

Intelligence report - Belvaria

Belvaria is a state located on the eastern border of the European Union whose political order is still defined by the peace agreement signed 22 years ago, which ended a seven-year war between its main regions and restored territorial integrity under international supervision. The agreement created federal institutions alongside an International Oversight Committee that holds the highest political authority in the country and is empowered to enforce the settlement, including the ability to overrule regional decisions and bar individuals from public office. This arrangement has prevented a return to open warfare but has also entrenched a contested distribution of power. Valvaria, the northern region largely inhabited by ethnic Valvarians and home to approximately 51 percent of the population, has become the center of opposition to international oversight. The most influential Valvarian figure, Doda Kimelo, was banned from performing any government function for five years after denying the genocide that occurred 25 years ago, a decision taken by the Oversight Committee and viewed by his supporters as illegitimate interference. Although barred from office, Kimelo remains the real strongman in Valvaria and disputes both the authority of the Committee and that of federal institutions, repeatedly stating that Valvaria should become an independent country. His political ally and current presidential candidate, Kinira Samba, emerged from Valvarian regional governance with a reputation as a disciplined administrator and has positioned herself as an independent leader while echoing Kimelo's core claims that Valvaria was never granted genuine autonomy in the post-war framework. Samba frames the Committee's actions as proof that Belvaria is not sovereign in practice, arguing that no democracy can function when unelected international bodies can remove elected officials, and she carefully avoids explicit genocide denial while insisting that history should be debated by scholars rather than enforced by foreign administrators.

Belmaria, the southern region inhabited mainly by ethnic Belmarians and accounting for roughly 49 percent of the population, has taken a markedly different political path. Since the end of the Second World War, Belmaria has generated around 65 percent of Belvaria's GDP and has been the economic and urban core of the country, with earlier and denser city development and access to major trade routes. It is from this context that Adrian Voss emerged as the leading pro-European presidential candidate. Born in an industrial Belmarian city and raised in a family shaped by wartime destruction and slow recovery, Voss studied economics domestically and European affairs abroad before returning convinced that Belvaria's long-term stability depends on deeper integration with European institutions. He presents himself as a defender of both the peace agreement and Belvaria's

sovereignty, arguing that the two are inseparable, and advocates eventual EU and NATO membership as strategic anchors. To supporters, he represents reconciliation, economic opportunity, and a European future; to opponents, particularly in Valvaria, he embodies unwanted external influence and the continuation of international tutelage.

Militarily, Belvaria remains unified under a federal command structure created by the peace agreement, but the ability of actors to exercise force is shaped by lingering regional loyalties and wartime legacies. The armed forces are primarily oriented toward territorial defense and internal stability rather than power projection, and while overt hostilities have ceased for more than two decades, tensions remain high. Regional recruitment patterns persist, especially in Valvaria, where former wartime networks overlap with political influence. Federal control over heavy weapons has so far prevented large-scale violence, yet the current political crisis—the most serious since the establishment of the peace agreement—raises the risk of localized unrest, blockades, or the use of security forces to assert regional authority if Valvarian leaders attempt to advance secessionist steps. External partners aligned with the West provide training and assistance to federal forces, while Kimelo and his allies have sought political and informational support from old anti-European partners who argue that the removal of Kimelo by “global elites” has put the very existence of Belvaria as a united country at risk.

Economically, behavior related to production and distribution reinforces political divides. Belvaria has an estimated population of 5.4 million people, about 46 percent of whom live in urban areas, with seven cities exceeding 100,000 inhabitants. Belmaria hosts the fastest-growing economy in the region, where the private sector accounts for approximately 68 percent of national GDP, driven by manufacturing such as automobile components and textiles, as well as timber trade, chemical industry, and steel production. Valvaria, contributing about 35 percent of GDP, is most active in electricity production, primarily from coal, and is characterized by rolling highlands, coal basins, and river systems that support energy generation and heavy industry. Samba has made the energy sector central to her campaign, emphasizing that coal-based electricity powered the country for decades and accusing successive federal governments of exploiting Valvaria’s resources while neglecting its infrastructure and social services. She argues that European integration threatens the livelihoods of thousands of workers dependent on coal and advocates a “multi-vector” foreign policy with stronger ties to non-European partners who, in her words, respect Valvaria as an equal. Belmarian elites counter that integration with European markets and regulatory frameworks is essential for sustained growth and modernization, even as it requires a managed transition away from coal.

Socially, Belvaria's population remains shaped by ethnic, regional, and historical cleavages. Ethnic Valvarians and Belmarians largely coexist peacefully, but they hold divergent beliefs about the past and future of the state. The memory of the genocide 25 years ago remains a central fault line, with Belmaria generally accepting international accountability mechanisms and Valvaria perceiving them as collective punishment. Demographic patterns, including a gender ratio of roughly 100 women to 89 men and a significant number of eligible voters living and working abroad - mainly in Western Europe - affect social dynamics and electoral outcomes. The diaspora tends to favor stability and European integration, while nationalist rhetoric resonates more strongly among communities that feel economically or culturally marginalized. Customs, values, and political behavior thus vary sharply by region, reinforcing parallel identities rather than a shared national narrative.

Infrastructure development reflects and amplifies these differences. Belmaria's fertile lowlands, dense urban centers, and access to major trade routes have enabled the development of transport networks, industrial zones, and logistics hubs that support its economic dominance. Valvaria's infrastructure is oriented around energy production and extraction, with aging coal plants, rail links for bulk transport, and river systems critical to electricity generation. Valvarian leaders claim chronic underinvestment in civilian infrastructure compared to Belmarian cities, while federal authorities emphasize the strategic importance and cost of maintaining the national energy backbone located in the north. Dependence on Valvarian power generation creates national vulnerabilities, as disruptions in coal-based electricity would have immediate effects across the country.

The information environment has become increasingly contested and influential. Individuals, organizations, and systems that disseminate information are deeply polarized along regional lines. Pro-European actors emphasize legality, reconciliation, and long-term stability through integration with the EU and NATO, while anti-European narratives frame international institutions and "global elites" as undermining democracy and self-determination. Kinira Samba and her allies use carefully calibrated language to appeal to nationalist voters without openly rejecting the peace framework, while Adrian Voss and Belmarian media stress the risks of renewed isolation and instability. External anti-European partners amplify Valvarian grievances through sympathetic outlets and online networks, contributing to distrust of federal institutions and the International Oversight Committee. In this environment, political decisions are rapidly reframed as existential threats, increasing the likelihood that institutional disputes escalate through mass mobilization rather than compromise.