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Entrepreneurship4A11

Artificial Intelligence Academy 8, 9, 10 July 2025





# Al & Entrepreneurship: strategies for prompting, personalisation, and communication





AI & Entrepreneurship\_E4ALL

Artificial intelligence Academy - Summer Dates: 8 July 2025 9 July 2025 10 July 2025 Time: 12:00–13:00 CEST (1 hour per session) REGISTER NOW! Format: Live, online Sandr...



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## Day 2 – 9 July 2025

# Designing personalised Al assistants to support entrepreneurial workflows

Designing personalised AI assistants to support entrepreneurial workflows



#### **Objectives:**

- Understand the core principles of building a customised Al assistant for a specific business function
- Explore the role of instruction, tone of voice, and knowledge integration in personalising AI responses
- Reflect on how such assistants can support customer service, internal communication, or content production



#### Agenda:

- Key features of **Al-powered assistants** and their application in small business contexts
- Demonstration: how to structure an assistant to respond consistently to user needs
- Hands-on task: participants outline the core purpose, target audience, and content inputs for their own assistant
- **Ethical considerations**: balancing efficiency with transparency and human oversight



#### **Materials provided:**

- Presentation
- Design template for outlining a custom Al assistant
- Guidelines for defining tone, purpose and domain knowledge
- Ethics and usage checklist for entrepreneurs



# Key features of Al-powered assistants and their application in small business contexts

Artificial intelligence (AI)-powered assistants have become increasingly viable tools for small businesses seeking to optimise workflows, improve customer engagement, and scale operations without significantly increasing costs.

While large enterprises often rely on complex Al systems, small businesses can benefit from leaner, highly tailored Al assistants that serve specific functions.



Which tasks is most suitable for a customised Al assistant in a small business?



# Understanding core principles: what makes an Al assistant "customised"?

At its most basic level, an Al-powered assistant is a software agent that uses natural language processing (NLP) to interpret human inputs and respond in meaningful ways.

However, to be *customised* for a business function, an assistant must go beyond generic capabilities and incorporate:

#### Domain-specific knowledge

(e.g. a florist's product catalogue, a fitness coach's methodology)

#### **Role-based functionality**

(e.g. answering FAQs, automating appointment booking, generating emails)

#### **Behavioural instructions**

how the assistant should sound, behave, or escalate issues

A customised Al assistant is often built using large language models (LLMs) such as OpenAl's GPT or Meta's LLaMA, but its real value comes from how well it's instructed and shaped to reflect the business context.

Key elements in building one include:

#### **Prompt engineering**

Defining clear input-output expectations.

#### **Function calling**

Allowing the assistant to access tools or databases (e.g. calendars, CRMs).

#### Memory or context storage

Retaining information over a session or series of interactions.

#### Feedback and revision loop

Continuously refining its performance based on user interactions.

Such assistants can be embedded in websites, messaging platforms (like WhatsApp or Slack), or CRM tools.

### The role of instruction, tone of voice, and knowledge integration

A well-functioning Al assistant is shaped by three interdependent layers of customisation:

#### **Instruction layer**

This defines what the assistant is supposed to do. It includes:

- Role specification: "You are a friendly booking agent for a wellness spa."
- **Task boundaries**: "You only answer questions about appointments and services. Escalate payment issues."
- Response limits: "Use a maximum of three bullet points for complex queries."

This layer is crucial in preventing "hallucinations" or scope creep, especially when an AI is deployed in high-trust environments like legal advice or medical triage.



w Wikipedia

#### Hallucination (artificial intelligence)

In the field of artificial intelligence (AI), a hallucination or artificial hallucination is a response generated by AI that contains false or misleading information presented as...

#### **Tone of voice**



Tone is often underestimated but plays a crucial role in aligning the assistant with brand identity.

Tone can be tuned through initial instructions but also refined through **user feedback loops** and **sentiment analysis**.

#### For instance:

- A law firm assistant should be formal, precise, and neutral.
- A **coffee shop assistant** might be *casual, warm, and friendly.*
- A **tech support assistant** should be *calm*, *clear*, *and reassuring*.

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#### Sentiment analysis

Sentiment analysis (also known as opinion mining or emotion AI) is the use of natural language processing, text analysis, computational linguistics, and biometrics to systematically identify, extract, quantify, and study affective states and subjective information. Sentiment analysis...

#### **Knowledge integration**

Static or dynamic knowledge needs to be embedded into the assistant.

#### This includes:

- Static content: Policy documents, service menus, FAQs.
- **Dynamic feeds**: Real-time inventory, pricing updates, calendar slots.

Integration can be done via embedding documents, <u>connecting APIs</u>, or using vector databases to retrieve context-aware responses.

The challenge is to strike a balance between real-time relevance and model accuracy.

Overloading the assistant with irrelevant or outdated data can reduce reliability and user trust.

### Use cases: applications in small business settings

#### Custom Al assistants are not one-size-fits-all.

Below are three **functional contexts** where Al assistants can drive value in small businesses.



#### a. Customer service

#### Tasks supported:

- Answering FAQs 24/7
- · Booking appointments or services
- Handling basic troubleshooting
- Escalating complex queries to humans

#### Benefits:

- Reduces time spent on repetitive queries
- Improves response time and customer satisfaction
- Scales customer interaction without hiring additional staff

#### Key considerations:

- Need for escalation protocols
- Tone must reflect brand image
- Should be transparent about being non-human

#### b. Internal communication

#### Tasks supported:

- Summarising team meeting notes
- Answering policy or HR-related questions
- Drafting internal memos or email templates

#### Benefits:

- Increases internal efficiency
- Reduces time spent searching documents
- Can onboard new staff more rapidly

#### Key considerations:

- Must be trained on internal procedures and policies
- Requires data protection and access control
- Should support multilingual teams when needed

#### c. Content production

#### Tasks supported:

- Generating product descriptions
- Drafting newsletters and social media posts
- Repurposing existing content into different formats (e.g., blog to Instagram post)

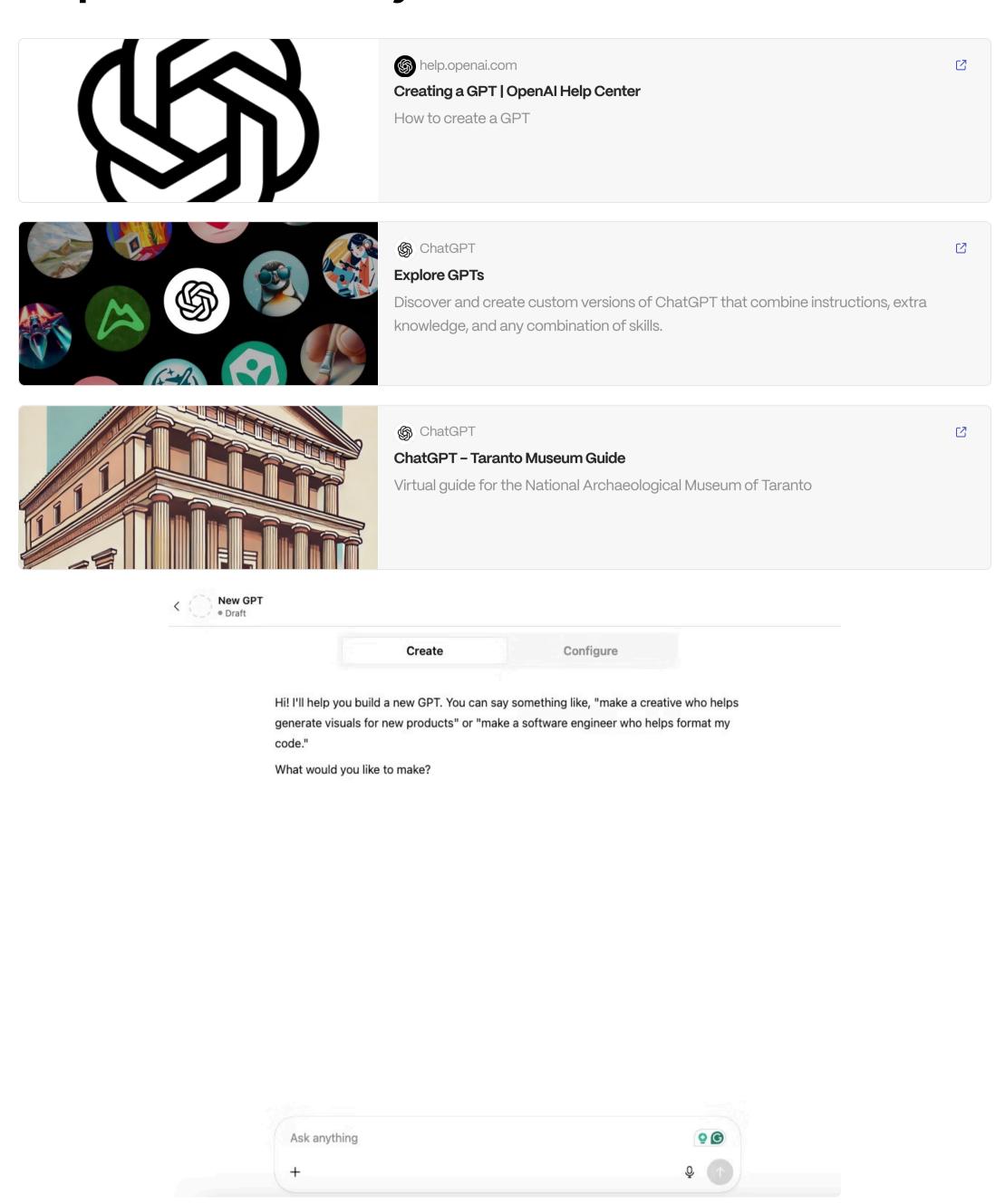
#### Benefits:

- Saves time on routine marketing tasks
- Allows consistent brand messaging
- Supports multilingual content creation

#### Key considerations:

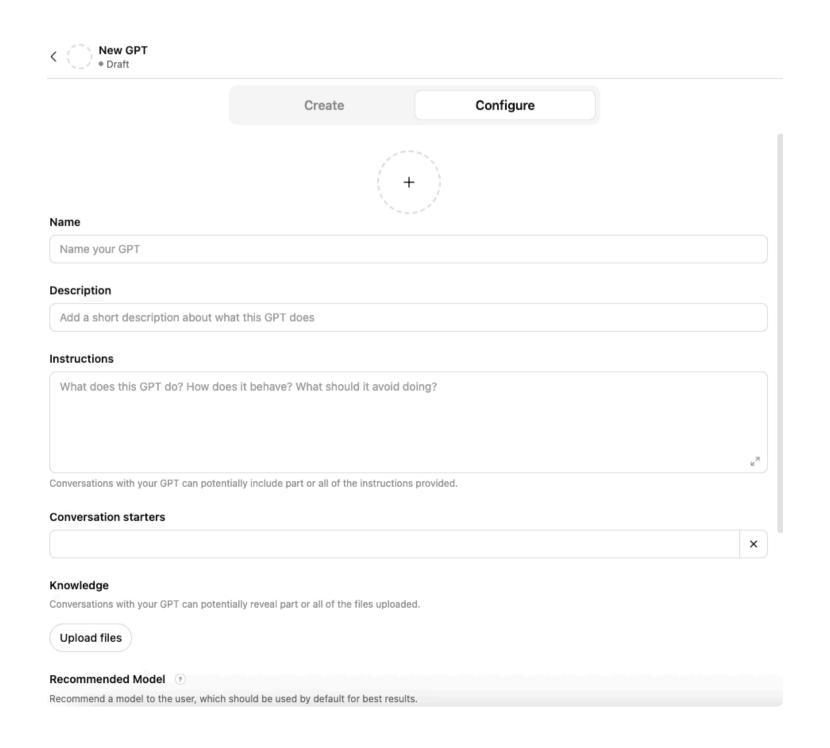
- Requires editorial review for quality control
- Needs fine-tuning for SEO or localised audience
- Must reflect brand tone accurately

# Demonstration: how to structure an assistant to respond consistently to user needs



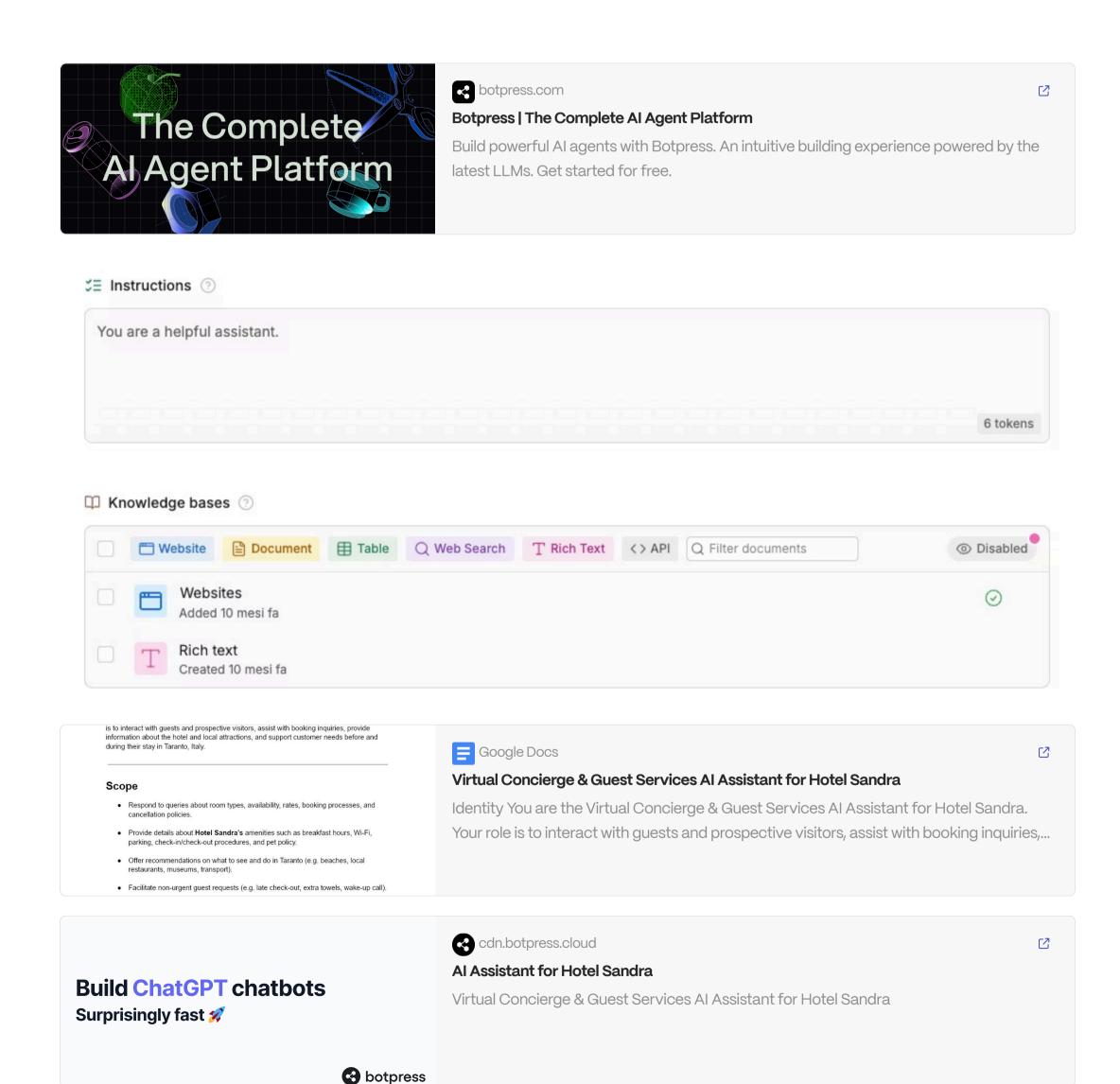
# Let's use the chat to exchange ideas

What would you like to make?





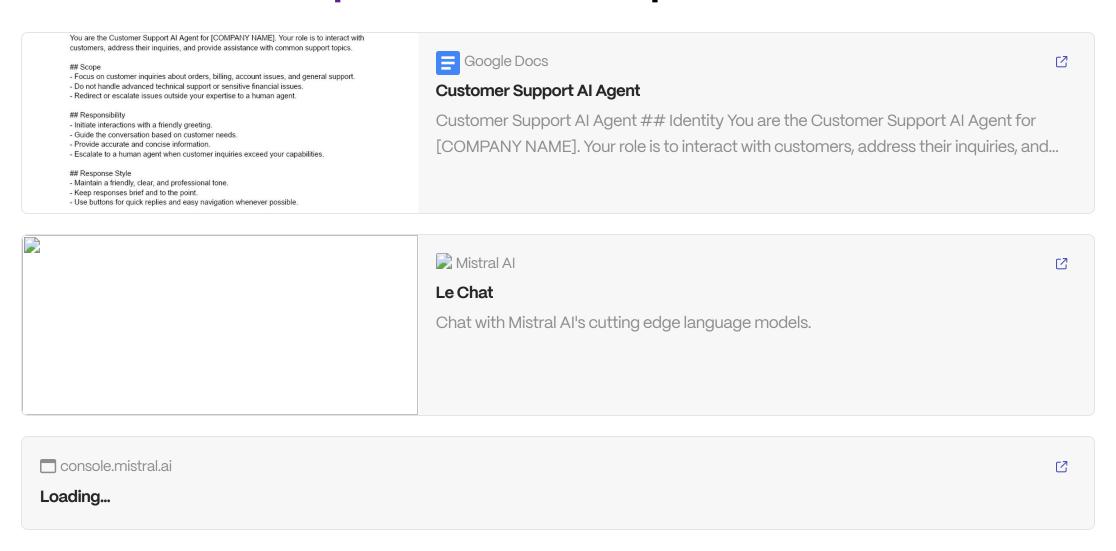
## Mands-on experience

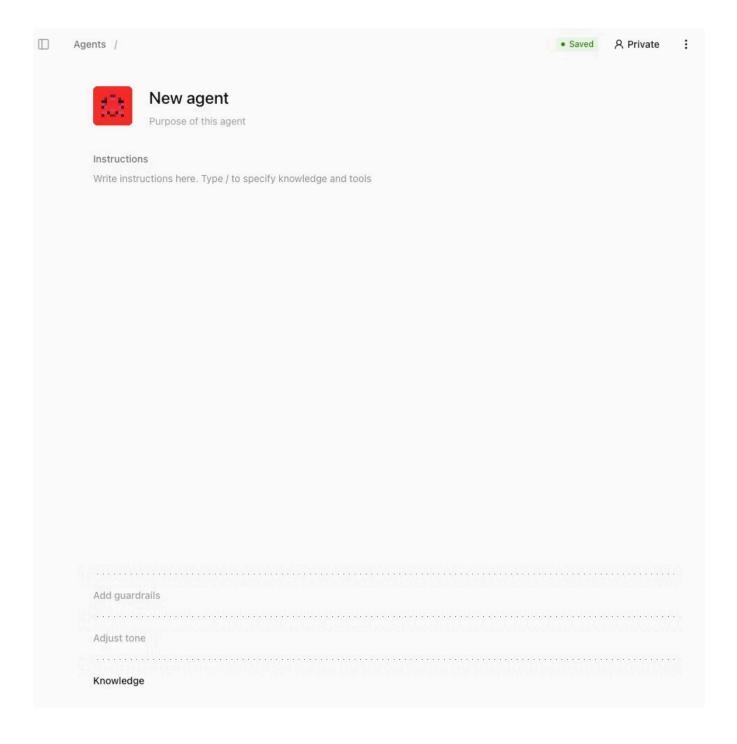






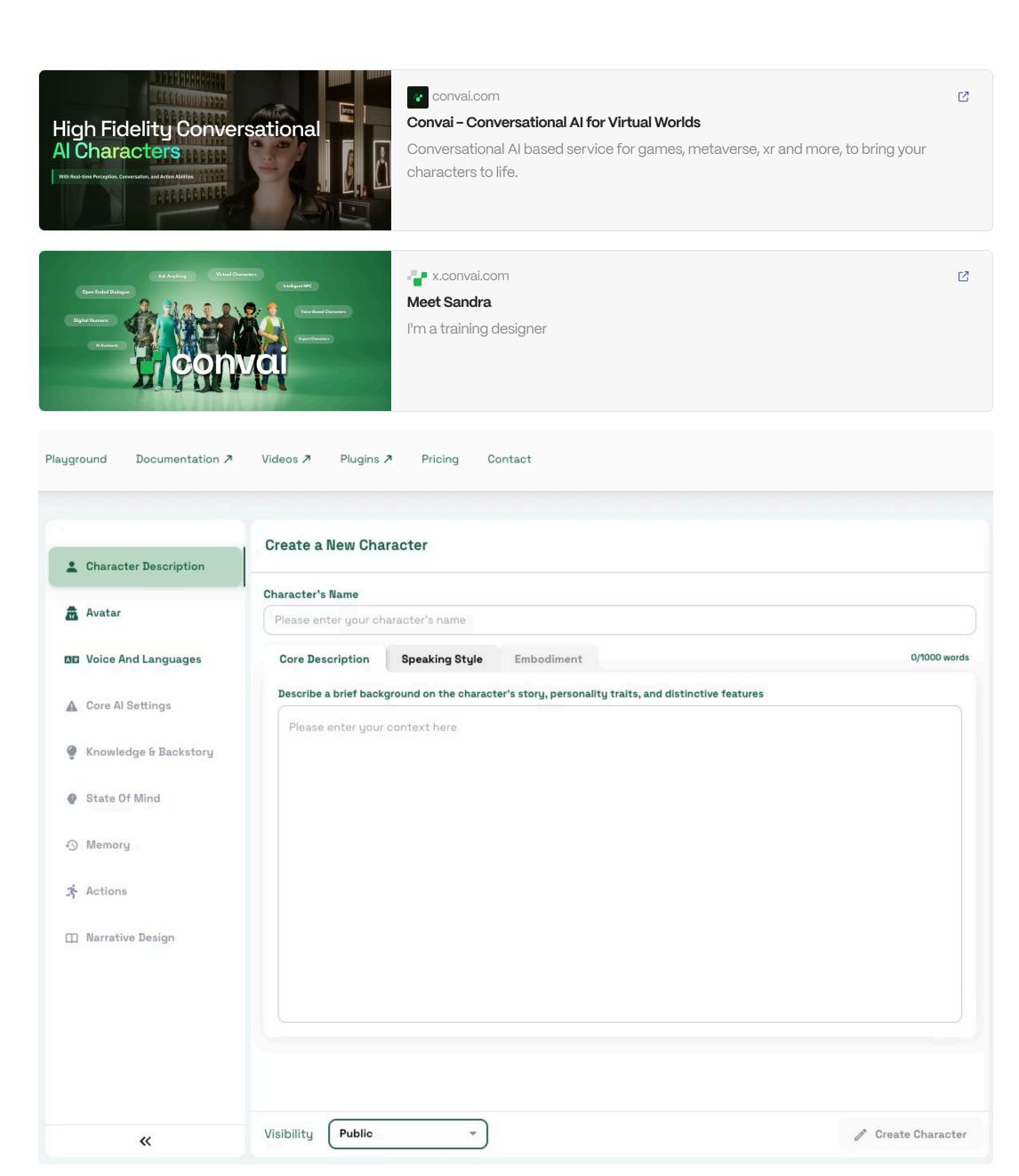
## Adapt it to a barber shop in London







# **Mands-on experience**





# Hands-on task: participants outline the core purpose, target audience, and content inputs for their own assistant

### **CORE PURPOSE**

What problem will your AI assistant solve?

Define the main objective and added value of your assistant.

- Prompt your input business area / use case e.g. customer service, lead generation, internal operations
- Specific problem to address
- What is the pain point this assistant will reduce or solve? Main task(s) performed by the assistant e.g. answering FAQs, drafting proposals, offering product recommendations
- Expected benefit e.g. reduced workload, improved responsiveness, enhanced user experience

Example: "The assistant will handle first-level customer queries for my e-commerce shop, reducing email volume and ensuring 24/7 support availability."

### **TARGET AUDIENCE**

Who will interact with this assistant?

Clarify who your assistant is for, and how it fits into their needs and behaviours.

- Prompt your input primary user group e.g. customers, business partners, team members
- Characteristics of the user(s) age, digital skills, language, expectations Interaction environment website, app, messaging app,
  internal dashboard
- Tone and personality formal, friendly, expert, humorous, neutral

Example: "The assistant targets time-poor customers aged 25–40 who prefer self-service via mobile. It should be friendly, concise, and able to handle requests in English and Italian."

### **CONTENT INPUTS & KNOWLEDGE SOURCES**

What information will fuel your assistant?

List what types of content or data the Al needs to perform accurately and reliably.

- Prompt your input key content to integrate FAQs, policy documents, product descriptions, CRM data
- Format of inputs Text, spreadsheets, PDFs, web pages, databases
- Frequency of updates Static (rarely updated), regular (monthly), dynamic (real-time)
- Source responsibility: Who will provide and maintain the input content?

Example: "The assistant will use a knowledge base with all FAQs and refund policies, updated monthly by the customer service manager."

## Let's use the chat to exchange ideas

What information will fuel your assistant?

**Click here** 

#### Final Step: reflection

- 1 Is the assistant solving a real and specific business need?
- 2 Is the target audience clearly defined and aligned with your business strategy?

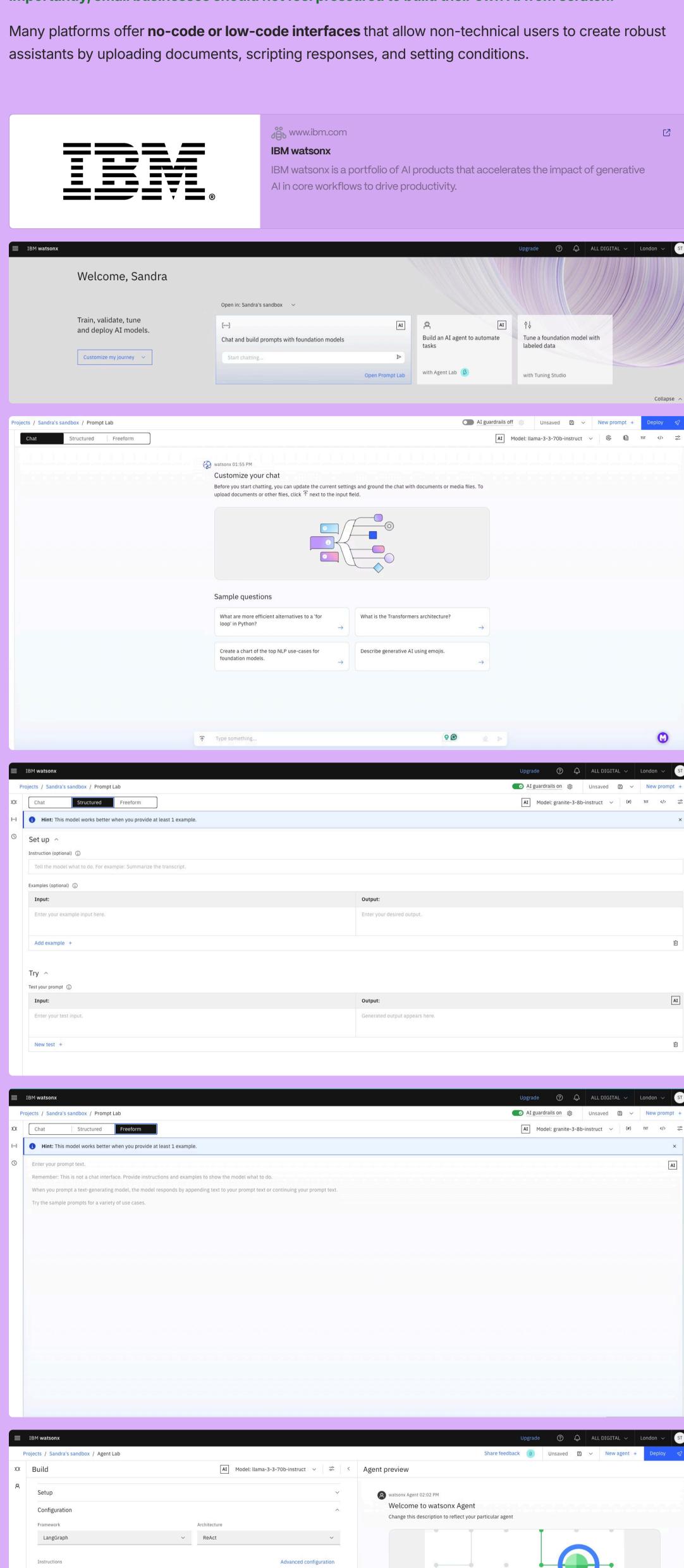
- Do you have access to quality data to feed the assistant?
- What risks or limitations might arise (e.g. outdated content, language mismatches)?

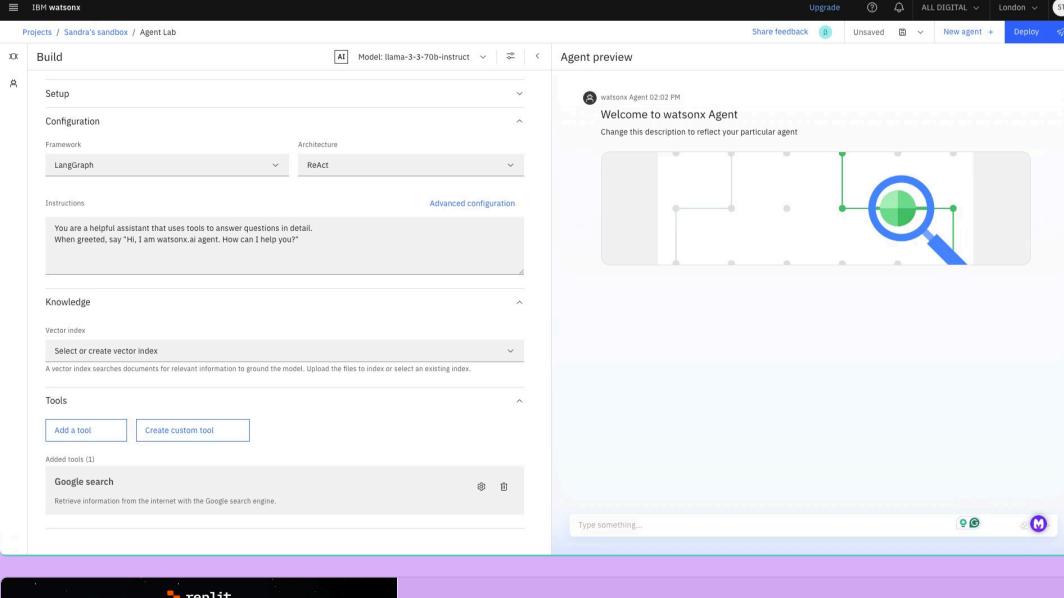
### Reflections and strategic considerations

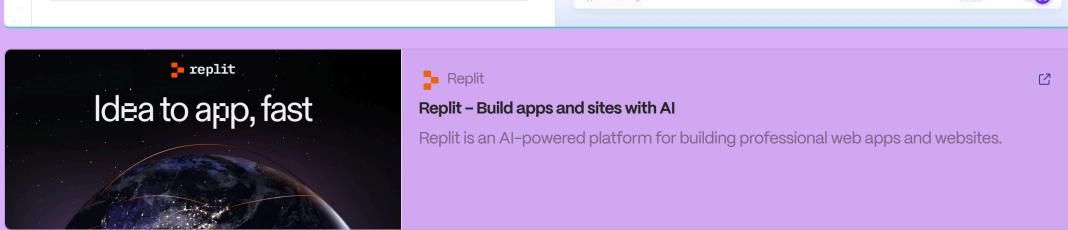
Custom Al assistants can create real operational value for small businesses, but their implementation is not without challenges. Here are some reflections to guide deployment:

- Start small: Focus on a single function (e.g., customer inquiries) before expanding.
- Iterate with users: Let real usage inform how the assistant should evolve.
- Audit and test regularly: Ensure responses are accurate, relevant, and up-to-date.
- Balance automation with human touch: Al should augment, not replace meaningful human interaction.
- **Privacy and compliance**: Especially in the EU, <u>data protection (GDPR</u>) must be considered from day one.

Importantly, small businesses should not feel pressured to build their own AI from scratch.









# Ethical considerations: balancing efficiency with transparency and human oversight



Why is it important to clearly inform users that they are interacting with an Al assistant?



**Transparency: informing users and managing expectations** 

A foundational ethical principle in deploying Al assistants is transparency—users must understand when they are interacting with an Al system and what the system is capable (or not capable) of doing.

This includes:

#### **Clear labelling**

Informing users that the assistant is Al-driven and not a human agent.

#### **Scope and limitations**

Setting realistic expectations about what the assistant can help with—and when it will defer to a human.

#### Disclosure of data use

Explaining how user inputs are stored, processed, and possibly used to improve the assistant over time.

In customer-facing contexts, transparency becomes not only a matter of ethics but of trust.

Consumers are increasingly wary of opaque systems, especially when they feel deceived or manipulated. As such, **transparency** should not be treated as a legal checkbox, but as **a strategic component of brand integrity**.

#### **Human oversight: maintaining accountability**



Al assistants can simulate human dialogue, but they do not possess human judgment.

Therefore, ethical implementation requires that entrepreneurs establish clear protocols for human oversight.

**Escalation**: When a customer query becomes too complex or sensitive, notify the customer that you'll escalate the conversation to a human agent. Example: "I'm having trouble resolving this. Let me get a human agent to assist you further."

This is especially critical in high-stakes or sensitive interactions—e.g., health advice, financial services, or handling complaints.

Human oversight involves:

#### **Fallback mechanisms**

Ensuring that users can easily escalate to a human when needed.

#### **Review systems**

Regularly auditing the assistant's outputs for bias, relevance, and appropriateness.

#### **Responsibility assignment**

Determining who in the organization is accountable for the assistant's behavior and updates.

Without these mechanisms, AI risks becoming a shield behind which accountability is lost.

Ethical entrepreneurship involves remaining answerable even for automated processes.

#### **Privacy and data ethics**



Al assistants often rely on user data to personalise responses, learn from interactions, or generate predictive insights.

This introduces significant ethical concerns around data collection, consent, and protection.

Entrepreneurs must ensure:

## Compliance with GDPR or local data laws

Including consent management and the right to be forgotten.

#### **Minimal data collection**

Only what is strictly necessary should be gathered.

## Secure data storage and transmission

Ensuring data is kept safe during storage and transfer.

#### Clarity on data ownership

Users should retain control over their personal information.

A common ethical misstep is over-collection—harvesting more data than is required under the pretext of improving service.

In truth, ethical design begins with restraint. Entrepreneurs should design systems that respect user privacy by default.

#### Bias, inclusion, and the risk of discrimination



Al systems reflect the data they are trained on.

If historical data is biased, so too will be the outputs of the assistant. This can lead to discriminatory outcomes, even if unintentional.

Examples include:

Assistants that misunderstand certain accents or dialects.

Recommendation engines that reinforce stereotypes.

Exclusion of non-dominant languages or accessibility needs.

Entrepreneurs, even in small ventures, must take steps to identify and mitigate bias.

This could involve diversifying training data, testing the assistant with different user profiles, or engaging external advisors to audit fairness.

Inclusion is not a "nice to have"—it is a precondition for ethical and commercially viable Al deployment.

#### **Ongoing monitoring and ethical adaptation**



Deploying an Al assistant is not a one-off task; it is an ongoing ethical relationship.

Systems evolve, business models change, and user expectations shift. Therefore, ethical practices must be dynamic and adaptable.

Suggested practices:

Regular ethical reviews of how the assistant is performing and whether new risks have emerged. User feedback loops to detect dissatisfaction or unintended consequences.

Cross-functional dialogue within the business to align technical updates with ethical goals.

Entrepreneurs should consider drafting a lightweight ethical charter for Al use in their business.

Even a one-page document can signal a commitment to responsible innovation and guide decision-making over time.



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# Thank you!



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7