



GALCON 2026

Shadow Protocol: Coordinated Intelligence and the Threat of Global Collapse



**GSIC Committee
Research Report**

Definitions

- **Intelligence**¹, in the sense of governments and military operations, means gathering and compiling information regarding the strength, future steps, activities, and techniques of a foreign nation or nonstate actors (observers); usually they are enemies or opponents to the country itself. The term could also refer to the analysis and gathering of information of other countries in economic, political, or even military stances, known as “covert action.”
- **Counterintelligence**² is the act of protecting a nation’s own information and systems from other nations’ intelligence or cyber attacks.
- **Espionage**³ is a way that a nation gathers information, such as political, commercial, military, and economic information, through spies it sends to other countries.
- **Diplomacy**⁴ is the dialogue and negotiations between nations in which they influence the decision and flow of actions and future steps taken by a nation regarding a variety of topics, usually between foreign governments and people.
- **Tactical intelligence**⁵ (also known as “operational” or “combat” intelligence) is the information required by different systems and fields in the country, such as the commanders, the military, and political leaders.
- **Human Intelligence**⁶ (HUMINT) is the collection of information from human sources, and the collection may differ from case to case, be it openly collecting, like when an FBI agent witnesses or suspects, or be it through covert actions.
- **Imagery Intelligence**⁷ (IMINT) is sometimes also referred to as photo intelligence (PHOTINT), its the information derived from visual representations of objects that are created by electronic or optical means. This imagery can come from sources like visual photography, radar sensors, and electro-optical systems.
- **Open source intelligence**⁸ (OSINT) is intelligence gathered from information that is publicly available. This includes a wide range of sources, such as; news papers, television, radio, the internet, commercial databases, videos and graphics.
- **Measurement and signature**⁹ (MASINT) is a highly technical form of intelligence that analyzes a target’s unique physical properties. By using advanced sensors to detect these distinct “signatures,” such as chemical compositions, radar reflections, or heat emissions, MASINT can identify, locate, and track targets with great precision.

¹ <https://www.britannica.com/topic/intelligence-international-relations>

² <https://www.britannica.com/topic/intelligence-international-relations>

³ <https://www.britannica.com/topic/intelligence-international-relations>

⁴ <https://www.britannica.com/topic/diplomacy>

⁵ <https://www.britannica.com/topic/intelligence-international-relations>

⁶ <https://usnwc.libguides.com/c.php?g=494120&p=3381426>

⁷ <https://www.dni.gov/index.php/what-we-do/what-is-intelligence>

⁸ <https://www.dni.gov/index.php/what-we-do/what-is-intelligence>

⁹ <https://www.dni.gov/index.php/what-we-do/what-is-intelligence>

- **GEOINT¹⁰** (Geospatial Intelligence): a discipline in which agencies gather geographic or geospatial information through maps, satellites, etc, and analyze this information, which enables the country to plan military operations and many other geospatial secretive operations. It also allows real-time monitoring and planning in critical events such as wars or environmental crises.
- **COMINT¹¹** (Communication Intelligence): the discipline in which information is gathered from calls, emails, voice messages, and radios. It is analyzed to detect and predict any upcoming threat by terrorist groups, or the possibility of having espionage within the country's sovereignty.
- **ELINT¹²** (Electronic Intelligence): focuses on the collection and analysis of information gathered from non-communicative technologies such as radars or electronic emissions from defense systems. Using this information, the country would be able to detect any threat that falls under the national security and military, that is, by detecting any foreign air forces in the country's domain or any encrypted signals within the country. It's a discipline, which can help countries detect any abnormal chemical activities, such as nuclear testing or ballistic bomb production.
- **CYBINT¹³** (Cyber Intelligence) / **CYINT**: focuses specifically on gathering information that exists in cyberspace that could form any kind of threat to individuals or the national security of the country by detecting any attempts of cyberattacks, illegal terrorist groups financing and support, malicious activities, and more.
- **National Intelligence¹⁴**: sometimes called strategic intelligence, it remains focused on understanding the nation's goals, abilities, sources of information, long-term plans of foreign countries, and many more. Governments heavily rely on information gathered by the national intelligence agencies worldwide.
- **Specialized Intelligence (agencies)¹⁵**: specialized intelligence refers to the information that is collected and analyzed in a specific and narrow aspect. This type of intelligence targets a particular aspect (economic, technical, or operational) in order to govern national security and secure the stability of different ministries in the country. This goes beyond broad strategic or tactical intelligence by concentrating on one specialized domain.

¹⁰ <https://www.maltego.com/blog/understanding-the-different-types-of-intelligence-collection-disciplines/>

¹¹ <https://www.maltego.com/blog/understanding-the-different-types-of-intelligence-collection-disciplines/>

¹² <https://www.maltego.com/blog/understanding-the-different-types-of-intelligence-collection-disciplines/>

¹³ <https://ack3.eu/introduction-to-intelligence-disciplines/>

¹⁴ <https://www.britannica.com/topic/intelligence-international-relations>

¹⁵ <https://www.britannica.com/topic/intelligence-international-relations#ref16264>

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- **The Ultra project**¹⁶: a secret British project that used early computers and codebreakers to read the private messages of enemy leaders, helping the Allies win World War II.
- **The Enigma coding machine**¹⁷: a machine used by the German military command to encrypt strategic communications before and during World War II.
- **The Cold War**¹⁸: a post-WW2 state of political and military tension between the U.S. and the Western bloc, and the Soviet Union and the Eastern bloc.
- **Intelligence Collection Disciplines**¹⁹: different ways in which countries may gather information, execute operations, and function properly.

Background

Note: The Global Security Intelligence Council (GSIC) is an organization that has been made up specifically for GALCON 2026. Its members include intelligence organizations of countries around the globe. Their aim is to collaborate and implement plans that solve global challenges to security and intelligence. This simulation will involve a series of crises and a special ROP that will be published on the website in the days to come.

At the turn of the 20th century, intelligence emerged as a crucial cornerstone of state power; as political systems, military structures, and global markets became increasingly complex, governments relied heavily on intelligence to safeguard the core pillars of the state. This era of rapid technological advancements did more than just strengthen states; it intensified international competition between nations, forcing intelligence services to adapt and counter different sophisticated intelligence techniques and strategies of rivals and enemies. This shift caused a corresponding growth in intelligence and counterintelligence, as an organized and professional field.²⁰

At the outbreak of WW1, intelligence across major powers was fragmented, poorly coordinated, and largely unprofessional which limited the ability to collect and analyze information effectively, leading to miscalculations. The war revealed that improvised, unprofessional, and short-term intelligence structures were insufficient for the demands of modern warfare, demonstrating the need for permanent, centralized, and professional intelligence institutions, pushing all nations towards intelligence reforms during and after WW2.

The outbreak of WW2 in 1939 marked a turning point in the evolution of intelligence, forcing nations to centralize, and professionalize intelligence services, in response to global conflict and rapidly advancing military technologies. Nations increasingly recognized establishing a permanent intelligence structure, such as the US, that

¹⁶ <https://www.britannica.com/topic/Ultra-Allied-intelligence-project>

¹⁷ <https://www.britannica.com/topic/Enigma-German-code-device>

¹⁸ https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cold_War_espionage

¹⁹ <https://ack3.eu/introduction-to-intelligence-disciplines/>

²⁰ <https://www.britannica.com/topic/intelligence-international-relations/Intelligence-in-the-modern-era>

established the OSS (Office of Strategic Services), that was America's first centralized intelligence agency, that later in 1947 evolved into the CIA.²¹

Despite the fast development, WW2 also revealed the inherent limits of intelligence, as forecasting events and the required course of action remained uncertain and inaccurate, even with professionalized systems.²² However, innovation in areas like signals intelligence (SIGINT) and cryptography, illustrated by the Ultra Project, transformed the post-WW2 era into one heavily influenced by intelligence. These developments reinforced the need for permanent centralized intelligence institutions, driving their widespread adoption during the Cold War.²³

During the Cold War, gathering information and intelligence became a vital instrument of state power, driven by ideological rivalry, like the US-Russian espionage, and the absence of hi-tech surveillance. Nations relied heavily on Human Intelligence (HUMINT), using spies and double agents to access closed political and military systems.²⁴ Over time, technological advances in Imagery Intelligence (IMINT), and Signal Intelligence (SIGINT), including satellite photography, especially those used by the US to monitor the Soviet Union, highlighted how intelligence services developed into sophisticated, permanent institutions that shaped strategic outcomes through global and legally ambiguous practices.²⁵

Following the Soviet Union's formal dissolution in 1991, the global intelligence shifted away from primarily focusing on state-to-state competition, towards other complex threats such as the rise of non-state intelligence (terrorist organizations, militias, and drug cartels) that developed increasingly advanced spying abilities that rival those established by some countries.²⁶ The Islamic terrorist organization "Al-Qaeda", that was responsible for 9/11 and other terror attacks, demonstrated that non-state actors could operate sophisticated intelligence networks, therefore showing that intelligence was no longer monopolized by governments.

Intelligence today operates in a gray zone, with both states and non-states conducting surveillance, espionage, and covert operations. Modern intelligence operates within a globally interconnected ecosystem, relying on digital networks, cyber capabilities, and international cooperation.²⁷

Treaties and Organizations

- **"The Five Eyes" International Alliance and Treaty** is a top-secret intelligence-sharing agreement among five countries: the UK, the USA, Canada, New Zealand, and Australia. It began in 1941 during World War II, with an agreement between

²¹ <https://www.britannica.com/topic/intelligence-international-relations/Intelligence-in-the-modern-era>

²² <https://www.britannica.com/topic/intelligence-international-relations/Intelligence-in-the-modern-era>

²³ <https://www.britannica.com/topic/intelligence-international-relations/Intelligence-in-the-modern-era>

²⁴ https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cold_War_espionage

²⁵ <https://www.britannica.com/topic/intelligence-international-relations/Intelligence-in-the-modern-era>

²⁶ <https://www.britannica.com/topic/intelligence-international-relations/Intelligence-in-the-modern-era>

²⁷ <https://www.britannica.com/topic/intelligence-international-relations/Intelligence-in-the-modern-era>

the UK and the US to mutually share intelligence (the UKUSA agreement). Later, in 1955, it expanded with the addition of Canada, New Zealand, and Australia.²⁸ The Five Eyes agreement stipulates the “sharing of a broad range of intelligence with one another. The Five Eyes partnership is guided by a commitment to protecting shared national interests and democratic values. The Five Eyes meets regularly at all levels, including between ministers.”²⁹

- **The Club of Berne:** is a forum of EU member states, in addition to Switzerland and Norway, that was founded in 1971. Its purpose is to exchange and share classified and secret information.³⁰
- **Europol:** is the EU’s law enforcement agency; it was established in 1955 through a signed convention by all members. Its primary goal is to improve security across Europe and make it a safer place by assisting all member states in combating terrorism and international crime. Europol addresses a wide range of issues, including the trafficking of drugs and human beings, as well as illegal migration and cybercrime.³¹ “It also acts as the major center of expertise in the key fields of law enforcement activity and as a European center for strategic intelligence on organized crime.”³²
- **The North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO):** is a military alliance that was founded in 1949 with the goal of providing a counterbalance to Soviet armies stationed in central and eastern Europe following World War II. NATO was reimagined as a “cooperative security” organization after the end of the Cold War. There are thirty-two member states.³³
- **Hague Regulations of 1907 about spying:** are part of an international law treaty that sets rules for how wars are fought. According to article 29, “A person can only be considered a spy when, acting clandestinely or on false pretenses, he obtains or endeavors to obtain information in the zone of operations of a belligerent, with the intention of communicating it to the hostile party.”³⁴ Therefore, soldiers who have entered the enemy army’s zone of operations without donning a disguise to gather intelligence are not regarded as spies. In a similar vein, the following are not regarded as spies: delivering dispatches meant for either their own army or the army of the enemy is the responsibility of both soldiers and civilians, who

²⁸ [Five Eyes | Intelligence, Alliance, Cold War, United States, United Kingdom, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, Mass Surveillance, & Facts | Britannica](#)

²⁹ <https://www.publicsafety.gc.ca/cnt/ntnl-scrt/fv-cntry-mnstrl-en.aspx>

³⁰ <https://www.allazimuth.com/2017/04/22/intelligence-cooperation-in-the-european-union-an-impossible-dream/>

³¹ <https://www.allazimuth.com/2017/04/22/intelligence-cooperation-in-the-european-union-an-impossible-dream/>

³² <https://www.allazimuth.com/2017/04/22/intelligence-cooperation-in-the-european-union-an-impossible-dream/>

³³ <https://www.britannica.com/topic/North-Atlantic-Treaty-Organization>

³⁴ https://avalon.law.yale.edu/20th_century/hague04.asp#art29

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carry out their mission in an open manner. This category also includes people who are sent in balloons to deliver messages and, in general, to keep lines of communication open between various units within an army or territory.³⁵

- **Central Intelligence Agency (CIA):** a principal foreign intelligence and counterintelligence agency of the U.S. government. The Central Intelligence Agency (CIA), formally established in 1947, developed from the Office of Strategic Services (OSS) during World War II.³⁶
- **Foreign Intelligence Service agency (SVR):** is one of Russia's main intelligence agencies that manages a lot of foreign and domestic intelligence operations. It was created in 1991 after the Soviet Union was dissolved.³⁷ The foreign intelligence service agency manages a lot of foreign and domestic intelligence operations in addition to combating transborder crimes (particularly drug trafficking and smuggling).³⁸
- **R&AW (Research and Analysis Wing) - India:**³⁹ the main foreign intelligence for the state of India. It was developed after the 1962 war with China and the 1965 war with Pakistan, and has helped the country develop and boost its skills in intelligence. This agency is very crucial for the Indian national security as it helps it detect any nuclear activities or threats that might target the infrastructure of the entire world. It is also a major factor that helps India to counterintelligence and terrorism internally and externally.
- **MSS (Ministry of State Security) - China:**⁴⁰ the main civilian intelligence and counterintelligence agency. It was created to serve the internal security and counter foreign military or intelligence attack efforts, all under one organization. The MSS has advanced technological capabilities that help the government to collect information from other countries; it also has cyber-espionage working alongside the counterintelligence section. It is run by vast crew and department leaders to better function and fulfill the needs of the government and secure the country's safety.
- **Directorate-General for External Security (DGSE) - France:**⁴¹ France's main external intelligence agency; it is responsible for espionage, paramilitary

³⁵ <https://ihl-databases.icrc.org/en/ihl-treaties/hague-conv-iv-1907/regulations-art-29>

³⁶ [Central Intelligence Agency \(CIA\) | History, Organization, Responsibilities, Activities, & Criticism | Britannica](#)

³⁷ <https://keyterraincyber.com/foreign-intelligence-service-svr/>

³⁸ <https://www.britannica.com/place/Russia/Justice#ref422454>

³⁹ jagranjosh.com/general-knowledge/top-10-most-powerful-intelligence-agencies-in-the-world-check-the-list-here-1820001233-1

⁴⁰ jagranjosh.com/general-knowledge/top-10-most-powerful-intelligence-agencies-in-the-world-check-the-list-here-1820001233-1

⁴¹ jagranjosh.com/general-knowledge/top-10-most-powerful-intelligence-agencies-in-the-world-check-the-list-here-1820001233-1

operations, strategic missions, and domestic affairs. It is a key factor in protecting and governing France's national security by executing covert operations, gathering intelligence on rivals, and conducting counterintelligence. The DGSE works hand in hand with the military and government to rapidly react and respond to any global event that erupts in the geopolitical field.

- **Bundesnachrichtendienst (BND) - Federal Intelligence Service , Germany:**⁴²

The BND is the main foreign intelligence agency for Germany. It is responsible for crucial tasks that govern the proper functioning of the German government and military operations, such as gathering information about international and national threats in the geopolitical field that are shaped by other countries and intelligence agencies, countering intelligence, cyber-terrorism, and weapon trafficking. It is run under the authority of the German Chancellor's office, which governs a direct and blunt connection between the intelligence agency and the government, working alongside international organizations that boost the technology and development of the German intelligence agency.

- **Inter-Service Intelligence (ISI) - Pakistan:**⁴³ the main intelligence agency in the Pakistani government, and also the most prominent among the three leading intelligence agencies in Pakistan. It is very crucial for internal security; it has also worked with Western forces and intelligence agencies. It is known for its deeply complex operations for countering terrorism, drug and weapons trafficking, and money laundering. It is also known for its secrecy and strategic reach for foreign agencies and counterintelligence, which has made it deeply involved in internal and external intelligence matters. The Pakistani military is heavily reliant on the ISI, which makes it a crucial factor in making the military function as it is supposed to.

- **Secret Intelligence Service (MI6) - United Kingdom:**⁴⁴ MI6 is the foreign intelligence agency of the UK, working alongside MI5 for handling domestic intelligence. The GCHQ primarily focuses on Cyber and Signal intelligence. MI6 is internationally known for its technological achievements and developments, which helped the UK government to secure international and national governance with the help of supporting UK foreign policy. The main function of the MI6 is to gather information about other intelligence agencies outside of the UK and counter intelligence attacks on multiple aspects (such as cyber attacks), assisting the UK military, responding to covert actions, and securing the national security of the UK.

⁴² jagranjosh.com/general-knowledge/top-10-most-powerful-intelligence-agencies-in-the-world-check-the-list-here-1820001233-1

⁴³ jagranjosh.com/general-knowledge/top-10-most-powerful-intelligence-agencies-in-the-world-check-the-list-here-1820001233-1

⁴⁴ jagranjosh.com/general-knowledge/top-10-most-powerful-intelligence-agencies-in-the-world-check-the-list-here-1820001233-1

- **Iraqi National Intelligence Services (INIS) - Iraq:**⁴⁵ the primary intelligence agency in Iraq, established back in 2004 by the Coalition Provisional Authority after the fall of Saddam Hussein's regime. The INIS has received vast and multiple funds from secret U.S. congressional appropriations, about 3 billion dollars were allocated over three years for the CIA operations, which have helped the INIS to develop technological strategies and boost their operations both domestically and internationally. It is responsible for collecting intelligence, executing covert operations and missions, and supporting efforts to maintain national security and counter terrorism within Iraq.

Current Situation

Intelligence in the modern era is a key factor for all nations worldwide; intelligence agencies help their countries gather information about other nations to compete in power politics, to support their foreign empires, and keep up with advances in communication and military technology, and it is one of the most important factors on which countries stand and function. Nations around the world heavily rely on information gathered by their intelligence agencies using different mechanisms, such as covert actions or cyber attacks. This has prompted countries to protect their systems from cyberattacks by cyber intelligence (CYBINT) to prevent any information leaks that could compromise the country's sovereignty, and as a result, this has intensified the current geopolitical field of the world.

The geopolitical field of intelligence currently is highly intense and has so many interconnections between different nations; these connections are the reason that makes the geopolitical field so intense the entire time and any action taken by any intelligence agency will result in an international affect and that cannot be narrowed down to ones that relate to one or two states rather all countries are affected by intelligence actions due to the wide and sophisticated web between nations, especially with the presence of the major power countries such as the US, France, UK, China, Russia and more. And with the recent turn of AI and its development, governments started to use it in the intelligence field, and that has intensified it even more and made the field more competitive and interconnected.⁴⁶

Our simulation in the Global Security Intelligence Council (GSIC) takes place on 24 March 2026. The GSIC hosts the intelligence agencies of major countries from around the world and collaborates to solve threats to international security. **The GSIC will deal with an added element to our simulation,** prepared by the chairs and the SG team.

This item is a dossier known as **The Blacklist**. After cooperation between multiple intelligence agencies, The Blacklist was discovered in the USB of a well-known terrorist hiding in the Colombian Jungles. The Blacklist compiles a list of what seems to be several intelligence-related events that involve espionage, terrorism, abduction, assassinations and conspiracies. These events have not happened yet, but they could have a dire effect on the international community and global security should these events actually do come

⁴⁵ jagranjosh.com/general-knowledge/top-10-most-powerful-intelligence-agencies-in-the-world-check-the-list-here-1820001233-1

⁴⁶ <https://www.britannica.com/topic/intelligence-international-relations/Intelligence-in-the-modern-era>

to pass. The list is currently only known to members of the council hoping to avoid it being leaked to the public. During the course of the council's sessions, the council will need to make decisions that aim at addressing these events should they materialize or evolve. Further details regarding The Blacklist will be provided in a separate, dedicated document accompanying this Research Report. The Peace and Security of the world is at stake, it is up for the GSIC to rise up to the challenge.

Critical events and timeline

- **The Cold War (1947-1991):** The Cold War was a prolonged struggle for dominance between the United States and its allies and the Soviet Union and its satellite states following World War II.⁴⁷ Although the two superpowers did not engage in direct conflict, they confronted each other through political maneuvering, military alliances, espionage, propaganda, arms buildups, and proxy wars. Intelligence played a central role during this period, as both sides sought to gather information through espionage. U.S. efforts included projects such as Venona, surveillance of suspected communists, counter-espionage by the FBI, and intelligence operations conducted by the CIA. Moreover, the Soviet Union's efforts included the creation of the Warsaw pact and a space program.⁴⁸ According to the article about the changes in international relations after the Cold War, "the end of the Cold War represented a significant turning point in the history of international relations, giving rise to a new geopolitical landscape characterized by shifting alliances, emerging powers, and evolving diplomatic paradigms."⁴⁹
- **Cuban Missile Crisis (1962):** The Cuban Missile Crisis in October 1962 was one of the major turning points of the Cold War between the United States and the Soviet Union. The Cuban Missile Crisis brought the United States and the Soviet Union to the brink of nuclear war. U-2 reconnaissance photography revealed Soviet medium-range ballistic missiles in Cuba. Intelligence collection and analysis played a critical role in identifying the threat and monitoring Soviet actions during the crisis. Intelligence information supported national-level decision making and contributed to the resolution of the crisis.⁵⁰ The Cuban Missile Crisis revealed the vulnerability of the nuclear balance of power and emphasized the critical role of diplomacy in avoiding catastrophic errors, with lasting effects on NATO, nuclear strategy, and subsequent arms control and détente.⁵¹ This crisis had a huge impact on the US-Soviet relations as both nations acknowledged the

⁴⁷ <https://www.britannica.com/event/Cold-War>

⁴⁸ <https://www.history.com/articles/history-of-the-soviet-union>

⁴⁹ https://www.researchgate.net/publication/384562407_Changes_in_International_Relations_After_the_Cold_War

⁵⁰ https://www.nsa.gov/portals/75/documents/about/cryptologic-heritage/historical-figures-publications/publications/coldwar/cuban_missile_crisis.pdf

⁵¹ <https://www.rusi.org/publication/11-september-intelligence-post-mortems-lessons-europe>

need for better communication to prevent future nuclear confrontations, a direct “hotline” was established between Washington and Moscow, enabling immediate contact between the White House and the Kremlin.⁵²

- **September 11 attacks (2001):** On this day in 2001, 19 al-Qaeda-affiliated militants hijacked four commercial airplanes in the United States, deliberately crashing three into major buildings while a fourth went down in Pennsylvania, resulting in the deaths of nearly 3,000 people.⁵³ “According to Rudman, the chairman of the President’s Foreign Intelligence Advisory Board back then, this is one of the biggest intelligence failures, not knowing of an attack and not being ready for it.” These attacks were a turning point to the US’s intelligence, as after the attacks, they developed and evolved in the intelligence field and knew of some countries movements before happening such as: In 1990, intelligence agencies detected unusual movements of Saddam Hussein’s armed forces in advance of the invasion. After 9/11, the US’s reaction was “a development of a new kind of intelligence led security policy”⁵⁴. The White House has significantly reorganized existing agencies and capabilities, “followed later by the creation of a new mega-ministry, the Department of Homeland Security (DHS), under Tom Ridge, a former governor of Pennsylvania. Bringing together more than 20 existing agencies and competencies, with a staff of well over 100,000 employees and a budget in excess of 30 billion USD, the DHS represents a massive undertaking”⁵⁵
- **The Iraq War (2003-2011)** was a two-phase conflict. The first phase, from March to April 2003, was a brief conventional war where a US-led coalition quickly defeated Iraqi forces. This was followed by a longer insurgency against the US-led occupation. As violence declined after 2007, the US gradually withdrew its troops, completing the exit in December 2011. The war resulted in approximately 4,500 American military deaths and 32,000 wounded.⁵⁶ The Iraq WMD (weapons of mass destruction) intelligence failure resulted from analysts pursuing assumptions without considering alternatives, relying on unverified sources, misinterpreting evidence, and failing to clearly convey uncertainty to policymakers, creating one of the most damaging intelligence failures in recent U.S. history.⁵⁷

Question to consider

1. How have the intelligence failures in World War II and the Cold War affected your country?
2. How does your country use intelligence to handle and prevent disasters?

⁵² <https://www.cliffsnotes.com/study-notes/26561188>

⁵³ <https://www.britannica.com/on-this-day/September-11>

⁵⁴ <https://eprints.lse.ac.uk/81287/1/blogs.lse.ac.uk-911%20an%20intelligence%20failure%20and%20its%20consequences.pdf>

⁵⁵ <https://www.rusi.org/publication/11-september-intelligence-post-mortems-lessons-europe>

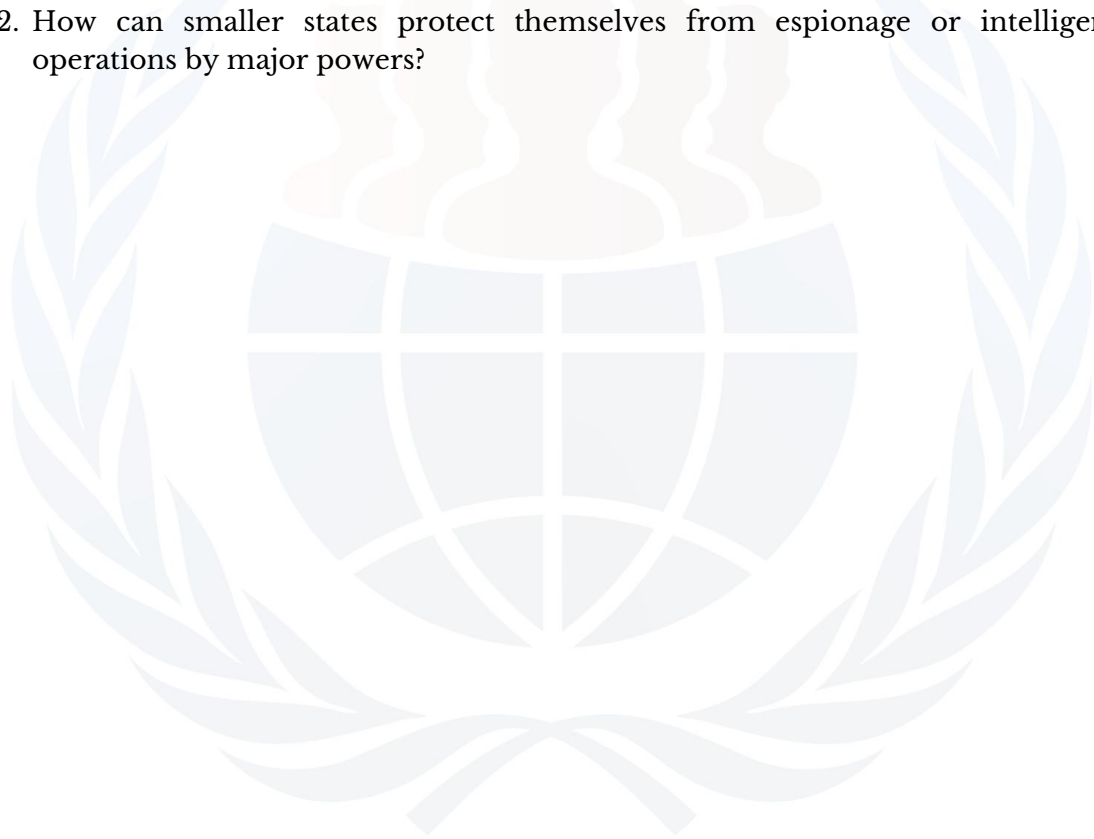
⁵⁶ <https://www.britannica.com/event/Iraq-War>

⁵⁷ <https://www.airuniversity.af.edu/Portals/10/ASPJ/journals/Chronicles/tracey.pdf>

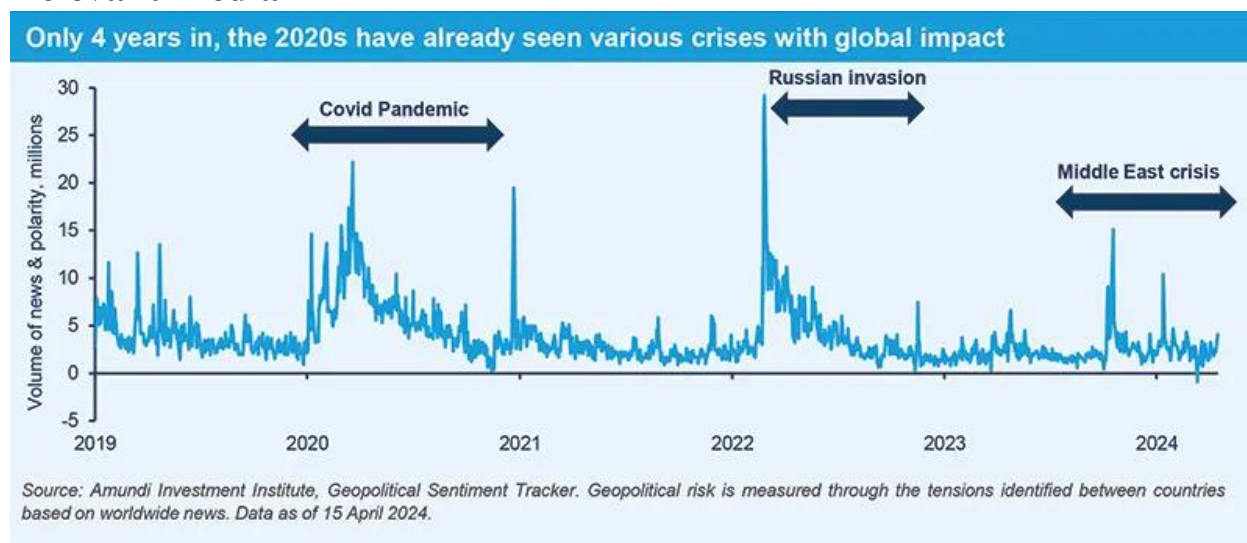
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3. Should international law regulate espionage or does it undermine the secrecy of states?
4. Do global intelligence relations strengthen or risk international safety?
5. What risks may arise from the misuse of intelligence in international decision making?
6. How can smaller states protect themselves from major powers intelligence attacks or espionage?
7. How have intelligence failures in World War II and the Cold War shaped your country's current intelligence policies?
8. How does your country use intelligence to anticipate, handle, or prevent disasters?
9. Should international law regulate espionage, or would this undermine the secrecy and strategic advantage of states?
10. Do global intelligence networks strengthen international safety or increase risks?
11. What risks arise when intelligence is misused in international decision-making?
12. How can smaller states protect themselves from espionage or intelligence operations by major powers?



Relevant Media



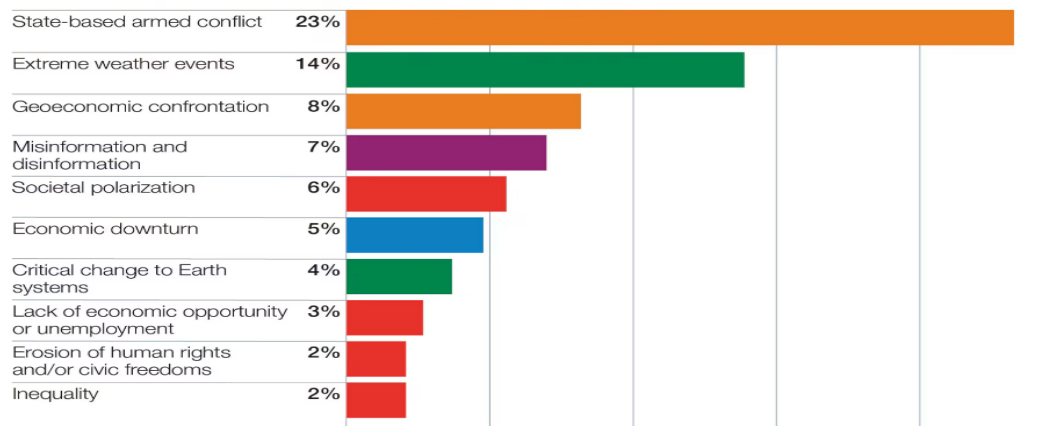
Global Risks Report 2025

Current Risk Landscape



Please select one risk that you believe is most likely to present a material crisis on a global scale in 2025.

Top 10 risks selected by respondents (Share of respondents %)



Risk categories ● Economic ● Environmental ● Geopolitical ● Societal ● Technological

Source: World Economic Forum, Global Risks Perception Survey 2024-2025

Helpful Resources:

- <https://education.cfr.org/learn/learning-journey/tools-foreign-policy/what-is-intelligence>
- <https://www.britannica.com/topic/intelligence-international-relations>
- <https://www.weforum.org/stories/2025/07/chief-geopolitical-officer-business/>
- <https://www.belfercenter.org/critical-emerging-tech-index>

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- <https://www.pbs.org/wgbh/pages/frontline/shows/terrorism/fail/why.html>
- <https://www.kcl.ac.uk/study/postgraduate-taught/courses/intelligence-and-international-security-ma>
- <https://www.airuniversity.af.edu/Portals/10/ASPJ/journals/Chronicles/tracey.pdf>
- <https://lieber.westpoint.edu/international-law-intelligence-gathering-mind-gaps/>
- <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Oo8nZH579F0>
- [Central Intelligence Agency \(CIA\) | History, Organization, Responsibilities, Activities, & Criticism | Britannica](#)
- <https://keyterraincyber.com/foreign-intelligence-service-svr/>

