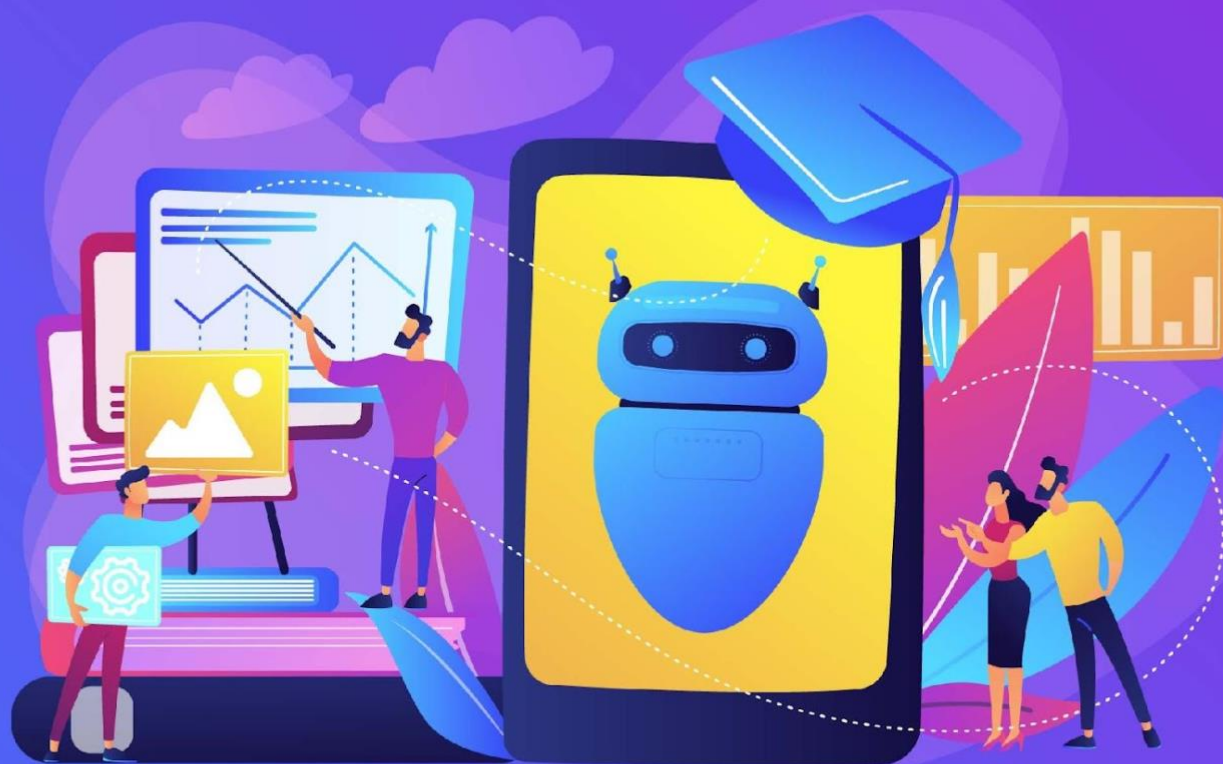Navigating AI Regulations:
Practical Guide

Project Number:
2024-2-DE02-KA210-VET-000287096

Training Program

AI-Driven Creativity: Advanced Training for Digital Innovators

Training Program
AI-Driven Creativity:
Advanced Training for Digital Innovators

Module: 1
Understanding AI Risk Classification in Creative Projects

Navigating AI Regulations: Practical Guide

Document Name	Module 1: Understanding AI Risk Classification in Creative Projects
Project Activity	Activity 2: Producing the Training Program 'AI-Driven Creativity: Advanced Training for Digital Innovators'
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Declaration on copyright:

Contents

1. About the Training Program

The training program "AI-Driven Creativity: Advanced Training for Digital Innovators" is a cornerstone result of the Erasmus+ co-funded project "Navigating AI Regulations: Practical Guide" (Project Number: 2024-2-DE02-KA210-VET-000287096). Tailored to meet the evolving needs of entrepreneurs in creative industries, this comprehensive initiative is designed to equip participants with the essential knowledge and skills to navigate the AI Act effectively. By covering critical aspects such as risk classification, compliance, transparency, and data governance, the program ensures that creative professionals can integrate AI into their workflows responsibly, adhere to legal standards, manage data ethically, and foster trust through transparent practices. Ultimately, this training not only raises awareness and understanding of complex regulatory landscapes but also empowers users to harness AI technologies in innovative ways, thereby enhancing their competitive edge in the digital age.

2. Unlock the Full Potential of Your Training: Tips for the Learners

2.1. Mastering Effective Content Gathering

To maximize your learning experience with our hands-on training modules, begin by reviewing the learning objectives provided by the consortium. Reflect on how these objectives relate to the specific challenges you face in your daily work routines and identify the key topics that directly impact your professional environment. Next, draw connections between the practical applications featured in each of the five modules and your real-world cases by considering concrete examples and case studies included in the training materials. Finally, organize your insights using digital tools such as note-taking apps or mind maps, ensuring that you can easily reference and integrate these concepts into your daily practices for a truly effective learning experience.

2.2. Setting Your Own Self-Paced Learning Rhythm

Our training modules are designed with a clear structure that includes the following parts: **Introduction, Goals and Learning Objectives, Content, Conclusion, Practical Exercises,** and **Assessment Criteria** for self-evaluation.

To maximize your learning experience, here are five tips:

- First, thoroughly review the **Introduction** to understand the context of each module.
- Second, clearly grasp the **Goals and Learning Objectives** to align your personal learning targets with the module's focus.
- Third, actively engage with the **Content** by taking detailed notes and relating new information to your daily work challenges.
- Fourth, reflect on the **Conclusion** to consolidate your understanding and draw actionable insights.
- Fifth, approach each **Practical Exercise** as a self-driven research project by using the **Assessment Criteria** to measure your progress and identify areas for improvement.

Figure 1. Image: Infographic focused on the learning tips. Source: Navigating AI Regulations Consortium

Finally, to ensure you have mastered the skills and knowledge from all five training modules, we highly encourage you to complete the final **quiz**: *AI-Driven Creativity Comprehensive Assessment*. The final comprehensive assessment not only reinforces your learning but also motivates you to explore all parts of the program, and please feel free to reach out to the consortium if you have any questions.

2.3. Consistent Structure Aligned with EQF Level 3 Competencies

Each training module is designed with a consistent structure aligned with EQF Level 3 - established during Activity 1 and detailed in the document "Competency Framework Alignment: EQF Level 3 for AI and Creative Practices," which is based on the Core Competencies for AI-Driven Creativity: Aligning with AI Act Regulations.

3. Composition and Presentation of Learning Module 1 "Understanding AI Risk Classification in Creative Projects"

3.1. Introduction

Dear learners, in Module 1, we will explore how to understand AI risk categories in accordance with the European AI Act, with a particular focus on their impact on creative industries such as graphic design, digital branding, and web development. By the end of this module, you will be able to:

- Identify common risks of AI misuse in digital design fields, including graphic design, digital branding, and web design.
- Understand how AI-generated bias or errors can impact design outcomes and client trust.

You will be introduced to a self-assessment tool that will help you to determine when expert consultation is necessary. Through this, you will learn practical strategies to mitigate risks and ensure responsible use of AI tools in creative workflows.

In summary, Module 1 provides factual and theoretical knowledge, guiding you in managing predictable risks within creative workflows. The flexible, user-friendly structure allows you to progress at your own pace while building and enhancing your skills.

If you have any questions or need further clarification, contact our team directly. We are here to support your learning journey and ensure you can apply the training effectively.

Key words:

AI history; the European approach to AI; AI literacy; transparency in using AI tools; trustworthiness of AI tools; risk management; risk classes defined by the AI Act; self-assessment of transparency and risks

3.2. Goals and Learning Objectives

Module 1, *"Understanding AI Risk Classification in Creative Projects"*, equips creative professionals with factual knowledge of AI risk classifications and the skills necessary to assess, categorize, and mitigate AI-related risks in creative projects. By the end of the module, learners will be able to identify, classify, and evaluate AI risks, ensuring responsible and compliant AI use in their workflows.

Specifically, by completing this module, participants will:

- **Understand AI risk categories**, including minimal, limited, high, and unacceptable risk, with a focus on their impact on creative industries such as graphic design, digital branding, and web development.
- **Develop problem-solving skills for recognizing and categorizing AI risks in creative workflows**, applying real-world examples from content generation, design, and media production.
- **Gain AI risk assessment skills** to systematically evaluate and classify AI risks according to the AI Act's framework.
- **Use a self-assessment tool** to independently analyze AI-related risks, identify knowledge gaps, and determine when expert consultation is necessary.
- **Learn about practical examples**, which illustrate different AI risk levels (minimal, limited, high) in content generation, design, and media production.

Module 1 serves as a foundation for the training program, preparing learners for deeper exploration of compliance, transparency, and data governance in the subsequent modules.

3.3. Content

Artificial intelligence (AI) refers to the development of machines that can think like humans and imitate their actions. This field uses various technologies to enable computers to perform tasks that typically require human cognition, like recognizing images, understanding speech, making decisions, and translating languages.

The history of AI development is marked by three so-called "Big Waves":

- **The 1st Big Wave** lasted from 1956 (when the term "Artificial intelligence" was "coined") to the beginning of this century, when the first GPUs enabled advances in so-called "Deep Learning Processes".
- **The 2nd Big Wave** lasted until 2017, when the Transformers were invented. This period is marked by computers surpassing humans at image recognition tasks, by the launch of "Alpha Go" and "AlexNet" and by Google AI finding cats.

- We are now **in the 3rd Big Wave** marked by applications of Generative AI, such as large language models and multi-modal systems.

AI literacy (Artificial Intelligence Literacy) is the ability to understand, use, monitor, and critically reflect on AI applications. The term usually refers to teaching skills and knowledge to the general public, particularly important for individuals who are not specialists in AI but interact with AI-powered tools in everyday life. AI Literacy has been defined as: "a set of competencies that enables individuals to critically evaluate AI technologies; communicate and collaborate effectively with AI; and use AI as a tool online, at home, and in the workplace." [1]

AI literacy is the foundation of a resilient and innovative workforce. Literacy provides the safety net, ensuring AI users minimize risks and operate responsibly. This, in turn, enables creative professionals, as well as managers and employees in creative industries, to unlock the full potential of AI and drive meaningful change. AI literacy should focus on developing skills to critically evaluate information and content generated by AI, as well as to identify misinformation. You should also know how to use AI in safe, ethical, and responsible ways. A good starting point is to access and operate common AI tools at an introductory level while developing basic prompting skills. Additionally, you might also examine how AI technology works by defining common AI terminology, describing the process and the role of data in the AI development and training process.

AI literacy must be considered in the approach of the European Commission (EC), particularly regarding the Communication from the "Artificial Intelligence for Europe" of April 2018 [2], also known as the EU AI Strategy. In April 2021, the EC presented its AI package [3] which includes:

- A Communication on fostering a European approach to AI.
- A review of the Coordinated Plan on Artificial Intelligence (with EU Member States).
- A proposal for a regulation laying down harmonized rules on AI (AI Act) and an associated impact assessment.

This package is intended as an initial and baseline set of regulations in the sphere of Artificial Intelligence (AI). Article 4 of the AI Act, which entered into force on 2 February 2025, stipulates:

"Providers and deployers of AI systems shall take measures to ensure, to their best extent, a sufficient level of AI literacy to their staff and other persons dealing with the operation and use of AI systems on their behalf, taking into account their technical knowledge, experience, education and training and the context the AI systems are to be used in, and considering the persons or groups of persons on whom the AI systems are to be used."

The European AI Act will be implemented in stages, as illustrated in the following diagram:
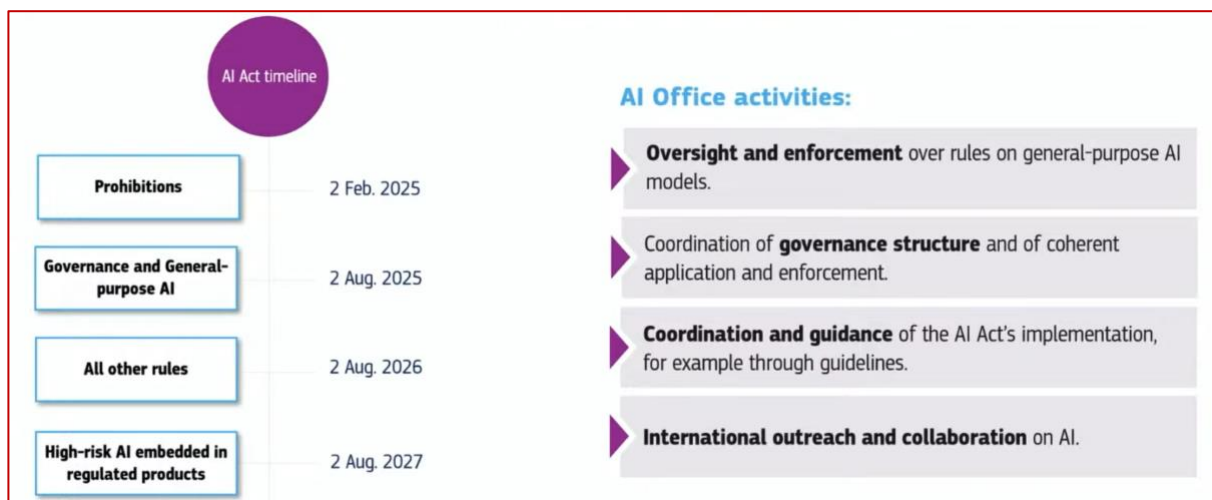
Figure 2. Overview on the timeline for the full implementation of the European AI Act. Source: European Artificial Intelligence Office [4]

The AI Act emphasizes on risk-based rules for AI systems, which are defined as "machine-based systems that are designed to operate with varying levels of autonomy and that may exhibit adaptiveness after deployment. These systems, for explicit or implicit objectives, infer from the input they receive how to generate outputs such as predictions, content, recommendations, or decisions that can influence physical or virtual environments". Furthermore, it requires providers and deployers of AI systems to ensure a sufficient level of AI literacy.

AI literacy is addressed in Article 3 of the European AI Act as follows:

AI literacy' means *skills, knowledge and understanding* that allow providers, deployers and affected persons, taking into account their respective rights and obligations in the context of this Regulation, *to make an informed deployment of AI systems*, as well as to gain awareness about the opportunities and risks of AI and possible harm it can cause.

Consequently, to meet the evolving needs of stakeholders in creative industries and ensure compliance with the European AI Act, you need to be equipped with the essential knowledge and skills to navigate the AI Act effectively. To address this, our AI Literacy Framework consists of three interconnected **Modes of Engagement**: **Understand, Evaluate, and Use**. The framework emphasizes that understanding and evaluating AI are critical for making informed decisions about whether and how to use AI in creative environments.

The AI Act provides transparency and risk management for powerful AI models. Transparency for all general-purpose AI models shall be provided by:

- Technical documentation,
- Disclosure to downstream providers of AI systems,
- Compliance with EU copyright law, and
- A sufficiently detailed summary of machine learning training data.

Risk management is categorized into four risk classes: "minimal", "limited", "high", and "unacceptable". For each class, the Act outlines obligations such as model evaluation, assessment and mitigation of system risks, reporting of serious incidents and ensuring cybersecurity:
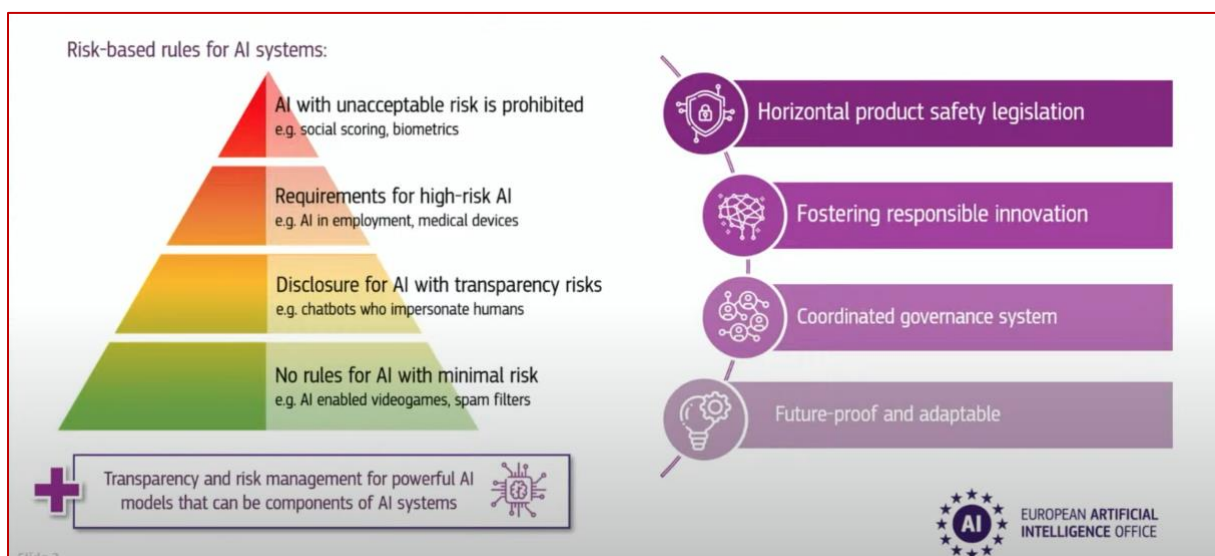
Figure 3. Risk-based rules for AI systems. Source: European Artificial Intelligence Office [5]

AI systems identified as high-risk include AI technologies such as systems intended to be used as polygraphs, tools for detecting the emotional state of a natural person, or systems designed to assess individual risk, including security or health risks, posed by a natural person.

These systems are subject to strict obligation, before being placed on the market, such as [6]:

- Adequate risk assessment and mitigation systems,
- High-quality of the datasets to minimise risks and prevent discriminatory outcomes,
- Activity logging to ensure traceability of results,
- Detailed documentation providing all information necessary on the system and its purpose, for authorities to assess its compliance,
- Clear and adequate information for the user,
- Appropriate human oversight measures to minimise risk,
- High level of robustness, security and accuracy.

According to the transparency and risk management guidelines, trustworthy AI covers three main aspects:

4. Lawfulness - compliance with all applicable laws and regulations.
5. Ethicality - adherence to ethical principles and values.
6. Robustness - technically and socially consistent and coherent.

Ethicality in AI development stems from the principle that AI systems should be human-centric, enabling individuals and society to perform old and new activities in better and simpler ways, without causing harm or limiting individual and collective freedoms. The guidelines identify four main principles that AI systems should comply with. These principles, forming the foundation of trustworthy AI, are presented in Table 1 below:

PRINCIPLE	DEFINITION
Respect for human autonomy	The development, implementation and use of AI systems must safeguard the full and effective self-determination of humans, without any manipulation of individual will, i.e., the possibility of human choice and human oversight. AI systems should "*augment, complement and empower human cognitive, social and cultural skills*".
Prevention of harm	AI systems must avoid adverse effects on human beings and, or any living being. They must preserve human dignity and integrity – both physical and mental – and should be designed to avoid malicious and unintended uses, especially when dealing with vulnerable persons or in an environment characterised by asymmetries of power or information.
Fairness	AI system scope, design, and use must ensure a fair distribution of benefits and costs and a coherence between means and ends, as well as prevention of unfair bias, discrimination and stigmatisation. Procedural fairness requires transparency in decision-making processes and the possibility to "*contest and seek effective redress against decisions made by AI systems and by the humans operating them*".
Explicability	AI systems need to be as transparent as possible, providing clear communication of about their purpose, especially to those involved in implementing AI (e.g., end-users, target groups). Procedural transparency may encounter obstacles, requiring thus other explicability measures such as traceability, auditability and open communication about system capabilities.

Table 1. Principles forming the foundation of trustworthy AI [8]

Understanding these principles helps learners to develop AI risk assessment skills, enabling them to systematically evaluate AI risks, and classify them according to the AI Act's framework. Drawing from the principles mentioned above, the Guidelines then presents seven key requirements for Trustworthy AI. Those requirements support stakeholders from creative industries to develop problem-solving skills for recognizing and categorizing AI risks in creative

workflows and enable them to apply real-world examples from content generation, design, and media production. Table 2 below summarizes the requirements:

REQUIREMENT	DEFINITION
Human agency and oversight	• Fundamental rights: implies the need to undertake a fundamental rights impact assessment where the risk to hamper fundamental rights exist. • Human agency: implies the need to give the users the necessary knowledge and tools to comprehend and interact with AI systems, making informed decisions. • Human oversight: must be achieved through governance mechanisms such as human-in-the-loop (HITL), human-on-the-loop (HOTL), or human-in-command (HIC).
Technical robustness and safety	• Resilience to attack and security: AI systems should be protected against attacks that may exploit system vulnerabilities. • Fallback plan and general safety: AI systems must provide for a fallback plan, for instance, asking for a human operator before continuing their process when encountering errors. • Accuracy: AI systems should be able to correctly perform their actions through classifications, predictions, recommendations, decisions. This includes the capability to indicate the error probability when this is unavoidable. • Reliability and reproducibility: these features are requested to scrutinise AI systems, i.e., for testing and reproducing results.
Privacy and data governance	• Privacy and data protection: AI systems must guarantee privacy and data protection throughout the entire system's cycle, also ensuring that data collected will not be unlawfully or unfairly used against users. • Quality and integrity of data: AI systems must ensure the integrity of collected data and their quality, especially when dealing with self-learning systems. • Access to data: data protocols outlining who can access data under which circumstances are needed when the AI systems deal with individuals' data.
Transparency	• Traceability: all the processes characterising the AI system procedures must be documented as much as possible to increase transparency. • Explainability: this principle involves both the technical process itself and the human-made decisions characterising it; making an AI system understandable may encounter a trade-off with the increasement of its accuracy. • Communication: humans have the right to be informed when they are interacting with an AI system instead of another human

REQUIREMENT	DEFINITION
	being; they also have the right to opt-out from AI interaction in favour of human interaction.
Diversity, non-discrimination and fairness	• Avoidance of unfair bias: AI systems should address biases deriving from incompleteness, wrong governance models or other imperfections of previous systems. • Accessibility and universal design: AI systems should be user-centric and accessible regardless of their users' age, gender, abilities, or characteristics. • Stakeholder participation: the development of AI systems should be characterised by the consultation of stakeholders who may be directly or indirectly affected by the system itself; stakeholders may also provide feedback during the entire AI system lifecycle.
Societal and environmental wellbeing	• Sustainable and environmentally friendly AI: AI systems should be developed, taking care of the resource and energy consumption along the whole AI lifecycle. • Social impact: AI systems' development in key areas, such as education, work, care or entertainment, may negatively affect social agency and relationships; such risks must be adequately considered. • Society and democracy: AI systems' effects should also be assessed on a societal scale, rather than only from an individual perspective, considering effects on institutions, democracy and society at large.
Accountability	• Auditability: AI systems should be able to be independently audited when impacting fundamental rights; in other cases, the assessment of algorithms, data and design processes should be balanced with existing intellectual property rights. • Minimisation and reporting of negative impacts: a secure way to report concerns about the development and implementation of an AI system should be ensured, also through the development of impact assessment along the whole AI lifecycle. • Trade-offs: trade-offs among ethical principles should be addressed in a rational, methodological and documented manner, taking into account all the possible variables; when no suitable solution to trade-off conflicts can be reached with the available technology, the development of AI systems must be interrupted in that form. • Redress: AI systems must provide a way to redress when adverse impacts occur, paying particular attention to vulnerable persons or groups.

Table 2. Requirements for trustworthy AI [8]

To ensure full compliance with transparency and risk management guidelines, learners may perform an assessment based on the "**Assessment List for Trustworthy Artificial Intelligence**" (ALTAI) presented by the "High-Level Expert Group on Artificial Intelligence" (AI HLEG) in July 2020 [9]. The **Trustworthy AI Self-Assessment Sheet** is based on the following seven key requirements and presented in Annex 1 of this document:

- Human agency and oversight,
- Technical robustness and safety,
- Privacy and data governance,
- Transparency,
- Diversity, non-discrimination and fairness,
- Environmental and societal well-being, and
- Accountability.

The self-assessment ensures a timely identification of potential issues and risks within the use/application of an AI system as well as of possible prevention/mitigation measures to address the identified issues.

After completing the assessment, the learners should take time to further understand the most important issues raised in the assessment and ensure they are thoroughly considered and integrated into their operations. The tools support the independent and guided analysis of AI-related risks, helping learners identify their knowledge gaps. Additionally, learners will be guided to determine and decide if expert consultation is necessary.

Please find additional guidance in the practical examples below, which illustrate different AI risk levels (minimal, limited, high) in content generation, design, and media production.

3.4. Conclusion

This module introduces the fundamentals of the European AI Act and provides a brief overview of international AI developments. It addresses the **European Commission's Communication** from April 2018 concerning the "**Artificial Intelligence for Europe**". With a focus on Articles 3 and 4 of the European AI Act, this module supports learners to understand and ensure a sufficient level of AI literacy. In this context, **transparency and risk management** in the use of AI models are of utmost importance. This includes the understanding of the concept of **trustworthy AI** as well as the **AI risk classification** system, focusing on how creative professionals can evaluate and categorize risks associated with AI tools in their projects.

You learn to assess risks and align your practices with regulatory frameworks. As part of the key considerations with regards when using AI, the module describes the process for conducting a risk self-assessment using the so-called **ALTAI tool**.

We recommend completing the **Quiz** related to this module to check your progress and reinforce your understanding.

3.5. Practical Examples

Here are two (2) practical examples, on how you may be supported in applying the regulations in your daily circumstances:
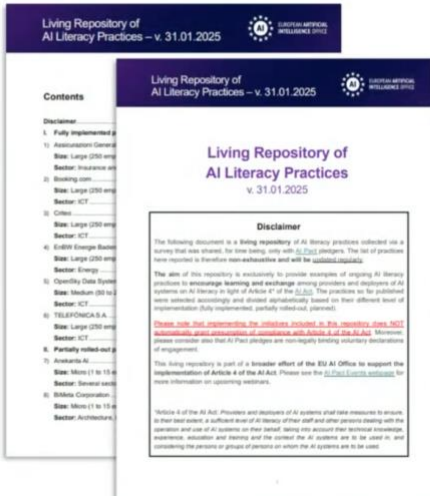
Practical example 1: Use an Online Tool for Convenient AI Risk Detection

CopyLeaks (https://copyleaks.com/de/) offers a user-friendly interface for checking AI-generated content. You can use a demo version of CopyLeaks by simply pasting or entering text to receive an AI probability score within seconds. The tool also provides efficient browser extension, which allows you to check online pages for AI-written content (without manual copy-pasting).

Practical example 2: Discover How Organisations are Dealing with AI Literacy

Article 4 of the AI Act requires providers and deployers of AI systems to ensure a sufficient level of AI literacy among their staff and any individual using the systems on their behalf. The EU AI Office has gathered some of the ongoing practices with the purpose of creating a living repository to provide examples of ongoing AI literacy practices:

Figure 4. Compilation of AI Literacy Practices - 28 March 2025. Source: European Artificial Intelligence Office [10]

The living repository is part of a broader effort of the EU AI Office to support the implementation of Article 4 of the AI Act. It aims to encourage learning and knowledge exchange among providers and deployers of AI systems. You can download the repository here: https://ec.europa.eu/newsroom/dae/redirection/document/11220. Use it to deepen your foundational knowledge of AI literacy.

You are encouraged to use some of these examples for guidance and support in using the AI training within your daily work challenges.

Additionally, please feel free to reach out to the authors of this training module for further support or to initiate discussion. Engaging in dialogue helps promote a deeper understanding through hands-on exploration and shared experiences.

3.6. Practical Exercise: Exploring AI Risk in Your Creative Project

The practical exercise is designed to empower learners to engage in self-driven, practice-led research that directly relates to the module's core topics.

Task:

AI in Practice: Classifying and Evaluating Risk in Your Creative Work

In this practice-led and self-reflective assignment, you are invited to explore how artificial intelligence (AI) is — or could be — part of your own creative or cultural project. Drawing on what you've learned in Module 1 about the EU AI Act and risk classification, you will analyze one project, assess its potential risk level, and reflect on key aspects such as transparency, ethical use of data, and impact on users.

Requirements:

1. **Choose a Project:** Select one of yours existing or planned creative projects that involves (or could involve) AI tools or systems - for example, using generative AI in visual arts, music composition, design automation, storytelling, etc.
2. **Describe the Project Briefly:** Outline the goals, the creative process, and how AI is used or intended to be used.
3. **Complete the Self-Assessment:** Using the five assessment areas - AI usage, risk classification, data ethics, stakeholder impact and legal awareness, reflect on your project by answering the questions provided below honestly and thoughtfully:

Area	Helping questions
AI usage	Ensure awareness of how and where AI is being used in your creative work: ○ Have I clearly identified which components of my project involve AI? ○ Which tools or systems in my project use AI (e.g., generative design, image processing, music generation, chatbots)? ○ What decisions or outputs are influenced by these AI systems?
Risk classification	Understand how your project maps onto the EU AI risk categories: ○ Does my project use AI in a way that could influence human rights, safety, or decision-making? ○ Is the AI used in biometric analysis, employment decisions, or public scoring? If yes, might it be high-risk? ○ Am I aware of what qualifies as Prohibited, High-Risk, Limited-Risk, or Minimal-Risk under the Act? ○ Is it a general-purpose AI system with potential for misuse?
Data ethics	Begin embedding ethical thinking and transparency into your creative process. ○ Am I collecting and using data in a way that is legal, ethical, and transparent? ○ Do I inform users/audiences that AI was used in this work? ○ Have I documented where the data comes from, especially if AI-generated content is involved? ○ Would an average person understand how AI contributed to the final result?
Impact on Users	Anticipate how your AI-enhanced creative work affects others. ○ Have I considered how different stakeholders interact with or are impacted by the AI in my project? ○ Have I reflected on any risks of harm or unintended consequences?
Legal awareness	Introduce learners to the compliance mindset required under the AI Act. ○ Do I need a data protection impact assessment? ○ Do I understand my responsibilities under the EU AI Act even at a basic level? ○ Have I considered how to make my AI use more transparent?

4. **Summarize Key Insights:** Conclude your reflection with 2–3 paragraphs summarizing:
   a. What you learned about AI risk and ethics in your context, and
   b. Any changes you might make to your project as a result

Tips for Approaching the Task:

- **Be honest and curious** - this is not about having the "right" answer but learning how to think critically about AI in your own practice.
- **Don't overthink technicalities** - focus on the intended use, not the code behind the tools.
- **Refer back to Module 1 content** - especially the EU AI Act's risk categories and ethical considerations.
- **Visual learners**: Use diagrams, sketches, or mind maps to express how AI interacts with different stages of your creative process.
- **Creative thinkers:** Treat this as a design challenge - how can you enhance your project while respecting users, laws, and values?

Learning Outcomes:

By completing this task, learners will be able to:

- Identify the use of AI within their own creative practice.
- Apply EU AI Act risk classification categories to a real-world example.
- Reflect critically on the ethical, legal, and social implications of AI integration in creative work.
- Demonstrate basic regulatory literacy aligned with EQF Level 3.
- Develop greater awareness of how to improve transparency, accountability, and user trust in their own creative projects.

3.7. Assessment Criteria

1. Identification and understanding of AI Use in creative contexts:

- The learner demonstrates a clear ability to identify where AI is or could be used in their creative or entrepreneurial projects.
- Descriptions of AI use are concrete, relevant to the learner's practice (e.g., generative art, design automation, interactive media), and show basic comprehension of AI's role.
- The learner reflects on the function and purpose of AI in the workflow, highlighting areas where AI contributes to content generation, decision-making, or user interaction.

2. Application of AI Risk Classification according to the EU AI Act:

- The learner is able to preliminarily classify the AI systems involved in their project using the EU AI Act's risk categories: Minimal Risk, Limited Risk, High Risk, or Prohibited.
- Justification for the classification reflects an understanding of the criteria used in the AI Act, such as context of use, potential impact on individuals, or sector-specific concerns.
- The risk evaluation is aligned with real-world project conditions and may include reflection on uncertainty or complexity in classification.

3. Reflection on transparency, data ethics, and stakeholder impact:

- The learner demonstrates awareness of transparency requirements in the use of AI tools within creative work (e.g., disclosing AI-generated elements).
- The ethical considerations such as data sourcing, consent, potential biases, and user expectations are acknowledged in relation to the project.
- The stakeholder impact (audience, clients, collaborators) is discussed, showing the learner's ability to anticipate or reflect on how AI might affect others in a practical or ethical sense.

4. Evidence of EQF Level 3 competency in regulatory awareness:

- The learner shows emerging autonomy in applying regulatory concepts from the EU AI Act to their own creative context.
- Self-assessment reveals a basic but accurate understanding of responsibilities related to AI use (e.g., disclosure, accountability, risk mitigation).
- The learner's reflection indicates readiness to act on guidance, adapt workflows, and respond to regulatory expectations in a practical way.

3.8. References

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[8] AI HLEG, Ethics Guidelines for Trustworthy AI, 2019

[9] ALTAI, The Assessment List for Trustworthy Artificial Intelligence. Link: https://altai.insight-centre.org, last time accessed on 20th of April 2025

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Annex 1: Trustworthy AI Self-Assessment Sheet

Self-Assessment Sheet

The document includes the sections of the ALTAI where information is to be provided for assessing the full compliance with the AI transparency and risk management guidelines (if applicable and needed):

1. Human agency and oversight
   Including fundamental rights, human agency and human oversight

2. Technical robustness and safety
   Including resilience to attack and security, fall back plan and general safety, accuracy, reliability and reproducibility

3. Privacy and data governance
   Including respect for privacy, quality and integrity of data, and access to data

4. Transparency
   Including traceability, explainability and communication

5. Diversity, non-discrimination and fairness
   Including the avoidance of unfair bias, accessibility and universal design, and stakeholder participation

6. Societal and environmental wellbeing
   Including sustainability and environmental friendliness, social impact, society and democracy

7. Accountability
   Including auditability, minimisation and reporting of negative impact, trade-offs and redress.

The self-assessment was conducted by:	The self-assessment was approved by:	
Name		
Surname		
Institution		
Date		
		yes	no	n/a

1	**Human agency and oversight**	
1.1	**Human autonomy**	☐
	Provide additional explanations:	
1.2	**Human oversight**	☐
	Provide additional explanations:	
2	**Technical robustness and safety**	
2.1	**General safety**	☐
	Provide additional explanations:	
2.2	**Accuracy**	☐
	Provide additional explanations:	
2.3	**Reliability, fall-back plans and reproducibility**	☐
	Provide additional explanations:	
3	**Privacy and data governance**	
3.1	**Privacy and data governance**	☐
	Provide additional explanations:	
4	**Transparency**	
4.1	**Traceability**	☐
	Provide additional explanations:	
4.2	**Explainability**	☐

	Provide additional explanations:	
4.3	**Communication**	☐
	Provide additional explanations:	
5	**Diversity, non-discrimination and fairness**	☐
5.1	**Avoidance of unfair bias**	☐
	Provide additional explanations:	
5.2	**Accessibility and universal design**	☐
	Provide additional explanations:	
5.3	**Stakeholder participation**	☐
	Provide additional explanations:	
6	**Societal and environmental well-being**	
6.1	**Environmental Wellbeing**	☐
	Provide additional explanations:	
6.2	**Impact on work and skills**	☐
	Provide additional explanations:	
7	**Accountability**	
7.1	**Auditability**	☐
	Provide additional explanations:	

7.2	Risk Management	☐
	Provide additional explanations:	

Comments

About the Project

The Erasmus+ co-funded project Navigating AI Regulations: A Practical Guide (Project Number: 2024-2-DE02-KA210-VET-000287096) aims to bridge critical gaps in AI knowledge, digital skills, and EU policy awareness among trainers and freelancers in the creative industry. Grounded in an in-depth Needs Analysis conducted during the preparation stage, the project adopts a targeted approach to support the digital transformation of this dynamic sector.

The project has three core objectives:

- Improving AI and Data Usage Competence: By delivering a tailored training program to 57 participants, the project will enhance understanding of AI Act provisions, including risk classification, compliance, transparency, and data governance. This knowledge will empower trainers to guide young entrepreneurs in leveraging AI for business innovation while adhering to regulatory standards.

- Enhancing Digital Skills for AI in Creativity: Participants will gain proficiency in AI-powered tools, data analysis, and AI literacy, enabling them to integrate cutting-edge technologies into creative processes. This objective focuses on fostering innovation, improving creative workflows, and building digital resilience in the sector.

- Boosting EU Policy and AI Act Awareness: By increasing familiarity with EU policies and ethical frameworks, the project will ensure participants operate responsibly and in compliance with the AI Act, fostering trust and sustainable growth in the creative industry.

The project's output will directly contribute to equipping trainers and freelancers with the tools and knowledge to thrive in an AI-driven future while aligning with EU regulatory and ethical standards.

Visit our project website to discover all project information and resources: **https://regaiguide.com/**.