa”, klasa społeczna, niepełnosprawność czy pochodzenie oraz ich wzajemne przecięcia. Nie istnieje w pełni neutralna ani uniwersalna perspektywa.

Systemy władzy

Patriarchat, kolonializm, rasizm, klasizm, heteronormatywność i ableizm, między innymi, to systemy opresji, które wpływają na to, jakie dane są zbierane, jak są oznaczane i jak trenowane są modele AI, wytwarzając i reprodukcując nierówności społeczne.

Intersekcjonalność

Różne osie — płeć, rasa, klasa, niepełnosprawność, wiek, seksualność — nie działają oddzielnie, lecz są ze sobą powiązane w systemach dominacji takich jak patriarchat, rasizm, kapitalizm, ageizm, ableizm i heteronormatywność, tworząc specyficzne doświadczenia dyskryminacji i przywileju. Pojęcie opracowane przez Kimberlé Crenshaw.

Nierówność

Nierówny podział władzy, zasobów i szans w oparciu o społeczne i polityczne osie, takie jak płeć, rasa, klasa, seksualność, niepełnosprawność, wiek czy pochodzenie. Osie te mogą działać niezależnie lub się przecinać, tworząc hierarchiczne pozycje i zróżnicowane doświadczenia przywileju lub dyskryminacji.

Dyskryminacja

Niekorzystne traktowanie, wykluczenie lub przemoc wobec osoby lub grupy z powodu jednej lub wielu osi opresji, takich jak płeć, rasa, klasa, seksualność itp. Osie te mogą wchodzić w interakcje intersekcjonalne, tworząc specyficzne formy podatności na wykluczenie.

Dyskryminacja systemowa

Forma dyskryminacji wytwarzana i utrzymywana przez struktury, normy i instytucje, a nie przez pojedyncze działania jednostek. Jest zakorzeniona w systemach społecznych, administracyjnych i technologicznych, w tym w klasyfikacji danych i modelach automatycznych.

Podjęcie dekolonialne

Krytyczna perspektywa wskazująca, że kolonializm nadal trwa w produkcji wiedzy, technologii i ekstrakcji danych, oraz dążąca do umieszczenia w centrum historycznie marginalizowanych sposobów poznania i rozumienia świata.

Technokolonializm

Globalne infrastruktury, dane i systemy często reprodukcją perspektywy zachodnie lub globalnej Północy. Poprzez dominację technologiczną — platformy, chmurę obliczeniową, modele AI, ekstrakcję danych, standardy czy moc obliczeniową — wpływowe podmioty narzucają swoje logiki, wartości i wizje świata regionom i społecznościom.

Masowa inwigilacja

Wielkoskalowe gromadzenie, analiza i monitorowanie danych osobowych w celach kontroli, bezpieczeństwa lub profilowania, mające bezpośredni wpływ na prawa cyfrowe i prywatność.

Sprawiedliwość algorytmiczna

Dziedzina badająca i dążąca do zapewnienia, że systemy AI podejmują decyzje sprawiedliwe, równe i niedyskryminujące. Jej celem jest zapobieganie reprodukcji uprzedzeń społecznych oraz promowanie przejrzystości i odpowiedzialności w wykorzystaniu danych.

Technologia nie jest tym, w co kazała nam wierzyć Dolina Krzemowa*

** **Dolina Krzemowa, Silicon Valley** to region w Kalifornii związany z dużymi firmami technologicznymi, takimi jak Google, Meta i Apple. Reprezentuje dominującą wizję technologii opartą na szybkim innowowaniu, wzroście gospodarczym, ekstrakcji danych i sile platform cyfrowych. Narracja ta często przedstawiana jest jako neutralna lub uniwersalna, jednak ukrywa stojące za nią interesy ekonomiczne, polityczne i kulturowe.*

Annex IV: Complaint Mechanisms (Spain)

Below are some of the institutional mechanisms available in Spain for filing complaints related to algorithmic discrimination. These procedures can sometimes be complex or difficult to navigate. We therefore recommend seeking support from a civil society organisation before submitting a complaint. Some Autonomous Communities also have their own complaint mechanisms.

Claiming Your Rights in the Algorithmic Age: Barriers and Proposals ★★★ | ES

Report by Political Watch and Coalición IA Ciudadana, prepared by Donestech, analysing the complaint mechanisms currently available in Spain for cases of algorithmic discrimination and proposing improvements.

Complaint Mechanisms

- **Spanish Data Protection Agency (AEPD)**

The Spanish Data Protection Agency is the independent public authority responsible for protecting the right to privacy and the lawful processing of personal data in Spain. It can investigate companies, public administrations and organisations when they unlawfully process personal data or when automated systems make decisions affecting individuals without respecting their rights. The AEPD may also impose sanctions and require changes to these systems.

[Complaint Portal of the Spanish Data Protection Agency](#)

- **Priority Channel**

If you become aware of photographs, videos or audio recordings containing sexual or violent content that have been unlawfully published online and whose dissemination seriously threatens the rights, freedoms or physical or mental health of the affected person, you can request their immediate removal through the AEPD

[Priority Channel.](#)

- **Ombudsman (Defensor del Pueblo)**

The Ombudsman is an independent public institution responsible for protecting citizens' fundamental rights against unfair, discriminatory or non-transparent actions by public administrations. It can investigate the actions of ministries, municipalities, autonomous communities, public universities and other public bodies, and issue recommendations to remedy situations in which rights have been violated. It is independent of the Government and acts as the High Commissioner of the Spanish Parliament.

[Ombudsman Complaint Portal](#)

- Catalonia, the Basque Country, Aragon and several other Autonomous Communities have their own regional Ombudsman institutions. In Catalonia this role is carried out by the [Síndica de Greuges](#).

- **Spanish Agency for the Supervision of Artificial Intelligence (AESIA)**

The Spanish Agency for the Supervision of Artificial Intelligence is the public authority responsible for ensuring that AI systems used in Spain comply with current legislation and respect fundamental rights. Its main functions are to supervise, inspect and promote the safe, ethical and responsible use of AI by both companies and public administrations.

info@aesia.gob.es Online procedure: digital.sede.gob.es

- **Platform Complaint Mechanisms**

European legislation requires online platforms to provide their own complaint mechanisms for cases involving discrimination. These mechanisms vary from one platform to another. Whenever possible, it is advisable to seek support from a civil society organisation before submitting a complaint.