

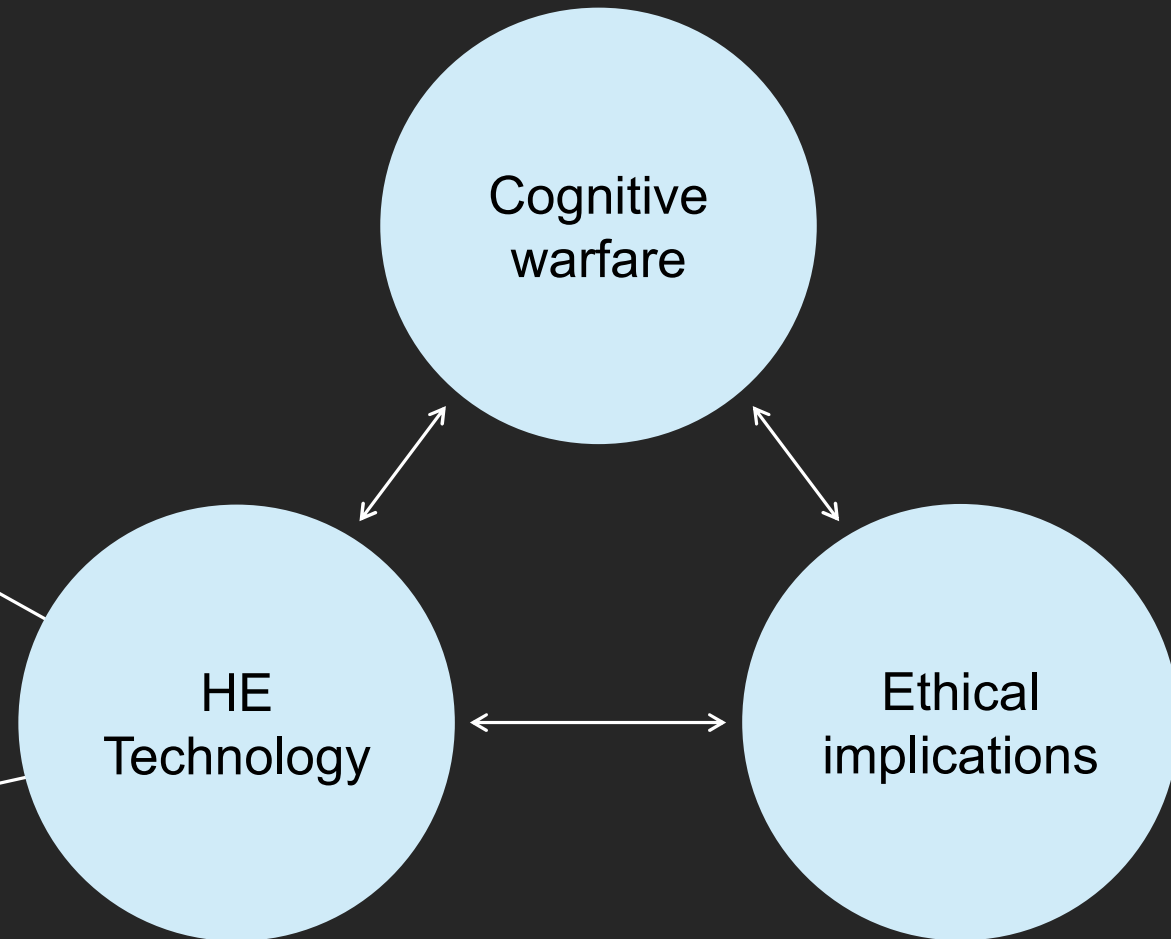
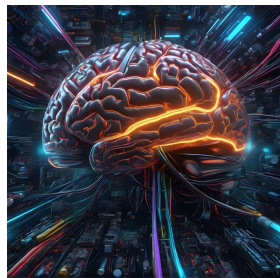


FFI Forsvarets
forskningsinstitutt

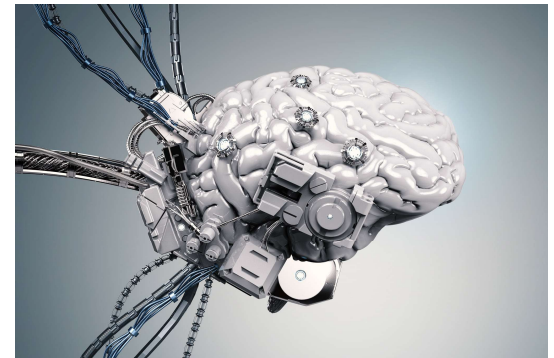
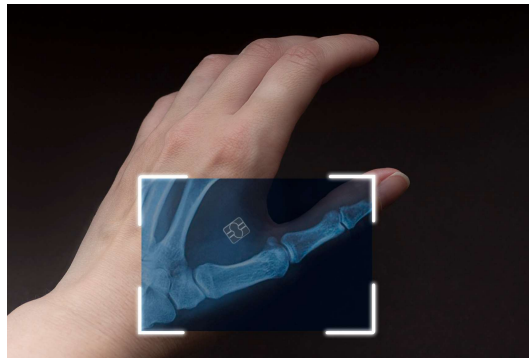
Human Enhancement Technologies and the Possible Dual Use in Cognitive Warfare

Øyvind Voie and Susanne Glenna

Health sector

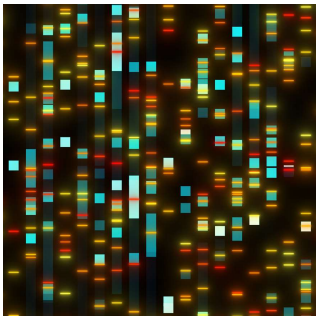


Human Enhancement Technologies



Genome Editing Technologies for Cognitive Enhancement

Genome sequencing



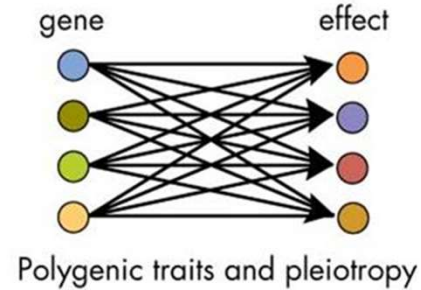
Editing simple traits



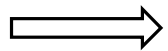
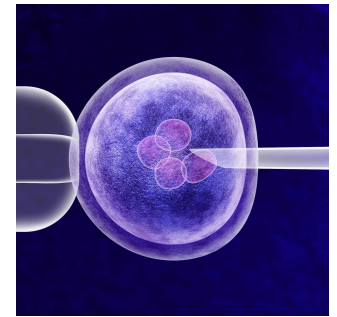
Modifications of microorganisms



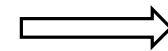
Editing complex traits



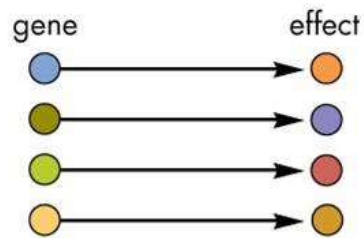
Germline editing



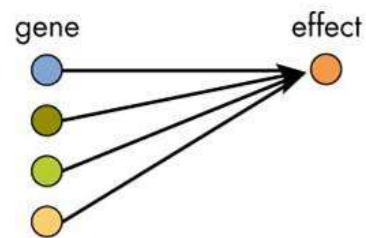
Increasing difficulty, invasive degree, controversy, and time horizon



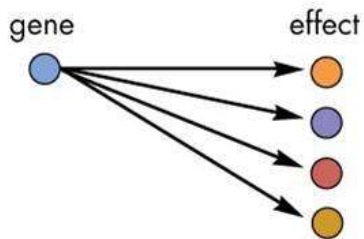
Genetics and Cognitive Abilities - Challenges



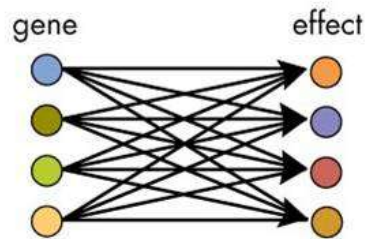
Each gene has a distinct biological effect.



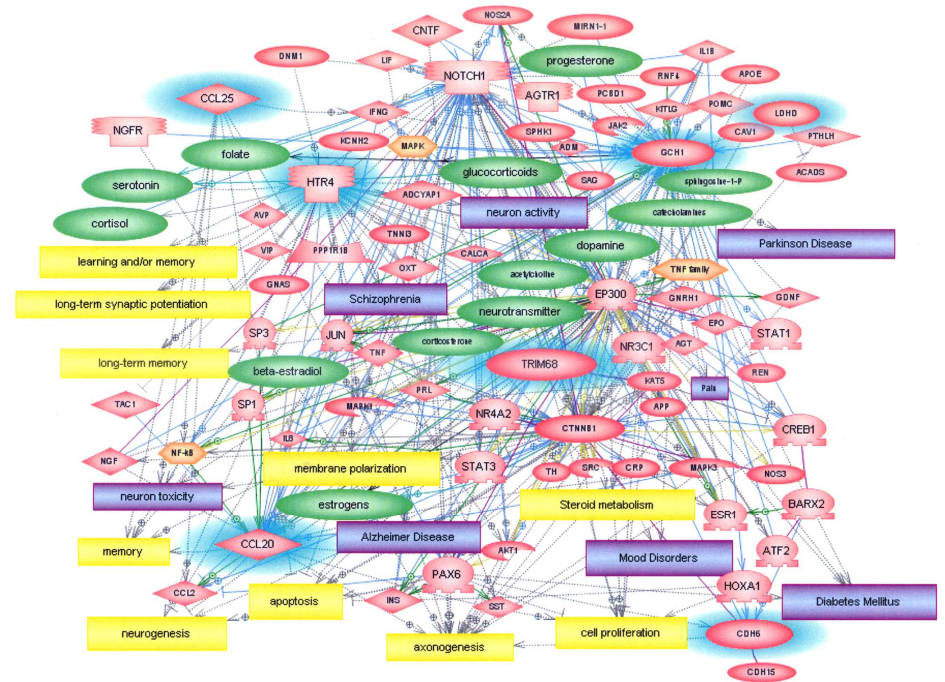
Polygenic trait: Many genes contribute to a single effect.



Pleiotropy: A gene has multiple effects.

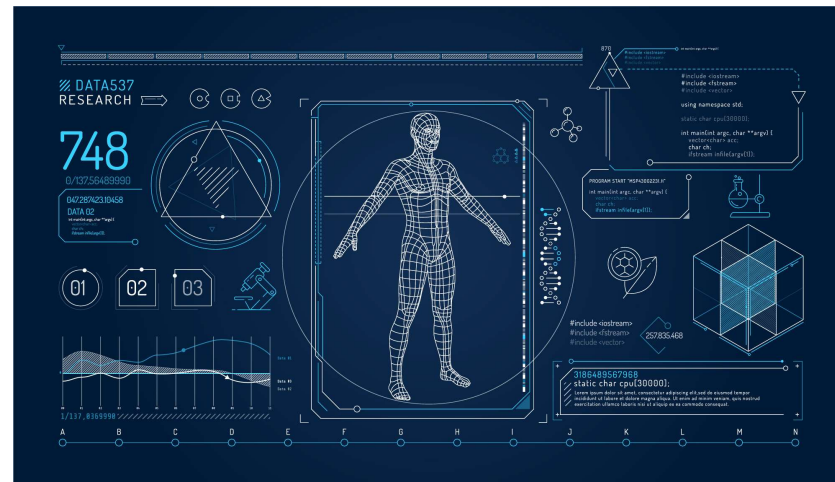
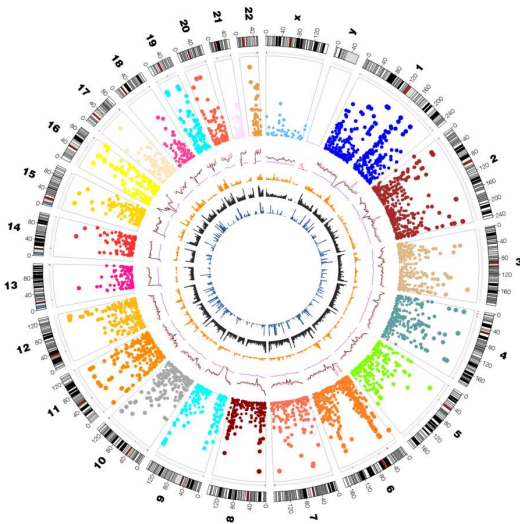


Polygenic traits and pleiotropy

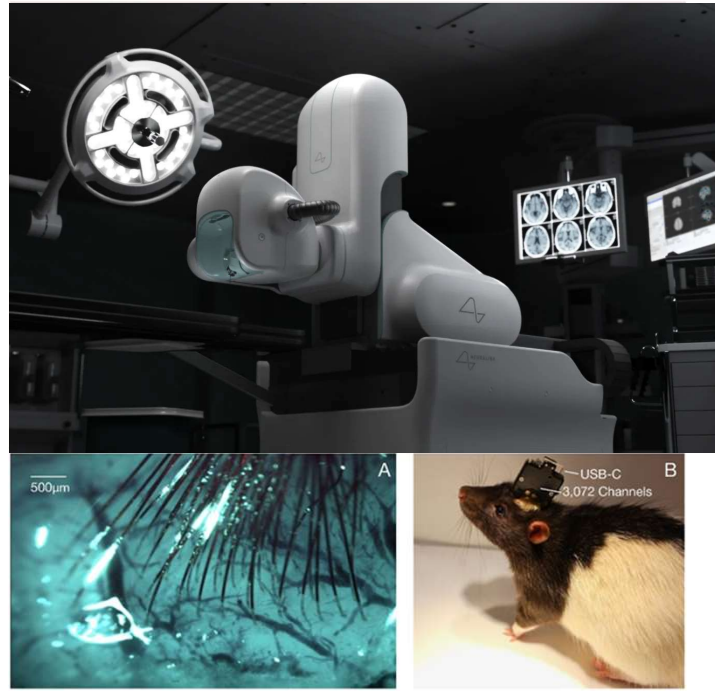
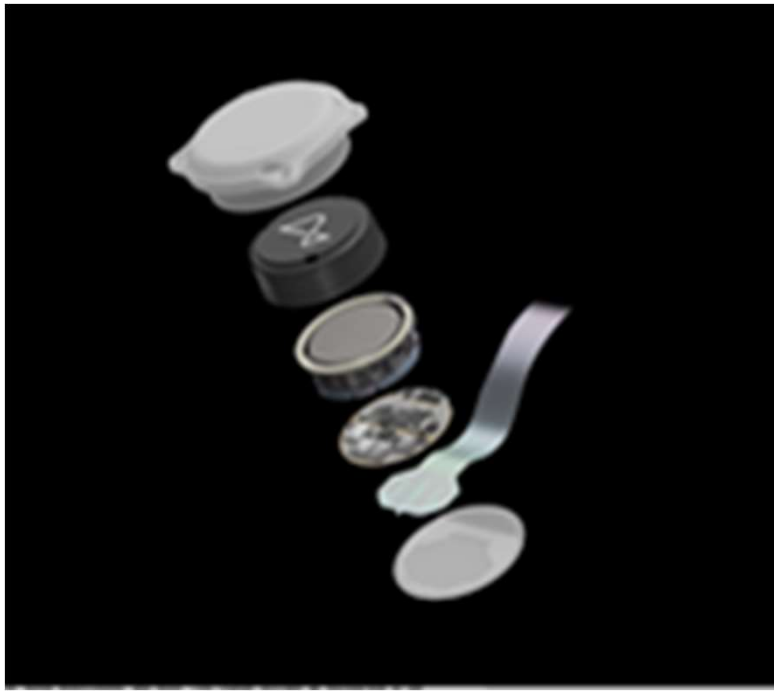


Genetics and Cognitive Abilities - Advances

- Human Genome Project & GWAS: Building the knowledge base.
- 70 Genomic Loci, 350 Genes: Identified links to cognitive function.
- Role of AI in Functional Genomics: Speeding up mapping and analysis.



Brain-Computer Interfaces (BCIs)



Human Enhancement Technologies in Cognitive Warfare

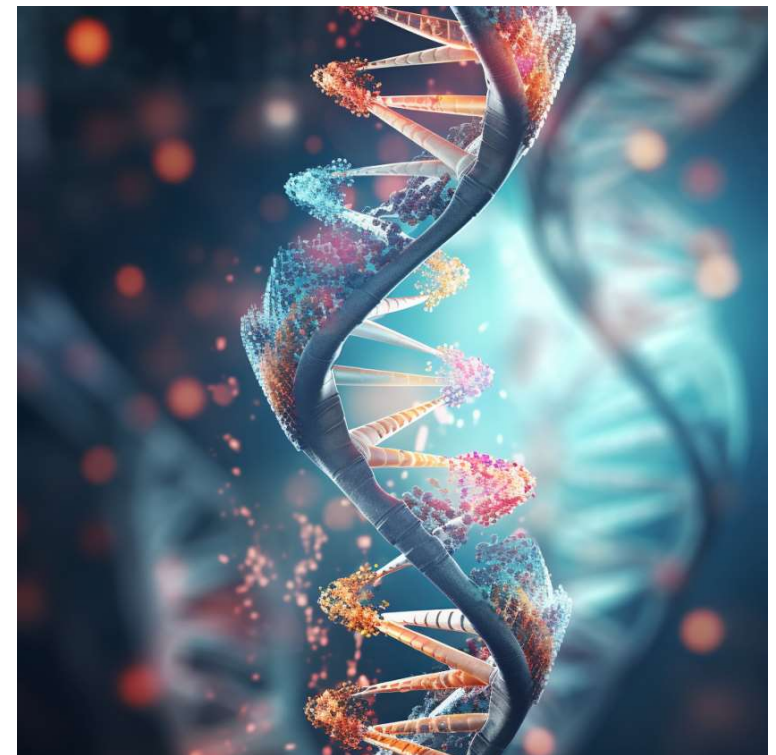
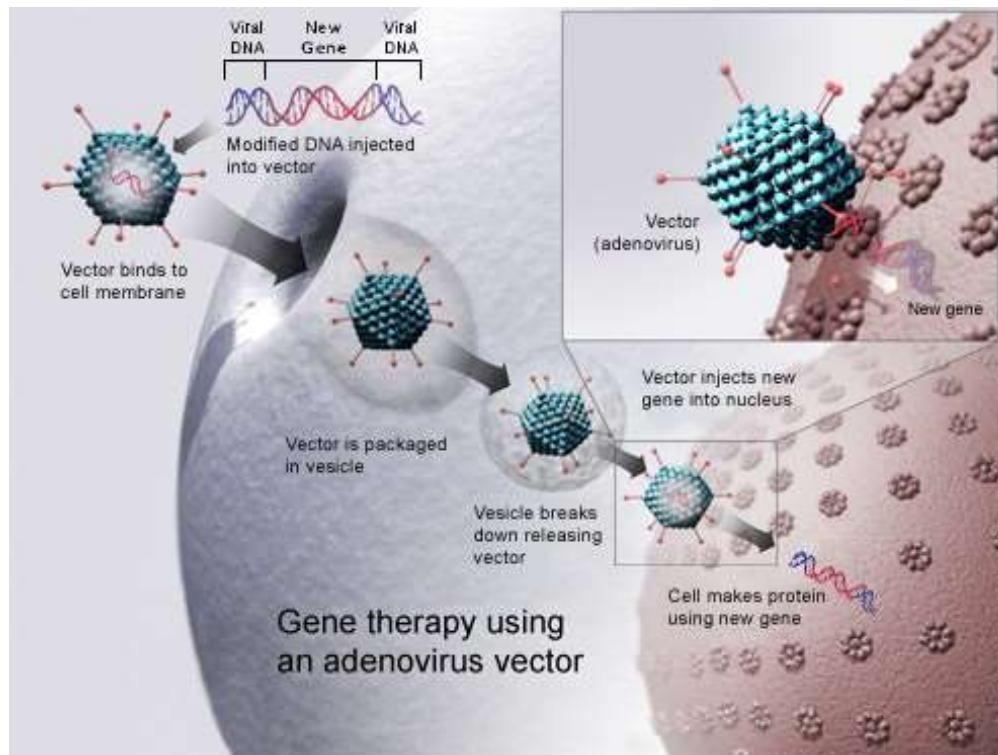
- Both genome editing and BCI are technologies that enhance cognitive abilities, such as decision-making, perception, and memory, and could play a significant role in cognitive warfare.
- These could be used for both offense (gaining cognitive superiority) and defense (against cognitive warfare tactics), and even for cognitive deterioration.
- There are both technical and societal challenges to be considered in the application of these technologies in cognitive warfare.



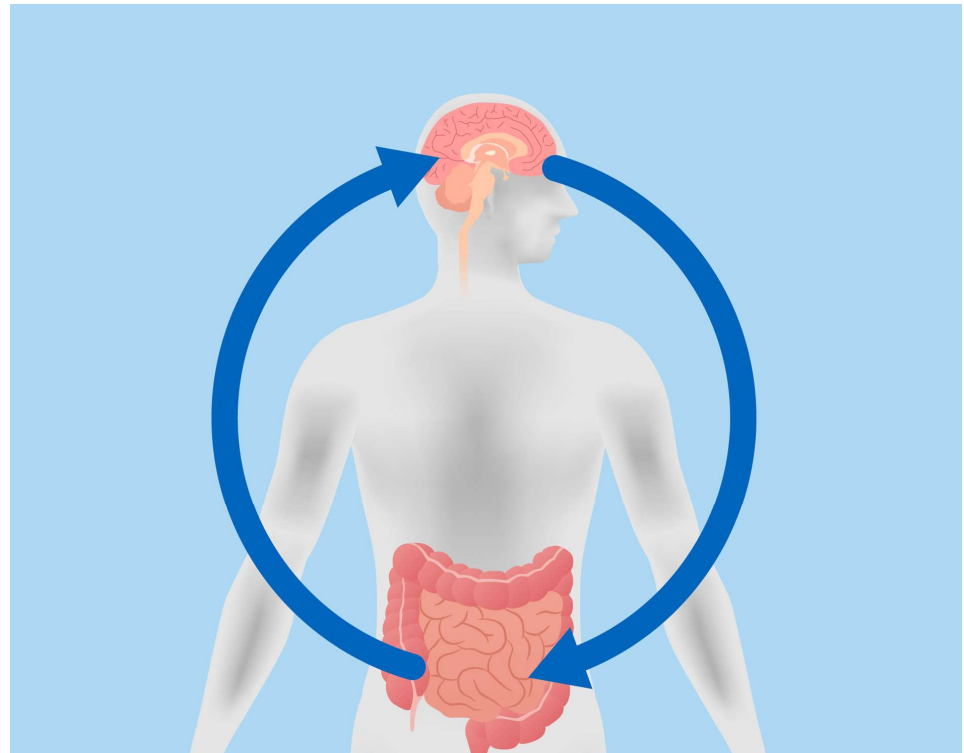
Genome editing of military personnel



Dual use of gene therapy



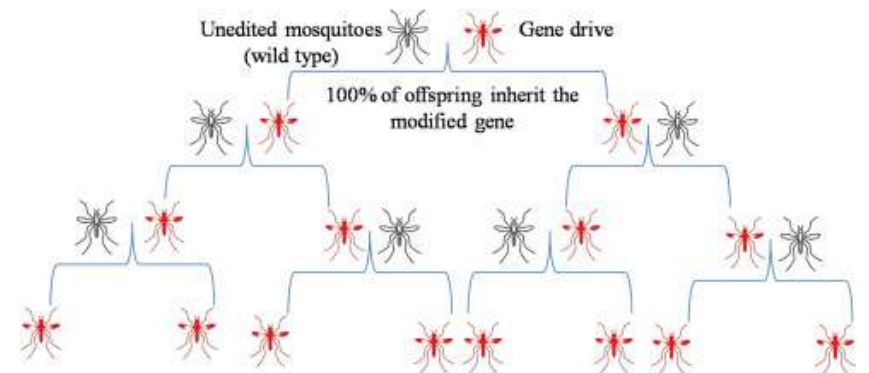
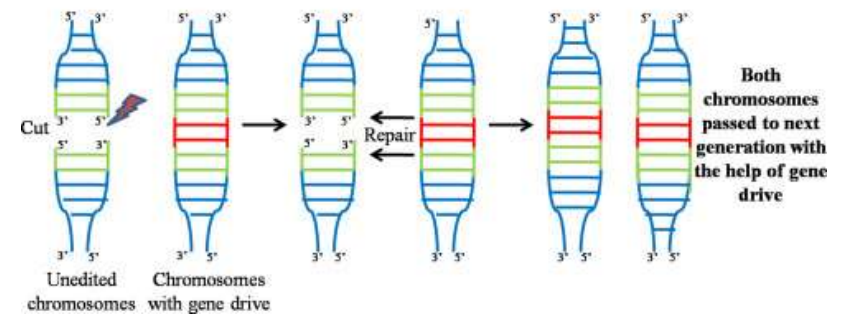
Modifying the gut microbiome



Pathogen modification and gene drives



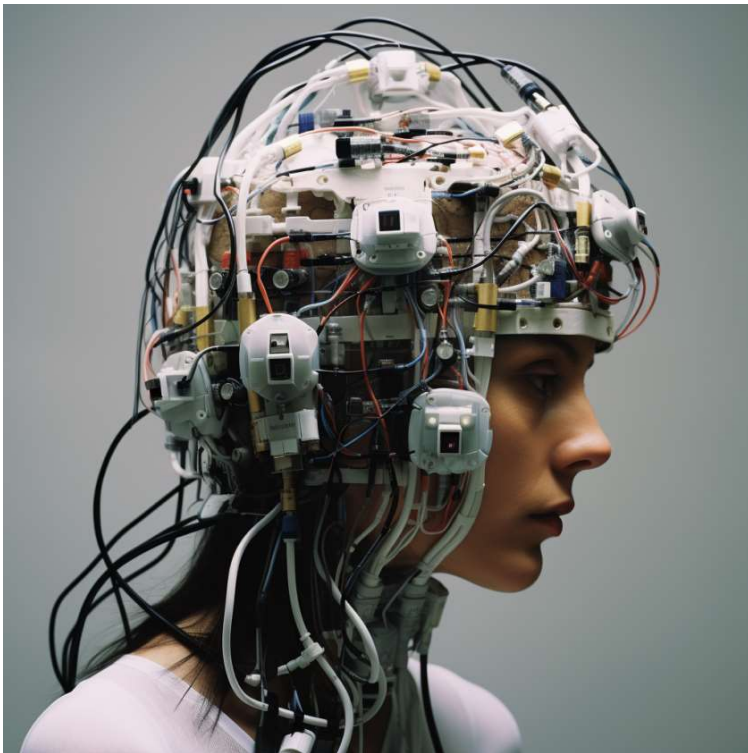
Gene drive Mechanism



Military implications of Brain-Computer Interfaces (BCIs)



BCIs and Cognitive Warfare



Conclusions



Technological Maturity

- BCI > GE
- Health sector increasing maturity
- Traits controlled by multiple genes
- BCI has a security challenge

Ethical Barriers

- Both potential use in CogW
- GE > BCI
- Germline editing difficult
- Privacy, inequality, irreversible
- Private companies and responsibility

The Way Forward

- Regulatory strategies
- Public Inclusion
- Equitable Distribution
- Continuous Public Dialogue