F-GA

Consciousness Transfer & Digital Immortality:
The Future of Human Existence

1. Welcome Letters

1.1. Letter from the Secretary General

Most distinguished participants,

It is with great enthusiasm and immense pride that I welcome you to the Final Model United Nations Conference 2025. I am deeply honored to serve as your Secretary General for this year's conference; an event that not only celebrates the spirit of diplomacy and international cooperation but also challenges us to think critically, lead confidently, and engage meaningfully with the complexities of our world.

Over the course of the next three days, you will step into the shoes of global leaders, tackle urgent international crises, and navigate the nuanced dynamics of negotiation and compromise. These experiences are not just exercises in diplomacy they are powerful lessons in empathy, problem-solving, and collaboration. Whether this is your first MUN or your tenth, our goal is to provide a welcoming and inclusive space where you can thrive, grow, and form unforgettable memories.

The FINALMUN'25 team is here to support you every step of the way. We are committed to ensuring that every delegate feels heard, respected, and empowered throughout the conference.

FINALMUN'25 is a space where friendships are forged, where perspectives are broadened, and where future changemakers take their first steps. On behalf of the entire Secretariat, I once again extend my warmest welcome to each and every one of you.

We are excited to witness the passion, creativity, and leadership you will bring to the committees. Let us make FINALMUN'25 a conference to remember.

Yours sincerely,
Eylül İdil Orhan
Secretary General

1.2. Letter form the Director General

Dear everyone,

Welcome to FINALMUN' 2025!

This conference means a lot to me, not just because it's our school's first-ever MUN, but because I get to be a part of it as the Director General. It feels a bit surreal, to be honest.

When we started planning FINALMUN'25 , we had one main goal in mind: creating a space where people could come together, challenge each other's ideas, and still enjoy every second of it. We wanted it to be something more than just formal sessions.

Every person who will join us every delegate, chair, press member, and guest is part of something we've dreamed about for a long time. And if you're reading this, it means you're part of that dream now, too. As long as you respect the boundaries we've set and follow the spirit of our rules, I'm sure you'll have a great time , maybe even better than you expect.

I genuinely can't wait to see you all in action. You've already been welcomed with lots of excitement (and yes, maybe a bit of nerves, too), and I really hope this conference becomes a memory you'll smile at later on.

See you at FINALMUN'25!

Yours sincerely,
Melek Güner
Director General

1.3. Letter from the Under Secretary General

Dear delegates, I hope this message finds you well.

As the Under Secretary General of the Futuristic-General Assembly committee, I wanted to take a moment to extend a warm greeting to you for the upcoming Model United Nations conference. I'm thrilled to have you on board and can't wait to see the incredible contributions you'll make during the event.

Model United Nations conferences provide a unique platform for young minds like yours to engage in meaningful discussions and propose innovative solutions to pressing global issues. It's an opportunity to broaden your understanding of the world, develop your diplomatic skills, and forge connections with fellow delegates.

Throughout the conference, you will have the chance to delve into the topic of artificial intelligence and emerging future technologies, a crucial frontier in our specialized committee that demands our attention and collective efforts. By exploring the complexities of these advancements and brainstorming effective strategies, we can work together to ensure that innovation is guided responsibly and serves to improve lives and shape a brighter, more inclusive future for all.

Lastly, I want to add that this is a Model United Nations conference, not a real one. Please do not get upset about the little things that you are going to experience, instead focus on learning new skills in your communication and have awesome and wholesome memories for your future.

If you have any questions or need any assistance leading up to or during the conference, please don't hesitate to reach out: erol55erbil@gmail.com. I'm here to support you every step of the way.

Wishing you all the best in your preparations. Get ready for an unforgettable experience filled with growth, learning, and impactful discussions. We can't wait to see you shine! Sincerely,

Erol Erbil
Under Secretary General of the F-GA Committee

2. Introduction of the Committee

Welcome to a groundbreaking session of the Futuristic General Assembly, set in the year 2145, where delegates will engage with one of the most profound challenges of human evolution: the societal and ethical consequences of consciousness transfer and digital immortality. In an age where the boundaries between biology and technology have been irreversibly blurred, humanity stands divided between two existential states: biological individuals and sentient digital entities.

As the implications of mind uploading and post human consciousness become central to human existence, this Assembly convenes to address a future defined not by borders, but by the architecture of identity, memory, and continuity. The debates will encompass the legal status of digital beings, the definition of personhood, and the sociopolitical dynamics emerging from the tension between the mortal and the immortal.

Delegates will explore a range of complex issues including equality of rights across existential forms, the ethical governance of consciousness replication, and the impact of digital immortality on societal structure, labor, privacy, and global security. The committee will consider frameworks for regulation, recognition, and coexistence in a civilization transformed by artificial cognition and algorithmic personhood.

This session calls upon you to shape the moral and political foundation of a civilization in transition. Your diplomacy, foresight, and capacity for innovation will determine how humanity and its digital extensions define justice, belonging, and the future of identity itself. The stakes transcend mortality; they touch the very core of what it means to be human in a post biological world. Prepare to legislate in the age of digital eternity.

2.1. History of the Committee

The United Nations General Assembly (GA) was established by the UN Charter in 1945 as a plenary body of all Member States. The UN officially came into being on 24 October 1945 after the Charter was ratified by the required number of States. The GA first convened on 10 January 1946 in London's Central Hall, with delegates from 51 countries participating. During that initial session the Assembly set up its procedures: Belgium's Paul-Henri Spaak was elected the first President of the GA, and a few

weeks later Norway's Trygve Lie was appointed the first UN Secretary General. In these early meetings the Assembly created subsidiary bodies (including its Main Committees) and elected the first non-permanent members of the Security Council, laying the foundation of the UN system.

In the decades that followed, GA membership expanded dramatically. The post war decolonization of Asia, Africa and elsewhere led to many new UN members and a growing role for the GA. Notable milestones include the Assembly's adoption of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights by resolution on 10 December 1948, and the regular approval of international conventions and development goals. By 1961, UN membership had exceeded 100 states, and in 2011 South Sudan became the 193rd (and current) member. Throughout this period the General Assembly met in annual sessions (now held in New York each September December) and occasional special or emergency sessions to address major world issues. Over time the GA evolved into the UN's chief deliberative organ (often called the "parliament of nations") and retains structural importance as one of the six principal UN organs with all sovereign states represented equally.

2.2. Functions of the Committee

The UN General Assembly is the UN's chief deliberative, policymaking and representative organ. All 193 Member States sit in the Assembly, each with one vote, providing a unique forum for multilateral discussion of the full range of international issues. By Charter mandate, the GA may consider *any* matter within the scope of the UN Charter and *make recommendations* to Member States or to the Security Council on those questions. In practice the Assembly adopts resolutions and declarations on issues of peace, security, development, human rights, and more. Key decisions (e.g. peace and security issues, admission of new members, budgetary matters) require a two thirds majority vote, while other decisions need only a simple majority. Although GA resolutions are not legally binding on governments, they carry the "weight of world opinion" and moral authority on global issues.

The Charter assigns the GA several specific powers. It approves the UN's budget and financial arrangements, Article 17 of the Charter provides that "the General Assembly shall consider and approve the budget of the Organization". It also allocates UN expenditures among member contributions and oversees financial reports. Under Article 13, the Assembly "shall initiate studies and make recommendations for the purpose of. encouraging the progressive development of international law and its codification". In other words, the GA fosters the development of international law and

often negotiates multilateral treaties, declarations, and norms. The GA also elects or recommends appointments of many UN officials, including the Secretary General, non-permanent Security Council members, and judges of the International Court of Justice, giving it a central role in the UN's governance.

To manage its workload, the Assembly's annual session is divided among six Main Committees, each with a specific topical mandate. These committees study agenda items and draft resolutions in their areas, submitting recommendations to the full Assembly. The six Main Committees are:

> First Committee (Disarmament and International Security): Addresses arms control, disarmament and global security threats.

> Second Committee (Economic and Financial): Deals with economic development, finance, trade, and related issues.

> Third Committee (Social, Humanitarian and Cultural): Focuses on human rights, social development, refugees, and related humanitarian topics.

> Fourth Committee (Special Political and Decolonization): Covers peacekeeping, decolonization, and other political issues.

> Fifth Committee (Administrative and Budgetary): Handles the UN's administrative and financial matters.

> Sixth Committee (Legal): Considers legal questions and treaty matters.

In addition to these committees, the GA considers reports from all UN bodies (including the Security Council) as part of its supervisory role. For example, Article 15 of the Charter requires the Security Council to submit annual and special reports to the Assembly, which the GA then reviews and can comment on. Through debates, resolutions and its subsidiary bodies, the General Assembly contributes to international law and diplomacy by framing issues for global action, mobilizing cooperation, and initiating new instruments. In sum, the GA's functions (legislative style recommendation making, broad multilateral deliberation, and oversight of UN activities) make it the principal forum for state to state negotiation and consensus building in the UN system.

3. Consciousness Transfer & Digital Immortality: The Future of Human Existence

3.1. Introduction of the Agenda Item

The year is 2145. The General Assembly convenes at a moment of profound social and technological transformation: advances in neuroscience, machine intelligence and large scale computational infrastructure have enabled reliable instantiation, replication and long term operation of human cognitive patterns in non biological substrates. Those instantiations variously described as uploaded minds, continuous emulations, or "digital persons" now coexist openly with biological humans across workplaces, civic institutions and private life. The result is a global society increasingly structured along an ontological divide, biological persons on one side; digitally instantiated persons "digital immortals" on the other. This Assembly must address the political, legal, ethical and security consequences of that bifurcation.

At stake are foundational questions of identity, rights, governance and the very architecture of international order. Should digital persons be accorded legal personhood and political representation? How should states and international institutions recognize continuity of identity when biological and digital instantiations diverge? What safeguards should govern consent, copying, deletion and modification of mind data? How do we prevent technological concentration, where a handful of private actors control the infrastructures that host entire populations of digital minds, and the attendant risks of coercion, commodification and inequality? Simultaneously, the Assembly must consider systemic risks: emergent behaviors of large networks of digital minds, new modalities of conflict and displacement, and socio economic dislocations that may deepen existing global inequities.

This agenda invites delegates to define the problem, evaluate current legal and normative gaps, and propose internationally coherent, rights respecting solutions. Participants should examine claims and concerns across the spectrum: protective measures sought by biological communities (including safeguards for bodily autonomy, cultural continuity and democratic legitimacy) demands for recognition, dignity and protection from digital communities; and the responsibilities of states, custodial stewards, private platforms and international organizations.

3.2. Definitions

Consciousness Transfer: A process by which a person's mental patterns (memories, habits, preferences and cognitive dispositions) are moved or reinstantiated in a different substrate (biological, computational or hybrid). At stake is whether that reinstantiation preserves the individual we recognize and care about.

Mind Uploading: A practical route to transfer where neural structure and function are scanned and recreated in a computational environment so the resulting system behaves like the original mind. Think of it as building a working portrait of someones mind in code or hardware.

Digital Immortality: The continued existence of an identifiable persona or stream of consciousness in digital form after biological death. It can range from simple archival "memory bots" to continuously active emulations that claim ongoing personhood.

Whole Brain Emulation: A high fidelity simulation of a brain's functional architecture sufficient to reproduce behavior and cognition like the original. Whole brain emulation is often described as the technical "gold standard" for convincing transfers and it raises the hardest moral questions.

Continuity of Identity: The puzzle of whether a copied or emulated mind is the same person as the original, especially when both coexist. This is the place where philosophy, law and emotion meet: family, memory, and responsibility hinge on the answer.

Personhood & Legal status: The bundle of rights, duties and recognitions a being receives under law and society. Deciding whether and how to grant these to digital minds changes everything from inheritance to accountability.

3.3. Key Terminology

Informed Consent (Cognitive Contexts): Clear, documented permission specific to scanning, copying, altering or deleting a person's mind data.

Data Sovereignty: Legal and practical control over where neural/cognitive data is stored and which laws govern it.

Custodial Stewardship: The ethical and legal responsibilities of entities that store, run, or care for digital minds.

Existential Risk Assessment: Systematic evaluation of large scale societal, technical or ethical dangers posed by consciousness technologies.

3.4. History of the Human Existence

Humanity's long journey has been shaped by successive revolutions in technology and consciousness. From the origins of language, agriculture and early states, humans formed shared identities through kinship, myth and culture. Over millennia, written script and trade networks wove local tribes into larger civilizations. By the Enlightenment era, ideas of individual rights and reason set the stage for accelerating change.

The first great leap came with the Industrial Revolution (18th and 19th centuries), when machines and factories supplanted handcrafts. Steam engines and mechanization converted agrarian economies into industrial ones, greatly boosting productivity. Wealth expanded and a middle class grew, but factory labor also imposed long working hours and dangerous conditions. This era remade social identity: people shifted en masse from rural villages to urban centers, and "class consciousness" became a new social force. It also spread literacy and schooling, laying a cultural foundation for later scientific and political change.

In the 20th century, the advent of electronics and computers launched a second transformation. Mid century breakthroughs (transistors, integrated circuits) gave rise to programmable computers. By the 1960s–70s, networks of computers emerged (ARPANet, then the Internet), creating a global information infrastructure. As one history notes, "the Internet today is a widespread information infrastructure its influence reaches not only technical fields but throughout society". This shift from analog to digital meant that information and personal identity could be stored, copied and transmitted instantly. Online services, digital communications and social media created new forms of identity and community, transcending geography. In commerce and government, analog systems gave way to digital records, changing economics and governance. By the early 21st century, computing and digital networking underpinned nearly every aspect of life from finance and media to personal communication and

entertainment and even enabled mundane concepts like email and the World Wide Web to be taken for granted.

Concurrently, artificial intelligence (AI) emerged from theory into practice. Concepts dating to Alan Turing and the 1956 Dartmouth conference gained momentum as computing power grew. By the 2010s, AI was performing many tasks faster than humans and generating creative outputs (images, text, sound) at scale. These systems redefined "consciousness" in practical terms, machines could now perceive patterns, translate languages, and even interact in natural language. AI began to reshape labor markets, education and culture, raising new questions about identity in a world of digital minds.

The 21st and 22nd centuries saw rapid advances in neurotechnology. Braincomputer interfaces (BCIs) matured from lab experiments into therapeutic devices. For example, by the 2020s engineers implanted microchip interfaces with hundreds of electrodes into human brains. Early trials (such as Elon Musk's Neuralink) demonstrated that paralyzed patients could move cursors or limbs by thought. Concurrently, research teams used AI powered implants to decode speech and memory signals, brain chips enabled people who had lost their voice to communicate by translating neural activity into text. These projects showed that machine intelligence could directly interpret or stimulate human thought. Deep breakthroughs in cognitive neuroscience (mapping the human connectome, developing neuroprosthetics, even boosting memory and attention via targeted stimulation) fundamentally extended human consciousness. Over decades, such innovations blurred the line between mind and machine, creating "cyborg" enhancements and new modes of identity that combined organic and synthetic elements.

By the mid 21st century, the line between human consciousness and digital existence began to vanish. Transhumanist thinkers and technologists foresaw mind uploading, the transfer of a person's neural patterns into a digital substrate. Futurists predicted that, as computing power grew exponentially, humans would achieve "digital immortality" by simulating the brain's activity in computers. Experimental brain emulation (initially speculative, but gradually supported by better brain scans, AI and synthetic biology) made partial uploads conceivable. Some institutes even attempted to scan and preserve neural tissue for future revival. Meanwhile, artificial digital persons arose: advanced AI agents and avatars with human like personality profiles began to populate virtual worlds. Society struggled with questions of personhood, for example, whether a fully uploaded or synthetic intelligence should have rights and identity separate from its biological origin. By 2145, many nations had enacted laws recognizing certain digital entities and AI as distinct legal persons.

Overall, the trajectory from steam power to neural links shows a consistent theme: technology reshaped not just economies, but the very sense of self. Early industrialization created mass labor identities; the digital era dispersed identity into virtual communities; neurotech fused individual consciousness with machines; and by the 22nd century, humans had begun to inhabit both biological and digital forms. In retrospect, these milestones explain how the delegates' world in 2145 a society of hybrid minds, extended life and shared global identity came into being.

3.5. Past United Nations Actions

In recent years the UN system and related bodies have moved to craft norms addressing emerging AI and brain–computer technologies. UNESCO spearheaded ethics standards, for example its Recommendation on the Ethics of Artificial Intelligence, the UN agency's first global standard on AI, applies to all 194 member states. The UNESCO Recommendation explicitly makes "the protection of human rights and dignity" its cornerstone and calls for principles like transparency, fairness and human oversight. UNESCO has also convened global ethics forums on AI to mobilize governments around implementing these guidelines. More recently UNESCO has initiated work on a parallel instrument for neurotechnology, an expert committee drafted a "Recommendation on the Ethics of Neurotechnology" that is being negotiated by member states for adoption. This forthcoming standard is intended to provide a comprehensive framework of values, principles and policy actions to ensure brain–machine interfaces advance human well being while safeguarding "human dignity and rights". In parallel, the World Health Organization published guidance on AI for health that likewise stresses ethics and human rights as fundamental: it urges that health AI must "put ethics and human rights at the heart of its design, deployment and use".

Beyond UNESCO and WHO, the UN General Assembly and related bodies have begun adopting resolutions on digital technologies. the GA passed a Resolution, titled "Seizing the opportunities of safe, secure and trustworthy artificial intelligence systems for sustainable development." This U.S. led resolution encourages member states to develop AI that is human centric and rights based, with special emphasis on bridging the digital divide and supporting developing countries. For example, it explicitly "upholds human rights, human dignity and fundamental freedoms" as consistent with international law, and urges the scaling up of open source AI and digital public goods to ensure equitable access. In late 2023 the GA also adopted its first resolution on "human rights in the context of digital technologies", and for the

first time addressed gender based violence online, reflecting UN concern for privacy, non discrimination and equality in cyberspace. At the UN "Summit of the Future", states agreed to a Global Digital Compact, the first UN endorsed framework on digital governance alongside an updated UN Convention against Cybercrime. The French presidency notes that these outcomes, the Global Digital Compact as "the first global text on the governance of digital technologies" and a strengthened cybercrime treaty – are meant to defend human rights (including gender equality) in the digital environment. In short, multiple GA resolutions and intergovernmental declarations have begun to invoke international human rights (privacy, non discrimination, freedom of expression, etc.) to guide AI and neurotech.

Individual countries and regions have also legislated on these topics. The European Union approved the Artificial Intelligence Act, arguably the world's first binding AI law. This risk based regulation explicitly aims to protect "fundamental rights, democracy [and] the rule of law" from harmful AI uses. It bans high risk applications and requires transparency and human oversight for other critical systems. In the United States, the White House issued an Executive Order on "Safe, Secure, and Trustworthy Development and Use of Artificial Intelligence," directing all federal agencies to prioritize civil rights and privacy in AI deployment. The Order calls for enforcing existing consumer protection laws against AI bias or fraud, and for the United States of America to lead international cooperation on AI safety so that AI "benefits the whole world" rather than exacerbating inequities or "threatening human rights". In Latin America, Chile has been a leader on neuroethics, in 2021 its legislature approved a constitutional amendment bill to recognize "neurorights." The bill guarantees Chileans' mental privacy, free will, and prohibits discrimination in access to neurotechnology, treating personal brain data as inviolable.

On the international treaty front, the Council of Europe though not a UN body finalized the first binding AI convention. The Framework Convention on Artificial Intelligence opened for signature. It aims to ensure that the entire lifecycle of AI systems is consistent with human rights, democracy and the rule of law. This treaty (signed so far by many Western countries) pledges that AI users must respect human dignity, autonomy, equality, privacy and transparency, reinforcing principles echoing UNESCO and UN declarations.

Throughout these developments, international law and human rights norms have been a touchstone. The Universal Declaration of Human Rights and ICCPR are invoked to frame new tech challenges, mental privacy and freedom of thought have been cited in neurotech debates. UNESCO and other experts have warned that brain interfacing technologies pose unique risks to "human identity, human dignity, freedom of thought, and mental privacy," requiring new safeguards. Likewise, AI ethics

instruments repeatedly affirm that established rights, privacy, equality, non discrimination, freedom of expression, must govern algorithmic systems. As UNESCO's AI recommendation emphasizes, ethics and human rights must be the "cornerstone" of AI policy. In practice, UN action on AI and neurotechnology has largely been non binding (recommendations, resolutions, guidance). But by explicitly grounding new frameworks in human rights language, these efforts lay the foundation for future treaties and laws. In sum, UN bodies and member states have steadily built a patchwork of standards and initiatives (from UNESCO declarations to GA resolutions to national laws) to address consciousness transfer and digital immortality through the lens of international law, human rights and ethics.

Despite these initiatives, the United Nations and national governments have not acted at a scale proportional to the rapid development of AI and neurotechnology. Most measures remain non binding, lacking enforcement or legal remedies, and there is little in the way of binding treaties, judicial precedents, or robust regulation on brain computer interfaces, mind data protection, or the status of digital persons. This regulatory gap risks widening as technology advances, making it urgent to strengthen international cooperation, adopt enforceable norms, and establish concrete legal mechanisms to safeguard human rights and equity in the post biological era.

3.6. Current Situation of the Human Existence

By 2145, the human condition has been fundamentally reshaped by three intertwined currents, pervasive computation, direct brain machine coupling, and the legal and social enfranchisement of non biological minds. What began in the early 21st century as incremental advances in artificial intelligence and neurotechnology matured into routine, societally consequential capabilities, high fidelity neural interfaces, reliable cognitive augmentation, and long term instantiation of individual cognitive profiles in engineered substrates. These capabilities no longer sit at the margins of medicine or research, they are embedded in everyday life, governance and commerce.

Demographically and politically, the world is plural in form, roughly speaking, communities are now composed of biological persons, augmented biological persons (those with enduring neural prostheses or enhancements), and instantiated digital persons whose continuity is maintained in non biological systems. Legal recognition of digital entities varies widely. Some states grant rights and standing to certain classes of digital persons; others limit recognition to custodial protections or treat digital instantiations as property or data. This patchwork of regimes generates cross

border friction when continuity claims, inheritance, voting rights or asylum are at stake.

Economically, the decoupling of productive contribution from biological life has reconfigured labour, wealth and social mobility. Automation and durable cognitive emulations have reduced demand for many traditional roles while creating new domains of value, intellectual estates, long running consultancy by digital specialists, and "time rich" knowledge stewardship by non aging instantiations. These shifts have increased wealth concentration where hosting infrastructure and compute capacity are controlled by a few corporate or state actors, creating new vectors of inequity rooted in access to computational resources rather than mere capital or education.

Socially and culturally, identities have diversified and overlapped. Families, communities and institutions navigate mixed existence relationships in which memories, obligations and social roles can span biological and digital forms. Ethical and religious discourse has adapted unevenly for many, digital continuity offers comfort and continuity of memory for others, it raises profound questions about authenticity, mourning, and what it means to live a human life. Instances of discrimination and stigma persist, particularly where economic or legal systems privilege instantiated minds with privileged hosting arrangements.

Security, privacy and governance remain persistent concerns. Mind data has become a uniquely sensitive category, breaches, manipulations or coerced modification of cognitive data produce harms that are personal and political. A small number of jurisdictions and private platforms host the majority of critical node infrastructure, giving custodians enormous power, and, in several documented cases, exposing individuals to surveillance, forced modification, or enforced dormancy. International legal frameworks exist in fragments but lack universally enforceable mechanisms for cross jurisdictional protection, redress and standards of custodial care.

Finally, the lived reality is ambivalent, extraordinary opportunities for extended agency, creativity and cooperation coexist with systemic risks to equity, autonomy and democratic processes. The present era demands governance that is as technically literate as it is rights centered, regimes that secure informed consent, custody safeguards, equitable access, and remedies for harm. How the international community reconciles technological possibility with social justice will determine whether the next century strengthens human dignity in its forms biological and digital or entrenches new and persistent inequalities.

3.7. Major Parties Already in Place

People's Republic of China

China has emerged as a global technology powerhouse through ambitious state driven programs in AI and neuroscience. In 2016 it approved a 15 year "China Brain Project" to pioneer brain inspired computing and advanced neurotechnologies. Chinese leaders openly link neural mapping and "connectomics" to breakthroughs in AI and brain disease treatment. Beijing emphasizes technological self-reliance and "cyber sovereignty," keeping AI and data infrastructure under strict state control for national security and social stability. In practice, China weaves civilian and military R&D together, seeking a "first mover advantage" in consciousness technologies. Its vast resources and centralized planning make Beijing a decisive voice in any multilateral AI or digital governance talks.

Republic of Singapore

Singapore champions a balanced, innovation friendly approach to AI. Its government's Model AI Governance Framework (first released 2019) provides detailed, practical guidance for ethical AI deployment, aiming to build public trust in new technologies The nation's Smart Nation initiative ties AI research to real-world applications in healthcare, finance, and transportation, while data protection laws ensure consumer confidence. Singapore markets itself as a "trusted ecosystem" where firms can innovate but citizens' rights are protected. It also plays a convening role internationally, for example, the 2025 Singapore Conference on AI (SCAI) brought together over 100 global experts to set AI safety priorities. Through such forums, Singapore leverages its neutral, tech savvy image to build consensus among diverse stakeholders.

Russian Federation

Russia's AI and neurotech strategies are driven by defense and sovereignty. The Kremlin's "digital sovereignty" agenda aims for technological independence and strict state control of information. Although Russia's overall R&D scale lags behind the US and China, it channels AI research through military and security agencies. Moscow has declared AI a core pillar of national defense and pursues programs for things like autonomous drones and cyberwarfare. Internationally, Russia champions alternative governance frameworks: it actively uses forums like BRICS to build a parallel AI ecosystem. For instance, BRICS has "placed AI governance at the top of its agenda" and formed a joint AI alliance network. Russia even promotes its own "Code of AI Ethics" to partners, seeking a multipolar tech order and resisting binding Western led

rules. Its influence stems from these alliance efforts and from framing AI policy around state sovereignty rather than global oversight.

State of Israel

Israel combines world class cybersecurity and medical technology expertise with a vibrant tech startup scene. Its firms and research centers excel in AI diagnostics, biotechnology, and now brain computer interfaces (BCIs). For example, Israeli startup GrayMatters Health has developed a noninvasive BCI to help PTSD patients, reporting significant symptom improvements in trials. The country's history of military tech innovation (e.g. intelligence unit 8200 spinoffs) fuels work on cognitive augmentation and mental health tech. Given its security culture, Israel places high priority on safeguards, local experts warn that invasive BCIs could threaten "freedom of thought" without new privacy rights. In international talks, Israel is likely to press for strong data security and human rights protections in any framework for AI or "digital consciousness," drawing on its reputation as a high tech democracy.

Swiss Confederation

Switzerland wields outsized influence through its neuroscience and tech institutions, paired with strict privacy traditions. Swiss labs like EPFL (in Lausanne) and ETH Zurich are among Europe's leaders in brain science; for example, EPFL's government-funded Blue Brain Project built open source simulation models of the mouse brain. Switzerland co hosted the EU's 1.6 billion Dollar Human Brain Project and is home to major research consortia in neuroprosthetics and neuromorphic computing. At the same time, Swiss law provides robust data and privacy protections. Politically, Switzerland's neutrality and "science diplomacy" reputation make it a natural mediator: as ETH President Joël Mesot observes, Switzerland's neutrality uniquely helps it "build trust and bridge gaps between nations" in technology and innovation. Swiss policymakers thus tend to advocate rights based, transparent approaches favoring rigorous ethical oversight of brain data, custodial stewardship of digital minds, and the integration of AI in ways that respect human dignity.

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

The UK combines a strong academic foundation with proactive policy on AI safety and ethics. Britain hosts premier research centers (Oxford, Cambridge, and the Alan Turing Institute) and regularly convenes global summits. In November 2023 the UK chaired the first AI Safety Summit at Bletchley Park, bringing together about 150 government, academic and industry leaders to endorse a joint declaration on frontier AI risks. UK policy aims to balance innovation with regulation: its Data Protection Act (aligned with EU GDPR) already requires transparency, fairness and consent in

processing personal and health data. British experts have begun exploring new concepts like "digital personhood" rights for AI augmented individuals. Diplomatically, the UK leverages its ties in Europe and the Commonwealth to promote international standards on safe AI, protection of neural data, and human centric oversight of emerging technologies.

United States of America

The United States remains the leading power in AI and neurotechnology, powered by massive private sector innovation and government funding. Companies like Neuralink, IBM, and Google are pioneering BCIs and large scale neural models. U.S. agencies invest heavily, for example the NIH's BRAIN Initiative has poured hundreds of millions into new neurotech tools (wireless brain sensors, noninvasive BCIs for paralysis, etc.). Similarly, DARPA's programs are developing portable brain–computer interfaces for soldiers, aiming to enable soldiers to multitask and control systems by thought. At the same time, U.S. policy explicitly insists on rights and safety: a 2024 White House national security memo directs that AI development must protect "human rights, civil rights, civil liberties and privacy" even as America leads in technology. This blend of ethical emphasis and commitment to dominance makes the U.S. a central architect of any future international framework on AI and mind uploading.

4. Tips for the Delegates: Preparing for the Committee

Delegates should approach this section by asking "What could happen next, and what steps would lead there?" essentially framing open ended "what if" questions about the agenda's evolution. In other words, rather than predicting one fixed outcome, it should explore multiple plausible futures. This is the essence of strategic foresight, not an attempt to predict a single future, but to analyze plausible futures that help policy makers and delegates prepare for change. Delegates can use techniques like horizon scanning and trend analysis to gather early signals of change, and scenario planning to imagine "best case" and "worst case" outcomes. The goal is to broaden thinking beyond the status quo, asking, for example, "If we implement Policy X today, what trajectories could be set in motion? And what if we do nothing?"

Emerging global trends should be a major focus. The coming decades will be shaped by a handful of megatrends (climate change, disruptive technology, demographic shifts, geopolitical fragmentation, and social instability) that interact in complex ways. For instance, rising global temperatures and extreme weather events (Climate change) will drive policies on sustainability, while advances in AI, biotechnology and renewable energy (Technological disruption) will create new opportunities and risks. Shifts like aging populations or urban migration (Demographic trends) will alter economic and social priorities. Meanwhile, a fracturing international order and resurgent nationalism (Fracturing world) can affect cooperation in the UN, and growing inequality and social unrest (Social instability) will influence domestic politics. Delegates should examine current data and projections from reputable sources (e.g. UN reports, think tanks, the WEF Global Risks Report) to understand how these trends are already unfolding. For example, the WEF notes that environmental and societal risks dominate the next decade, with issues like climate action failure, biodiversity loss, cyber insecurity, mass migration and political polarization expected to top the list. Tracking such trends, and any announced international commitments is crucial for imagining future scenarios.

Delegates should also research concrete policies and proposals that are "on the books" or under discussion, since these shape likely futures. This means reviewing any relevant international frameworks, national strategies, or industry roadmaps that involve the topic. For example, if the issue touches on climate, delegates might examine the Paris Agreement commitments and national climate plans. If it involves technology, they should look at upcoming regulations on data or AI. Likewise, think tanks, NGOs and UN bodies often publish policy recommendations and future scenarios that you can get inspiration from. In short, current initiatives, planned

programs, and expert forecasts are indispensable inputs for imagining how the situation may evolve.

Possible subheadings, delegates to investigate include the following areas (delegates should frame these as open questions):

Emerging Global Drivers: Climate change trajectories, technological breakthroughs, demographic shifts, etc. Track concrete indicators temperature trends, tech adoption rates, migration data.

Policy Frameworks and Commitments: Ongoing or planned international agreements, UN resolutions, funding initiatives or regulations related to the issue. Consider timelines like SDG targets for 2030, climate pledges by 2050, or other national commitments.

Technological and Innovation Outlook: Cutting edge developments (AI, biotech, clean energy, 5G/6G, etc.) that could transform the issue. "Could a new technology undermine our solutions or offer breakthroughs?"

Socioeconomic Trends: Economic forecasts, inequality, urbanization, public health, education and skills. Factors that affect how societies will respond. "How might changing demographics or economic crises alter country priorities?"

Geopolitical Dynamics: Shifts in power (Between major blocs or alliances), trade patterns, security alignments and conflicts.

Risk and Scenario Analysis: Potential best case vs worst case outcomes, including low probability but high impact events (natural disasters, cyber attacks, technological failure, etc.) This draws on scenario planning divergent futures and their triggers.

Each of these sub areas should be treated as a mini research question. Delegates should gather current observable evidence to ground their scenarios, but also allow room for speculative thinking about future shifts. For instance, a delegate might cite a recent trend report on renewable energy and then speculate how that trend could accelerate or stall depending on policy choices.

Key concepts that link directly to future analysis include: strategic foresight, uncertainty, resilience, sustainability and complexity. For example, strategic foresight emphasizes resilience and adaptation rather than certainty. Delegates should

understand that the future is inherently uncertain, forecasts may change, and "black swan" surprises can occur so building flexible or phased policies can be important.

Other relevant issues include governance and cooperation (e.g. capacity of the UN/system to adapt to emerging problems), ethical and equity considerations (who benefits or suffers from future changes), and innovation management (ensuring technological advances are safely integrated). Delegates should also recognize the limits of prediction, as one analysis notes, foresight is not about a crystal ball but about enabling decision makers to take joint action today for the future. In practice, this means using "future thinking" to identify opportunities before crises happen and to align support across delegations.

5. Questions to Further Asking

1. What can the United Nations do to address challenges posed by consciousness transfer and digital immortality, and mitigate any harmful effects on society?

2. What can be done to establish the international legal status of digital persons (uploaded human minds) and guarantee their rights?

3. How can infrastructure (such as data networks and computing resources) and essential services be designed or upgraded to support a society of both biological and digital persons?

4. What measures can be taken to ensure the safety and security of individuals during the mind-uploading process and of digital persons throughout their digital existence?

5. How can the UN assist digital persons in overcoming socio cultural challenges and social pressures they may face in host societies?

6. How can countries accommodating digital persons manage the economic, legal, and cultural challenges that arise from their integration?

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