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| <p style="text-align: center;">HUMAN RIGHTS COUNCIL ADVISORY COMMITTEE QUESTIONNAIRE ON “NEUROTECHNOLOGY AND HUMAN RIGHTS”</p> |
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Background

In accordance with Human Rights Council [resolution 51/3](#), the Advisory Committee is preparing a study “on the impact, opportunities and challenges of neurotechnology with regard to the promotion and protection of all human rights” to be presented to the Council at its fifty-seventh session (September 2024). In the preparation of this study, the Advisory Committee was asked “to seek the views and inputs from, and to take into account the relevant work already done by, stakeholders, including Member States, international and regional organizations, the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, the special procedures of the Human Rights Council, the treaty bodies, other relevant United Nations agencies, funds and programmes within their respective mandates, national human rights institutions, civil society, the private sector, medical and technical communities, academic institutions and other relevant stakeholders”.

Neurotechnologies are defined for the purposes of this study, as those devices and procedures used to access, monitor, investigate, assess, manipulate and/or emulate the structure and function of the neural systems of natural persons.¹ They are meant to either record signals from the brain and “translate” them into technical control commands, or to manipulate brain activity by applying electrical or optical stimuli.²

Deadline

Responses to the questionnaire can be submitted until **2 July 2023**. Nonetheless, on exceptional basis, late responses or further information relevant to the work of the Advisory Committee on this topic may be accepted.

Questionnaire

Please answer the questions that are most relevant to your field of expertise or operation. There is no need to answer questions that may not be relevant to your work. Please respond as succinctly as possible and provide examples and substantive information where possible.

¹ OECD, “Recommendation of the Council on OECD Legal Instruments Responsible Innovation in Neurotechnology”, 2019; “Neurotechnology and Society: Strengthening Responsible Innovation in Brain Science”, OECD Policy Papers, November 2017, p. 49.

² UNESCO, “Report of the International Bioethics Committee of UNESCO (IBC) on the Ethical Issues of Neurotechnology”, 2021, p.5.

QUESTIONS

I. All stakeholders (core questions)

General

1. Has your country taken any policy action or initiative in relation to neurotechnology and human rights at the national level? If so, please share any relevant information.

I am not aware of any policies or initiatives taken by the Netherlands in these areas. The Dutch government commissioned a study in 2021: "Opportunities and Risks of the Application of Neurotechnology in Criminal Law". If we do nothing NOW, 'Minority Report' (thought police) will be a reality within a few years.

2. Is there any actor in the public or private sector developing this kind of technology in your country? Please provide information, if possible.

I am aware of several actors working on brain-computer-interface projects related to brain diseases like Parkinson.

3. Indicate your level of awareness (high/medium/low) in relation to the state of development of neurotechnologies and preparedness to tackle the challenges posed by the early commercialization of these technologies.

I am very knowledgeable regarding the state of development of REMOTE neurotechnologies, meaning neurotechnologies using directed radio frequency energy. I myself am a victim of (many) neurotechnology (mind control) experiments including torture, without my consent. I started the human rights organization STOPEG Foundation in 2007 that publicizes information about this, and know many other victims of these experiments, not only from the Netherlands but also from many other countries in the world.

From my personal experiences I can only say that REMOTE neurotechnologies are already extremely advanced. If they attack you and you do not know about this, you are no more than a ROBOT. I wrote some of my experiences here:

Mind Control to Major Tom v2.1 (PDF)

https://www.stopeg.com/doc/mind_control_to_major_tom_v210.pdf

In my opinion, the only challenge is, to implement Chile's neurorights law worldwide as soon as possible, to prevent states from being turned into totalitarian states, where citizens are turned into bio-robots, controlled by supercomputers.

There is no point waiting for opinions from so-called experts, the problem is really very simple, everyone knows what will happen if there are no laws that explicitly prohibit access to, and manipulation of, the human brain.

Impact, opportunities and challenges

4. What human rights will be mostly impacted by the development and use of neurotechnologies? Identify the three rights most impacted and briefly explain why.

Many human rights will be impacted by the development and use of REMOTE neurotechnologies:

- **Thought control, manipulation, reading**
- **Emotion control, manipulation, reading**
- **Control of body parts**
- **Inducing cramps, spasms, seizures**
- **Inducing suggestions of illnesses**
- **Inducing artificial pain**
- **Etc.**

Below are the three human rights probably impacted most:

- **Right to privacy**
- **Freedom from slavery**
- **Freedom from torture**

5. What are the biggest challenges and risks that the development, test and use of neurotechnologies pose to human rights? Will such risks be amplified by the development of consumer-oriented neurotechnologies?

The biggest challenge will be for victims attacked with neurotechnologies, to prove that they are attacked. If you are shot with a bullet, stabbed with a knife, punched in the face, there is (physical) evidence. When you are attacked with neurotechnologies there will be no evidence, or only evidence that can be found by very specialized medical doctors.

Today this is also true for attacks with Directed Energy Weapons. There is no way for victims of attacks with these weapons to prove this and governments do nothing, ignore their cries for help.

Development and testing of neurotechnologies must only be allowed on humans following their explicit consent. For many decades, innocent citizens have been subjected to neurotechnology experiments, MK-ULTRA never stopped. These crimes are among the worst in history and are a disgrace to humanity. And yes, they also experiment on people with ‘mental health’ problems. Governments in many countries make sure there are enough people in psychiatry to experiment on, by driving innocent people out-of-their-mind with illegal methods. Welcome to ‘democracy’.

Use of neurotechnologies must be categorized:

- **Military applications**
- **Medical applications**
- **Consumer applications**

Military, law enforcement, security services, etc. should NEVER be allowed to use

neurotechnology applications AGAINST CIVILIANS in whatever way!

Medical and consumer applications must require explicit permission from the (end) user. These applications must be restricted in the following ways:

- They only access the subject person in very clearly documented ways, no side effects,
- They NEVER access or affect others in the environment of the application.

6. What groups are more vulnerable or at risk? Please, identify three and explain why.

At risk from REMOTE neurotechnologies are activists, whistleblowers, decision makers, and anyone who poses a threat to the elite or criminal groups. Also at risk are random people for reasons of nepotism, revenge.

Vulnerable is everyone but probably more vulnerable are poor and uneducated people, people with (forced) mental health problems; their cries for help will be ignored.

To summarize, anyone can become a short- or long-term victim of REMOTE neurotechnology attacks or experiments because these attacks are invisible and deniable.

7. What methods can be used to identify and assess the potential risks and impact of these technologies on human rights, in particular the human rights of persons with disabilities and other groups in vulnerable situations? Will such risks be amplified by the development of consumer-oriented neurotechnologies?

One method is to make ALL neurotechnology applications public (open source). A very well categorized database can be maintained for all projects. This database is created and maintained by scientists and NOT by psychologists and/or psychiatrists. The projects in this database should be easily accessible for everyone. Every project must include an elaborate list of potential risks and impact on human rights. The scientists must do this together with legal entities. Note that this totally different from today's situation where patents and projects only describe the 'wonderful things'.

Another method is to interview current victims of neurotechnology attacks and experiments to understand the potential risks.

8. From a human rights perspective, what opportunities could the use of neurotechnologies bring? Can these opportunities be balanced against the identified risks and impact?

Neurotechnologies certainly can have medical benefits. But also they will be abused by the ones in power and this is already happening today. And of course they will be used by criminal groups and organizations. Wonderful!

National framework

9. Is the national legal framework adequate to face the challenges that the development, test and use of neurotechnologies pose to human rights? Please explain briefly and indicate the relevant pieces of legislation and whether there are plans to develop any (or further) legislation.

No, see also the answer to question 1. The Netherlands is part of the EU and as such the ECHR should apply. But all EU governments DO violate many human rights and created loopholes using the terms proportionality and subsidiarity, with which they say: Yes, we violate human rights but, hey look, only a little bit. Which is a lie of course.

They will do the same with neurtechnologies unless they are forced otherwise.

10. Does national legislation on privacy and data protection cover mental privacy³ and/or personal brain data?⁴ Please explain.

As of my knowledge there is no explicit mention of mental privacy and/or personal brain data in the Dutch law. In the Dutch constitution, Article 10 is about Privacy. But this does not mean anything because the law may limit this right in certain cases, such as when investigating crimes and the legislature also makes rules for the use of privacy-sensitive data. In short, they violate your privacy if they want to.

11. From a human rights-protection perspective, what are the main domestic regulatory gaps that can be identified? What legal (or other) measures are necessary to avoid human rights violations arising from the use of neurotechnologies in your opinion?

Every EU government following the ECHR creates loopholes, see answer to question 9. To prevent this, new (EU) law must explicitly DOCUMENT ALL POSSIBLE USE CASES THAT ARE FORBIDDEN. Do not leave room for ‘different interpretations’ as is the problem with the ECHR.

In addition, an organization is needed where citizens can complain that their neurorights are violated. This international organization is fully independent from nation states and has the ability to investigate claims, punish nation states and compensate victims.

The current situation is totally ridiculous: When you are attacked by government agencies, you must first go to a Dutch court, and only if this fails you can go to a EU court. As you can guess, victims of government abuse seldom reach a EU court.

In addition, measurement / detection procedures, equipment, services must be easily accessible by citizens, THAT CAN PROVE in a court of law that victims are not crazy, but THAT THEIR CLAIMS ARE VERY REAL. Again, the current situation is totally

³ “Mental privacy” refers to the explicit protection of individuals against the unconsented intrusion by third parties into their mental information (be it inferred from their neural data or from proxi data indicative of neurological, cognitive and/or affective information) as well as against the unauthorized collection of those data. Ienca, M. and Andorno, R. “Towards new human rights in the age of neuroscience and neurotechnology”, *Life Sciences, Society and Policy*, Vol. 13, n. 5, 2017.

⁴ “Personal brain data” or “neural data” is defined as the data relating to the functioning or structure of the human brain of an identified or identifiable individual that includes unique information about their psychology, health or mental states (OECD, 2019).

ridiculous: Everybody knows that there are radiation weapons, als called Directed Energy Weapons, like laser, microwave and acoustic. But so far the governments ignore the victims of these horrific crimes.

12. Is your national institutional framework for human rights well-equipped to address the new challenges posed by neurotechnologies?

No.

13. What national entity would be best placed to exercise scrutiny and oversight to prevent potential abuses or misuses derived from the use of neurotechnologies? Is there any procedure in place to that effect?

A national entity, not supervised by an internal entity, will not work. It will simply 'filter out' all severe cases of government abuse. Welcome to 'democracy'.

International framework

14. What are the main international regulatory and governance gaps that you have identified as regards neurotechnology and human rights?
15. What actions would you advocate for to address these gaps and potential human rights impact at the international level? Please elaborate on specific normative or institutional measures you would propose and assess the feasibility of their implementation.

I suggest a world-wide campaign led by the United Nations and biggest countries in the world emphasizing the dangers of neurotechnology applications for humanity and individuals. This campaign also involves nation states. Discussions by technology and human rights experts, must be broadcasted by media. It can involve a film / documentary about all the negative implications, to be promoted by nation states. This campaign must include AI which make neurotechnology even more frightening. The result should be massive awareness that WE MUST ACT NOW AND CREATE LEGISLATION to prevent humanity being turned into bio-robots.

Compare this to world-wide campaign about nuclear weapons that resulted in treaties by world powers.

16. What international organization, bodies, or agencies would be in your opinion best placed to oversee and prevent potential abuses or misuses resulting from the use of neurotechnologies?

United Nations.

II. Private actors and other stakeholders with experience or expertise in the subject-matter, such as medical and technical communities, and academic institutions (specific questions)

17. What specific characteristics would you emphasise as unique and distinctive of neurotechnologies?
18. Have you introduced or are you considering introducing any adjustment to your activities or business model such as incentives, indicators or performance metrics of governance in response to these specific characteristics? Please explain.
19. Has your company/organization undertaken any specific action or measure to mitigate impacts arising from the use of neurotechnologies? Are any of these actions or measures specifically addressed to mitigate human rights risks?
20. Does your company or organization implement the principles for responsible innovation in neurotechnology?⁵ Please elaborate.
21. Has your company or organization developed or plans developing (or adopting) an ethical code of conduct or human rights strategy for the development, testing or commercialization of neurotechnologies? Please outline such initiatives and provide a copy of relevant documents, if possible.
22. What national regulation or framework do you consider is needed to avoid a potentially negative human rights impact of neurotechnology?
23. Which regulatory framework such as application of specific, sectorial, national, autoregulation or a combination of them do you believe is best suited to the specific characteristics of neurotechnologies?

III. International and regional organizations; United Nations agencies, funds and programmes; national human rights institutions; and civil society (specific questions)

24. Please outline the relevant work that your organization, agency or department has done in relation to neurotechnology and human rights. Please share the main outcomes and recommendations (if applicable).

STOPEG Foundation was founded in 2007.

The foundation aims at:

- **making common knowledge of and recognition of the phenomenon of Electronic weapons and Gang stalking;**
- **trying to prohibit the afore-mentioned by politics;**
- **being a source of information of everything that is connected with Electronic weapons and Gang stalking;**
- **being a point of contact for victims and relief workers being affected by the consequences of Electronic weapons and Gang stalking.**

The foundation strives to realize its aim with all legal means that can be useful for the object in view.

STOPEG is a non-profit human rights organization trying to inform everyone of the horrible human rights violations committed using gang stalking and electronic weapons. STOPEG also is a contact and information point for victims, their family

⁵ See, for example: OECD, “Recommendation of the Council on OECD Legal Instruments Responsible Innovation in Neurotechnology”, 2019.

and friends, and seeks possibilities to prosecute the perpetrators of these crimes.

STOPEG foundation is part of a global movement of organizations, persons and supporters, who fight to stop these abuses of human rights.

Victims call themselves Targeted Individuals (TI's) and are from countries all over the world but most are from Western/NATO countries including the U.S.A.. Thousands of innocent (!) civilians are targeted and (physically or mentally) murdered every year many of them never knowing what happened. Those who know often suffer horrendous (electronic) torture. Some call this a silent holocaust.

Some of the things STOPEG did/is doing:

- Put up many websites with relevant information in several languages
- Put small advertisements in national newspapers for many years
- Communicate with victims via email and telephone
- Organize meetings for victims in the Netherlands and other countries
- Organized twice the Covert Harassment Conference, in Brussels (2014) and Berlin (2015)
- Invited politicians (national, international, european), law makers, etc. for the conferences
- Send letters to government organizations from victims
- Send letters to government organizations
- Communicate with human rights organizations in other countries on these subjects

In 2022 STOPEG sent a letter by Mojmir Babacek to Dutch politicians and ministers. This letter is co-signed by many human rights organizations world-wide:

Open letter to the governments and parliaments of the world to create legislation to protect people's brains and bodies against attacks by neurotechnologies

<https://www.stopeg.com/open-letter-neurotechnologies.html>

25. Please describe any measures undertaken aimed at coordinating, collaborating or seeking synergies with the work of other organizations in relation to neurotechnology.

STOPEG has regular (Zoom) meetings, every two weeks, with other, similar human rights organizations to exchange information, and coordinate common actions and protests in different countries.

STOPEG does a lot of research and publishes this on its websites and social media channels. For example, the following STOPEG website is a collection of all information, articles, videos, interviews, podcast about the Havana Syndrome (in English):

Pulsed Microwave Attacks on US, Canadian, Embassy and Security Personnel: The Havana Syndrome

<https://www.havanasyndrome.nl>

26. What are the main international regulatory and governance gaps that you have identified as regards neurotechnology and human rights?

- **There is no explicit mention about the human rights implications of neurotechnologies.**

- **Scientists do not care about human rights, because nobody forces them to care about it.**

- **There are no ways for victims to prove they are attacked with these technologies.**

- **Governments only seem to listen to big tech.**

IV. Special Procedures of the Human Rights Council (specific questions)

27. Has your mandate considered the issue of neurotechnology and human rights? If so, please indicate the main outcomes and recommendations and include relevant references and links.

28. What impact of neurotechnology do you foresee in relation to the human rights within your mandate? What actions would you propose or undertake to mitigate any adverse impact or risk? Please highlight the risks attached to this issue and potential opportunities, if relevant.

29. What actions could be undertaken by the Coordination Committee of Special Procedures to address any negative human rights impact arising from neurotechnology?

30. What are the gaps, if any, in the existing international human rights protection framework to address the impact of neurotechnology? How could they be best addressed?

31. How could the current international human rights framework be best used or developed to address the impact, opportunities and challenges of neurotechnology with regard to the promotion and protection of all human rights?

V. United Nations Treaty Bodies (specific questions)

32. Has your treaty body considered directly or indirectly the issue of neurotechnology and human rights (while considering individual complaints, examining periodic reports or elaborating general comments)? If so, please indicate the main outcomes and recommendations (include relevant references and links).

33. What impact of neurotechnology on human rights do you foresee from the perspective of your mandate? Please highlight the risks attached to this issue and potential opportunities, if relevant, and indicate what actions would you propose or undertake to mitigate risks.

34. What are the gaps, if any, in the existing international human rights protection framework to address the impact of neurotechnology? How could they be best addressed?

35. How could the current international human rights framework be best used or developed to address the impact, opportunities and challenges of neurotechnology with regard to the promotion and protection of all human rights?

VI. Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (specific questions)

36. What work is OHCHR currently carrying out in the field of neurotechnology and human rights? Please provide any relevant information such as links to reports, background material, sections or units involved, etc.
37. What are the gaps, if any, in the existing international human rights protection framework to address the impact of neurotechnology? How could they be best addressed?
38. How could the current international human rights framework be best used or developed to address the impact, opportunities and challenges of neurotechnology with regard to the promotion and protection of all human rights?

Peter Mooring

STOPEG Foundation - STOP Electronic weapons and Gangstalking

Buys Ballotstraat 40

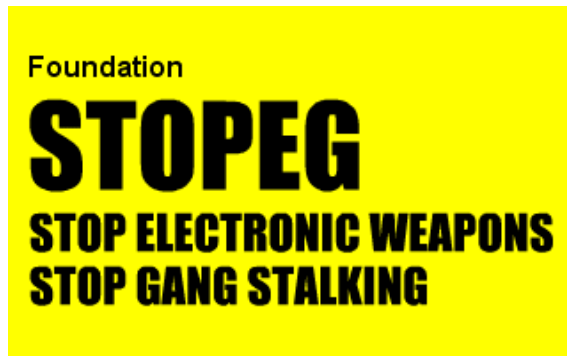
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