Environmental wellbeing	Societal wellbeing	Human wellbeing	Technical/General
Energy consumption: end-user understandable estimation of energy consumption for the services offered or the training of AI algorithms. For instance, producers can make comparison with the energy needed by houses, saunas, etc.	*Society and democracy*: includes aspects concerning the influence of digital systems on democratic processes, institutions, political engagement, public deliberation as well as broader societal conditions, institutional transparency, and media pluralism. For instance, a news app may support democracy by showing articles from many sources, without hiding certain opinions or spreading false news, but rather checking them.	*Principle of autonomy*: if and how the system compromises user autonomy, understood as the ability of humans to act according to their informed beliefs, and limit human control of the system. For instance, human being able to take control over an autonomous system, or explaining when this is not possible, allowed or beneficial for humans.	*Minimization of risk/negative impact*: if and how the system has a plan to monitor, eliminate, or limit risks or negative impact as much as possible. For instance, organizations can have standardized risk management practices and processes for managing both existing and newly detected ethical risks.
Greenhouse Gas Emissions: end-user understandable estimation of gas emission for the services offered or the training of AI algorithms. To make it understandable to end-users, producers can make a comparison with the emission of vehicles.	*Openness and plurality/Cultural Sensitivities*: the system is applicable in different local contexts, respecting plurality and various cultures. For instance, an application that allows users to choose language, symbols, or customs based on their culture is inclusive.	*Privacy and data governance/ intellectual property*: Privacy must be respected throughout data collection, use, and sharing, with clear and accessible information provided to users. Intellectual property rights must also be safeguarded, particularly during AI training processes, preventing misuse or legal infringements. The governance structure of the system—including who controls and who accesses data—must be transparently disclosed.	*Mitigation of risk/negative impact*: Recognizing the inevitability of some risks, it is important to consider if and how the system has strategies to address the aftermath of a problem, as well as the steps that can be taken beforehand to reduce adverse and potentially long-term effects. For instance, when a collision is unavoidable, vehicles should minimize accelerations that humans experience to reduce the severity of injuries.
Sustainability in Use: end-user understandable explanation of the system's resource consumption during use that should be compared with its sustainability potential.	*Inclusive and Participatory Design*: The system should adhere inclusive design principles have been followed and stakeholders related to the system have been identified and consulted during development. The producer may clearly state whether the system was tested and shaped with feedback from different user groups, such as people with disabilities, elderly users.	*Transparency and explainability*: it is made clear to those who use or interact with a digital system, e.g., an AI-powered system, that AI is being used and that the resulting outcomes are transparent. Another perspective involves explaining the rationale behind the decisions made by the system.	*Reporting negative impact*: it is provided a strategy to make available to the public and users potential negative impacts of the system. For instance, there can be a plan and strategies to inform users about potential data leaks, together with the impact and the scope of it.
Indirect Resource Consumption: end-user understandable explanation of the indirect resource consumption of the system, e.g. in terms of water consumption. The explanation should clearly make examples and comparisons, e.g., in terms of average daily water consumption of a person.	*Diversity, fairness, and non-discrimination*: if and how the system aligns with the ideal of justice and promotes fairness, inclusion, respect for diversity, and equality of opportunity.	*Beneficialness*: to what extent the use of a product, system, or service is beneficial for humans and not harmful. The producer should clearly describe what are the benefits brought by the system and why its usage is not harmful. For instance, reminding users to take a break from screen exposure to reduce eye strain, or to take breaks while driving to avoid accidents.	
Sustainability Potential in Application: if and how the system exploits the sustainability potential, e.g., by promoting sustainable products or considering sustainability in the decision process or when computing recommendations. For instance a search engine could rank based also on sustainability.	*Respect of the rule of law*: the system must respect the rule of law of specific countries. Additionally, it should inform end-users on the correct way of using systems to avoid potential violations of laws. Examples include ethical filters in LLMs or autonomous systems.		

Table 5: Ethical labels.