

AS 22458:2025



Consumer vulnerability — Requirements and guidelines for the design and delivery of inclusive service (ISO 22458:2022, MOD)



AS 22458:2025

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The following are represented on Committee CS-311:

- Australian Banking Association
- Australian Collectors and Debt Buyers Association
- Australian Digital & Telecommunications Industry Association
- Australian Energy Council
- Consumers' Federation of Australia
- Energy Consumers Australia
- Financial Counselling Australia
- Insurance Council of Australia
- National Disability Insurance Scheme
- Water Services Association of Australia

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Australian Standard®

**Consumer vulnerability —
Requirements and guidelines
for the design and delivery of
inclusive service (ISO
22458:2022, MOD)**

First published as AS 22458:2025.

How to read this Standard

This page explains the meaning of the language and structure of this Standard.

Refer to Standards Australia's [Standardisation Guide 006](#) for more details about drafting rules.

Australian and Australian/New Zealand Standards are voluntary unless they are referenced in legislation or called up in contracts.

Requirements

To conform to a Standard, all requirements in the Standard need to be met.

A requirement is any statement in the Standard which uses the word "shall".

Recommendations, permissions and possibilities

The following words are commonly used in Standards, but statements using them do not have to be followed to conform to the Standard:

- (a) "should" means that something is recommended.
- (b) "may" means that something is permitted.
- (c) "can" means that something is possible.

Structure of Standards

A Standard always has the following parts:

- (i) The Preface states who developed the Standard, what the Standard is aiming to do, and how it relates to other documents.
- (ii) The Scope states what the Standard is about, what it covers and what it does not cover.
- (iii) The Normative references clause lists other documents that are referenced in the Standard as part of requirements.
- (iv) The Terms and definitions clause defines important terms to help with understanding the Standard.

A Standard may also include other parts, such as the following:

- (1) A normative appendix sets additional requirements that need to be conformed to.
- (2) An informative appendix provides additional information or guidance. They usually do not contain requirements. If an informative appendix does contain requirements, the Standard will explain when those requirements apply.
- (3) A Bibliography lists documents referenced in the Standard but not as part of requirements.

Many Standards include notes. Notes provide recommendations and/or guidance only. They never contain requirements.

This Standard is a modified adoption of an International Standard. It makes changes to the international text.

The changes to the international text are shown in boxes in the text. These boxes have the heading "National Variations".

To use this Standard in Australia/New Zealand, the changes in the national variation boxes need to be followed.

Preface

This Standard was prepared by the Standards Australia Committee CS-311, Vulnerable Consumers.

The objective of this document is to specify requirements and guidelines for organizations on how to design and deliver fair, flexible and inclusive services that will increase positive outcomes for consumers in vulnerable situations and minimize the risk of consumer harm. It covers organizational culture and strategy, inclusive design and how to identify and respond to consumer vulnerability.

This document is an adoption with national modifications, and has been reproduced from, ISO 22458, *Consumer vulnerability — Requirements and guidelines for the design and delivery of inclusive service*. The modifications are set out in national variations boxes which give instructions where the ISO/IEC text is to be modified for use in Australia. Due to ISO copyright policy it is not possible to directly modify the ISO content.

As this document has been reproduced from an international document, a full point substitutes for a comma when referring to a decimal marker.

Australian or Australian/New Zealand Standards that are identical adoptions of international normative references may be used interchangeably. Refer to the online catalogue for information on specific Standards.

The term “informative” is used in Standards to define the application of the appendices to which it applies. An “informative” appendix is only for information and guidance.

Australian (and Australian/New Zealand) Standards are voluntary. They do not include contractual, legal or statutory requirements. Voluntary Standards do not replace laws, with which Standards users are understood to comply and which take precedence. Attention is drawn to the Australian Privacy Principles which take precedence over the requirements of this Standard.

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Foreword

ISO (the International Organization for Standardization) is a worldwide federation of national standards bodies (ISO member bodies). The work of preparing International Standards is normally carried out through ISO technical committees. Each member body interested in a subject for which a technical committee has been established has the right to be represented on that committee. International organizations, governmental and non-governmental, in liaison with ISO, also take part in the work. ISO collaborates closely with the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) on all matters of electrotechnical standardization.

The procedures used to develop this document and those intended for its further maintenance are described in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 1. In particular, the different approval criteria needed for the different types of ISO documents should be noted. This document was drafted in accordance with the editorial rules of the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2 (see www.iso.org/directives).

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this document may be the subject of patent rights. ISO shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights. Details of any patent rights identified during the development of the document will be in the Introduction and/or on the ISO list of patent declarations received (see www.iso.org/patents).

Any trade name used in this document is information given for the convenience of users and does not constitute an endorsement.

For an explanation of the voluntary nature of standards, the meaning of ISO specific terms and expressions related to conformity assessment, as well as information about ISO's adherence to the World Trade Organization (WTO) principles in the Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT), see www.iso.org/iso/foreword.html.

This document was prepared by Project Committee ISO/PC 311, *Vulnerable consumers*.

Any feedback or questions on this document should be directed to the user's national standards body. A complete listing of these bodies can be found at www.iso.org/members.html.

Introduction

0.1 What is consumer vulnerability?

Vulnerability can affect anyone at any time. All consumers are different, with a wide range of needs, personal characteristics, health, abilities, and skills. These factors, plus the impact of life events and external conditions, such as organizational behaviour, can place consumers in a vulnerable situation, increasing the risk of them experiencing harm when dealing with organizations. [Table 1](#) contains further information about these risk factors.

Consumer vulnerability can be permanent, temporary or sporadic, long or short-term. A consumer's needs and abilities can change over time, particularly if the consumer is faced with an unexpected change of circumstance or a particularly urgent or complex situation.

0.2 Impact of vulnerability on individuals

It is important to recognize that an organization's systems, policies and processes can reduce or exacerbate consumer vulnerability and the risk of harm occurring. The presence of one or more vulnerability risk factors does not automatically mean that an individual is vulnerable. However, the presence of one or more of these factors, combined with organizational poor practice, can contribute to consumer vulnerability and lead to harm.

Consumers in vulnerable situations can find it difficult to:

- obtain, assimilate or retain information;
- access or choose suitable services;
- switch providers or tariffs;
- make decisions in their best interests;
- understand their rights;
- pursue complaints and obtain redress;
- pay for services.

Therefore, consumers in vulnerable situations are at a greater risk of experiencing negative outcomes when interacting with organizations. For example, financial loss, being unable to access services, receiving services unsuitable for needs, stress, inconvenience, exploitation or other harm.

Organizations that understand consumer vulnerability, and provide an inclusive and flexible approach, are better able to meet a diverse range of consumer needs, making it easier for consumers to access services and information, make good decisions and achieve positive outcomes.

0.3 Organizational benefits of adopting an inclusive service approach

This document specifies requirements and gives guidance for organizations on how to provide an inclusive service at all stages of service delivery, helping them to identify and support consumers in vulnerable situations. It is recognized that organizations will need to develop a tailored approach to the development and implementation of an inclusive service (see [Annex A](#)), dependent on the nature of their business and level of existing provision.

Adopting an inclusive service approach offers many potential benefits for organizations:

- increased customer base, by making services accessible to a greater number of individuals;
- improved service provision for all customers irrespective of their vulnerability status;
- improvement in the quality of consumer interactions, thereby minimizing the risk of harm;

- reduced likelihood of problems and complaints, as a result of operating effectively and getting things right first time, leading to a reduced cost of complaints handling;
- improved customer satisfaction, building consumer trust and enhancing the organization's reputation;
- ability to demonstrate ethical behaviour and social responsibility;
- strengthened staff loyalty and engagement by ensuring that they feel valued, supported and confident in handling difficult situations;
- help to achieve compliance with legal obligations related to fairness and equality, by following good practice in the fair treatment of consumers in vulnerable situations.

Australian Standard®

Consumer vulnerability — Requirements and guidelines for the design and delivery of inclusive service (ISO 22458:2022, MOD)

1 Scope

This document specifies requirements and guidelines for organizations on how to design and deliver fair, flexible and inclusive services that will increase positive outcomes for consumers in vulnerable situations and minimize the risk of consumer harm. It covers organizational culture and strategy, inclusive design and how to identify and respond to consumer vulnerability.

It is applicable to any organization that provides services, including service-related products, to consumers, regardless of location or size.

NOTE 1 The term “services” refers to any service provided to consumers online or offline. Service sectors can include, for example, healthcare, leisure and entertainment, retail, energy, communication, financial services, travel and tourism, digital services, professions and trades.

NOTE 2 Service providers can include private or public organizations, charities, government agencies, local authorities of any size.

NOTE 3 It can be fair and reasonable, in some cases, for an inclusive service provider to limit access for individuals outside of the organization’s target audience, where the main objective is to protect consumers and prevent harm. For example, preventing children from accessing online gambling sites.

2 Normative references

There are no normative references in this document.

3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the following terms and definitions apply.

ISO and IEC maintain terminological databases for use in standardization at the following addresses:

- ISO Online browsing platform: available at <https://www.iso.org/obp>
- IEC Electropedia: available at <https://www.electropedia.org/>

3.1

accessible

product, service, environment or facility that is usable by the greatest number of people with a diverse range of capabilities

3.2

artificial intelligence

engineered system with capability to acquire, process and apply knowledge and skills

[SOURCE: ISO/IEC TR 24028:2020, 3.4^[15] — modified, deleted Note 1 to entry and changed “capability of an engineered system” to “engineered system with capability”.]