Why do leaders of the global ethical AI debate disregard the potential harm to more than 1.3 billion people living today with disabilities and to the hundreds of millions of us who will become disabled in time?

Will the HR cost savings generated by AI technology outweigh the potential damage to the life chances of so many?

How will surveillance technology take into account the employer’s need, and often legal obligation, to make accommodations for employees who because of a disability do their jobs, and interact with technology, in ‘non-standard’ ways?

Is it true that it is the *employer – not the developer* - who is liable should a disabled person be treated unfairly because the employer relied on AI Technology? How do you sue an Algorithm?

Can we agree on the 5 questions every responsible procurement and HR director should ask every potential supplier, starting with: “Where is your evidence that this ‘AI tool’ will not discriminate against candidates or colleagues with disabilities? “