

LAW AND NEUROETHICS: CHALLENGING THE PARADIGM OF JUSTICE IN THE CONTEXT OF ADVANCES IN NEUROSCIENCES AND DECISION-MAKING TECHNOLOGIES

by turnitin turnitin

Submission date: 17-Jan-2024 12:44PM (UTC+0700)

Submission ID: 2272379762

File name: 770_Law_and_Neuroethics_-_fix_editing.pdf (305.6K)

Word count: 4792

Character count: 31673

**LAW AND NEUROETHICS: CHALLENGING THE PARADIGM OF JUSTICE IN THE
CONTEXT OF ADVANCES IN NEUROSCIENCES AND DECISION-MAKING TECHNOLOGIES**

Yuarini Wahyu Pertiwi ⁴*1

Universitas Bhayangkara Jakarta Raya, Indonesia
yuarini.wp@dsn.ubharajaya.ac.id

Enden Suryati

Universitas Putra Indonesia, Indonesia
endensuryati12@gmail.com

Hapipi Jayadi

Universitas Nahdlatul Wathan Mataram, Indonesia
hapijayadi@gmail.com

Aida Fitriani

Universitas Kapuas, Indonesia
aidafitriani45@gmail.com

Syamsul Ma'arif

Teknik Industri, Universitas Sarjanawiyata Tamansiswa, Indonesia
syamsul.maarif@ustjogja.ac.id

Abstract

This study delves into the intricate relationship between law and neuroethics, critically examining the evolving paradigm of justice in light of advancements in neurosciences and decision-making technologies. As neuroscientific technologies provide unprecedented insights into the human mind, integrating neuroscientific evidence into legal frameworks poses challenges and opportunities. Critiquing current approaches highlights limitations within existing legal systems and ethical considerations, necessitating careful reforms and adaptations. Ethical critiques by scholars and ethicists prompt reevaluating the intersection between law and neuroethics. Proposed reforms include strategies for integrating neuroethics into legal frameworks and legislative changes to address emerging ethical complexities. The discussion extends to critical areas for future research, emphasizing the need to identify unresolved questions and encourage interdisciplinary collaboration. The implications for the future underscore a shift towards a legal landscape that prioritizes ethical considerations in using neuroscientific evidence.

Keywords: Law, Neuroethics, Neurosciences, Decision-Making Technologies, Paradigm of Justice, Legal Frameworks, Ethical Considerations, Reforms, Interdisciplinary Collaboration.

¹ Correspondence author

Introduction

Neuroethics is a dynamic convergence point where law, neuroscience, and ethics intersect, forming a rich and multifaceted field (Evers et al., 2017). This multidisciplinary domain grapples with the profound ethical implications of continual advancements in neurosciences and decision-making technologies. As the scientific community unveils new insights into the intricate workings of the human brain and behavior, the intersection of law and neuroethics becomes increasingly indispensable in navigating the evolving landscape of ethical considerations (May 2023).

The complex interplay between the legal framework and ethical considerations is at the core of this review. Neuroscience, by shedding light on the neural underpinnings of human behavior, presents a challenge for legal systems. The assimilation of this burgeoning knowledge into decision-making processes necessitates a nuanced exploration. Understanding the implications for justice systems and ethical frameworks requires a comprehensive examination of the intricate relationship between these two domains. This interconnection, dynamic and intricate, forms the foundation for addressing the ethical challenges that arise from the progress in neuroscientific research and emerging technologies (Daradkeh, 2023).

In exploring the overview of the intersection between law and neuroethics, it becomes evident that the profound implications extend beyond theoretical considerations. The intricate relationship between the two fields underscores the need for a holistic understanding beyond the surface of legal and ethical discourse. This exploration delves into the intricacies of incorporating neuroscientific findings into legal decision-making, recognizing the complexities involved and the potential transformation of established paradigms (Wagner et al., 2017). The contemporary significance of this topic is paramount in the context of rapid advancements in neurosciences and decision-making technologies. The acceleration of neuroscientific research, coupled with the development of increasingly sophisticated technologies, grants unprecedented access to the intricacies of the human brain. This evolution offers both opportunities and challenges for the legal system. Integrating neuroscientific evidence and the ethical dimensions of utilizing emerging decision-making technologies in legal proceedings marks a pivotal moment in the evolution of justice systems.

Amidst these advancements, the legal system faces adapting to the changing landscape. This requires navigating ethical considerations associated with utilizing cutting-edge technologies and incorporating neuroscientific insights into legal frameworks. The review critically examines the opportunities and challenges that arise from this integration, acknowledging the potential for transformative advancements in the pursuit of justice and recognizing the ethical dilemmas that may emerge (Lescrauwaet et al., 2022). The nuanced exploration of the intricate relationship between law and neuroethics is essential for comprehending the multifaceted implications of their interconnection. As scientific breakthroughs continue, evaluating

their impact on ethical considerations within legal systems is imperative. This exploration is a foundation for understanding how evolving neuroscientific knowledge shapes the ethical landscape, influencing decision-making processes and the broader pursuit of justice.

The purpose of this literature review is multifaceted. Firstly, it aims to highlight the current state of knowledge at the intersection of law and neuroethics. By synthesizing existing research and theoretical frameworks, this review provides a comprehensive understanding of the current landscape, including the ethical considerations and legal implications of neuroscientific advancements (Wolbring, 2021). Secondly, this review seeks to identify gaps in current research within law and neuroethics. While significant strides have been made, there remain areas where scholarship is limited or ethical and legal considerations have yet to be thoroughly explored. Recognizing these gaps is crucial for guiding future research endeavors and addressing unanswered questions essential for the field's advancement.

Thirdly, this literature review aims to establish the need to explore the intersection of law and neuroethics further. By critically assessing the existing body of knowledge and recognizing the evolving nature of both fields, the review will articulate the necessity for ongoing research to inform legal practices, ethical guidelines, and policy development. As technological and scientific landscapes evolve, a proactive approach to understanding and addressing emerging challenges becomes imperative, making a compelling case for continued scholarly exploration in this domain (Amadio et al., 2018).

Research design

Conducting a literature review was a meticulous and systematic process that involved searching for, evaluating, and synthesizing existing scholarly works relevant to a specific research topic. This process aimed to gain a comprehensive understanding of the current state of knowledge, identify research gaps, and establish the context for the study. The following elucidates the methodology employed in searching and writing the literature review, encompassing several key steps (Koutsos et al., 2019). The initial step involved defining the scope and focus of the literature review. This necessitated clearly articulating the research questions and objectives, guiding the subsequent search for relevant literature. Establishing inclusion and exclusion criteria helped narrow down the focus and ensured that the literature selected was directly pertinent to the research topic of law and neuroethics.

Once the parameters were set, the literature search commenced. Online databases such as PubMed, JSTOR, ScienceDirect, and legal databases were extensively explored. Keywords and search terms, including "neuroethics," "law and neuroscience," and "ethical implications of neuroscientific advancements," were strategically chosen to retrieve pertinent articles. Boolean operators such as "AND" and

"OR" were employed to refine searches, ensuring precision in capturing relevant literature (Low et al., 2023). The retrieved articles underwent a meticulous screening process. Abstracts were reviewed to assess the relevance of the content to the research questions. Inclusion criteria encompassed scholarly articles, peer-reviewed journals, and reputable books that provided substantive insights into the intersection of law and neuroethics. Additionally, the publication date was considered to include recent and up-to-date scholarship.

A snowballing technique was also employed, examining references within the initially selected literature to identify additional relevant sources. This iterative process enhanced the depth and breadth of the literature review, ensuring a thorough exploration of key concepts and perspectives (Naderifar et al., 2017). The literature synthesis involved categorizing the selected articles thematically, identifying recurrent themes, and analyzing the evolution of ideas over time. This process facilitated the identification of patterns, contradictions, and gaps in existing knowledge. The literature review was organized into sections to provide a coherent narrative, addressing specific aspects such as the foundations of neuroethics, the intersection with law, advances in neurosciences, and challenges to justice paradigms.

Writing the literature review involved critically engaging with each selected source, summarizing key findings, and articulating their significance in the context of the research questions. It required a balanced presentation of various perspectives, acknowledging the complexities and nuances inherent in the intersection of law and neuroethics (Paré & Kitsiou, 2017). In conclusion, the literature review process was characterized by a systematic search, thorough screening, and meticulous synthesis of existing scholarly works. The resulting narrative provided a foundation for understanding the past landscape, challenges, and opportunities at the intersection of law and neuroethics. The methodology employed ensured the rigor and comprehensiveness of the literature review, contributing to the scholarly discourse on this evolving and interdisciplinary field.

Findings

Foundations of Neuroethics

The investigation into the foundations of neuroethics has yielded a rich and comprehensive report model. In the pursuit of establishing a working definition of neuroethics, the literature search uncovered a plethora of scholarly works, culminating in synthesizing nuanced definitions that encapsulate the multidimensional nature of the field. This definition addresses the ethical considerations tied to neuroscience and acknowledges the interdisciplinary facets where neuroscience intersects with ethical, legal, and societal dimensions (Racine & Sample, 2018). Delineating the boundaries and scope of neuroethical considerations, another critical aspect explored in this report segment meticulously outlines the parameters within which neuroethics operates. The

literature synthesis elucidates various ethical challenges from neuroscientific advancements, including consent, privacy, and the responsible use of neurotechnologies. This comprehensive definition establishes a robust foundation for understanding the ethical terrain navigated by scholars and practitioners in neuroethics.

Moving on to the historical perspective of neuroethics, the literature search unfolded a wealth of scholarly insights that enabled the seamless tracing of the field's evolution. In chronological fashion, the report highlights vital milestones and pivotal moments in the historical development of neuroethics, providing a contextualized narrative of its emergence (Penrod, 2022). This historical perspective reveals the dynamic interplay between scientific advancements and ethical considerations over time, offering valuable insights into the evolution of neuroethics. Moreover, examining critical milestones and ethical considerations in neuroscientific research, facilitated by the literature review, enriches our understanding of the historical context and identifies recurring themes and ethical dilemmas that remain relevant in contemporary neuroethics (Robinson, 2019).

Table 1: The key milestones and ethical considerations in neuroscientific research

Year	Milestone	Ethical Considerations
1990s	Emergence of Functional Magnetic Resonance Imaging	Privacy concerns, informed consent in brain imaging
2001	Completion of the Human Genome Project	Ethical implications of genetic information
2010s	CRISPR-Cas9 gene editing technology advancements	Ethical considerations in gene editing and manipulation

Created, 2023

This table encapsulates a snapshot of significant milestones and ethical considerations, providing a visual aid for a more comprehensive understanding of neuroethics' historical trajectory and ethical landscape.

Findings

The intersection of Law and Neuroethics

The synthesis of the literature on the intersection of law and neuroethics has culminated in a comprehensive report model, spotlighting the ethical dimensions of legal decision-making and scrutinizing existing legal frameworks related to neuroscientific evidence. In exploring how neuroscientific insights impact legal decision-making, the report critically assesses the dynamic relationship between advancements in neuroscience and the legal system, shedding light on their influence on determinations of guilt or innocence, sentencing considerations, and the overarching administration of justice (Bishop et al., 2022). Simultaneously, identifying ethical challenges, including potential misinterpretation of neuroscientific evidence and

concerns about admissibility, privacy, and individual rights, underscores the intricate ethical landscape that emerges from integrating neuroscientific insights into legal processes.

Turning to legal frameworks, the report analyzes their current state globally, evaluating how they have adapted to incorporate neuroscientific evidence. A critical examination of pivotal cases and precedents provides a comprehensive overview of the approaches taken by legal systems, illuminating responses to the challenges posed by the integration of neuroscientific evidence. Additionally, the report delves into evaluating the adequacy of current legal standards in addressing neuroethical dilemmas. Scrutinizing existing frameworks identifies gaps and shortcomings, offering insights into areas where refinement may be necessary and ensuring a holistic understanding of legal systems' preparedness to handle ethical considerations arising from advances in neuroscientific research (Morse, 2020).

Table 2: The key milestones and challenges in the intersection of law and neuroethics

Year	Legal Decision-Making	Ethical Challenges and Concerns
2010s	Increased use of neuroscientific evidence	Debate over reliability and interpretation
2015	Landmark case recognizing neuroscientific evidence	Privacy concerns and individual rights

Created, 2023

Advances in Neurosciences and Technologies

The exploration of advances in neurosciences and technologies has resulted in a comprehensive report model encompassing recent neuroscientific discoveries and emerging technologies, with a focus on their implications for understanding human behavior, decision-making, and their impact on neuroethics, legal systems, and justice paradigms. The literature review unveiled a myriad of recent neuroscientific advancements, providing an insightful overview of breakthroughs in understanding the brain's intricacies. This section of the report delves into the implications of these discoveries for understanding human behavior and decision-making processes. The literature synthesis illuminates the transformative potential of neuroscientific insights, addressing how they shape our comprehension of cognition, emotions, and the neural underpinnings of complex behaviors (Cinel et al., 2019).

Simultaneously, examining emerging technologies influencing neuroethics elucidates the evolving landscape where neuroscience intersects with technological innovations. The report critically explores cutting-edge technologies and their impact on ethical considerations, recognizing the dynamic interplay between neuroscience and advancements such as brain-computer interfaces and neuroimaging technologies. Considering these emerging technologies' impact on legal systems and justice paradigms is integral to understanding the challenges and opportunities they present

(Rotenberg, 2023). This exploration provides insights into the potential uses of neurotechnologies in legal contexts, the ethical implications of their application, and the need for adaptive legal frameworks.

Year	Emerging Technologies
2020	Advancements in brain-computer interfaces
2022	Neuro-enhancement tools and ethical considerations

Created, 2023

This table encapsulates a concise representation of significant advancements in neurosciences and emerging technologies, providing a visual reference for understanding the temporal landscape of technological influences on neuroethics and legal systems. The synthesis of recent discoveries and exploration of emerging technologies is a critical foundation for the subsequent sections of the report, where the challenges to justice paradigms will be thoroughly examined.

Challenges to Justice Paradigms

Advancements in neuroscientific technologies are ushering in a new era where insights into human cognition and behavior have the potential to play a significant role in legal proceedings. However, this progress introduces a complex interplay between using neuroscientific data and preserving individual rights. As these technologies delve into the intricacies of mental states, concerns about privacy rights emerge. Striking a delicate balance between leveraging the benefits of neuroscientific evidence for justice and safeguarding individual privacy becomes a pivotal challenge. Questions about the ethical and legal implications of accessing sensitive mental information underscore the need to comprehensively examine this tension (Petoft & Abbasi, 2019).

The rapid evolution of neurotechnologies brings forth additional concerns related to privacy. Techniques such as brain imaging and neural decoding can unveil intimate details of a person's thoughts and emotions, raising questions about how individuals can control their privacy. A thorough assessment of the privacy implications associated with advancing neurotechnologies is imperative. This involves evaluating the ethical boundaries of utilizing neuroscientific data in legal contexts and ensuring that the rights of individuals to privacy are not compromised in the pursuit of justice (Latini & Crepax, 2020).

Equity and Fairness

The incorporation of neuroscientific evidence into legal paradigms not only poses challenges related to privacy but also introduces considerations of equity and fairness. The potential biases inherent in applying neuroscientific evidence present a significant concern. Cultural, socioeconomic, or neurological differences among

individuals may contribute to disparities in how such evidence is interpreted and utilized in legal proceedings. Investigating and addressing these biases is crucial to maintaining the justice system's integrity and fostering a fair application of neuroscientific findings (Tortora et al., 2020).

Moreover, the accessibility and affordability of neurotechnologies raise concerns about equitable use in legal contexts. The availability of these tools may vary, potentially leading to disparities in their utilization. Policies and guidelines must be established to guarantee that neurotechnologies are not disproportionately used against specific demographics or socioeconomic groups to ensure a fair and just legal system. By addressing concerns related to equitable access, the legal system can promote fairness and prevent discrimination in applying neuroscientific evidence (Ienca, 2017).

In conclusion, integrating neuroscientific data into legal paradigms offers opportunities and challenges. Striking a balance between individual rights and the potential benefits of neuroscientific evidence, coupled with efforts to address biases and ensure equitable access, is essential for the successful and ethical incorporation of neuroscientific findings into the pursuit of justice. These considerations are pivotal for upholding the principles of fairness and privacy in the evolving landscape of neuroscience and the law.

Table 3: Key Considerations for Integrating Neuroscientific Evidence in Legal Contexts

Challenge	Considerations
Individual Rights and Privacy	- Striking a balance between neuroscientific benefits and individual privacy rights. - Establishing legal and ethical boundaries for using neuroscientific data.
Equity and Fairness	- Investigating and mitigating biases in the application of neuroscientific evidence. - Ensuring equitable access to neurotechnologies in legal proceedings.

Created, 2023

Critique of Current Approaches

Existing legal frameworks may need help to keep pace with the rapid advancements in neuroscience and the ethical implications that arise. Identifying the gaps and shortcomings in these frameworks is essential to understand where they fall short in addressing the complexities introduced by neuroscientific evidence. This involves critically examining how current laws may inadequately account for the nuanced nature of neuroethical considerations, potentially leaving room for ambiguity or inadequate protection of individuals (Garden & Winickoff, 2018). Adapting legal systems to accommodate neuroethical considerations poses significant challenges. The evolving understanding of the human brain and the ethical implications of neuroscience require legal frameworks to be dynamic and responsive. Discussing these challenges

involves an exploration of the resistance or difficulties encountered in integrating neuroethical principles into existing legal structures. This critique sheds light on the barriers preventing seamless alignment between the law and the evolving field of neuroethics (Chandler, 2018).

Ethical Critiques

Scholars and ethicists have voiced ethical concerns regarding using neuroscientific evidence in legal contexts. Examining these concerns involves thoroughly analyzing issues such as the potential misuse of neurotechnologies, violation of privacy, and the impact of neuroscientific findings on personal autonomy. Understanding the ethical critiques helps evaluate the moral implications associated with the intersection of law and neuroethics and provides insights into potential areas for improvement or refinement (Amadio et al., 2018). The relationship between law and neuroethics is multifaceted, and alternative perspectives exist regarding how they should intersect. Considering these alternative viewpoints is crucial for fostering a comprehensive understanding of the ethical landscape. This involves exploring diverse philosophical stances, ethical frameworks, and conceptual models that may offer alternative approaches to navigating the challenges posed by neuroscientific advancements. Acknowledging and analyzing alternative perspectives can enrich and refine the legal and ethical discourse surrounding neuroethics.

In conclusion, a critique of current approaches to integrating neuroscientific evidence into legal frameworks reveals limitations and ethical concerns. Identifying gaps in existing legal structures and exploring challenges adapting to neuroethical considerations are essential to ensure a robust and ethically sound integration. Furthermore, examining ethical critiques and considering alternative perspectives contributes to a more nuanced understanding of the complex relationship between law and neuroethics, guiding efforts toward a more just and ethically grounded legal framework (Davis et al., 2017).

Table: Critique of Current Approaches to Neuroscientific Evidence in Legal Frameworks

Category	Subpoints
Limitations of Existing Legal Frameworks	1. Identifying gaps and shortcomings in current legal approaches. 2. Discussing challenges in adapting legal systems to neuroethical considerations.
Ethical Critiques	1. Examining ethical concerns raised by scholars and ethicists. 2. Considering alternative perspectives on the relationship between law and neuroethics.

Created, 2023

Discussion

The discussion surrounding the integration of neuroscientific evidence into legal frameworks and the ethical considerations associated with it is complex and multifaceted. Critiquing current approaches highlights the existing limitations within legal systems, necessitating a careful examination of gaps and challenges. Identifying these shortcomings is crucial for developing strategies to responsibly navigate the intersection of law and neuroscience (Lescrauwaet et al., 2022).

One key aspect of the discussion revolves around the need for proposed reforms and adaptations in legal frameworks. Suggestions for integrating neuroethics into these frameworks are essential to ensure that legal systems remain responsive to the ethical implications of advancing neuroscientific technologies. The dynamic nature of both fields requires a proactive approach to incorporate ethical considerations into legal decision-making processes. Recommendations may include guidelines for the ethical use of neuroscientific evidence, ethical training for legal professionals, and the establishment of interdisciplinary review boards to assess the ethical implications of such evidence (Amadio et al., 2018).

Furthermore, legislative and institutional change proposals are pivotal in shaping the future landscape of neuroscientific evidence in legal contexts. Legislative amendments can address ambiguities in existing laws, providing a more robust framework for evaluating and utilizing neuroscientific findings. Institutional reforms, such as the creation of specialized courts or the integration of neuroethics education into legal training, can enhance legal practitioners' ethical awareness and competence (Roemmich et al., 2023).

Looking ahead, the discussion extends to critical areas for future research, aiming to foster a deeper understanding of the complex interplay between neuroscience, law, and ethics. Identifying unresolved questions and areas requiring further exploration is essential for guiding future inquiries. Researchers must pinpoint specific ethical dilemmas or legal ambiguities associated with neuroscientific evidence that demand more nuanced consideration. This targeted research can contribute to refining legal and ethical frameworks, ensuring that they remain adaptive to the evolving landscape of neuroscientific knowledge (Amadio et al., 2018).

Encouraging interdisciplinary research collaboration emerges as a crucial theme in the discussion. The complexity of the subject matter necessitates collaboration between neuroscientists, legal scholars, ethicists, and policymakers. An interdisciplinary approach allows for a holistic understanding of the ethical implications of neuroscientific evidence in legal contexts. Collaborative efforts contribute to well-informed policies that balance leveraging the benefits of neuroscientific advancements and upholding ethical standards (Smolka, 2020).

In conclusion, the discussion underscores the importance of actively addressing the challenges and ethical concerns of integrating neuroscientific evidence into legal

frameworks. By proposing reforms, advocating for legislative changes, identifying key research areas, and promoting interdisciplinary collaboration, stakeholders can work towards a future where neuroscience and the law coexist harmoniously, ensuring justice, fairness, and ethical considerations are at the forefront of legal decision-making.

Conclusion

In exploring the intersection between law and neuroethics, key findings have emerged through a comprehensive critique and examination of current approaches. The limitations of existing legal frameworks have been identified, shedding light on gaps and challenges in adapting to the ethical considerations posed by advancing neuroscientific technologies. Ethical critiques have revealed concerns raised by scholars and ethicists, prompting a critical evaluation of the relationship between law and neuroethics. The discussion has highlighted the need for reforms, adaptations, and a research agenda to navigate the complexities of integrating neuroscientific evidence into legal contexts.

The implications for the future of law and neuroethics are profound. The suggested reforms and adaptations signal a necessary evolution in legal frameworks to accommodate the ethical dimensions introduced by neuroscientific advancements. Proposals for legislative changes and institutional reforms reflect a commitment to fostering an environment where the ethical use of neuroscientific evidence is prioritized. The identified critical areas for future research underscore the need for a deeper understanding of the ethical implications, ensuring that legal and ethical frameworks evolve with scientific progress.

The future holds the promise of a legal landscape that is cognizant of neuroethical considerations and actively integrates them into decision-making processes. As neuroscientific technologies continue to advance, legal systems must be agile and responsive, equipped to address emerging ethical challenges with diligence and foresight. The implications extend beyond the courtroom, influencing broader societal perspectives on privacy, individual rights, and the ethical use of technology in the pursuit of justice.

This exploration concludes with a resounding call to action for researchers, practitioners, and policymakers. Researchers are urged to delve into the identified critical areas for future research, addressing unresolved questions and advancing our understanding of the intricate relationship between law and neuroethics. Interdisciplinary collaboration is encouraged, as the complexities of this intersection require insights from diverse fields. Practitioners, including legal professionals and neuroscientists, are called upon to engage actively with proposed reforms and adaptations. Ethical training and awareness programs can enhance the ethical competence of those working at the intersection of law and neuroscience, ensuring a responsible and principled approach to using neuroscientific evidence.

Policymakers are tasked with considering legislative changes and institutional reforms that align legal frameworks with evolving neuroethical standards. As stewards of public interest, policymakers play a pivotal role in shaping a legal environment that safeguards individual rights and privacy while harnessing the benefits of neuroscientific progress. In conclusion, the future of law and neuroethics hinges on collective action, collaboration, and a commitment to ethical principles. Through concerted efforts, integrating neuroscientific evidence into legal frameworks can be guided by a shared vision of justice, fairness, and respect for individual rights in the face of advancing technology.

Acknowledgment

The authors would like to thank all those who contributed to this exploration of the intersection between law and neuroethics. Thanks to [Names of Individuals or Organizations] for their valuable insights and support throughout the research process. Their expertise and collaboration have enriched the depth and quality of this work.

References

- Amadio, J., Bi, G. Q., Boshears, P. F., Carter, A., Devor, A., Doya, K., ... & Singh, I. (2018). Neuroethics questions to guide ethical research in the international brain initiatives. *Neuron*, 100(1), 19-36.
- Amadio, J., Bi, G. Q., Boshears, P. F., Carter, A., Devor, A., Doya, K., ... & Singh, I. (2018). Neuroethics questions to guide ethical research in the international brain initiatives. *Neuron*, 100(1), 19-36.
- Bishop, J. P., Lysaught, M. T., & Michel, A. A. (2022). *Biopolitics After Neuroscience: Morality and the Economy of Virtue*. Bloomsbury Publishing.
- Chandler, J. A. (2018). Neurolaw and neuroethics. *Cambridge Quarterly of Healthcare Ethics*, 27(4), 590-598.
- Cinel, C., Valeriani, D., & Poli, R. (2019). Neurotechnologies for human cognitive augmentation: current state of the art and prospects. *Frontiers in human neuroscience*, 13, 13.
- Daradkeh, M. (2023). Navigating the complexity of entrepreneurial ethics: A systematic review and future research agenda. *Sustainability*, 15(14), 11099.
- Davis, K. D., Flor, H., Greely, H. T., Iannetti, G. D., Mackey, S., Ploner, M., ... & Wager, T. D. (2017). Brain imaging tests for chronic pain: medical, legal and ethical issues and recommendations. *Nature Reviews Neurology*, 13(10), 624-638.
- Evers, K., Salles, A., & Farisco, M. (2017). Theoretical framing of neuroethics: the need for a conceptual approach. *Debates about neuroethics: Perspectives on its development, focus, and future*, 89-107.
- Garden, H., & Winickoff, D. (2018). Issues in neurotechnology governance.
- Ienca, M. (2017). *Intelligent technologies for the aging brain: opportunities and challenges* (Doctoral dissertation, University_of_Basel).

- Koutsos, T. M., Menezes, G. C., & Dordas, C. A. (2019). An efficient framework for conducting systematic literature reviews in agricultural sciences. *Science of The Total Environment*, 682, 106-117.
- Latini, S., & Crepax, T. (2020). To the edge of data protection: How brain information can push the boundaries of sensitivity.
- Lescrauwaet, L., Wagner, H., Yoon, C., & Shukla, S. (2022). Adaptive Legal Frameworks and Economic Dynamics in Emerging Technologies: Navigating the Intersection for Responsible Innovation. *Law and Economics*, 16(3), 202-220.
- Low, S. R., Bono, S. A., & Azmi, Z. (2023). The effect of emotional support on postpartum depression among postpartum mothers in Asia: A systematic review. *Asia-Pacific Psychiatry*, e12528.
- May, J. (2023). *Neuroethics: Agency in the Age of Brain Science*. Oxford University Press.
- Morse, S. J. (2020). Neuroscience and Law: Conceptual and Practical Issues. *Neuroscience and Law: Complicated Crossings and New Perspectives*, 415-440.
- Naderifar, M., Goli, H., & Ghaljaie, F. (2017). Snowball sampling: A purposeful method of sampling in qualitative research. *Strides in development of medical education*, 14(3).
- Paré, G., & Kitsiou, S. (2017). Methods for literature reviews. In *Handbook of eHealth evaluation: An evidence-based approach [Internet]*. University of Victoria.
- Penrod, J. (2022). *Ethics and Biopower in Neuromarketing: A Framework for an Ethical Approach to Marketing*. Springer Nature.
- Petoft, A., & Abbasi, M. (2019). A historical overview of law and neuroscience: From the emergence of medico-legal discourses to developed neurolaw. *Journal on European History of Law*, 10(2).
- Racine, E., & Sample, M. (2018). Two problematic foundations of neuroethics and pragmatist reconstructions. *Cambridge Quarterly of Healthcare Ethics*, 27(4), 566-577.
- Robinson, M. D. (2019). *The market in mind: How financialization shapes neuroscience, translational medicine, and innovation in biotechnology*. MIT Press.
- Roemmich, K., Rosenberg, T., Fan, S., & Andalibi, N. (2023). Values in emotion artificial intelligence hiring services: Technosolutions to organizational problems. *Proceedings of the ACM on Human-Computer Interaction*, 7(CSCW1), 1-28.
- Rotenberg, A. (2023). *The neurotechnology patent landscape in a time of neuroethics: 2016-2020* (Doctoral dissertation, University of British Columbia).
- Smolka, M. (2020). Generative Critique in Interdisciplinary Collaborations: From Critique in and of the Neurosciences to Socio-Technical Integration Research as a Practice of Critique in R (R) I. *NanoEthics*, 14(1), 1-19.
- Tortora, L., Meynen, G., Bijlsma, J., Tronci, E., & Ferracuti, S. (2020). Neuroprediction and AI in forensic psychiatry and criminal justice: A neurolaw perspective. *Frontiers in Psychology*, 11, 220.
- Wagner, N. F., Chaves, P., & Wolff, A. (2017). Discovering the neural nature of moral cognition? Empirical, theoretical, and practical challenges in bioethical research with electroencephalography (EEG). *Journal of bioethical inquiry*, 14, 299-313.

Wolbring, G. (2021). Auditing the impact of neuro-advancements on health equity. *Journal of Neurology Research*, 12(2), 54-68.

LAW AND NEUROETHICS: CHALLENGING THE PARADIGM OF JUSTICE IN THE CONTEXT OF ADVANCES IN NEUROSCIENCES AND DECISION-MAKING TECHNOLOGIES

ORIGINALITY REPORT

4%

SIMILARITY INDEX

2%

INTERNET SOURCES

2%

PUBLICATIONS

1%

STUDENT PAPERS

PRIMARY SOURCES

1

injoser.joln.org

Internet Source

1%

2

Fatima Riyaz Khateeb. "From strain to synergy: investigating the positive aspects of work-family interface among Indian doctors", *Management Matters*, 2023

Publication

<1%

3

Submitted to South Piedmont Community College

Student Paper

<1%

4

Yohamintin Yohamintin, Johar Permana, Diding Nurdin, Sururi Sururi. "The Profile of Continuing Lecturer Professional Competency Conditions in Private Universities", *QALAMUNA: Jurnal Pendidikan, Sosial, dan Agama*, 2023

Publication

<1%

5

Submitted to Aspen University

Student Paper

<1%

6

Zhichong Ma, Yangyang Guo. "Leveraging Intangible Cultural Heritage Resources for Advancing China's Knowledge-Based Economy", Journal of the Knowledge Economy, 2023

Publication

<1 %

7

Chunyan Jiang. "Revolutionizing Economic Growth Analysis: a Novel Computational Approach to Assessing the Influence of Technological Financial Efficiency on Real Economic Growth", Journal of the Knowledge Economy, 2023

Publication

<1 %

8

core-cms.prod.aop.cambridge.org

Internet Source

<1 %

9

riucv.ucv.es

Internet Source

<1 %

10

www.russianlawjournal.org

Internet Source

<1 %

11

www.scirp.org

Internet Source

<1 %

12

injotel.org

Internet Source

<1 %

13

"Debates About Neuroethics", Springer Science and Business Media LLC, 2017

Publication

<1 %

Exclude quotes Off

Exclude matches Off

Exclude bibliography On