ANNEX: DIMENSIONS and KEY FACTORS FOR THE EVALUATION OF EACH SOUND PRACTICE.

The table below provides further guidance on the five evaluation dimensions and the types of evidence that can be used to demonstrate how each dimension is addressed. The examples included in the second part of the description of each dimension above (and summarised in Columns 4 and 5 below) are intended solely to help applicants identify the types of elements and evidence that may be relevant to the jury's assessment. ***Applicants are not expected to provide all the types of evidence listed****. The relevance and appropriateness of the evidence will depend on the specific characteristics of each application, including the type, scale and technical architecture of the AI system being used.*

1. Dimension	2. Core question	3. What is assessed	4. Main sub-criteria / indicators	5. Possible evidence
A. Means and Strategies for Citizen Involvement in AI Governance	**To what extent can local communities participate in shaping how AI is governed and implemented?**	Depth, breadth and quality of participation in defining the conditions under which AI operates locally	**Reach:** participants, sessions, formats; **Inclusion:** vulnerable/exposed groups; **Capacity building:** training and knowledge-sharing; **Institutionalisation:** translation of participation into rules, policies or organisational arrangements; **Technical co-design:** participation of non-technical actors in implementation choices; **Local knowledge:** integration of situated/context-specific knowledge into AI design; knowledge management models	Existence of Citizen assemblies; co-design records; consultation reports; participation data; training activities; deliberative outputs; policies or rules resulting from participation; documented changes to system design
B. Data Sovereignty and Control	**Who controls the data throughout its lifecycle, and under what rules?**	Local/community control over collection, storage, processing, access and use of data for training and inference	**Governance frameworks:** local rules, stewardship, legal instruments; **Technical control:** measures against leakage and unwanted external access; **Democratic oversight:** visibility and control over data flows; **Data localisation/control:** where data resides and who accesses it; **Federated/collaborative models:** sharing learning without necessarily centralising data	Data governance policy; stewardship model; data inventory; data-sharing agreements; data-flow diagrams; retention/access rules; DPIA; federated-learning architecture; contractual clauses
C. Algorithmic Autonomy and Control over AI Functioning	**Can the local authority understand, modify, constrain and challenge how the AI works?**	Degree of autonomy over models, rules, architecture, ethical constraints and contextual adaptation	**Model openness/customisation:** configurable or fine-tunable models; **Local adaptation:** integration of local/situated knowledge; **Guardrails:** locally/community-defined constraints; **Explainability:** understandable outputs and decision logic; **Auditability:** logs, documentation and independent review; **Democratic safeguards:** preserving human agency and deliberation	System or model documentation; algorithm or AI registers; documentation of local configuration, fine-tuning or retrieval mechanisms; audit or traceability records; explainability materials; locally defined operational or ethical guardrails; and documented human-oversight procedures.

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D. Infrastructure Control and Resilience	**How dependent is the public authority on external infrastructure and providers?**	Capacity to maintain technical control, continuity and portability of AI-enabled public services	**Compute localisation:** global cloud → sovereign/public cloud → edge/on-premise; **Shared infrastructure:** public/cooperative/community models; **Resilience:** continuity and recovery plans; **Interoperability:** open APIs/standards; **Procurement:** enforceable vendor requirements; **Exit strategy:** portability and provider substitution	Architecture diagram; hosting arrangements; infrastructure inventory; interoperability/API documentation; procurement clauses; portability plan; exit strategy; continuity/disaster-recovery plan
E. Environmental Impact Mitigation	**How is the environmental cost of local AI measured, governed and reduced?**	Capacity to identify and minimize environmental impacts and connect AI governance with local climate policies	**Measurement:** carbon, energy, water/resource footprint; **Green AI:** efficient models and architectures; **Energy sourcing:** renewable energy / scheduling; **Hardware lifecycle:** e-waste and circularity; **Governance:** environmental criteria in procurement and AI decisions; **Participation:** community involvement in trade-offs; **Policy integration:** connection with climate/ecological-transition plans	Carbon/energy assessments; compute metrics; green procurement clauses; renewable-energy evidence; hardware lifecycle/e-waste policies; environmental impact assessments; climate-plan references
F. Consistency with Principles, in Coordination with Other Levels of Local and Supralocal AI Governance	**How does the experience establish network with other convergent practices and coordinate with other levels of AI governance to comply with central values?**	Consistency of local AI governance with supralocal rules and principles; capacity to coordinate across government levels, defend local autonomy and rights, involve citizens, and ensure accountable, coherent policies	**Multilevel alignment**: coordination strategy, applicable rules and local regulatory margins; **Institutional coordination**: agreements, joint mechanisms and defence of local principles against imposed dependencies; **Cross-level participation**: citizen input, consultations, city networks, shared standards and upward feedback; **Transparency and coherence**: public reporting, disclosure of dependencies, periodic review, and alignment with environmental and human-rights policies	Multilevel AI strategy or regulatory mapping; compliance/alignment assessment; local protective provisions; designated coordination responsibilities; inter-institutional agreements and working-group records; formal objections or policy positions; consultation submissions and citizen-participation records; network membership and shared standards; feedback to supralocal bodies; public coordination reports, dependency disclosures and periodic reviews.