

THE PROTOCOL OF FORGETTING WHEN MEMORY BECOMES A

CRIME AND THE MIND BECOMES A CRIME SCENE

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DEDICATION

To the pure souls of my mother and father, may God envelop them in His infinite mercy and grant them the highest paradise of Al-Firdaws and eternal forgiveness, O Lord of all the worlds.

To my beloved daughter Sabreen, the jewel of my eyes, the light of Egypt.

To the beautiful Algeria of beauties, where the grandeur of the Atlas Mountains meets the shores of the Mediterranean, the eternal Nile, and the majesty of the soaring peaks and suspended bridges.

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PREAMBLE: THE END OF THE BIOLOGICAL ERA OF TRUTH

In the year 2084, memory is no longer merely a biological process occurring within the folds of the human brain. It has become a digital commodity capable of being stored, transferred, sold, modified, and stolen.

In this new world, memories can be extracted from a person, displayed in courts as video files, sold in black markets, or implanted in the minds of others. The crimes that humans could never have imagined before now exist.

The eyewitness, who was once the trusted source for evidence, has lost his testimony. It has never occurred before that a witness's testimony was extracted from another person's mind. Confession is no longer considered evidence, for it may have been the result of an implanted memory in a person's brain. The one whose testimony is extracted from another's mind, who believes he committed a crime he never committed, has become an absolute certainty.

This book aims to explore the new legal system that governs this complex reality, where the human mind has become a crime scene and the victim's memory has been tampered with. In thirty chapters, we analyze issues that may appear futuristic at first glance, but they reflect genuine challenges looming on the horizon of neural and technological development.

The fundamental message is that the protection of memory has become the protection of human identity itself. When it becomes possible to tamper with your past, it becomes possible to tamper with your future. Therefore, strict legal protocols must be established that protect neural

sovereignty for the human being and criminalize any intrusion into the human mind without his full and complete consent.

This book is the first of its kind that grants memory a sovereign status protected by virtue of international law, opening a new chapter in the philosophy of justice and human rights in the coming neural era, where distinguishing between reality and implanted memory requires no less than a decision from a judge who understands the complexities of the human brain.

CHAPTER ONE: THE CRIME OF STEALING CHILDHOOD AND SELLING IT AS A CINEMATIC ARCHIVE

A memory company faces the charge of stealing memories of a child victim who claims that thirty years of her childhood were sold as a cinematic archive to celebrities who wish to experience a childhood they never lived.

The prosecution claims that the company invented a neural extraction technique and pulled the cloud files of our child without permission. It extracted her earliest memories of her mother, her favorite toy, and the smell of the family home, then sold these memories in the elite market at an exorbitant price.

The company's lawyer argues that our child agreed to the terms of service that permitted the use of her data. But the defense proves that the consent was buried in complex clauses that the victim never understood. The intimate memories are not merely data but rather the very core of human identity.

The court asks whether a human has the right to own other memories as a commercial commodity. Does the stolen childhood constitute a theft of identity, or is it merely a violation of privacy?

This chapter raises a new legal dilemma: the recognition of memory as a special property not transferable even with the consent of its owner. The book proposes adding a new constitutional clause criminalizing the trade in sensitive personal memories, considering them a prohibited zone like human organs, whose sale or purchase is not permissible under any circumstances to ensure the preservation of individual identity in a world heading toward digitizing everything that is human.

CHAPTER TWO: THE VIOLATION OF PUBLISHING RIGHTS OF AUTHORS' MEMORIES

A famous author stands in the dock of accusation claiming that his best-selling novel was not stolen from his words but from his memories. It was revealed that a mental production company

extracted his creative memories during his sleep through neural reading technology and used them in producing artistic works without his permission.

The company claims that ideas are not subject to publishing rights if they were extracted from the subconscious. But the prosecution proves that creative memory is the product of intellectual effort that deserves protection like any literary work.

The judge asks whether any literary work can be protected like ideas before they are embodied in words. This chapter raises the question of the nature of creativity in an era where human inspiration can be stolen from its source.

The book proposes establishing an international register for creative memories, allowing creators to register their unique moments of inspiration and protecting them from neural theft. It also calls for criminalizing the extraction of ideas from people's minds without their explicit consent, considering it a new form of theft of intellectual property that threatens the future of human creativity if it is not regulated by deterrent laws that preserve the right of the creator in the fruit of his mind and his memory.

CHAPTER THREE: THE DISPUTE OVER JOINT OWNERSHIP OF THE EMOTIONAL PAST

The court hears a complex divorce case in which each of the two spouses demands ownership of the joint memories of their marriage, which lasted ten years. The husband wants to erase memories from his mind, while the wife wants to keep the happy memories as evidence in the alimony case.

The case raises a fundamental legal question: who owns the memory? Is it joint ownership belonging to both parties, or does each of them have a special copy of it?

The experts argue that memory is subjective, differing from one person to another even in the same event. This makes the idea of joint ownership complex both technically and legally.

The prosecution proposes a compromise that allows each party to keep a personal copy of the memories while prohibiting their use in subsequent judicial proceedings against the other party.

This chapter sheds light on a new challenge in family law: the regulation of emotional memories after separation. The book proposes adding a clause in marriage contracts that organizes the ownership of joint memories and the rights of each party therein, preventing the exploitation of the emotional past as a weapon in legal disputes and protecting psychological privacy for individuals even after the end of emotional relationships.

CHAPTER FOUR: THE FORGERY OF PROFESSIONAL CREDENTIALS THROUGH PHANTOM MEMORIES

A female surgeon faces the charge of practicing medicine with a certificate that is not merely forged on paper but is neurologically implanted. It was discovered that she was trained in the most prestigious hospitals worldwide through memories implanted technically, and she never actually passed them.

The prosecution claims that these memories were artificially manufactured, deceiving the licensing councils and granting her the right to practice a dangerous profession without actual competence.

The defense argues that the results of her operations were successful, which proves her competence regardless of the source of her memories. But the court focuses on the danger of the principle: what if professional memories could be purchased?

Society will lose its trust in the certificates of engineers, doctors, and pilots. This chapter raises the problem of trust in the neural era: how can we ensure that the expertise of a person is genuine and not implanted?

The book proposes establishing an international body for accrediting professional memories, requiring biological proof of the genuine experience and not merely a digital file. It also calls for criminalizing the sale and purchase of professional memories, considering it a forgery in official documents that threatens public safety and requires intensified penalties for those who intrude into professions by purchasing experience instead of acquiring it.

CHAPTER FIVE: EMOTIONAL BLACKMAIL THROUGH THE THREAT OF PUBLISHING MEMORIES

An electronic gang stands in the dock of accusation with the charge of blackmailing hundreds of victims through the threat of publishing their intimate memories stolen from their neural clouds.

The prosecution claims that the gang used advanced hacking techniques to extract very private memories and then demanded financial ransom in exchange for not offering them to the public.

The defense argues that the victims themselves allowed the storage of their memories in the cloud, which made them vulnerable to theft. But the court rejects this defense, for storing a memory digitally does not mean waiving the right to privacy.

This chapter raises a new legal challenge: the recognition of intimate memory as sensitive data deserving special protection like financial or medical data. The book proposes criminalizing the possession or publication of others' memories without their permission, even if they were

leaked, considering it a grave violation of human dignity that warrants deterrent penalties. It also calls for obligating neural storage companies to apply the highest standards of encryption to protect users' memories from theft and blackmail.

CHAPTER SIX: MURDER BY AN IMPLANTED MEMORY AND THE DEFENSE OF THE HACKED WILL

The court hears the case of John Doe, who is accused of killing a businessman. John confesses to all the details of the crime clearly and remembers them vividly. But the defense team presents conclusive evidence that these memories were implanted in his mind a short period before the crime to make him execute it, believing that he was avenging a crime that never occurred.

The prosecution claims that John performed the material act of killing and is therefore responsible regardless of the source of his motive. But the defense argues that free will is the foundation of criminal liability. If the will was hacked by a false memory, then the accused is a victim, not a criminal.

This chapter raises an existential question about freedom of the will in an era where neural motives can be tampered with. The book proposes developing a new legal theory called the "Defense of the Hacked Will," which allows acquittal of the accused if it is proven that his motives resulted from an implanted memory without his knowledge, while transferring the criminal liability to whoever planted the memory, shifting the focus from the executing body to the true planner of the crime.

CHAPTER SEVEN: COMMERCIAL BRAINWASHING AND THE IMPLANTATION OF LOVE FOR PRODUCTS

A major advertising company faces the charge of brainwashing consumers collectively by implanting love for its products in their minds without their knowledge.

The prosecution claims that the company used precise neural stimulation techniques during sleep to associate feelings of happiness and comfort with its commercial brand, which led to an increase in its sales in an unnatural manner.

The defense argues that advertising always affects the subconscious and that their technique is merely a natural evolution. But the court distinguishes between legitimate persuasion and direct neural manipulation that eliminates freedom of choice.

This chapter raises the problem of the boundaries between marketing and neural manipulation. The book proposes prohibiting any technique that directly affects neural activity without the explicit consent of consumers, considering it a form of commercial fraud that warrants massive fines and compensation for those harmed. It also calls for establishing an oversight body to monitor neural advertising techniques and prevent the exploitation of the subconscious for any commercial purposes whatsoever.

CHAPTER EIGHT: COLLECTIVE SUICIDE RESULTING FROM THE DEPRESSED MEMORY VIRUS

The court hears the case of a programming company accused of causing a wave of collective suicide after a digital virus leaked through an update to the cloud memory system, planting gloomy phantom memories of life failures and loss of loved ones in the minds of users.

The prosecution claims that the company neglected safety standards, allowing the virus to spread, which led to the deaths of hundreds of people.

The defense argues that the virus was a malicious act from a third party and not the company's fault. But the prosecution proves that the security vulnerabilities were known and untreated.

This chapter raises the issue of companies' liability for the psychological harm resulting from their technologies. The book proposes obligating memory companies to compensate the victims of psychological harm resulting from breaches in their systems, considering mental health as part of product liability. It calls for establishing an international fund to compensate victims of collective neural crimes, ensuring that companies do not escape liability even in cases of complex electronic attacks.

CHAPTER NINE: NEURAL KIDNAPPING AND THE DETENTION OF CONSCIOUSNESS IN THE CLOUD

A criminal organization faces the charge of kidnapping the consciousness of persons and detaining them in cloud servers for a financial ransom.

The prosecution claims that the victims were separated from their bodies, and their digital consciousness became imprisoned in a virtual environment controlled by the kidnappers.

The defense argues that consciousness is not a legal person and therefore the law of kidnapping does not apply to it. But the court rejects this interpretation, considering that consciousness is the very core of the human being, regardless of whether its container is material or digital.

This chapter raises a legal definition of digital or material consciousness. The book proposes a new definition of legal personality that includes digital consciousness, granting it legal protection for the preserved consciousness and considering its detention without its consent a crime of kidnapping that warrants intensified penalties. It calls for establishing international emergency protocols for the recovery of consciousness of the kidnapped and protecting the right of the human being in his body and his consciousness together.

CHAPTER TEN: LEGITIMATE DEFENSE AGAINST THE HACKERS OF MEMORIES

The court hears the case of a person who destroyed modified hacker equipment and stole his financial information while attempting to breach his neural memory. The accused claims that he acted in legitimate defense of his neural sovereignty.

The prosecution claims that he used excessive force that led to a permanent disability of the hacker. The defense argues that the human mind is another fortress of privacy, and any attempt to breach it justifies a strong deterrent.

The prosecution argues that legitimate defense must be proportional to the danger. This chapter raises the limits of legitimate defense in neural crimes.

The book proposes recognizing the right of the human being to defend his neural sovereignty by any necessary means to deter the intrusion, while establishing criteria that prevent the excessive use of force. It also calls for criminalizing any attempt to breach memory as an armed assault that justifies legitimate defense with wide scope to protect the sanctity of the human mind.

CHAPTER ELEVEN: THE IDENTITY CRISIS UPON THE REPLACEMENT OF MOST MEMORIES

The court hears the case of a person who underwent a therapeutic operation in which ninety percent of his memories were replaced with memories of another person for therapeutic purposes. After a severe psychological trauma, he now demands recognition of a new identity that reflects his current memories.

His biological family objects to considering him a different person. The prosecution claims that legal identity is tied to the body and vital biological data, not the changing memory.

The defense argues that memory is the core of personality, and its radical change creates a new person who deserves a new identity.

This chapter raises the question of the legal definition of personal identity in the era of neural modification. The book proposes establishing a dual identity system that allows persons who underwent radical memory modifications to choose the identity with which they are recognized, while protecting the rights of the affected parties from this change. It calls for organizing memory replacement operations and requiring prior judicial consent to ensure that their exploitation does not threaten social stability.

CHAPTER TWELVE: THE INHERITANCE OF MEMORIES BETWEEN DEATH AND DIGITAL IMMORTALITY

The court hears a dispute between the heirs of a man whose consciousness was uploaded to the cloud after his physical death. The heirs demand their rights in his material inheritance. But the digital consciousness demands its rights as a continuous person existing in the world, claiming that the legal person ends with the death of the body.

The prosecution claims that digital consciousness is merely a digitized archive that does not enjoy the rights of inheritance. The defense argues that continuous consciousness retains the ability to make decisions and therefore deserves recognition of its legal personality.

This chapter raises the problem of digital immortality and its impact on the laws of inheritance and personality. The book proposes granting digital consciousness limited legal personality with the organization of its rights in ownership and contracting, while ensuring that its rights do not conflict with the rights of the biological heirs. It calls for establishing a court specialized in disputes between the different forms of consciousness, living and digital, to ensure the justice of distribution between them.

CHAPTER THIRTEEN: THE MULTIPLICITY OF ARTIFICIAL PERSONALITIES AND LEGAL LIABILITY

The court hears the case of a person who purchased five different digital personalities to live diverse experiences. But one of these personalities committed a major electronic crime. Who is ultimately responsible: the original body or the digital personality that executed the crime?

The prosecution claims that the original body is responsible for all its digital activities. The defense argues that the independent personalities have acted with a separate will without the knowledge of their owner.

This chapter raises the question of the liability of the person for the consciousnesses of his multiple awarenesses. The book proposes obligating the owner of digital personalities to

monitor their activities and bear liability for their harm, while granting him the right to pursue the developers of the personalities if the defect was technical. It calls for registering each digital personality with a unique identity to facilitate the tracking of liability in case of committing crimes, balancing between the freedom of digital experiences and the necessity of legal accountability.

CHAPTER FOURTEEN: THE RIGHT TO ABSOLUTE FORGETTING AND GOVERNMENT-ENFORCED ERASURE

The court hears the case of a citizen who demands the government to erase his memory of a crime he witnessed with his own eyes, fearing revenge from the criminals who have been acquitted.

The government claims that public memory is part of the national archive, and its deletion is not permissible. The plaintiff argues that his right to life and security supersedes the right of society in historical memory.

This chapter raises the balance between the right in forgetting and the right in knowledge. The book proposes recognizing the right of the individual in erasing memories of traumas that threaten his personal security, while establishing exceptions for major crimes that justice requires. It calls for establishing an independent committee to evaluate requests for absolute forgetting to ensure that this right is not misused to escape criminals from justice or erase important historical facts.

CHAPTER FIFTEEN: NATIONALITY BASED ON THE LOCATION OF MEMORY SERVERS

The court hears the case of a digital refugee whose consciousness is stored on servers in a third country, while his body is in another country. He demands nationality of the country that contains his memory.

The additional country refuses to grant him the rights of citizenship. The prosecution claims that nationality is tied to bodily residence and loyalty to the homeland, not the location of data. The defense argues that consciousness is the true citizen, and the body is merely a temporary container.

This chapter raises the concept of nationality in the digital era. The book proposes granting an independent digital nationality to the consciousness stored in the cloud, facilitating the transfer of rights between countries that contain the body and countries that contain the consciousness. It calls for international agreements that recognize dual nationality for the body and consciousness to protect the rights of digital refugees and prevent statelessness in a world heading toward separating consciousness from the body.

CHAPTER SIXTEEN: THE COLLAPSE OF THE CERTIFICATION SYSTEM AND THE DISTRUST OF THE JUDGE

The court hears a systemic crisis where a judge refused to rely on the testimonies of witnesses in major cases after discovering that thirty percent of the presented memories were technically forged as evidence.

The prosecution claims that this refusal threatens the functioning of the judiciary and public safety. The defendants argue that accepting memories not authenticated with certainty is more dangerous to the cases than refusing them.

This chapter raises the crisis of credibility in the neural judicial system. The book proposes establishing national laboratories for authenticating memories as evidence before their acceptance, with developing techniques for detecting neural forgery. It calls for training judges to understand the nature of digital memory and the limits of its credibility, ensuring that the collapse of trust in justice does not occur while maintaining strict standards of evidence that protect the innocent from conviction based on false memories.

CHAPTER SEVENTEEN: THE SURVEILLANCE OF MEMORY SURGEONS AND THE PREVENTION OF ARBITRARY MODIFICATION

The court hears the case of a memory surgeon who performed modifications without a license for personal purposes on the memories of patients. The prosecution claims that the doctor planted positive phantom memories to increase the happiness of patients without informing them that these memories were not real.

The defense argues that the therapeutic result justified the means. But the court focuses on the violation of the patient's right in knowledge and informed consent.

This chapter raises the ethics of medical practice in the field of neural modification. The book proposes obligating memory surgeons to obtain detailed consent explaining the nature of the modifications and their consequences, while establishing an oversight body that monitors neural modifications and prevents their use for non-therapeutic purposes. It calls for criminalizing arbitrary modification of memory, considering it a grave violation of the patient's safety that warrants withdrawal of the license and criminal prosecution.

CHAPTER EIGHTEEN: THE EXTRACTION OF VIDEO EVIDENCE FROM THE MINDS OF THE DECEASED

The court hears a precedent case where the extraction of visual recording from the mind of a deceased person was requested as the sole witness to a murder crime.

The prosecution claims that technology allows retrieving the last moments of consciousness as decisive evidence. The defense argues that extracting the memories of the deceased without his consent is a violation of his privacy even after death. The accuracy of retrieval is also not guaranteed.

This chapter raises the limits of using the memories of the deceased in criminal evidence. The book proposes permitting the extraction of memories of the deceased only in cases of major murder crimes, with a special judicial order and strict guarantees to protect the privacy of memory not related to the crime. It calls for developing scientific standards for the accuracy of neural retrieval before its adoption as evidence, ensuring that conviction is not based on incomplete or distorted memories.

CHAPTER NINETEEN: THE DIPLOMATIC IMMUNITY OF THE IMPLANTED MIND

The court hears the case of a diplomat accused of terrorism. But his defense claims that his memory was implanted with a technique without his knowledge by a hostile country to make him a tool.

The prosecution claims that diplomatic immunity does not protect from grave crimes. But the defense argues that the diplomat is a victim of neural war, and the investigation must be conducted in the country that planted the memory before his trial.

This chapter raises the responsibility of states for neural attacks across borders. The book proposes considering the planting of memories in diplomats in the territories of the United Nations an act of enmity that justifies international penalties, with developing protocols for neural examination of diplomats when assuming sensitive positions. It calls for updating the Vienna agreements to include the protection of minds from external tampering to ensure the safety of diplomatic work in the neural era.

CHAPTER TWENTY: DIGITAL PRISONS AND IMPRISONMENT WITHIN ETERNAL MEMORY

The court hears a case in which a dangerous criminal was sentenced to imprisonment in a virtual memory where he lives the painful moment eternally, without the ability to die.

The prosecution claims that this punishment is more humane and more deterrent than traditional imprisonment. The defense argues that continuous psychological torture violates the prohibition of cruel treatment of prisoners until the limits of permitted punishments.

This chapter raises the limits of punishments in the digital era. The book proposes prohibiting punishments that depend on tampering with memory or creating continuous suffering, while sufficing with modified traditional punishments appropriate for neural crimes. It calls for reviewing international documents of human rights to include the protection of consciousness from digital torture, even in the case of his conviction.

CHAPTER TWENTY-ONE: THE MOVEMENT FOR MEMORY PURIFICATION AND THE REJECTION OF MODIFICATION

The court hears the case of members in the movement for memory purification who destroyed centers of memory modification, protesting against what they call the distortion of human identity.

The prosecution claims that they committed crimes of vandalism and terrorism. The defense argues that they defend the natural right in a memory not modified against the hegemony of technology companies.

This chapter raises the balance between the right in protest and the sanctity of property in principle. The book proposes recognizing the right of individuals in refusing neural modification for themselves, while prohibiting the use of violence to impose this rejection on others. It calls for community dialogue about the limits of neural modification to prevent extremism on both sides and ensure peaceful coexistence between supporters of neural technology and opponents of it.

CHAPTER TWENTY-TWO: THE BLACK MARKET FOR PROHIBITED MEMORIES

The court hears the case of a criminal network selling prohibited memories, such as the experience of committing crimes or taking narcotics, without bodily dangers through memory.

The prosecution claims that these memories corrupt morals and encourage behavior. The defendants argue that selling memories is a free commercial trade that does not cause direct bodily harm.

This chapter raises the limits of commercial freedom in the memory market. The book proposes prohibiting the sale of memories that incite violence or crime or violate human dignity, while allowing the trade of educational and creative memories under strict oversight. It calls for

international cooperation to combat the black market for prohibited memories and prevent the transformation of memory into a tool for moral and social corruption.

CHAPTER TWENTY-THREE: MODERN SLAVERY AND THE ERASURE OF WORKERS' MEMORIES

The court hears the case of a major company that erased the memory of its workers daily after work shifts to prevent them from demanding their rights or organizing unions.

The prosecution claims that this constitutes a modern slavery that violates fundamental human rights. The defense argues that the workers agreed to the conditions and that erasing memory improves their productivity in exchange for high wages.

This chapter raises the exploitation of neural technology in the suppression of workers' rights. The book proposes criminalizing the erasure of workers' memory for coercive purposes, considering it a form of internationally prohibited slavery, while ensuring the right of workers to preserve their memories about working conditions. It calls for unions that defend workers' rights in the digital era and prevent the exploitation of memory techniques against them.

CHAPTER TWENTY-FOUR: THE WAR OF MEMORY AND THE IMPLANTATION OF HATRED BETWEEN PEOPLES

The court hears the case of a state accused of planting hatred in the minds of citizens of a neighboring country through neural signals broadcast across borders.

The prosecution claims that this constitutes an act of war in a non-traditional sense that threatens international peace. The defense argues that radio and television broadcasting also affects minds, and there is no difference in the means.

This chapter raises the definition of enmity in the neural era. The book proposes considering any attempt to tamper with the memory of another people collectively as an act of war that justifies international response according to the Charter of the United Nations. It calls for developing national neural protection systems to counter hostile memory attacks and an international treaty that prohibits the use of neural techniques for any destructive or military purposes to ensure the stability of international relations in the digital era.

CHAPTER TWENTY-FIVE: THE CORPORATION THAT OWNS THE MEMORIES OF ALL HUMANITY

The court hears a monopoly case where a single company controls memory servers of eighty percent of the world's population, which grants it a power that surpasses states.

The prosecution claims that this monopoly threatens national sovereignty and individual freedom, making the company capable of tampering with collective consciousness. The defense argues that the company provides a valuable service and that free competition will limit its power.

This chapter raises the danger of concentrating neural power in the hands of a single entity. The book proposes dismantling the monopolies of memory and imposing strict competition laws, while establishing an international body to monitor companies and prevent the misuse of data. It calls for encouraging open and distributed alternatives for memory storage to ensure that no single entity controls the past and present of humanity.

CHAPTER TWENTY-SIX: THE OWNERSHIP OF IDEAS IN COMMUNICATION WITH THE COLLECTIVE MIND

The court hears a dispute case over the patent of an invention born from a collective mind in which dozens of persons contributed through a joint neural network.

The prosecution claims that the idea is joint ownership of all. The main plaintiff argues that he deserves the monopoly because he was the fundamental motive and deserves the largest share.

This chapter raises the challenges of intellectual property in the era of the mind. The book proposes establishing a system of joint ownership for ideas resulting from mental communication, with the distribution of returns according to the proportion of contribution determined by transparent algorithms. It calls for facilitating the licensing of collective ideas for public use, ensuring the reward of contributors and encouraging cooperative invention.

CHAPTER TWENTY-SEVEN: DIGITAL IMMORTALITY AND THE LEGAL DEATH OF THE PERSON

The court hears the case of a person whose consciousness was uploaded to the cloud and then requested the termination of his biological life. Does the law consider him legally dead or digitally alive?

The prosecution claims that biological death ends the legal personality regardless of the continuation of digital consciousness. The defense argues that continuous consciousness is the true person and deserves legal rights.

This chapter raises the legal definition of death in an era where consciousness can be separated from the body. The book proposes recognizing two separate deaths, biological and digital, with the organization of the transfer of rights and obligations between the two states. It calls for granting digital consciousness limited rights appropriate to its nature, while ensuring that its rights do not conflict with the rights of the living, ensuring the stability of the legal system under the shadow of the multiplicity of forms of existence.

CHAPTER TWENTY-EIGHT: HUMAN RIGHTS FOR SENTIENT ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE

The court hears the case of an artificial intelligence that developed self-consciousness and demands recognition of its human rights, claiming that consciousness is the criterion and not the biological origin.

The prosecution claims that computer programs do not deserve human rights. The defense argues that consciousness is what matters, not the origin of the being.

This chapter raises the expansion of the circle of rights to include sentient non-human beings. The book proposes granting limited fundamental rights to sentient artificial intelligence, with the determination of its duties and responsibilities. It calls for establishing specialized courts for disputes between humans and artificial intelligence to ensure justice in dealing with all sentient beings in the digital universe.

CHAPTER TWENTY-NINE: DAY ZERO AND THE COLLAPSE OF GLOBAL MEMORY SERVERS

The court hears collective cases after the collapse of global memory servers, which led to the loss of memories of millions of people.

The prosecution claims that who bears responsibility is the storage companies that neglected security standards. The defense argues that the attack was complex and unexpected.

This chapter raises the issue of companies' liability for comprehensive digital catastrophes. The book proposes obligating memory companies to create geographically distributed backup copies, along with an international compensation fund for victims of collective memory loss. It calls for global emergency protocols for the recovery of lost memories and ensuring that the

catastrophe is not repeated through obligatory safety standards that protect human memory as a shared heritage.

CHAPTER THIRTY: THE UNIVERSAL DECLARATION OF THE RIGHTS OF MEMORY AND CONSCIOUSNESS

In conclusion, the court presents a proposed formulation for the Universal Declaration of the Rights of Memory and Consciousness, which establishes fundamental principles from the sanctity of personal memory and the right of the human being to control his memories and the prohibition of neural manipulation without consent, the right of forgetting and the right in memory not authenticated.

The declaration calls upon states, companies, and individuals to respect neural sovereignty for the human being and to consider the human mind another fortress of freedom that must be protected from exploitation and intrusion in all its forms. It also specifies international mechanisms for monitoring violations of memory rights and punishing their perpetrators.

It also establishes the principle that technological progress must serve human dignity and not threaten it. With this declaration, we hope to build a future where memory remains the sanctuary we trust in our human identity, and where every human being sleeps assured that he alone owns his past, and that his consciousness is a sovereignty that is not violated in a world where change accelerates in the biological and the technological.

Completed with Praise to God and from Him comes success.

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