

The five neurorights at a glance

The **evolution of neurotechnology** could jeopardise some basic human rights, which is why the **debate about its ethical limits** has given rise to the concept of neurorights.



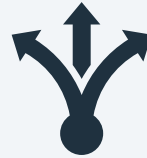
Personal identity

Under no circumstances may neurotechnology alter a person's **sense of self**.



Equal access

Improved brain capacity through neurotechnology must be available to all.



Free will

People must be able **to make decisions freely**, i.e. without neurotechnological manipulation.



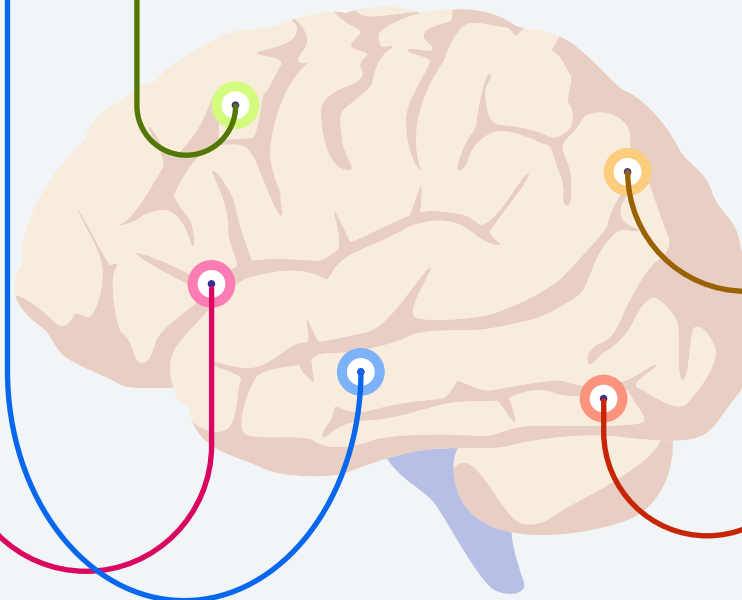
Mental privacy

Data on people's brain activity may not be used without their consent.



Protection against biases

Individuals may not be discriminated against on the basis of data obtained through neurotechnology.



Source: NeuroRights Initiative.