

The Five NeuroRights

The Right to Personal Identity:

Boundaries must be developed to prohibit technology from disrupting the sense of self. When Neurotechnology connects individuals with digital networks, it could blur the line between a person's consciousness and external technological inputs.

The Right to Free-Will:

Individuals should have ultimate control over their own decision making, without unknown manipulation from external neurotechnologies.

The Right to Mental Privacy:

Any data obtained from measuring neural activity ("NeuroData") should be kept private. Moreover, the sale, commercial transfer, and use of neural data should be strictly regulated.

The Right to Equal Access to Mental Augmentation:

There should be established guidelines at both international and national levels regulating the development and applications of mental-enhancement neurotechnologies. These guidelines should be based on the principle of justice and guarantee equality of access to all citizens.

The Right to Protection from Algorithmic Bias:

Countermeasures to combat bias should be the norm for machine learning. Algorithm design should include input from user groups to foundationally address bias.

