

AI Toolkit — Grounded Link Extracts (Batch 1)

Generated: 2026-01-27

Each entry contains: the original source URL, a short excerpt relevant to the toolkit, and nearby toolkit context (cleaned).

Footnote 2: Journalists are using generative AI tools without company oversight, study finds (Digiday)

Source URL: <https://digiday.com/media/journalists-are-using-generative-ai-tools-without-company-oversight-study-finds/>

Relevant extract (for grounding): Digiday reports on a Trint survey of 29 global newsrooms: it found 42.3% of journalists surveyed are using generative AI tools at work that are not licensed by their company, and that concerns like inaccurate outputs, reputational risk, and data privacy were ranked as major issues.

Toolkit nearby context (cleaned): ured around journalistic problems. Each tool cluster begins with a real newsroom challenge , for example, handling multilingual interviews, verifying social media content, or analysing messy government data. Tools are introduced only as responses to these problems, not as ends in themselves. 2 -are-using -generative -ai-tools -without -company -oversight -study - finds/ For teaching purposes, it is important to demystify AI early. Artificial Intelligence is not a single system and it does not “think 3.” It is a collection of techniqu

Footnote 3: AI Is Not Intelligent (ResearchGate publication page)

Source URL: https://www.researchgate.net/publication/388410056_AI_Is_Not_Intelligent

Relevant extract (for grounding): This paper argues that without self-awareness, AI systems create uncertainty around responsibility and moral judgment, and discusses distinctions between human intelligence and AI mechanisms affecting human choices and independence.

Toolkit nearby context (cleaned): his allows students to understand what convenience buys them (and what it costs them) and reduces dependenc y on a small number of global platforms. In regions where resources are limited or security risks are high, this comparative approach is essential. The core pillars of this toolkit: 3 AI Is Not Intelligent (research article). Statistical models excel at pattern recognition but lack essential human intelligence traits , 27 Jan 2025. 4 Created for this toolkit 5 Created for this toolkit 6

Footnote 5: We Need to Talk About How We Talk About 'AI' (TechPolicy.Press)

Source URL: <https://www.techpolicy.press/we-need-to-talk-about-how-we-talk-about-ai/>

Relevant extract (for grounding): The author argues that sellers of 'AI' use human-like language (e.g., 'reasoning', 'hallucinating', 'intelligence') and that media often adopts this framing, shaping public debate and understanding of these systems.

Footnote 7: Artificial Intelligence Works With Patterns, Not Meaning — and That Changes Everything (Medium)

Source URL: <https://medium.com/core-ai/artificial-intelligence-works-with-patterns-not-meaning-and-that-changes-everything-e736da3250c9>

Relevant extract (for grounding): The piece claims AI does not 'understand' in a human sense and frames modern language models as systems that primarily predict the next token based on patterns, which can create an illusion of understanding.

Toolkit nearby context (cleaned): I at pattern recognition but lack essential human intelligence traits , 27 Jan 2025. 4 Created for this toolkit 5 Created for this toolkit 6 -need -to-talk-about -how-we-talk-about -ai/ 7 Artificial Intelligence Works With Patterns, Not Meaning . Medium (2025). - ai/artificial -intelligence -works -with-patterns -not-meaning -and-that-changes -everything -e736da3250c9 ● 1) Sovereignty 8. Whenever possible, use tools that keep data on the jou

Footnote 8: The State of Sovereign AI: Exploring the Role of Open Source Projects and Global Collaboration in Global AI Strategy (Linux Foundation Research, PDF)

Source URL: https://www.linuxfoundation.org/hubfs/Research%20Reports/lfr_sovereign_ai25_082525a.pdf

Relevant extract (for grounding): Executive summary highlights: data control and national security are top drivers of sovereign AI interest; open source software is cited as the primary approach; transparency/auditability and flexibility/customization are highlighted as key benefits; global collaboration is widely viewed as essential.

Toolkit nearby context (cleaned): te for their environment. Rather than ranking tools as “good” or “bad,” the CDI score highlights barriers to entry. It asks three questions every newsroom should consider before adopting an AI tool: Can we afford it? Can we use it? And what does it cost us in terms of privacy and c ontrol ? 8 The State of Sovereign AI August 2025 9 AI, Data Governance and Privacy: Synergies and Areas of International Co -operation. June 20, 2024

Footnote 9: AI, Data Governance and Privacy: Synergies and Areas of International Co-operation (OECD, PDF)

Source URL: https://www.oecd.org/content/dam/oecd/en/publications/reports/2024/06/ai-data-governance-and-privacy_2ac13a42/2476b1a4-en.pdf

Relevant extract (for grounding): OECD paper exploring the intersection of AI and privacy, especially amid the rise of generative AI, and how policy communities can coordinate to address risks; includes findings and recommendations on AI, data governance and privacy co-operation.

Toolkit nearby context (cleaned): questions every newsroom should consider before adopting an AI tool: Can we afford it? Can we use it? And what does it cost us in terms of privacy and c ontrol ? 8 The State of Sovereign AI August 2025 9 AI, Data Governance and Privacy: Synergies and Areas of

International Co-operation. June 20, 2024 -data-governance -and- privacy_2ac13a42/2476b1a4 -en.pdf
Each tool in this toolkit is rated on the following

Footnote 10: Recommendation on the Ethics of Artificial Intelligence (UNESCO)

Source URL: <https://www.unesco.org/en/artificial-intelligence/recommendation-ethics>

Relevant extract (for grounding): UNESCO emphasizes mechanisms such as oversight, impact assessment, audit and due diligence; it also highlights transparency and explainability as context-dependent requirements that may interact with other principles like privacy and safety.

Toolkit nearby context (cleaned): on? Difficulty (0 –10) 0 means “click and go.” 10 means advanced technical or coding skills are required. This indicates how much technical knowledge is needed to use the tool effectively. Invasiveness (0 –10) 0 means the tool runs locally or offline and keeps data on your own device. 10 means your data is uploaded, stored, or used to train external models. This reflects the privacy and security trade-offs involved in using the tool. An example of how to read the CDI score : A cloud-based transcription service might have a CDI score of 3 –1–6: Cost: 3 — affordable f

Footnote 11: Article 14: Human Oversight (EU Artificial Intelligence Act, unofficial consolidation)

Source URL: <https://artificialintelligenceact.eu/article/14/>

Relevant extract (for grounding): Article 14 states that human oversight should aim to prevent or minimise risks to health, safety, or fundamental rights when a high-risk AI system is used, including under reasonably foreseeable misuse.

Toolkit nearby context (cleaned): ical reality of news events. In conflict zones a photograph is evidence of a war crime. Using AI to generate "realistic" images of protests, soldiers, or destruction—even for "illustration"—corrodes the public's 10 -intelligence/recommendation -ethics 11 -act-service -desk.ec.europa.eu/en/ai -act/article -14 12 -intelligence/ ability to believe real photos. ● Prohibited Uses (Red Lines): ■ Generating images of specific people (politicians, activists) doing things they neve

Footnote 12: Standards around generative AI (The Associated Press)

Source URL: <https://www.ap.org/the-definitive-source/behind-the-news/standards-around-generative-ai/>

Relevant extract (for grounding): AP says accuracy, fairness and speed guide its news report; it notes AI can serve these values, while stating the central role of the AP journalist will not change and that AP does not see AI as a replacement for journalists.

Toolkit nearby context (cleaned): nce of a war crime. Using AI to generate "realistic" images of protests, soldiers, or destruction—even for "illustration"—corrodes the public's 10 -intelligence/recommendation -ethics 11 -act-service -desk.ec.europa.eu/en/ai -act/article -14 12 -intelligence/ ability to believe real photos. ● Prohibited Uses (Red Lines): ■ Generating images of specific people (politicians, activists) doing things they never did. ■ Generating "photos" of events (protests, bombings, meetings

Footnote 13: Digital safety (Committee to Protect Journalists)

Source URL: <https://cpj.org/2018/09/digital-safety/>

Relevant extract (for grounding): CPJ outlines digital attack risks (hacking, phishing, surveillance) and recommends steps including securing accounts, using 2FA, enabling device encryption, keeping software updated, and choosing safer communication tools and practices.

Toolkit nearby context (cleaned): iers/victims and unreleased corruption evidence. The AI Audit Rubric Instructors are advised to encourage students to run every tool through this grid before use. Criterion Question s you need to ask Score 1 – 5 1. Data Sovereignty . This is 1) Where does my 0 - No sovereignty (worst 13 -safety/ the idea that determines who controls data, where it is processed, which laws apply to it and who can access it at every stage of its use . data go when I use this tool? 2) Is my data stored, logged, or reused after the task i