

Defense Proposal Evaluations



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Hello Dean & Quentin,

Please pass along our thanks to your respective organizations. As you know, your respective teams have been brought onboard to advise our party about the two existing proposals before Parliament to bolster Jorge's defense capabilities. As a smaller yet sizable faction of the governing coalition, our party's support is crucial for the advancement of further defense spending. While we believe that increased defensive spending is a necessary step given the instability facing the continent, members of our faction are concerned about how the specifics of these proposals conflict with both the spirit and the letter of international law.

As both proposals have supporters and detractors, we feel that the best way to prepare for parliamentary negotiations is to have Amnesty argue on behalf of Proposal 1, and for Diakonia to argue on behalf of Proposal 2. Take care to prepare comprehensive legal arguments for this debate and be prepared for questions from our attending panel of party members throughout.

Best,

Toma Cristini-Filitika, MP

Chair, G&G Committee on National Security
Green & Growth Party

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WORLD NEWS

Jorgge Faces Heated Debate Over Defense Spending Amid Rising Instability in Beshibi

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March 20, 2025

As tensions continue to rise on the continent of Beshibi, the parliament of Jorgge is locked in a contentious debate over a series of military spending proposals aimed at fortifying the nation's defense. While details of the proposals remain undisclosed, the discussions have ignited fierce divisions within the ruling coalition, with differing views on how to best respond to the growing instability in the region.

At the heart of the debate is the Green & Growth Party (GGP), a progressive, eco-centric party that has traditionally opposed large-scale military spending in favor of investments in social programs and environmental sustainability. Party officials are wary of a significant increase in defense budgets, arguing that such spending could divert crucial resources from key domestic priorities, such as education, healthcare, and renewable energy. Despite their concerns, the GGP acknowledges the rising instability on Beshibi and has expressed support for a balanced approach. They are calling for transparency in any military proposals, emphasizing the importance of international law and diplomatic engagement over an aggressive military buildup. "We must be cautious about how we allocate our resources," said GGP spokesperson Leona Vinn, addressing the parliament on Monday. "Defense is important, but it cannot come at the cost of civilian life."

In contrast, the Central Unity Party (CUP), a key member of the ruling coalition, has been outspoken in its call for increased defense spending. The CUP, which champions nationalism and traditional values, argues that Jorgge must take immediate steps to strengthen its military in response to the growing threats on the continent. "We cannot afford to sit back and hope the instability will pass," said CUP leader Draven Collis during a speech in parliament. "Jorgge must stand strong and ensure it is capable of protecting its people and interests. A strong defense is the foundation of our sovereignty." The CUP's push for a larger defense budget has found support within other factions of the coalition, particularly from the Innovation & Prosperity Party (IPP), which emphasizes the importance of technological advancements in defense. The IPP advocates for investing in cutting-edge cyber capabilities and intelligence to ensure Jorgge remains a technologically advanced and secure nation.

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Meanwhile, the Social Progress Coalition (SPC) has raised concerns over the economic implications of a significant military spending increase. The SPC, which prioritizes workers' rights and social welfare, warns that any increase in defense spending could lead to cuts in essential public services, which they believe would hurt the most vulnerable members of society. "We must be realistic about the financial impact," said SPC leader Tessa Morales. "While we understand the need for national security, we cannot ignore the social needs of our population. Education, healthcare, and jobs are equally important in this time of crisis." The SPC has called for a comprehensive evaluation of the defense proposals, suggesting that the government explore alternative ways to address regional instability, such as economic support for neighboring countries or increased involvement in international peacekeeping efforts.

The People's Alliance for Regional Cooperation (PARC), a smaller but influential party in the coalition, has taken an even more cautious approach, advocating for diplomacy and regional cooperation as the primary means of addressing the growing instability. PARC leaders argue that military spending could escalate tensions in the region, exacerbating the very conflicts Jorgge seeks to avoid. "We believe the focus should be on building stronger relationships with our neighbors and contributing to multilateral peace initiatives," said PARC representative Amar Rizwan. "Jorgge should be a leader in regional diplomacy, not an arms race."

The debate on defense spending has resonated deeply with the public, with polls showing a divided opinion on the issue. Many Jorggians are concerned about the rising instability in Beshibi, but there is also widespread apprehension about the economic impact of a large defense budget, particularly if it leads to cuts in public services. "It's a difficult decision," said Mariela Santos, a Jorggian citizen. "We want to be safe, but I'm worried about what this will mean for things like healthcare and education. We can't just spend everything on the military."

With the debate over defense spending intensifying, Jorgge's leaders are under pressure to strike a balance between securing the nation's borders and protecting the well-being of its citizens. The outcome of the debate will have far-reaching consequences, not only for Jorgge's defense strategy but also for the future of the country's social programs and its role in regional diplomacy.

As tensions on Beshibi continue to escalate, Jorgge's ability to navigate these complex issues and find a solution that satisfies both security concerns and domestic priorities will likely define the nation's future trajectory in the coming years.

Proposal 1:

Subject: Corrosive Anti-Armored Vehicle Mine (CAVM-23)

Date: March 18, 2025

System Overview

The CAVM is designed to incapacitate armored vehicles, including those made with advanced materials like carbon fiber, using a corrosive agent. Upon detonation, the agent rapidly degrades vehicle components, making them inoperable.

- Weight: 3.5 lbs
- Trigger: Pressure plate (150 lbs sensitivity)
- Range: 15 feet radius
- Purpose: Severe injury or death through blast and fragmentation.

Key Features

The CAVM releases a fast-acting agent that degrades metals and composite materials, targeting vehicle components like engines and structural systems. The agent works on both traditional metals (steel, aluminum) and modern materials (carbon fiber, polymers, etc), ensuring versatility against various armored vehicles. The corrosive effect causes immediate damage, rendering vehicles useless by disabling critical systems. The agent continues to degrade vehicle parts, making repairs costly and time-consuming. The CAVM is compact and easily concealed, providing operational security and covert use in various terrains.

Applications

Ideal for denying access to key areas by disabling enemy armored vehicles in high-traffic zones. Used in ambushes and raids to neutralize enemy vehicles, disrupting enemy formations. Effective in disabling enemy convoys, slowing their movements and forcing delays. Useful in defending military bases and high-value targets by neutralizing enemy vehicles.

Advantages

Effective against both conventional and advanced composite-armored vehicles. Offers a cheaper, longer-lasting alternative to traditional anti-armor methods. The lingering corrosive effects disable vehicles well after detonation. Easy to conceal, making it ideal for surprise attacks.

Proposal 1:

Subject: Toxin-Infused Barbed Wire System (TIBW-21)

Date: March 18, 2025

Overview

TIBW is a perimeter defense system that incapacitates or neutralizes intruders via a toxic agent on the barbs. Contact with the wire induces rapid incapacitation and can be lethal without medical treatment.

Key Features

The barbs are coated in a toxic agent that affects the nervous system, causing paralysis and organ failure upon abrasion or scratching. The agent works within minutes, leaving individuals immobile for hours. Without medical intervention, the agent eventually causes irreversible damage and death. The wire resists corrosion and tampering, remaining effective for extended periods. Suitable for military, border, and prison security.

Applications

Secures bases and enhances perimeter defense. Prevents illegal crossings and protects personnel. Stops escapes by incapacitating individuals attempting breaches.

Advantages

Provides added incapacitation, making breaches more dangerous. The system's lethality discourages unauthorized access. Requires minimal upkeep, ideal for long-term deployment.

Proposal 1:

Subject: Advanced Defensive Bunker System (ADBS-45)

Date: March 18, 2025

Overview

The ADBS is a modular, resilient defensive structure offering protection against ballistic, chemical, biological, radiological, and explosive threats. It features cutting-edge materials and technologies to ensure safe, self-sustaining operations in high-risk environments.

Key Features

Defends against explosives, radiation, and toxins using reinforced composites and reactive armor. Configurable for military or civilian use, with customizable features like air filtration and power generation. Includes solar panels, nuclear generators, and water purification for long-term operation. Provides breathable air in contaminated environments through a high-tech filtration system. Transportable via multiple methods and designed for rapid assembly and concealment. Equipped with motion sensors, cameras, and automated weaponry for perimeter security.

Applications

Protects personnel and assets in conflict zones, enhancing defense at forward operating bases (FOBs). Safeguards populations during natural or man-made disasters, including chemical or biological attacks. Ideal for securing high-value infrastructure like government buildings and power plants. Can serve as a command center or field hospital, ensuring operational continuity in hostile areas.

Safety Protocols

Full protection against nuclear, biological, and chemical threats with redundant filtration systems. Multiple escape routes and tunnels ensure safe egress during emergencies. Built to withstand explosions, earthquakes, and other hazards. Meets national and international defense and disaster preparedness standards.

Advantages

Shields against a wide range of threats with multi-layered defenses. Easily customizable for military or civilian use. Operates autonomously for extended periods without external support. Automated defense systems improve safety and deter unauthorized access with emerging technologies, such as drone swarms for perimeter defense.

Proposal 2:

Subject: Mobile Large-Caliber Artillery Platform (MLCAP)

Date: March 18, 2025

Overview

The MLCAP is a self-propelled artillery system designed for rapid deployment, long-range precision fire, and mobility. Equipped with a large-caliber cannon, it can deliver high-explosive and precision-guided munitions, offering powerful fire support in both conventional and asymmetrical warfare.

Key Features

Fires a range of munitions, including high-explosive and anti-tank shells, with great impact and accuracy. Integrated targeting systems (GPS, radar, laser) allow precision strikes over 50 km. Rapid movement across diverse terrain, providing flexibility and reducing exposure to counterattacks. Speeds up firing rates and reduces crew risk under fire. Engages moving targets with real-time battlefield data and precise fire control. Armored shell and blast-mitigation systems safeguard the crew.

Applications

Neutralizes enemy positions from a safe distance, aiding infantry and armored units. Targets enemy artillery and low-flying aerial threats. Breaks through fortified positions or bunkers. Quickly adapts to battlefield changes and provides long-range fire support. Provides non-lethal options for stability operations using precision-guided munitions.

Advantages

Long-range, devastating cannon ideal for force projection. Quick deployment and repositioning for battlefield advantage. Advanced targeting systems for accurate strikes. Automated systems enable continuous fire support during engagements.

Proposal 2:

Subject: Anti-Personnel Mine (M-14)

Date: March 18, 2025

Overview

- Type: Blast Mine
- Weight: 3.5 lbs
- Trigger: Pressure plate (50lbs sensitivity)
- Range: 15 feet radius
- Purpose: Severe injury or death through blast and fragmentation.

Deployment Methods

Placed by troops. Deployed using mine layers or armored vehicles. Mines such as PFM-1 can be dropped from aircraft.

Operational Usage

Create barriers, defend key positions, slow enemy movements. Mines pose risks to civilians and complicate recovery.

Proposal 2:

Subject: Shadow Company Mercenary Group

Date: March 18, 2025

Overview

[[To be hired by Jorge to conduct defensive operations and patrols within our border regions with other nation-states.]]

The Shadow Company is a private military contractor that has earned a reputation for its unmatched effectiveness in carrying out high-stakes operations. Operating in war-torn regions across the globe, Shadow Company has provided security, military training, and tactical support to both governmental forces and private clients. However, despite its success in accomplishing assigned objectives, the group has come under fire for suspicion of involvement in war crimes and crimes against humanity.

Highly Effective Operations

Shadow Company's operations have been instrumental in achieving key objectives, including the neutralization of high-value targets, the stabilization of conflict zones, and the protection of critical infrastructure. Their forces are known for their speed, precision, and ruthless efficiency. Their military strategies are tailored to each mission, relying on cutting-edge technology and battle-hardened personnel, many of whom have former special forces backgrounds.

The group is often deployed in areas where conventional military forces struggle to operate, such as dense urban environments or volatile border zones. Their ability to adapt to rapidly changing situations has made them highly sought after by both governments and corporations in need of specialized military assistance.

Secrecy and Accountability

As a private military contractor, Shadow Company operates with a level of secrecy that complicates efforts to investigate any allegations of illegal activity. Unlike national military forces, PMCs are not always held accountable by international law, and their activities often fall into legal gray areas. While they are contracted to achieve results, the methods they employ are not always transparent, and the chain of command is frequently unclear. One of the most significant allegations centers around their activities in a conflict zone where civilians were reportedly caught in crossfires during an operation to eliminate insurgent forces. Witnesses claim that Shadow Company forces did not take sufficient precautions to avoid harming non-combatants and may have intentionally targeted civilian infrastructure.

Despite this, Shadow Company maintains a reputation for professionalism and operational success. Some argue that their questionable tactics are a byproduct of the high-pressure environments in which they operate, where success is measured by results rather than adherence to international law.

Conclusion

Shadow Company represents a complex blend of military effectiveness and some ethical controversy. While their ability to achieve objectives is indisputable, the accusations against them raise critical questions about the role of mercenary forces in modern warfare and our obligations towards the rule of law and accountability.