III. Independent Espionage

Information that could threaten national security

Military activities and the selection of military personnel

Positive side espionage primarily concerns instances of espionage.

II. State Espionage

A. Red Cross

Utilizing groups to rehabilitate and aid victims

I. National Espionage

A. Limits and Definition of Espionage

Intelligence
defining protocol for handling espionage situations, and form a court to encourage responsible

2. Observes that the second key of TRUST, responsibility, can standardize the limits of espionage.

A pool of economic and technological resources to provide assistance

developing nations' responsible intelligence capabilities

I. Investments and contributions of technological infrastructure to increase

B. Technology

II. Contribution of cyberscience software

National government, cyber and networking

I. Funds to improve the cyberscience and cyber-education capabilities of developing

cybersecurity infrastructure

Results of intelligence through intelligence investments

I. Notes that the first key of TRUST, technology, can deter cyber-espionage and encourage

Encouraging the partnership of developed and developing nations;

Respecting the sovereignty of nations while addressing the issue;

Noting that developing nations are uniquely vulnerable to cyberattack;

Warning against the advent of arms and electronic espionage;

Noting the distinction between destructive and observational espionage;

Recognizing the need to encourage responsible intelligence as opposed to espionage;

Attaining the necessity of trust to build a better tomorrow

The Ambulatory Classes

Signatories: Argentina, Tajikistan, Singapore, Canada, Thailand, Yemen, Russia, Philippines

India, Iraq

Sponsors: Iran, United Kingdom, India, Pakistan, Switzerland, Armenia, Lebanon, Vietnam, Egypt, Iraq

Working Paper 1.2: The TRUST Plan

Espionage as a Means of Intelligence

Passed
5. Resolves that the third key of TRUST, transparency, symbolizes that promoting TRUST can build a better tomorrow.

6. Invites more communication and investments in better networks.

Regarding areas of common grounds

- Establish international intelligence databases that allow participating countries to share intelligence, enhancing the understanding of overseas espionage.
- Ensures responsible intelligence, ensuring the use of databases is consistent.
- Can be used in conjunction with existing intelligence agencies of the NPOs.

4. Declares that the fourth key of TRUST, transparency, can ensure databases share of intelligence.

3.flexes the intelligence agency.

1. NPO which provides intelligence via public sources.

2. International Foundation for Peacekeeping (IFPO).

1. NPO which aids in teaching and promoting espionage.

3. The plan will seek cooperation and provide support for non-governmental organizations.

b. To promote unity, the plan seeks to bridge mistrust by expanding accountability and a sense of independence.

4. Membership and participation in the plan is voluntary, but allows access to the benefits.

3. Decides that the third key of TRUST, transparency, can promote global cooperation and international membership in the plan (which could mean international isolation).

b. The court does not violate sovereignty; its principles include removing the espionage.

1. Panel of independent and non-partisan judges; selected through rigorous course.

b. Enlightenment Protocol

1. Any espionage conducted by terrorists, anarchists, militarists, and other.
Espionage as a Means of Intelligence

6. Recommends that the expenditures of the TRUST Plan will be financed through budgets, partnerships, contributions, and long-term benefits
   a. DISCI Security Budget
   b. Partnerships
   i. A portion of the finances can be derived from DISCI's $5.4 billion fund to aid in the formation of the intelligence database
   ii. Developed with underdeveloped nations
   iii. Governments with businesses
   iv. Allowing businesses and their cyber security to flourish further help the global economy

b. Espionage
   i. Establishing economic aid institutions in order to implement basic foundations of cyber security, particularly in developing countries
   ii. Promotes unity between developed and developing countries
   iii. Ensures that businesses continue providing resources to the global economy without interruption from cyber espionage and/ or business-bred secret data breaches
   iv. Benefits both developing and developed countries, developing because their businesses become more secure and they gain access to cyber security, and developed because they protect the global economy

Prominent philanthropists, foundations, and charity

i. Espionage and cybercrime cost untold billions each year.
   ii. The worldwide savings from solving these issues can be used to supplement funding later on.
   iii. Hence, the TRUST Plan is a long-term investment in the world.