**ASC-6.2: Accessible and Equitable Artificial Intelligence Systems**

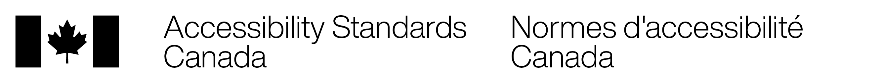
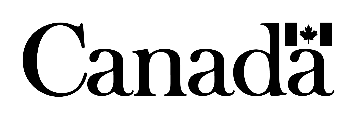
Draft Standard 

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# Accessibility Standards Canada: About us

Accessibility Standards Canada, under whose auspices this Standard has been produced, is a Government of Canada departmental corporation mandated through the *Accessible Canada Act.* Accessibility Standards Canada’s Standards contribute to the purpose of the *Accessible Canada Act*, which is to benefit all persons, especially persons with disabilities, through the realization of a Canada without barriers through the identification, removal, and prevention of accessibility barriers.

Disability, as defined by the *Accessible Canada Act*, means any impairment, including a physical, mental, intellectual, cognitive, learning, communication or sensory impairment — or a functional limitation — whether permanent, temporary, or episodic in nature, or evident or not, that, in interaction with a barrier, hinders a person’s full and equal participation in society.

All of Accessibility Standards Canada’s standards development work, including the work of our technical committees, is carried out in recognition of, and in accordance with, the following principles in the *Accessible Canada Act*:

* all persons must be treated with dignity regardless of their disabilities;
* all persons must have the same opportunity to make for themselves the lives that they are able and wish to have regardless of their disabilities;
* all persons must have barrier-free access to full and equal participation in society, regardless of their disabilities;
* all persons must have meaningful options and be free to make their own choices, with support if they desire, regardless of their disabilities;
* laws, policies, programs, services, and structures must take into account the disabilities of persons, the different ways that persons interact with their environments and the multiple and intersecting forms of marginalization and discrimination faced by persons;
* persons with disabilities must be involved in the development and design of laws, policies, programs, services, and structures; and
* the development and revision of accessibility standards and the making of regulations must be done with the objective of achieving the highest level of accessibility for persons with disabilities.

These principles align with the principles of the United Nations’ *Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities,* ratified by the Government of Canada in 2010 to recognize the importance of promoting, protecting, and upholding the human rights of persons with disabilities to participate fully in their communities.

Accessibility Standards Canada seeks to create standards that are aligned with its vision. This includes commitments to break down barriers to accessibility and abide by the principle of “nothing without us” in our standards development process, where everyone, including persons with disabilities, can expect a Canada without barriers.

As part of the "nothing without us" principle, Accessibility Standards Canada promotes that accessibility is good for everyone, as it can have society wide benefits. As a result, Standards developed by Accessibility Standards Canada are designed to achieve the highest levels of accessibility. This means that Accessibility Standards Canada standards create equity-based technical requirements while taking into consideration national and international best practices, as opposed to focusing on minimum technical requirements.

This approach is meant to push innovation in standards and develop technical requirements that have broad positive impacts. This approach to innovation strives to improve the outcomes for all Canadians, including creating employment opportunities and solutions that contribute to Canada's economic growth.

The standards development process used by Accessibility Standards Canada is the most accessible in Canada, if not the world. Accessibility Standards Canada provides accommodations to meet the needs of Technical Committee members with disabilities. Accessibility Standards Canada provides compensation for people with disabilities to encourage their active participation. Accessibility Standards Canada ensures an accessible public review process, including accessible permission forms and multiple formats of the standard, to encourage Canadians with disabilities to comment. To facilitate an accessible experience for all, our standards are available for free on our website. This includes providing standards in multiple formats, including plain-language, American Sign language (ASL) and langue des signes québécoise (LSQ) summaries. This allows the following groups to benefit from the technical content of our standards:

* people with disabilities;
* people without disabilities;
* the federal public sector;
* private sector;
* non-government organizations;
* indigenous communities; and
* society.

Accessibility Standards Canada applies an intersectional framework to capture the experiences of people with disabilities who also identify as 2SLGBTQI+, Indigenous Peoples, women, and visible minorities. Its standards development process requires that technical committees apply a cross-disability perspective to ensure that no new barriers to accessibility are unintentionally created. In addition, standards developed by Accessibility Standards Canada align with 14 of the 17 United Nations Sustainable Development Goals, which were adopted by Canada in 2015 to promote partnership, peace and prosperity for all people and the planet by 2030.

Accessibility Standards Canada is engaged in the production of voluntary accessibility standards, which are developed by technical committees using a consensus-based approach. Each technical committee is composed of a balanced group of experts who develop the technical content of a standard. At least 30 % of these technical experts are people with disabilities and lived experience and 30% are from equity seeking groups including 2SLGBTQI+, indigenous peoples, women and visible minorities. These technical experts also include consumers and other users, government and authorities, labour and unions, other standards development organizations, businesses and industry, academic and research bodies, and non-governmental organizations.

All Accessibility Standards Canada standards also incorporate related findings from research reports conducted through Accessibility Standards Canada’s Advancing Accessibility Grants and Contributions program. This program involves persons with disabilities, experts, and organizations to advance accessibility standards research and supports research projects that help with the identification, removal, and prevention of new barriers to accessibility.

Accessibility Standards Canada standards are subject to review and revision to ensure that they reflect current trends and best practices. Accessibility Standards Canada will initiate the review of this Standard within four years of the date of publication. Suggestions for improvement, which are always welcome, should be brought to the notice of the respective technical committee. Changes to standards are issued either as separate amendments or in new editions of standards.

As a Standards Council of Canada Accredited Standards Development Organization, all Accessibility Standards Canada standards are developed through an accredited standards development process and follow Standard Council of Canada’s Requirements and Guidance for Standards Development Organizations. These voluntary standards apply to federally regulated entities and can be recommended to the Minister responsible for the *Accessible Canada Act* (i.e., the Minister of Employment, Workforce Development and Disability Inclusion).

In addition to its focus on developing accessibility standards, Accessibility Standards Canada has been a leader amongst Canadian federal organizations for promoting and adopting accessibility internal to government. Accessibility Standards Canada is the first organization in the federal government to have a Board of Directors majority-led by persons with disabilities. Accessibility Standards Canada has a state-of-the-art accessible office space for its employees, Board of Directors, and Technical Committee Members. The carefully designed accessible workspace aligns with the organization’s belief in the importance of equitable design.

To obtain additional information on Accessibility Standards Canada, its standards or publications, please contact:

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Note: This draft Standard is under development and subject to change. It should not be used for reference purposes.

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The Canadian Accessibility Standards Development Organization (operating as "Accessibility Standards Canada") standards are developed through a consensus-based standards development process approved by the Standards Council of Canada. This process brings together volunteers representing varied viewpoints and interests to achieve consensus and develop standards.

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# Scope

## Terminology

In this Standard, three terms are defined as follows:

* Shall: Expresses a requirement, or a provision that the user is obliged to satisfy to comply with the Standard.
* Should: Expresses a recommendation, or that which is advised but not required.
* May: Expresses an option, or that which is permissible within the limits of the Standard.

Notes accompanying clauses do not include requirements or alternative requirements; the purpose of a note accompanying a clause is to separate explanatory or informative material.

Notes to tables and figures are considered part of the table or figure and may be written as requirements.

Annexes are designated normative (mandatory) or informative (non-mandatory) to define their application.

# Definitions, symbols, and abbreviations

## Definitions

The following definitions shall apply in this Standard:

**AI Bias -** Systematic errors or unfairness in the outcomes, predictions, or decisions made by artificial intelligence systems. These biases can arise from various stages of an AI system's lifecycle, such as during data collection, model design, training, or deployment. AI bias often reflects or amplifies biases present in the data, processes, or assumptions used to build the system. It can lead to unequal or discriminatory outcomes, affecting fairness, accuracy, and trustworthiness of an AI system.

**AI Governance -** An established locus of accountability in AI decision-making, including accountable governance bodies that answer for their decisions about who has access to what data and for what purposes.

**AI Literacy -** Understanding what AI does and how it impacts the user.

**AI Management -** Making day-to-day decisions and performing work to collect, retain, use, share, and/or destroy data used by AI.

**AI Systems -** A technological system that, autonomously or partly autonomously, processes data related to human activities through the use of a genetic algorithm, a neural network, machine learning, or another technique in order to generate content or make decisions, recommendations, or predictions.

**Assistive Technology -** Equipment, product system, hardware, software, or service that is used to increase, maintain, or improve capabilities of individuals.

Note 1: Assistive technology is an umbrella term that is broader than assistive products.

Note 2: Assistive technology can include assistive services and professional services needed for assessment, recommendation, and provision.

Note 3: Adapted from: [ISO/IEC Guide 71:2014 Guide for addressing accessibility in standards](https://www.iso.org/standard/57385.html) / [CAN/ASC - EN 301 549:2024 Accessibility requirements for ICT products and services (EN 301 549:2021, IDT)](https://accessible.canada.ca/en-301-549-accessibility-requirements-ict-products-and-services)

**Benefit -** a positive outcome or advantage resulting from an action or decision, which contributes to the well-being, happiness, or flourishing of individuals, groups, or society as a whole. Ethical decision-making evaluates benefits in terms of their fairness, distribution, and impact on all affected parties, often weighing them against potential harms to determine the most morally justifiable course of action.

**Deploy (AI Systems) -** Use of an AI system in order to generate content or make decisions, recommendations, or predictions.

**Education and training (People, Specific to AI) -** Information and activities aimed at expanding knowledge and/or skills.

**Equitable, Equity -** refers to fairness, justice, and freedom from discrimination. Equity recognizes that each person has different circumstances.

Equity is distinguished from equality. While equality provides each individual or group of people with the same resources and opportunities, equity focuses on enabling all individuals to achieve equal outcomes.  
Inequitable systems, resources, and opportunities are shaped to diverse individual needs, and the individual is engaged to determine the needs as well as the resources needed to address the needs.

Note: The definition of equitable in this standard is distinct from and more general than the specific legal definition of equitable remedies in Canadian law.

**Harm -** anything that a product or service might do to create a negative consequence for people in any way. This can have real consequences on people's lives. These harms may show up as physical, psychological, social, economic, or cultural.

Harms include perpetuating stereotypes, reinforcing existing inequities, and creating barriers for persons with disabilities. Accessibility-related harms may include creating inaccessible interfaces, excluding users with specific needs, or failing to consider diverse modes of interaction.  
Harms are not always loud or obvious; they can show up quietly, embedded in the way an AI system is designed, developed, or deployed.

Note: Moral misalignment is not the same thing. Harm reduction is the effort to reduce the presence and prevalence of harm through ongoing action.

**Impact -** Potential positive and negative effects.

**Informed Consent -** When AI systems are used to make or assist in decisions, there shall be mechanisms to ensure that the consent which clients and other impacted individuals provide is informed, valid, meaningful, and modifiable.

The consent of an individual is only informed and valid if it is reasonable to expect that sufficient information has been provided for the individual to understand the nature, purpose, and potential consequences of the AI-assisted decision or action to which they are consenting.  
Meaningful consent includes the requirement that individuals shall have an authentic option to withhold consent because they have access to an equivalently full-featured and timely alternative decision-making process that is, at the individual’s choice, either performed without the use of AI or made using AI with direct human oversight and verification of the decision.  
Modifiable consent means that individuals shall be able to modify their consent at any time, including withdrawing their consent.

**Training AI -** Using data to develop and/or refine an AI model.

# Preface

Artificial Intelligence has the potential to present both extreme opportunities and extreme harms to persons with disabilities. To uphold the principles of the *Accessible Canada Act* when deploying AI requires that persons with disabilities:

* 1. benefit from AI systems, at least comparably to others;
  2. are unharmed by AI systems to a greater extent than others;
  3. not lose rights and freedoms due to the use of AI systems; and
  4. are not denied agency and are treated with respect in their interactions with AI systems.

The four clauses outline the requirements to ensure that:

1. AI is accessible to persons with disabilities (clause [5.1](#_5.1_Accessible_AI));
2. AI systems are equitable to persons with disabilities (clause [5.2](#_5.2_Equitable_AI));
3. organizations implement processes needed to achieve accessible and equitable AI (clause [5.3](#_5.3_Organizational_processes)); and
4. AI education supports systemic change needed to achieve accessible and equitable AI (clause [5.4](#_5.4_Accessible_education,)).

## 5.1 Accessible AI

AI systems (clause [5.1.2](#_5.1.2_Persons_with)) and the processes, resources, services and tools used to plan, procure, create, implement, govern, manage, maintain, monitor, and use AI systems (clause [5.1.1](#_5.1.1_Persons_with)), shall be accessible to persons with disabilities. It shall be possible for persons with disabilities to be active participants in all roles in the AI lifecycle, as well as users of AI systems.

### 5.1.1 Persons with disabilities as full participants in the AI lifecycle

It shall be possible for persons with disabilities to participate fully in all roles in the AI lifecycle and in all parts of the AI lifecycle. This includes, but is not limited to, datasets, AI systems and component creation (design, coding, implementation, evaluation, refinement), procurement, consumption, governance, management, and monitoring.

#### 5.1.1.1 Persons with disabilities engaged in the creation of AI systems.

The tools and processes deployed by regulated entities to create (design, code, implement, evaluate, refine), procure, consume, govern, manage, and monitor AI systems as well as their components shall be accessible to persons with disabilities.

Where regulated entities engage in creating AI systems, the tools and processes shall be accessible to persons with disabilities, including meeting the [CAN/ASC - EN 301 549: 2024 - Accessibility requirements for ICT products and services standard (EN 301 549:2021, IDT)](https://accessible.canada.ca/en-301-549-accessibility-requirements-ict-products-and-services-1).

Where a regulated entity is creating tools used to design and develop AI systems and their components, the tools used to create (design, code, implement, evaluate, refine), procure, consume, and use AI systems and their components shall at a minimum meet the [CAN/ASC - EN 301 549: 2024 - Accessibility requirements for ICT products and services standard (EN 301 549:2021, IDT)](https://accessible.canada.ca/en-301-549-accessibility-requirements-ict-products-and-services-1), specifically the:

* 1. functional performance statements in clause 4;
  2. generic requirements in clause 5;
  3. web requirements in clause 9;
  4. non-web documents requirements in clause 10;
  5. software requirements in clause 11; and
  6. documentation and support services in clause 12.

Where a regulated entity is creating tools used to design and develop AI systems and their components, the outputs from tools used to create (design, code, implement, evaluate, refine), procure, consume, and use AI systems and their components shall at a minimum meet the [CAN/ASC - EN 301 549: 2024 - Accessibility requirements for ICT products and services standard (EN 301 549:2021, IDT)](https://accessible.canada.ca/en-301-549-accessibility-requirements-ict-products-and-services-1), specifically the:

* 1. functional performance statements in clause 4;
  2. generic requirements in clause 5;
  3. web requirements in clause 9;
  4. non-web documents requirements in clause 10;
  5. software requirements in clause 11; and
  6. documentation and support services in clause 12.

Where a regulated entity is creating tools used to design and develop AI systems and their components, the tools used to create (design, code, implement, evaluate, refine), procure and consume AI systems and their components shall support the design and development of AI tools that at a minimum meet the [CAN/ASC - EN 301 549: 2024 - Accessibility requirements for ICT products and services standard (EN 301 549:2021, IDT)](https://accessible.canada.ca/en-301-549-accessibility-requirements-ict-products-and-services-1), specifically the:

* 1. functional performance statements in clause 4;
  2. generic requirements in clause 5;
  3. web requirements in clause 9;
  4. non-web documents requirements in clause 10;
  5. software requirements in clause 11; and
  6. documentation and support services in clause 12.

#### 5.1.1.2 Persons with disabilities engaged in deploying AI systems.

Where AI systems are deployed, the tools and resources used to implement AI systems, including tools and resources used to customize (pre-trained models), trained models, setup, maintain, govern and manage AI systems, shall be accessible to persons with disabilities, including at a minimum meeting the [CAN/ASC - EN 301 549: 2024 - Accessibility requirements for ICT products and services standard (EN 301 549:2021, IDT)](https://accessible.canada.ca/en-301-549-accessibility-requirements-ict-products-and-services-1), specifically the:

* 1. functional performance statements in clause 4;
  2. generic requirements in clause 5;
  3. web requirements in clause 9;
  4. non-web documents requirements in clause 10;
  5. software requirements in clause 11; and
  6. documentation and support services in clause 12.

#### 5.1.1.3 Persons with disabilities engaged in oversight of AI systems.

Tools and processes deployed by regulated entities to assess, monitor, report issues, evaluate and improve AI systems shall be accessible to persons with disabilities, at a minimum meeting the [CAN/ASC - EN 301 549: 2024 - Accessibility requirements for ICT products and services standard (EN 301 549:2021, IDT)](https://accessible.canada.ca/en-301-549-accessibility-requirements-ict-products-and-services-1), specifically the:

* 1. functional performance statements in clause 4;
  2. generic requirements in clause 5;
  3. web requirements in clause 9;
  4. non-web documents requirements in clause 10;
  5. software requirements in clause 11; and
  6. documentation and support services in clause 12.

### 5.1.2 Persons with disabilities as users of AI systems

Persons with disabilities shall be able to use and benefit from AI systems. Where regulated entities deploy AI systems and tools that impact employees, contractors, partners, customers, or members of the public, the outputs of AI systems shall at a minimum meet the [CAN/ASC - EN 301 549: 2024 - Accessibility requirements for ICT products and services standard (EN 301 549:2021, IDT)](https://accessible.canada.ca/en-301-549-accessibility-requirements-ict-products-and-services-1), specifically the:

* 1. functional performance statements in clause 4;
  2. generic requirements in clause 5;
  3. web requirements in clause 9;
  4. non-web documents requirements in clause 10;
  5. software requirements in clause 11; and
  6. documentation and support services in clause 12.

#### 5.1.2.1 Accessible transparency and explainability documentation

Information to address disclosure, notice, transparency, explainability, and contestability of AI systems, their function, decision-making mechanisms, potential risks, and implementation shall be up to date (reflecting the current state of the AI used), and shall be accessible to persons with disabilities, at a minimum meeting the [CAN/ASC - EN 301 549: 2024 - Accessibility requirements for ICT products and services standard (EN 301 549:2021, IDT)](https://accessible.canada.ca/en-301-549-accessibility-requirements-ict-products-and-services-1), specifically the:

* 1. functional performance statements in clause 4;
  2. generic requirements in clause 5;
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  4. non-web documents requirements in clause 10;
  5. software requirements in clause 11; and
  6. documentation and support services in clause 12.

#### 5.1.2.2 Accessible feedback mechanisms

Mechanisms to provide feedback (see clause [5.3.12](#_5.3.12_Address_accessibility)) shall be accessible to persons with disabilities, at a minimum meeting the [CAN/ASC - EN 301 549: 2024 - Accessibility requirements for ICT products and services standard (EN 301 549:2021, IDT)](https://accessible.canada.ca/en-301-549-accessibility-requirements-ict-products-and-services-1), specifically the:

* 1. functional performance statements in clause 4;
  2. generic requirements in clause 5;
  3. web requirements in clause 9;
  4. non-web documents requirements in clause 10;
  5. software requirements in clause 11; and
  6. documentation and support services in clause 12.

#### 5.1.2.3 Address statistical discrimination in assistive technology implementing AI

Not all persons with disabilities will benefit equally from AI-based accommodations if their interaction modes aren’t captured in the data used to train the AI. When AI-based technology is considered for an accommodation, regulated entities shall evaluate potential inequities in collaboration with the intended beneficiary.

## 5.2 Equitable AI

When AI systems make decisions about, or otherwise impact, persons with disabilities, those decisions and uses of AI systems shall result in **equitable treatment** of persons with disabilities. Doing so will result in benefits to individuals and population groups, as well as to society at large, by helping ensure that **all** individuals are able to lead productive lives and contribute to society.

**Principles:** Equitable treatment requires that persons with disabilities:

1. benefit from AI systems at least comparably to others;
2. are unharmed by AI systems to a greater extent than others;
3. do not suffer a loss of rights and freedoms due to the use of AI systems; and
4. are not denied agency and are treated with respect in their interactions with AI systems.

### 5.2.1 Equitable access to benefits

Building on the principle that persons with disabilities should be able to benefit from AI systems at least comparably to others, regulated entities that deploy these systems should:

* Make all interactive components of AI systems accessible by design.
* Ensure that persons with disabilities are not underrepresented or misrepresented in the training data, for example, due to the use of biased proxies, biased data labels, or synthetic data that does not represent actual disability experience.
* Validate and tune AI systems to perform comparably along the dimensions of accuracy, reliability and robustness for persons with disabilities as well as for others.
* Assess and report AI system performance to include disaggregated results for persons with disabilities.
* Continuously monitor both the performance of AI systems according to validation criteria *and* the **real-world impacts** of the decisions made with the help of these systems on persons with disabilities.
* Use this information to improve system performance by improving usability, gathering additional data, improving data quality, and refining validation criteria. Doing so will create positive feedback loops.

### 5.2.2 Assessment and mitigation of harms

* **Equitable risk assessment***:* Where risk assessment frameworks are employed to determine the risks and benefits of AI systems, risks for persons with disabilities who are minorities and outliers, and feel the greatest impact of harm, shall receive priority. The risk assessment shall not be based solely on the risks and benefits to the majority.

Care must be taken to recognize that persons with disabilities may experience higher levels of harm than others, caused by the aggregate effect of many cumulative harms that intersect or build up over time as the result of AI-assisted decisions that are not otherwise classified as high impact. Where there are threats of serious or irreversible harm, lack of quantifiable certainty (e.g., in risk assessment) shall not be used as a reason for postponing effective measures to prevent harmful impacts to persons with disabilities.

* **Accuracy*:***Regulated entities shall select accuracy assessment criteria in line with the risk assessment results, taking care to capture the actual or potential harms to individuals with disabilities and other minority or disadvantaged groups. Accuracy assessment should include disaggregated metrics for persons with disabilities. They should also consider the context of use and the conditions relative to persons with disabilities.
* **Information security***:* Regulated entities shall develop plans to protect persons with disabilities in the case of data breaches or malicious attacks of AI systems. The plans shall identify risks associated with disabilities as well as clear and swift actions to protect persons with disabilities.
* **Fairness and non-discrimination***:* Care must be taken to recognize that people who are discriminated against in AI-assisted decision‑making are often persons with disabilities. Regulated entities shall ensure that AI systems are not negatively biased against persons with disabilities due to biased choices during data modelling, misrepresentation in the training data, use of biased proxies, biased data labelling, unrepresentative synthetic data, biased design of the systems, tuning of the systems according to incorrect or incomplete criteria, or biases that arise in the context of use of the system.

Even with full proportional representation in the data, persons with disabilities will likely remain outliers or marginalized minorities in the context of AI-assisted decisions. For this reason, to mitigate statistical discrimination, persons with disabilities should not be subjected to AI-assisted decisions without their consent and full understanding.

* **Prevention of reputational harms***:* Regulated entities shall ensure that AI systems do not repeat or distribute stereotypes or misinformation about persons with disabilities.

### 5.2.3 Upholding of rights and freedoms

* **Freedom from surveillance***:* Regulated entities shall refrain from using AI tools to surveil persons with disabilities.
* **Freedom from discriminatory profiling***:* Regulated entities shall refrain from using AI tools for biometric categorization, emotion analysis or predictive policing of persons with disabilities.

### 5.2.4 Preservation of agency and respectful treatment

* **Engagement and participation***:* Regulated entities shall solicit input from, and encourage the involvement of, individuals with disabilities during all stages of AI system design, development, use, and operational management, including continuous monitoring post‑deployment.
* **Information and disclosure**: Regulated entities shall inform people about their intended or actual use of AI systems that make decisions about, or otherwise impact, persons with disabilities. This information shall be provided in a manner that is accurate, accessible, and comprehensible.
* **Consent, choice, and recourse*:***When AI systems are used to make or assist in decisions, regulated entities shall offer a multi-level optionality mechanism for clients, employees, and other impacted individuals to request an equivalently full-featured and timely alternative decision-making process that is, at the individual’s choice, either performed without the use of AI, or made using AI with direct human oversight and verification of the decision. Whenever possible, people will be given information about ways to correct, contest, change, or reverse an AI-assisted decision or action that impacts them (see clause [5.2.2](#_5.2.2_Assessment_and) for ways to assess impact).
* **Freedom from misinformation and manipulation**:Regulated entities shall ensure that AI systems are not used to misinform or manipulate persons with disabilities.
* **Support of human control and oversight***:* There shall be a traceable chain of human responsibility that makes it clear who is accountable for the accessibility and equity of decisions made by an AI system.

## 5.3 Organizational processes to support accessible and equitable AI

Where organizations implement and/or use AI systems, organizational processes shall result in AI systems that are accessible to, and equitable for, persons with disabilities (see clauses [5.1](#_5.1_Accessible_AI) and [5.2](#_5.2_Equitable_AI) for definitions of “accessible” and “equitable” AI).

Each process shall include persons with disabilities in governance and decision-making throughout the AI lifecycle and shall be accessible to persons with disabilities who are governance or management committee members, employees, contractors, clients, disability organization members, or members of the public.

The organizational processes to which this clause applies include, but are not limited to, processes used to:

1. support inclusive and accessible AI governance;
2. plan and justify the need for AI systems;
3. notify the public of an intention to use AI systems;
4. assess data for their appropriateness for use by AI systems;
5. design and develop accessible and equitable AI systems;
6. procure accessible and equitable AI systems;
7. customize accessible and equitable AI systems;
8. conduct ongoing impact assessments, ethics oversight, and monitoring of potential harms;
9. train personnel in accessible and equitable AI;
10. provide transparency, accountability, and consent mechanisms;
11. provide access to equivalent alternative approaches;
12. address accessibility and equity feedback, incidents, and complaints about AI systems;
13. provide review, refinement, and termination mechanisms; and
14. safely store and manage data throughout the AI lifecycle.

### 5.3.1 Support inclusive and accessible AI governance

To ensure that AI systems are accessible and equitable, organizations shall implement the requirements of clauses [5.1](#_5.1_Accessible_AI) and [5.2](#_5.2_Equitable_AI).

Organizations shall solicit input from and encourage involvement of persons with disabilities during all stages of the dataset, AI systems and components creation (design, coding, implementation, evaluation, refinement), procurement, consumption, governance, management, and monitoring.

In addition to consulting persons with disabilities who are external to the organization on specific AI-related decisions (see clauses [5.3.4](#_5.3.4_Assess_data), [5.3.5](#_5.3.5_Design_and), [5.3.6](#_5.3.6_Procure_accessible), [5.3.7](#_5.3.7_Customize_accessible), [5.3.9](#_5.3.9_Train_personnel), [5.3.14](#_5.3.14_Safely_store)), organizations should have ongoing and continuous involvement of persons with disabilities in AI-related decisions through employee, contractor, management, and governance roles.

This may include, but is not limited to, recruiting, onboarding and supporting the involvement of persons with disabilities as employees, contractors, members of governance and management committees (e.g., board of directors, steering committees, advisory committees, and management teams).

### 5.3.2 Plan and justify the use of AI systems

Where an organization is proposing and planning to deploy an AI system, the impact on persons with disabilities shall be considered.

Effective measures to prevent harmful impacts to persons with disabilities shall be taken regardless of the availability of quantitative and/or predictive risk determination(s).

Impact and risk assessment processes shall:

1. Include persons with disabilities that may be directly or indirectly impacted by the AI system as active participants in the decisions (see clause [5.2.2](#_5.2.2_Assessment_and)).
2. Include determination of impact on the broadest range of persons with disabilities as possible.
3. Account for aggregate impacts for persons with disabilities of many cumulative harms that can intersect or build up over time as the result of AI-assisted decisions that are not classified as high impact.

Where risk assessment frameworks are employed to determine the risks and benefits of AI systems, organizations shall (see clause [5.2.2](#_5.2.2_Assessment_and)):

1. Prioritize prevention and/or mitigation for risks for persons with disabilities (who are minorities and outliers in statistical modelling), for example by ensuring that risk assessment models are not based solely on the risks and benefits to the majority (or ”typical” case).
2. Select accuracy assessment criteria in line with the risk assessment results, taking care to capture the actual or potential harms to individuals with disabilities and other minority or disadvantaged groups.
3. Include disaggregated metrics for persons with disabilities in accuracy assessments and consider the context of use and the conditions relative to persons with disabilities who may be impacted by the use of the AI system.

Where the AI system is intended to replace or augment an existing function, persons with disabilities that face the greatest barriers in accessing or benefiting from the existing function shall be included in the decision-making process.

Plans shall be in place for clear and swift actions to protect persons with disabilities in the event of data breaches at any stage of the project lifecycle, or malicious attacks of AI systems after deployment.

### 5.3.3 Notice of intention to use an AI system

The intention to use an AI system shall be publicly disclosed in accessible formats as part of the organization’s accessibility plan and distributed to national disability organizations and interested parties. A process shall be established whereby any interested party can request to be included in a distribution list for notices. The notice shall include accessible methods to provide input.

**N**ote: This clause applies to all AI systems whether it is determined that they directly affect persons with disabilities.

### 5.3.4 Assess data for their appropriateness for the use of AI systems

Organizations shall determine if potential datasets containing information about persons with disabilities are appropriate, inappropriate, or conditionally appropriate for use as inputs to AI systems, involving persons with disabilities in making the determination of appropriateness.

There shall be an alignment between:

1. the dataset that is used as an input to an AI system;
2. the model or method used by the AI system; and
3. the objective or task assigned to the AI system.

A dataset may be an appropriate input for a specific objective or task in one AI system, but inappropriate for other tasks in the same AI system, or inappropriate when applied to individuals who are different from the majority of people on multiple variables or labels.

The appropriateness of each dataset shall be assessed for every objective or task and every AI system before it is used as an input.

Organizations shall collect, use, and govern data and data models and algorithms in a manner that prevents negative bias or unwarranted discrimination toward persons with disabilities in the use and outputs of AI systems. Specifically, steps shall be taken to prevent:

1. biased choices during data modelling;
2. misrepresentation in the training data;
3. the use of biased proxies;
4. biased data labelling;
5. biased design of the systems;
6. tuning of the systems according to incorrect or incomplete criteria;
7. biases that arise in the context of use of the system; and
8. synthetic data that is reliant on insufficiencies in scope and purpose of disability experiences relevant to the purpose of the AI system.

Organizations shall ensure that:

1. harm to persons with disabilities due to data breaches (either accidental or deliberate) is prevented;
2. AI systems do not repeat or distribute stereotypes or misinformation about persons with disabilities; and
3. planners, developers, operators, and governance bodies have expertise to assess and respond to cases where non-discrimination requires that some people – including some persons with disabilities – should not be subjected to AI-assisted decisions, because they are seen as outliers in the statistical distributions that the AI systems model and uses. (see clause [5.2.2](#_5.2.2_Assessment_and)).

Refer to [Annex A](#_Annex_A_(Informative)) for examples.

### 5.3.5 Design and develop accessible and equitable AI systems

Design and development for AI systems shall include the requirements of clauses [5.1](#_5.1_Accessible_AI) and [5.2](#_5.2_Equitable_AI).

Per the requirements of clause [5.1](#_5.1_Accessible_AI), prior to implementation and/or use of an AI system that has a direct or indirect impact on persons with disabilities, persons with disabilities and disability organizations shall be engaged to test the accessibility of the AI system. This engagement shall be fairly compensated.

Per the requirements of clause [5.2.2,](#_5.2.2_Assessment_and) feedback from persons with disabilities and disability organizations shall be sought in all decisions relating to designing and developing AI systems to ensure comparable benefits relative to other segments of the impacted population, preserve individual agency, prevent and/or mitigate harmful impacts on persons with disabilities.

Per the requirements of clause [5.2.3](#_5.2.3_Upholding_of) and [5.2.4](#_5.2.4_Preservation_of), organizations shall adopt planning and design frameworks as well as monitoring regimes to ensure that any AI system they use, control, or govern:

1. is not usedto surveil employees and clients with disabilities;
2. is not used for biometric categorization, emotion analysis or predictive policing of employees and clients with disabilities; and
3. is not used to misinform or manipulate persons with disabilities.

The design of any AI system shall include accountability and governance mechanisms that make clear who is accountable for decisions made by an AI system.

### 5.3.6 Procure accessible and equitable AI systems

Procurement for AI systems shall include the requirements of clauses [5.1](#_5.1_Accessible_AI) and [5.2](#_5.2_Equitable_AI).

Feedback from persons with disabilities and disability organizations shall be sought in all decisions relating to procuring AI systems to prevent and/or mitigate impacts on persons with disabilities that:

1. are disproportionate in scale, in comparison to individuals without disabilities;
2. produce disparate outcomes for persons with disabilities in comparison to other individuals without disabilities; and
3. produce cumulative harms to persons with disabilities, regardless of the scale of the immediate impact experienced.

Prior to implementation and/or use of an AI system that has a direct or indirect impact on persons with disabilities, persons with disabilities and disability organizations shall be engaged to test the accessibility of the AI system and conduct an impact assessment. This engagement shall be fairly compensated.

Conformance to accessibility and equity criteria shall be verified by a third party with expertise in accessibility and disability equity before a procurement decision of an AI system is finalized.

Procurement contracts should include the ability to halt or terminate an AI system if the system malfunctions or performance as measured against equity criteria degrades or are no longer met.

### 5.3.7 Customize accessible equitable AI systems

Customization for AI systems shall include the requirements of clauses [5.1](#_5.1_Accessible_AI) and [5.2](#_5.2_Equitable_AI).

Feedback from persons with disabilities and disability organizations shall be sought in all decisions relating to customizing AI systems to prevent and/or mitigate impacts on persons with disabilities that:

1. are disproportionate in scale, in comparison to individuals without disabilities;
2. produce disparate outcomes for persons with disabilities, in comparison to other individuals without disabilities; and
3. produce cumulative harms to persons with disabilities, regardless of the scale of the immediate impact experienced.

Prior to the implementation and/or use of an AI system that has a direct or indirect impact on persons with disabilities, persons with disabilities and disability organizations shall be engaged to test the accessibility of the AI system. This engagement shall be fairly compensated.

### 5.3.8 Conduct ongoing impact assessments, ethics oversight, and monitoring of potential harms

Organizations shall conduct ongoing data quality monitoring and impact assessments, to identify emerging or actual bias and/or discrimination toward persons with disabilities.

This monitoring and assessment should consider multiple dimensions including, but not limited to, AI system outputs with respect to persons with disabilities that:

1. may produce impact disproportionate in scale, in comparison to other individuals without disabilities;
2. may not produce equitable access to benefits, in comparison to other individuals without disabilities;
3. may produce disparate outcomes for persons with disabilities, in comparison to other individuals without disabilities;
4. may produce cumulative harms to persons with disabilities regardless of the scale of the immediate impact experienced
5. may undermine the rights, freedoms, dignity and/or individual agency of persons with disabilities.

Organizations shall also maintain a public registry of harms, contested decisions, reported barriers to access, and reports of inequitable treatment of persons with disabilities related to AI systems. The registry shall comply with the [*Personal Information Protection and Electronic Documents Act (PIPEDA)*](https://www.priv.gc.ca/en/privacy-topics/privacy-laws-in-canada/the-personal-information-protection-and-electronic-documents-act-pipeda/).

All federally regulated organizations shall document the impact of low, medium and high impact decisions on persons with disabilities in their registry. This information shall be publicly available in an accessible format. Once a publicly accessible monitoring system encompassing all federally regulated organizations that employ AI systems is established and maintained to track the cumulative impact of low, medium and high impact decisions on persons with disabilities, federally regulated organizations shall submit this information into the system.

Thresholds for unacceptable levels of risk and harm shall be established with national disability organizations and organizations with expertise in accessibility and disability equity. As outcomes are monitored, AI systems testing must evolve to address oversights and harms, and the system must be updated to mitigate these oversights and harms or provide an alternative that bypasses them.

### 5.3.9 Train personnel in accessible and equitable AI

All personnel responsible for any aspects of the AI lifecycle shall receive training in accessible and equitable AI. This training shall be regularly updated and provided in accessible formats as per clause [5.1](#_5.1_Accessible_AI).

Training shall be created in collaboration with persons with disabilities and be made specific to the learner’s context, not just generic accessibility and equity training. This training shall include:

1. legal considerations for privacy;
2. user interface accessibility considerations;
3. harm and risk detection strategies;
4. bias detection and mitigation strategies; and
5. ways to involve persons with disabilities in the AI lifecycle.

### 5.3.10 Provide transparency, accountability and consent mechanisms

Organizations shall inform people about their intended or actual use of AI systems that make decisions about, or otherwise impact, persons with disabilities. This information shall be provided in a manner that is accurate, accessible, and comprehensible.

Transparency about AI includes providing information about:

1. what data was used to pre-train, customize, or dynamically train an AI system;
2. data labels and proxy data used in training;
3. the decision(s) to be made by the AI system and the determinants of the decision(s);
4. the availability of accessible, optional full-featured decision-making systems; and
5. the names and contact information of individuals within the organization accountable for the AI system and resultant decisions.

All information shall be provided in accessible formats and in a non-technical, plain language format, such that the potential impact of the AI system is clear.

In cases where AI systems use data that is collected with the consent of the data subjects, it shall be possible for persons with disabilities to withdraw consent for any or all uses of their data, at any time, and without negative consequences.

In cases where AI systems use data that is collected without the consent of the data subjects (e.g., AI systems that use de-identified administrative data about publicly funded services), organizations shall engage and involve persons with disabilities in decisions about how datasets are used.

### 5.3.11 Provide access to equivalent alternative approaches

Organizations that deploy AI systems shall provide persons with disabilities the following alternatives:

1. the option to request human decisions by persons with knowledge and expertise in the needs of persons with disabilities in the domain of the decisions to be made; or
2. the option to request human supervision or final determination of decisions to be made by a human with expertise in the needs of persons with disabilities, guided by the AI.

These alternative options shall offer equivalent availability, reasonable timeliness, cost and convenience.

The organization shall retain individuals that have the necessary expertise to make equitable human decisions regarding persons with disabilities when AI systems are deployed to replace decisions previously made by humans.

### 5.3.12 Address accessibility and equity feedback, incidents, and complaints about AI systems

The organization shall address accessibility and equity-related feedback, incidents, and complaints, including providing details about redress, challenge, and appeals functions for persons with disabilities, that:

1. are easy to find, accessible, and are actionable;
2. acknowledge receipt and provide response to feedback, incidents, and complaints in no more than 24 hours;
3. provide a timeline for addressing feedback, incidents, and complaints;
4. offer a procedure for persons with disabilities or their representatives to provide feedback on or to contest decisions anonymously; and
5. communicate the status of addressing feedback, incidents, and complaints to persons with disabilities or their representatives, and offer opportunities to appeal or contest the proposed remediation.

Feedback related to harms shall be documented in the public registry of harms as long as they can be anonymized to protect privacy in accordance with the [*Privacy Act*](https://www.priv.gc.ca/en/privacy-topics/privacy-laws-in-canada/the-privacy-act/), the [*Personal Information Protection and Electronic Documents Act (PIPEDA)*](https://www.priv.gc.ca/en/privacy-topics/privacy-laws-in-canada/the-personal-information-protection-and-electronic-documents-act-pipeda/) and other applicable federal and provincial privacy legislation, with consent from the individual submitting the feedback.

### 5.3.13 Provide review, refinement, halting and terminology mechanisms.

Organizations that deploy AI systems shall continuously review, refine and, if necessary, halt or terminate AI systems. These continuous review and refinement processes shall consider the full range of harms, including cumulative harms from low and medium impact decisions to persons with disabilities. The review process shall involve persons with disabilities.

In the situation where the system degrades such that accessibility or equity criteria for persons with disabilities are no longer met, the AI system shall be halted until the accessibility barrier or inequitable treatment is addressed, or the system is terminated.

All AI systems shall be updated to mitigate risks if harms to persons with disabilities are identified. AI systems that use machine learning shall be designed to learn from mistakes and failures.

### 5.3.14 Safely store and manage data throughout the AI lifecycle

Organizations shall ensure that disability data is used to create equitable AI systems in a safe and secure manner that does not result in harms for the individuals who provide their data.

Data about persons with disabilities must be safely stored and managed in each phase of the data lifecycle beginning with data collection through to retention (storage), use, disclosure (sharing), and destruction. Misuse or breaches of disability-related data can lead to discrimination, exclusion, and other harms for persons with disabilities.

Consistent with clause 22 of the United Nations Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, organizations shall protect the privacy of personal, health and rehabilitation information of persons with disabilities on an equal basis with others.

Data storage and management shall comply with the [*Privacy Act*](https://www.priv.gc.ca/en/privacy-topics/privacy-laws-in-canada/the-privacy-act/), the [*Personal Information Protection and Electronic Documents Act (PIPEDA)*](https://www.priv.gc.ca/en/privacy-topics/privacy-laws-in-canada/the-personal-information-protection-and-electronic-documents-act-pipeda/) and other applicable federal and provincial privacy legislation. As part of their compliance, organizations shall make efforts to ensure that re-identification is not possible through strong anonymization techniques.

## 5.4 Accessible education, training and literacy on AI

All interested parties of the AI ecosystem, including those involved in the creation, procurement, deployment, and oversight of AI systems, those who use AI in decision-making, and those impacted by AI systems directly or indirectly, need to be better informed about accessibility and equity. For this reason, education, training and support of people’s literacy AI shall be accessible. Further, education, training and support of literacy on AI shall include instruction about accessible and equitable AI. To foster the creation of accessible and equitable AI systems and tools, organizations shall involve persons with disabilities in creating and delivering such education and training. Finally, organizations shall contribute to literacy efforts to enable those impacted by AI-assisted decisions or actions to exercise agency and control these impacts.

### 5.4.1 Education, training and support of literacy on AI shall be accessible

1. Materials and methodologies, including technology, content, methods, and processes for instruction, assessment and certification shall be accessible, by implementing the requirements of the [CAN/ASC - EN 301 549: 2024 - Accessibility requirements for ICT products and services standard (EN 301 549:2021, IDT)](https://accessible.canada.ca/en-301-549-accessibility-requirements-ict-products-and-services-1).
2. Education and training on AI shall enable persons with disabilities to participate in staff roles, and as members of governance and management committees, by implementing the requirements of clause [5.3.1](#_5.3.1_Support_inclusive).
3. AI literacy shall enable persons with disabilities to take on an active role in the creation, procurement, deployment, and oversight of AI systems.

### 5.4.2 Education and training for those using AI professionally shall include accessible and equitable AI

1. All education and training on AI shall integrate content on accessible and equitable AI, to ensure that all AI systems are accessible and equitable.
2. Organizations shall ensure that their current workforce, including but not limited to those in technical roles, receives training on accessible and equitable AI, including the requirements of clause [5.3.9](#_5.3.9_Train_personnel).
3. Education and training shall teach participatory methods with and by persons with disabilities.

### 5.4.3 Participation of persons with disabilities in AI education, training and support of literacy

Development of educational, training and literacy materials and methodologies, as well as delivery of instruction, shall involve persons with disabilities.

### 5.4.4. AI literacy

1. Organizations shall engage in AI literacy efforts to enable people who are impacted by AI systems, including persons with disabilities, to understand the goals, benefits and risks of these systems, as well as any accessibility and equity concerns.
2. AI literacy should allow those affected by AI systems to exercise informed consent, evaluate the impacts of participation and non-participation, as well as understand alternative options and opportunities for recourse, as discussed in clause [5.2.4.](#_5.2.4_Preservation_of)

# Annex A (Informative)

**Dataset**: Facial recognition data collected from 100,000 people primarily without disabilities (>90%) using commercial facial recognition software in controlled lab settings.

**Appropriate use**: As data for an AI-based decision-support system that assists flight attendants with faster, more accurate validation of passport photos, but allows for human identification in real time, presenting no delays or difference in service levels for persons with disabilities.

**Conditionally appropriate use**: Data for an AI-based decision-support system that assists in identifying individuals in transportation environments that are not controlled, provided that the system has been validated to account for varying camera angles, lighting conditions, and facial differences in these specific settings, and the software has been adapted to work in diverse environments. Alternative methods of validation must be readily available for use when travellers choose to opt out of facial recognition or if facial recognition does not work for them.

**Inappropriate uses**: Data used as an input for an AI-based tool that controls entry into buildings with no human oversight or methods to bypass the facial recognition system. Use of an AI-based tool or system to make or inform decisions about people who are dissimilar from the people represented in the training data to the point that the AI-based tool or system would not be expected to provide meaningful outputs related to them.