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OPA Khorathidin - General Idea

Background - Situation

Regional tensions escalate between Bagansait and Korathidin as the border region between the two transition from small scale border conflicts to high intensity warfare. After a prolonged stalemate, Bagansait requested additional support from Olvanan to secure their boarder and address the Korathidin threat. Olvana maintains strategic interest to facilitate pipelines through Bagainsait and have committed the 17th Army to assist in security operations and training.

Olvana has positioned their forces in the border area. Olvana subsequently conducted a rapid border incursion into Korathidin and rapidly advanced to occupy Chang Mai and Chang Rai, in the north of Korathidin. Olvana used border incursions from Korathidin threatening resource access and threats against Olvana expatriates to justify its' military occupation. Olvana used allegations of Olvanan expatriate abuse to further justify their incursion.

Recent reporting indicates that an OPA Mech Bde is currently located Ivo Chang Mai and Chang Rai with the remaining forces of the 17th Army holding position in Bagainsait.

OPA is currently in its early stage of occupation and is rapidly deploying through the AO to secure the area while it has limited opposition. Korathidin has had limited ability to respond with last reporting indicating that they had previously had INF BN in both Chang Mai and Chang Rai.

Korathidin has requested emergency support from the UN and their regional partners.

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Figure 1. AO Khorathidin

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Figure 2. OPA Initial Advance

Area of Operations (AO). The AO encompasses the entire landmass of Khorathidin, and the surrounding waters out to 12NM. Khorathidin's terrain is a wildly diverse ecosystem with high mountains to the north, a central plain, dense forests, and a north-western upland plateau. A long chain of mountains extends from the far north along the western border with Bagansait, down through the isthmus and to the Malay Peninsula. The central plain is a lowland area created by the country's principal river system, the Chao Phraya River, and its tributaries, which feed into the delta and the Bay of Bangkok. In the north-eastern part of the country the Khorat Plateau, a region of gently rolling low hills and shallow lakes drains into the Mun River, which is part of the Mekong River system. The Mekong River flows along the northeastern border empties into the South China Sea and includes a series of canals and dams. The Chao Phraya and Mekong systems are central to Khorathidin's economy by supporting rice cultivation and providing waterways for the transport of goods and people. The features of the Malay Peninsula are long coastlines, offshore islands, and mangrove swamps.

Khorathidin Response

Khorathidin have been caught unprepared and with a limited standing army that suffered significant overmatch from the Olvanan forces. The Royal Khorathidin Army (RKA) is currently composed of approximately 245,000 troops. The national army structure is organized into four army regional

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commands, a medical department, an aviation division, and a special warfare command. The Central Army Regional Command (CARC) is headquartered in Bangkok and consists of four infantry divisions; a cavalry division; and various specialty units like a support command, artillery, engineers, and long-range reconnaissance unit. The Eastern Army Regional Command (EARC) is structured similarly but contains only two infantry divisions. The Northern Army Regional Command (NARC) consists of two infantry divisions; a cavalry division; and various specialty units like a support command, artillery, engineers, and long-range reconnaissance unit. The Southern Army Regional Command (SARC) contains two infantry divisions; a cavalry division; and various specialty units like a support command, artillery, engineers, and long-range reconnaissance unit. Additional information on force structure can be found below for each army area of operations.

The RKA NARC were primarily tasked with border security and the rapid advance and breakthrough of Olvanan forces caught them under prepared. The current condition and readiness levels of the NARC is unknown after they were forced to withdraw towards the south. The NARC are reported to be repositioning to support limited defensive operations south of the Olvanan incursion.

Korathidin have condemned the Olvanan aggression and incursion into Korathidin and called for assistance from its' regional and international partners. A UN resolution has been put forward condemning the Olvanan offensive action in Korathidin, and allies have sanctioned Olvanan and committed to providing military aid.

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