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**X CBT BDE OPORD 01**

**COPY X OF X  
HQ X CBT BDE  
DDTTTTL MON YYYY (d+XX)**

OPS 01/XX

**OPORD 01/XX – OPERATION CERIUM STEEL**

**References:**

- A. HQ 1 DIV TASK GROUP 667.2 OPORD 01 (OP CERIUM STEAL)
- B. CJTF 667 OPORD 01 (OP TE POU MAITAI)
- C. UNSCR 8873
- D. Status of Forces Agreement – Australia/Belesia

**Time Zone Used Throughout the OPORD: ZULU.**

1. Situation:
  - a. Background. OLVANA invaded PALAWAN and PANAY, claiming to protect ethnic Olvanans from persecution because of recent tensions that were precipitated by the clashes over control of the Panayan SAN RAFAEL Mine Complex. The Olvanan Marine Expeditionary Force (SFMEF) deployed the 4th Marine Brigade Task Group (BTG) to secure the seaport and airport facilities Mischief Reef before deploying the 1st Marine BTG to capture the Panayan Island northern city of ROXAS CITY. The SFMEF is based on the Olvanan Marine Expeditionary Division of the Olvanan People's Army (OPA), Southern Fleet Command. It has an integrated command structure, which includes ground, air and maritime components. The 1st MAR BTG quickly expanded to capture the northern half of Panay, including the seaport and airport facilities at CATICLAN. The 1st MAR BTG advanced quickly south to capture PASSI and SARA and the SAN RAFAEL Mine Complex after only token resistance from local Belesian Militia and Constabulary. It is assessed that the 1st MAR BTG has been helped by the Visayan Peoples Front (VPF) by disrupting Belesian Federation Defence Force (BFDF) efforts in any coordinated defence. The BFDF landed the 12th Infantry Bde two days after the initial invasion at the sea and airport facilities near ILOILO CITY. The BX 12th Inf Bde advanced north to stop further 1st AR BTG advanced south and to defeat the SFMEF on PANAY. However, the fighting has quickly ground to a stalemate with the 12th Inf Bde pushed back to ILOILO CITY and holding defensive positions. This status of affairs has been in place for three weeks with the SFMEF showing no signs of expanding further beyond the defensive lines established along the PASSI-SARA-ESTANCIA line. The strategic message from NTH TORBIA is that they are not the aggressors and have no wish to annex Panay and are content to maintain their defensive line until law and order is established to protect ethnic Olvanans in PANAY. The International Belesian Security Assistance Force (IBSAF) has been established under a UN mandate to remove SFMEF presence in Belesian sovereign territory. The

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Combined Joint Task Force 667 (CJTF 667) is the military component of IBSAF. Operation STEEL SENTINEL (OSS) is the Joint Campaign Plan for the removal of the SFMEF from Belesian territory. Operation CERIUM STEAL (OCS) is the land component campaign plan of OSS for the liberation of PANAY. X Bde, as part of 1 Div (an AS led multi-national force) will participate in ground operations in PANAY to remove all SFMEF elements. OCS will commence after sea and air lanes from staging bases in General Santos City and ZAMBOANGA (MINDANAO) to PANAY have been established, and that interdiction from SFMEF maritime and air components no longer pose a significant threat to amphibious operations.

- b. Strategic Aim. The aim of the international community is to;
- (1) end Olvanan aggression towards BELESIA,
  - (2) expulsion of all Olvanan military forces from Belesian sovereign territory,
  - (3) creation of a free, safe, secure and stable environment in the region; and
  - (4) continuation of Belesian democratic national governance and developmental programs.
- c. Strategic Objectives. In order to achieve the desired end state, the strategic objectives of the international intervention include:
- (1) Expel all Olvanan military forces from BX sovereign territory.
  - (2) Restore a secure and stable environment throughout the BX Joint Force Area of Operations (JFAO).
  - (3) Effect force protection for coalition military forces deployed throughout the JFAO.
  - (4) Assist the government of BX to strengthen the capacities of their national security forces and institutions to enforce central control.
  - (5) Preserve and enforce the freedom of navigation throughout the JFAO.
  - (6) Support UN Agencies, International Organizations (IOs) and NGOs within capabilities and limitations in order to preserve human life and alleviate the suffering of IDPs and refugees within the JFAO.
  - (7) Gradually reduce the size, role and profile of the IBSAF contribution. This process will be guided by reviews of tasks, environment, threat, risks, follow-on forces and Host Nation (HN) capacities as part of a Transition and Exit Strategy that is linked to the achievement of the desired military strategic endstate.
- d. Operational Objectives. With the support and agreement of the international community, IBSAF has undertaken to end the crisis in BX by deploying a combined joint task force to BX to repel OV invading forces and restore BX

territorial sovereignty. The force, hereafter referred to as the Combined Joint Task Force 667 (CJTF 667) will deploy under the authority of UNSCR 8873 (ref C). The objectives of this military intervention are as follows:

- (1) Establish military superiority in the maritime and airspace within the JFAO in a manner which supports decisive operations.
  - (2) Conduct decisive military operations, which leads to the restoration of BX sovereignty in the occupied islands; stabilise the region; and deter further external aggression against BX.
  - (3) Assist humanitarian efforts and IO/NGO activities in BX.
  - (4) Assist the government of BX to re-establish and maintain a safe and secure environment to facilitate the continuance of democratic government institutions and programmes.
  - (5) Support any applicable International Criminal Court (ICC) investigations of crimes against humanity through the preservation and collection of evidence.
- e. To this end, a ground force, designated TG 667.2, is to deploy to the BX island of PANAY to expel SFMEF from the island, defeat the ongoing insurgency and to return control to the BX authorities.
- f. Tactical Objectives. As part of TG 667.2, X BDE (TU 667.2.1) will achieve the following objectives to meet the Strategic and Operational Objectives:
- (1) Secure ILOILO APOD/SPOD to enable lodgement of TG 667.2.
  - (2) Generate combat strength on PANAY to enable decisive action.
  - (3) Conduct decisive actions against the 1<sup>st</sup> MAR BTG.
  - (4) Secure key terrain and infrastructure on PANAY.
  - (5) Set conditions to enable transition of authority in PANAY back to BX.
- g. End State. The Desired End State for X BDE will have been the defeat of the 1<sup>st</sup> MAR BTG within the AO, and setting the conditions for the transition of authority on PANAY to UN or BX.
- h. Limitations.
- (1) Constraints. In conducting its operations, TU 667.2.1 will:
    - (a) Minimise the use of scarce BX resources.
    - (b) Minimise collateral damage and civilian casualties on PANAY.
    - (c) Deploy to the AO as soon possible in a sequence coordinated by TG 667.2.

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- (d) Work closely with the UN to facilitate the work of UN agencies, IOs and NGOs.
  - (e) Operate in accordance with the SOFA with BX (ref D).
- (2) Restraints. In conducting its operations, TG 667.2 will not:
  - (a) Adversely affect the civilian population of PANAY more than is required.
  - (b) Kinetically target the SAN RAFAEL MINE complex.
  - (c) Adversely affect the BX economy more than is necessary.
  - (d) Disrupt port operations in ILOILO more than necessary.
  - (e) Damage ROXAS infrastructure more than is necessary.
  - (f) Damage PASSI infrastructure more than is necessary.
- i. Operational Areas.
  - (1) AO GLADSTONE. The AO includes the central landmass of PANAY as per overlay in Annex C.
- j. Threat Assessment. See Annex B for more detail.
  - (1) General. OV has projected forces onto the BX island of PANAY IOT control the mineral resources, and to provide a viable alternate government that seeks to protect the Olvanan minority of PANAY.
  - (2) SFMEF located on PANAY. The principle land component of the SFMEF located on PANAY is the 1 Marine BDE Task Group (BTG) supplemented with DIV troops. The HQ is located in the city of ROXAS in the N of PANAY. 34 MAR BDET is in mobile defence IVO the SAN RAFAEL mine, 32 MAR BDET is conducting mobile defence in the vic of SARA, 31 MAR MBET is located in ESTANCIA, and the 11 MAR BDET is defending IVO PASSI. The 1 MAR Tank Bn is in reserve IVO ROXAS CITY to CATK any AS advance N from ILOILO CITY or landing forces on the E coast. Recent intelligence suggests that the 1 Marine BDE has been reinforced with a Tank Coy equipped with T-99s. The SFMEF is positioned to prevent the return of control to the BX authorities IOT to gain time to legitimise their occupation through Information Warfare. 1 MAR BDE is supported by a BN size organisation of insurgents from the Visayan Peoples Front (VPF):
    - (a) HQ
      - i. Commander?
      - ii. Chief of Staff?
    - (b) DIV Troops on PANAY.

- i. 2 AD BTY (1 MAR AD BN) in defence of ROXAS airfield.
    - ii. Coy (+) from 1 CBT ENG BN.
    - iii. BTY MLRS.
    - iv. UAV COY.
    - v. DIV comms assets (incl. EW).
    - vi. ELMS from DIV INFOWAR BN,
    - vii. ELMS from DIV MAT SUP BN.
  - (c) Land Component. 3 Marine BTG.
  - (d) Air Component. SFMEF has located significant air assets at ROXAS.
    - i. 12 SU-30MKK (FLANKER-G) Strike Fighters.
    - ii. 12 J11B (FLANKER-L) Air Superiority Fighters.
    - iii. 12 KA-28 (HELIX-A) Anti-Submarine Helicopters.
    - iv. 6 Z-19 Recon/Attack Helicopters.
  - (e) Insurgents. One BN size element of the Visayan People's Front.
  - b. Friendly Forces. TG 667.2.1 will operate within AO GLADSTONE. Additional friendly forces on PANAY include TU 667.2.2 (Y BDE) operating in AO FLINDERS, TU 667.2.3 (16 AVN BDE) operating out of ILOILO APOD, and the BX 12 INF BDE operating in AO ONSLOW. CJTF and Divisional troops will also be operating in the AO, see Annex A to Ref (A) for more details).
  - c. International Organisations (IOs) and Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs). Some IOs and NGOs are currently operating in BX. Their presence is expected to increase dramatically once a more secure operating environment is created. See Annex Q of Ref B for further details.
2. **Mission.** X BDE is defeat all SFMEF forces within AO GLADSTONE IOT create conditions for a safe and secure PANAY to return to Belesian authority.

**3. Execution.**

- a. Commander's Analysis. The occupation of Panay by Olvana is an unacceptable act of aggression against the sovereignty of Belesia and the international rule of law. X Bde will enforce UNSCR 8873 to restore Belesian sovereignty over Panay and enable humanitarian aid to ease the suffering of the civilian population of Panay. The SFMEF on Panay is a capable force and will provide a challenging adversary. Also noted is that the local politics of Panay is complicated. The history of Panay within the Belesian Federation has been fractious and we must be cognisant that our forces are not embroiled in the local politics. There are elements within the local Panayan population that may not be pleased with our presence. We will not antagonise the Panayan population with wanton

destruction of infrastructure and avoiding where possible collateral damage. It is important that our actions are conducted within international guidelines and that care to reduce collateral death and damage to non-combatants is utmost in all planning considerations. Subordinate commanders at all levels must be alert to these factors in the conduct of all of their operations, particularly as we transition from combat operations.

- b. Commander's Intent. X Bde will conduct decisive actions against the SFMEF within AO GLADSTONE, utilising manoeuvre and superior precision fires to neutralise the SFMEF's defensive advantages. Additionally, we will capitalise on our moral advantage by targeting the enemy's limited support from the local Panayan population through effective strategic communications, information operations and by our effective use of force. However, I will not expose the lives of Coalition troops by holding back on the use of force where the use of all Coalition assets is appropriate and necessary. The SFMEF must be made aware that our determination and resolve will see us complete our mission to the maximum permissible under international law. It is my intent that the SFMEF is defeated on Panay and that authority for the governance of Panay is handed back to the Belesian Government or a UN appointed provisional authority.
- (1) Purpose: Defeat SFMEF and insurgency forces within AO GLADSTONE.
  - (2) Method: Operation The X Bde contribution to Operation CERIUM STEAL will be a three-phase operation, with a preliminary phase, nested within Operation TE POU MAITAI (OTPM). Phase 0 will see the preparation of all ground forces for lodgment onto PANAY (including embarkation on maritime assets). Phase 1 will consist of an amphibious and air lodgement of the TU into ILOILO CITY APOD/SPOD. Phase 2 will result in the Neutralisation of the SFMEF by dislocating and then defeating them in battle. During Phase 2, X BDE will ADV N and defeat SFMEF forces IVO of PASSI complex, and cut-off LoC to the alternate APOD/SPOD in CATICLAN. This will dislocate the SFMEF forces IVO ROXAS CITY and set the conditions for Y BDE to defeat these forces in detail and secure ROXAS CITY. Phase 3 will be the transition of authority back to the BX government. At all times, we must be cognisant that the main effort is the removal of OV forces in BX. If this can be achieved during any of the stages without further bloodshed, then all effort must be taken to explore those options
  - (3) Endstate: The liberation of PANAY and removal of SFMEF forces and establishment of a safe and secure environment in PANAY with X Bde postured for stability operations.
- c. Main Effort: The main effort is dislocating the 1st MAR BTG in ROXAS CITY by securing ROUTE BLUE and cutting off supply through the alternate APOD/SPOD at CATICLAN.

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d. Concept of Operations: OP CERIUM STEEL will be conducted in three phases as follows:

(1) Phase 1 – Lodgement (D-Day – D+2)

(a) Main Effort: Conduct lodgement into ILOILO CITY.

(b) Supporting Efforts:

- i. Secure ILOILO CITY SPOD/APOD (with support from BX 12th INF BDE)
- ii. Conduct passage of lines with BX forces in ILOILO CITY.
- iii. BPT support BX 12 Bde for any SFMEF C/ATK.
- iv. BPT hold defensive line around ILOILO APOD/SPOD.

(c) Endstate: X BDE elms have successfully lodged in ILOILO CITY and taken up positions in preparation for phase 2.

(2) Phase 2 – Neutralise (D+3 – D+14)

(a) Main Effort: Defeat SFMEF forces within AO.

(b) Supporting Efforts:

- i. Conduct advance from ILOILO CITY to secure ROUTE BLUE.
- ii. BPT Secure the CATICLAN APOD/SPOD.
- iii. Conduct RASO.
- iv. BPT defeat SFMEF outside of AO on order.
- v. Defeat insurgency forces.
- vi. Conduct Counter-Insurgency (COIN) operations.

(c) Endstate: SFMEF ground forces will have been defeated within AO.

(3) Phase 3 – Transition (D+15 onwards)

(a) Main Effort: Transition to UN Peacekeeping.

(b) Supporting Efforts:

- i. Conduct Stability Operations (STABOPS).
- ii. Conduct Information Operations (IO) to support strategic messaging.
- iii. Neutralise any remaining elms of the VPF.

(c) Endstate:

- i. Transition of authority will have been conducted between X BDE and UN Mission.

- ii. X BDE will have transitioned and postured to conduct STABOPS as required.
- e. Limitations.
  - (1) Restraints. All targeting of BX infrastructure will take into consideration the economic and humanitarian effects post conflict – see Targeting Directive at Annex I of Ref B.
  - (2) Constraints. Defensive ROE will be in place prior to deployment and into BX. Offensive ROE will be on order.
- f. Common Tasks
  - (1) During all phases ensure the security of coalition lines of communication.
  - (2) Support the BX government and established IO/NGOs in their ongoing humanitarian efforts while remaining cognizant of the need to create and maintain a safe and secure environment.
- h. Groupings and Tasks. See Annex A for details on C2 and groupings.
  - (1) TE 667.2.1.0 HQ X BDE
    - (a) All Phases:
      - i. C2 throughout.
      - ii. Establish BDE Main IVO ILOILO APOD.
      - iii. Establish BMA IVO ILOILO SPOD.
      - iv. IV VPF dispositions and intentions.
      - v. Degreade SFMEF and VPF narrative.
      - vi. Support coalition narrative.
  - (2) TE 667.2.1.1 CAVALRY (BG XX)
    - (a) Phase 1 (Lodgement)
      - i. Second in order of lodgement.
      - ii. BPT conduct ISR tasks forwards of defensive lines.
    - (b) Phase 2 (Neutralise)
      - i. Conduct FPL with BX 12 BDE.
      - ii. Guard right flank of BDE advance N.
      - iii. BPT neutralise OV BDET IVO SARA within boundaries.
      - iv. BPT support flanking BGs.
    - (c) Phase 3 (Transition)



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- i. Conduct COIN/STABOPS within boundaries.
- ii. BPT to hand over to BFDF.
- iii. BPT support NGO in humanitarian assistance tasks.

(3) TE 667.2.1.2 MECH (BG XX)

(a) Phase 1 (Lodgement)

- i. First in order of lodgement.
- ii. BPT occupy defensive positions around APOD/SPOD.

(b) Phase 2 (Neutralise)

- i. Conduct FPL with BX 12 BDE.
- ii. Advance N along ROUTE GREEN towards PASSI.
- iii. Contain 31 MAR BDET IVO PASSI.
- iv. Clear towards ROUTE BLUE.
- v. Secure ROUTE BLUE within boundaries.
- vi. BPT support flanking BGs.

(c) Phase 3 (Transition)

- i. Conduct COIN/STABOPS within boundaries.
- ii. BPT to hand over to BFDF.
- iii. BPT support NGO in humanitarian assistance tasks.

(4) TE 667.2.1.3 MOTORISED (BG XX)

(a) Phase 1 (Lodgement)

- i. Fourth in order of lodgement.
- ii. BPT occupy defensive positions around APOD/SPOD.

(b) Phase 2 (Neutralise)

- i. Conduct FPL with BX 12 BDE.
- ii. Advance N along ROUTE ORANGE.
- iii. Clear SFMEF within TAOR.
- iv. BPT support flanking BGs.
- v. Adv N towards ROUTE BLUE.
- vi. BPT secure ROUTE BLUE within boundaraies.

(c) Phase 3 (Transition)

- i. Conduct COIN/STABOPS within boundaries.

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- ii. BPT to hand over to BFDF.
- iii. BPT support NGO in humanitarian assistance tasks.

(5) TE 667.2.1.4 BG XX

(a) Phase 1 (Lodgement)

- i. First in order of lodgement.
- ii. Occupy defensive positions around APOD/SPOD.
- iii. Establish liaison with any Belesian Forces in the area.
- iv. BPT support BX 12<sup>th</sup> INF BDE in defence of APOD/SPOD.

(b) Phase 2 (Neutralise)

- i. Provide COMD's reserve.
- ii. BPT contain 31 MAR BDET IVO PASSI.
- iii. BPT secure PASSI.

(c) Phase 3 (Transition)

- i. Conduct COIN/STABOPS within boundaries.
- ii. BPT to hand over to BFDF.
- iii. BPT support NGO in humanitarian assistance tasks.

(6) TE 667.2.1.5 X REGT RAA

(a) Phase 1 (Lodgement)

- i. Lodge into ILOILO APOD/SPOD on order.
- ii. BPT support defensive positions with offensive support.

(b) Phase 2 (Neutralise)

- i. DS to BG XXX.
- ii. GS to CAVALRY.
- iii. GS to BG XXX.
- iv. Provide fire support on order/request.

(c) Phase 3 (Transition)

- i. NPT support COIN/STABOPS within boundaries.
- ii. BPT support NGO in humanitarian assistance tasks.

(7) TE 667.2.1.6 X CER

(a) Phase 1 (Lodgement)

- i. Lodge into ILOILO APOD/SPOD on order.

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- ii. BPT support defensive positions with C/MOB tasks.
- (b) Phase 2 (Neutralise)
  - i. Support BGs with MOB, C/MOB, and Survivability tasks.
  - ii. BPT support BGs with CBRND tasks.
  - iii. BPT coordinate engineering efforts within AO GLADSTONE.
- (c) Phase 3 (Transition)
  - i. BPT conduct re-construction efforts within AO.
  - ii. BPT support STABOPS.
  - iii. BPT support NGO humanitarian tasks.
- (8) TE 667.2.1.7 X CSR
  - (a) Phase 1 (Lodgement)
    - i. Lodge into ILOILO APOD/SPOD on order.
    - ii. Establish BDE comms net.
  - (b) Phase 2 (Neutralise)
    - i. Provide comms and life support to HQ X BDE.
    - ii. Provide comms nodes to BGs.
  - (c) Phase 3 (Transition)
    - i. Maintain comms and life support to HQ X BDE.
    - ii. BPT support COIN/STABOPS within boundaries.
- (9) TE 667.2.1.8 2 CSSB
  - (a) Phase 1 (Lodgement)
    - i. Lodge into ILOILO APOD/SPOD on order.
    - ii. Establish BSA IVO ILOILO APOD.
    - iii. Establish 5 DOS for high intensity operations.
  - (b) Phase 2 (Neutralise)
    - i. Provide 2<sup>nd</sup> line support to BGs.
    - ii. BPT relocate to BSA on order.
    - iii. BPT establish forward logistics nodes to shorten LoC with BGs.
  - (c) Phase 3 (Transition)
    - i. Maintain 2<sup>nd</sup> line support to 1 BDE units.
    - ii. BPT support COIN/STABOPS within boundaries.

- iii. BPT support NGO humanitarian tasks.
- i. Groupings and tasks – Attachments:
  - (1) TE 667.2.1.9 XX CHC.
    - (a) Phase 1 (Lodgement)
      - i. Establish Role 1 IVO BMA.
      - ii. Provide close health support to X BDE.
    - (b) Phase 2 (Neutralise)
      - i. Provide close health support to X BDE.
      - ii. BPT re-locate Role 1 on order.
    - (c) Phase 3 (Transition)
      - i. Maintain close health support to X BDE.
      - ii. BPT support NGO humanitarian tasks.
  - (2) XX EW SQN (X SIG REGT).
    - (a) All phases:
      - i. Provide EW support to X BDE.
  - (3) XX AL BTY (XX REGT RAA).
    - (a) All phases:
      - i. Provide C/BTY support to X BDE.
      - ii. Provide AD support to X BDE.
  - (4) X INT BN.
    - (a) All phases:
      - i. Provide specialist INT support to X BDE.
  - (5) XX STA BTY (XX REGT RAA).
    - (a) All phases:
      - i. Provide UAS ISR support to X BDE.
  - (6) X COY, X MP BN.
    - (a) All phases:
      - i. Provide MP support to X BDE.
- j. Coordinating Instructions.
  - (1) Routes, Boundaries and Control Measures. See Annex C.
  - (2) Timings.

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- (a) Phase 1 Operation Cerium Steal to commence NB completion of OSS Phase One (Denial) is complete.
- (b) SPOD ILOILO secure – by D+1
- (c) APOD ILOILO secure – by D+1
- (d) Lodgement complete in PANAY – by D+3
- (e) Phase two will commence on order once the following conditions have been met:
  - i. SPODs and APODs are secure.
  - ii. Supplies for five days are landed in ILOILO APOD.
- (f) SFMEF cleared from ROXAS – by D+14.
- (g) Phase three will commence on order when the following conditions have been met:
  - i. SFMEF cleared from PANAY.
  - ii. Insurgency has been controlled.
- (h) Transition complete TBA.
- (3) Joint effects, targeting and offensive support.
  - (a) IAW Annex I of Ref B.
  - (b) CO X FD REGT is responsible authority within AO GLADSTONE.
- (4) Services Support. IAW Annex R of Ref B.
- (5) Transfer of Authority.
  - (a) BX Forces. BX's SHC will continue to command defensive operations until declaration of CJTF 667 OPRED (most probably coincident with JFACC OPRED). At that time, designated BX land combat forces in PANAY will TOA OPCON to HQ 1 Div.
  - (b) BX Govt. BX Govt will regain command of its forces on PANAY post-transition. This will be coordinated by HQ 1 Div.
  - (c) Reports and Returns. The battle rhythm schedule for Reports and Returns will be published once the HQ X Div has declared OPRED.

**4. Admin and Logistics (Sustainment)**

**a. Outline Concept.**

- (1) Sustainment support to X Bde will be coordinated and led by HQ 1 Div in conjunction with JFLOGCC. While TCNs retain overall responsibility for the sustainment of national formations and units, JFLOGCC retains coordinating authority.

- (2) HQ 1 Div will establish a Theater Support Area (TSA) within PANAY adjacent to the SPOD/APOD in order to execute sustainment operations. Additional logistic nodes will also be set up as required such as at **COLLINSVILLE** once the ATG has lodged. Sustainment support during OSS Ph 2-4 to forward FE will be the responsibility of organic logistic FE through JFLOGCC coordination. Annex R to Ref B will provide more details
    - (3) X Bde will deploy to PANAY with sufficient Op stock for 5 days. TEs will deploy with sufficient for 3 days.
  - b. Movements. Movement forward into PANAY post D-Day will be coordinated by JFLOGC HQ. Movement within PANAY will be coordinated by HQ TG 667.2.
  - c. Medical Support. The concept of Health Support (HS) is detailed within the Health Support Order (HSO) at Annex AA to Ref F. HS to TU 667.2.1 will be provided by ADF and Coalition medical capabilities coordinated by the CJTF 667 J07. HQJOC J07 retains overall technical control (TECHON) for all health care delivery on an overseas operation.
5. **Command and Signals.**
- a. Command.
    - (1) Commander. Brigadier XXXXXXXXXXXXX.
    - (2) Deputy Commander (Operations), Colonel XXXXXXXX.
  - b. Headquarters locations. (see Annex C overlay)
    - (1) HQ TG 667.2.1 will establish at ILOILO APOD, BX by D+1.
  - c. Communication and Information Systems (CIS). Effective C2 of TG 667.2.1 will be highly dependent upon the flexible and interoperable CIS.
    - (1) TE 667.2.1.7 7 CSR will:
      - (a) Establish BDE level CIS down to TE HQs, including the management of network interface gateways.
      - (b) Coordinate AO GLADSTONE-wide CIS plans.
6. **ACKNOWLEDGE:** All Ack.

Commander's last name

MAJGEN

COMD

**Annexes:**

- Annex A. TG 667.2.1 Task Organisation
- Annex B. Intelligence
- Annex C. Concept of Operations

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ANNEX B TO  
X BDE  
OPORD  
DATED  
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## INTELLIGENCE SUMMARY

### References:

- A. CJTF 667 OPORD 01 – OP STEEL SENTINEL
- B. Belesia (BX) Country Study

### Time Zone Used Throughout the Order: Zulu.

#### 1. Situation

- a. Characteristics of the Operational Environment (OE).  
(1) See Ref A, Annex B, Appendix 4 and ODIN.
- b. Enemy Evaluation.



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- (1) Under the stated aim of “liberating ethnic Olvanans from the oppressive governance of the Belesian government”, Olvana (OV) invaded the Belesian (BX) island of Panay with the OV Marine Expeditionary Force (SFMEF) landing on Mischief Reef on (insert date) and Panay on (insert date). The SFMEF utilised the cover of a biennial exercise with North Torbia (Ex RISEN SWORD) to muster forces to commence their OP RIGHTEOUS HARMONY, the annexation of Panay. The first phase of OP RIGHTEOUS HARMONY saw the landing of SFMEF elements on Mischief Reef in the South China Sea to use as a staging base. Establishing Mischief Reef as a logistic staging base, within 24hrs OV landed (utilising amphibious and heli-borne troops) and captured the seaport, airport and other key locations of the northern Panayan city of Roxas. Roxas was the scene a few months earlier of rioting, which resulted in the deaths of over one hundred ethnic Olvanans. Little effective resistance was encountered during the capture of Roxas. It is estimated that the SFMEF has landed a Marine Brigade (4<sup>th</sup> Marine Bde) on Mischief Reef and established a logistic node to support operations on Panay. The SFMEF HQ is also identified to have setup on Mischief Reef to better coordinate C2 and sustainment operations. The SFMEF is estimated to have landed a reinforced Marine Brigade (1st Marine Bde Task Group) in Panay. Shortly after taking control of Roxas, the 1<sup>st</sup> Marine BTG has advanced south and established a defensive line approximately along Calinog – Passi – San Rafael - Sara. Conveniently, this defensive line incorporates the San Rafael Mine complex, a key strategic asset in Panay that produces a large quantity of rare earth metals, notably Cerium.
- (2) In response to the capture of Roxas, the Belesian Federation Defence Forces (BFDF) landed a Brigade (12<sup>th</sup> Infantry Bde) in the southern Panayan city of Iloilo. The 12<sup>th</sup> Bde is a light infantry unit, so could be deployed at a relatively short notice. However, the 12 Bde did not have the combat power to defeat the SFMEF 1<sup>st</sup> Marine Bde. Initial advances north from Iloilo by the BFDF 12<sup>th</sup> Bde was stopped short of the SFMEF defensive line and has since resulted in a stalemate with the majority of the 12<sup>th</sup> Bde holding defensive positions around Iloilo to secure the sea and airport.
- (3) The SFMEF has declared a Total Exclusion Zone (TEZ) over northern Mischief Reef, half of Panay and the sea and air lanes connecting the two islands. The SFMEF has reinforced their positions on Mischief Reef and Panay with SU-30MKK fighter-bombers, and J-11B fighters, along with active patrolling in the Sulu Sea between Mischief Reef and Panay. Aside from organic elements within the two SFMEF Marine Brigades, there have been reports of HQ-16 SAMs, 122mm MLR batteries and other SFMEF Division troops in Mischief Reef and Roxas. It appears that not all OV Marine Expeditionary Division elements have been deployed to Mischief Reef or Panay. The remaining two Marine Brigades are reported to still be in Olvana and it is estimated that the OV armed forces do not want to escalate this conflict wider. These two Marine Brigades may also be kept back as a strategic reserve to reinforce the deployed Marine Brigades as

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required. Identified OV Naval elements patrolling the sea-lanes within the declared TEZ include 1x Type 052D (Luyang III) destroyer, 2x Type 052C (Luyang II) destroyers, 1x Type 051G (Luda) destroyer, 2x Type 054A (Jiangkai II) frigates, 1x Type 053H3 (Jiangwei II) frigate, and 2x Type 053 (Jianghu V) frigates. Whilst not observed, it is assessed that an unknown number of up to three Yuan and Song class **diesel-electric submarines (SSG)** are operating in and around the sea-lanes between Mischief Reef and Panay. Combat Air Patrols of fighter aircraft have been observed operating out of Mischief Reef and Roxas in addition to rotary wing traffic of Z9 helicopters.

- (4) Overall, the SFMEF are well trained and proficient in conducting combined arms and joint operations and are capable of limited power projection in the region. The land forces of the SFMEF are designed for quick deployment and are therefore lacking in heavier armour, but makes up for this deficiency in a larger number of combat units within each Marine Brigade. It is expected that the 1<sup>st</sup> Marine Brigade in Panay will have been augmented with additional Divisional troops such as an MRL Battery, an HQ-16 SAM AD Battery and significant Engineer troops. Additionally, there are reports that the 1st Marine BTG has been reinforced with a Type-99 Tank Coy from the mainland (suspected from the 17<sup>th</sup> Group Army of the Southern Military Theatre) to provide additional firepower. Similarly, the SFMEF maritime and air capabilities are also significant and capable with several platforms of Tier 1 or 2 capability (<15 years old). Finally, all SFMEF assets are under a unified command similar to a JTF based on the Marine Division HQ. It is noted that OV has significantly more forces on the mainland, but is postured along the South Olvanan border. OV sees a conflict with regional neighbours as the more dangerous possibility and will keep the bulk of its forces poised for a possible attack from Korathidin or Sungzon (from their viewpoint). Consequently, we can expect that OV's considerable strike capabilities on the mainland will not be utilised in the conflict in BX as they are held in reserve for a possible regional attack. Whilst OV has stockpiles of CBRN weapons, along with the delivery mechanisms for their employment, it is not expected that the SFMEF will actively use these weapons as their first response. There are currently no reports of CBRN weapons deployed with the SFMEF.
- (5) Enemy Strengths
- (a) General. OV maintains the largest military of the Pacific countries. Militarily, it is a dominant actor within the region, capable of conducting military action across the spectrum of operations. The OV military conducts overt, covert, and clandestine operations with ripple effects across the region. Reporting also suggests ties between elements of OV's military and criminal and terror groups within the region, which further extends the potential for a global threat.
- (b) Army. The Olvanan People's Army (OPA) is the largest and most influential of the OV Armed Forces. With compulsory national service, the OPA has a large number of military trained personnel from which

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to draw upon. The bulk of the OPA is located within the Southern and Eastern Military Theatres. The Southern Military Theatre has the only credible non-land based power projection capability through the OV Marine Division. This Marine Division reflects the OV shift to power projection and is therefore well equipped with Tier 1, 2 and 3 equipment. The Marine Division is slightly different to other OPA Group Armies in that it has more Mechanised Infantry Battalions per Brigade (4 vs 3). However, this is offset by having lighter armoured vehicles than their non-marine counterparts.

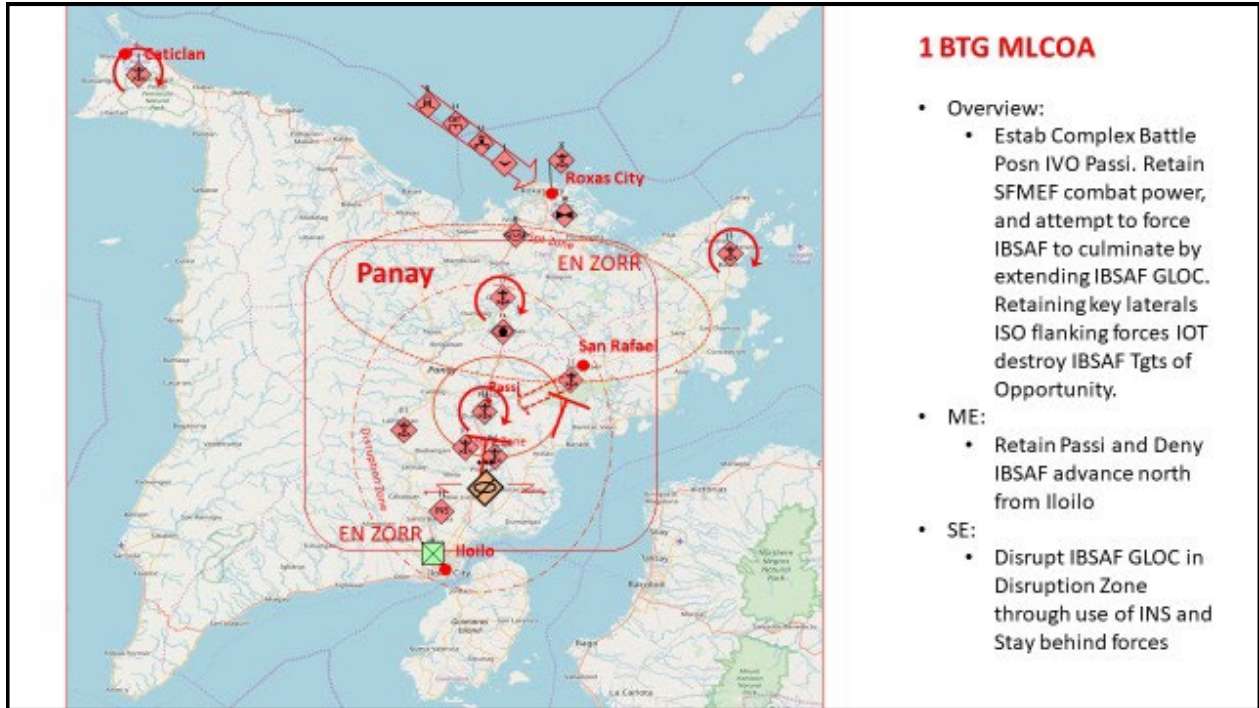
- (c) Air Force. The Olvanan Peoples Air Force (OPAF) is a capable organisation that is able to strike any targets within the JFAO. The OPAF has two squadrons of H-6 bombers that can reach any target within the JFAO. However, these assets are kept in strategic reserve and are primarily postured to counter any attack by their southern neighbours. Instead, for OP RIGHTEOUS HARMONY, two squadrons of J-11 fighters and two squadrons of SU-30MKK fighter-bombers have been allocated to support the SFMEF. Additional AEW&C, surveillance and tanker support is provided. One squadron of J-11 and SU-30MKK is operating out of Mischief Reef, with the other squadrons operating out of the Roxas airport.
  - (d) Navy. In recent years, the Olvanan Peoples Navy (OPN) has greatly expanded its maritime capability. In order to project power and maintain logistic support, the OPN has provided significant support to OP RIGHTEOUS HARMONY. The focus of the OPN in support of the SFMEF is to secure the sea-lanes in and around the islands of Panay and Mischief Reef. The single Luyang III destroyer assigned to the SFMEF is a significant threat to all aircraft in the TEZ. The SFMEF also recognises the importance of the Luyang III and has kept this ship in the South China Sea to secure the link between OV and Mischief Reef, but also out of harm's way from possible attack.
- (6) Enemy Weaknesses and Vulnerabilities.
- (a) Army. The terrain of Panay means that travel of armoured vehicles is restricted and will tend to canalize ground forces along MSRs. The availability of engineer assets to support maneuverability is limited within the SFMEF. It is expected that the 1st Marine BTG will have limited engineer support assets. This is alleviated somewhat with the amphibious and light armour nature of the SFMEF. This light amphibious armour nature of the SFMEF will mean that the use of heavy armour by friendly forces will provide overmatch in most tactical situations. The only caveat would be the Company of Type-99s recently assigned to the 1st Marine BTG. This armour capability will likely be allocated as the 1st Marine BTG COMD's Reserve.
  - (b) Air Force: In the event of full-scale combat engagement by modern air forces, the OPAF would not be able to accomplish more than local air parity for a short period. The OPAF ability to project force against

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OV's neighbors is not only a source of national prestige but represents a significant investment on the part of the Central Military Commission (CMC). The OV CMC is unlikely to risk more than a token loss to a superior force. The training and equipment of the OPAF is below the level of CJTF 667. Additionally, any strike aircraft from mainland OV will have to fly a circuitous route along the South China Sea which will reduce their ability to dominate the TEZ. Instead, the OPAF will have to rely on forces staged out of Mischief Reef and Panay in order to maintain dominance over the TEZ.

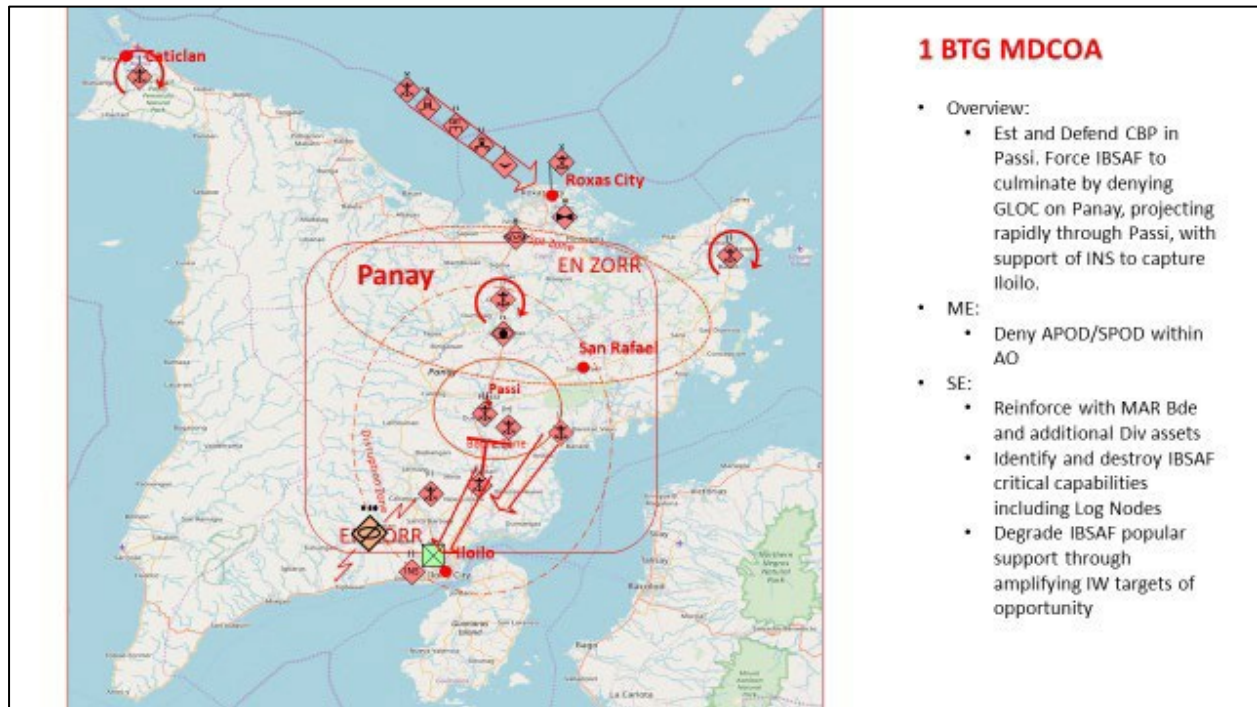
- (c) Navy. The OPN has a relatively long line of communication from Panay, through Mischief Reef back to OV. The OPN ability to enforce the TEZ will be limited in the relatively close waters of the north Sulu Sea. Finally, the OPN has invested heavily in its naval vessels and will be reluctant to expose these assets to complete loss. Hence, it is expected that their most valuable naval surface vessels will likely remain in the South China Sea with lower tiered vessels operating in the Sulu Sea (with the exception of their SSGs).
- (7) Enemy Courses of Action (COAs)
- (a) Most Likely Course of Action. The strategic goal of the OV occupation of Panay is for a political solution to foster Panayan independence under OV sponsorship and not to escalate the conflict further. This means that at the strategic level, OV will be careful not to portray itself as an occupying aggressor. It is likely that OV will limit its military presence on Panay and Mischief Reef to that of a Marine Division and supporting maritime and air elements. It is likely that OV will reinforce the Marine Brigade on Panay with additional Div troops but holding enough combat power to deter or defeat any offensive attacks by Coalition Forces. In the event of CF landing ground forces on Panay, the SFMEF will utilise SPF and local insurgents to disrupt CJTF 667 activities before using maneuver to defeat or cause attrition to CJTF elements. The SFMEF will continue to maintain the TEZ with combat air patrols and surface warship patrols. They will remain in a defensive posture until hostilities commence. Additionally, the SFMEF will likely aim to cause attrition of CJTF 667 in order to force a diplomatic solution. The SFMEF will use information warfare to discredit CJTF 667 and BX Defense Forces, challenge the legitimacy the BX government, tell its "liberation of ethnic Olvanans" story and promote its claim to support Panayan independence. Tactically, the 1st MAR BTG will prepare complex defensive positions in and around Passi with the intent to block CJTF 667 advance north from Iloilo.

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- (b) Most Dangerous Course of Action. The SFMEF will reinforce the ground forces on Panay with an additional Marine Brigade (likely the 2<sup>nd</sup> Marine Brigade as the 3<sup>rd</sup> is currently under strength and on a lower readiness cycle). With that amount of combat power, the SFMEF may be able to capture the southern city of Iloilo and occupy the entire island of Panay. If Coalition Forces have been successful in degrading SFMEF capability prior to ground operations, the SFMEF may commit to capturing Iloilo with just the 1st Marine BTG or commit to attacking CJTF 667 ground forces before the Land Component can commence offensive operations on Panay. The SFMEF will use information warfare to discredit CJTF 667 and BX Defense Forces, challenge the legitimacy of the BX government, tell its “liberation of ethnic Olvanans” story and promote its claim to support Panayan independence.

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### c. Friendly Forces.

- (1) Coalition Intelligence Capability. Coalition intelligence organizations, including those nested within the CJTF will provide all-source intelligence utilising all possible means, including the establishment of a Multi-National intelligence operations center that will serve as a central all-source intelligence fusion center supporting operations in the JFAO.

## 2. Environmental Effects ASCOPE - Panay (see Ref B for PMESII)

### a. Areas.

- (1) Panay Island is a relatively large island, the third largest within the Belesian Federation. The island has many rivers that crisscrosses the low-lying areas towards the central and eastern parts of the island. There is a mountain range along the western side of the island that runs north to south along the full length of Panay. This leaves the western side of the island exposed to the prevailing westerly winds with a narrow corridor between the mountain range and the sea. The majority of the island is farmland with pockets of lush jungles and vegetation.
- (2) Of the major cities on the island, the two largest are the southern city of Iloilo with a population of approx. 447,000, and Roxas with a population of approx. 167,000. The other cities and towns on Panay are predominantly located along the low-lying eastern part of the island.

### b. Structures.

- (1) San Rafael Mine. The San Rafael Mine has been the largest economic generator for Panay Island. Originally a Copper-Gold mine, the mine was discovered to hold large deposits of the rare earth, Cerium. Cerium has

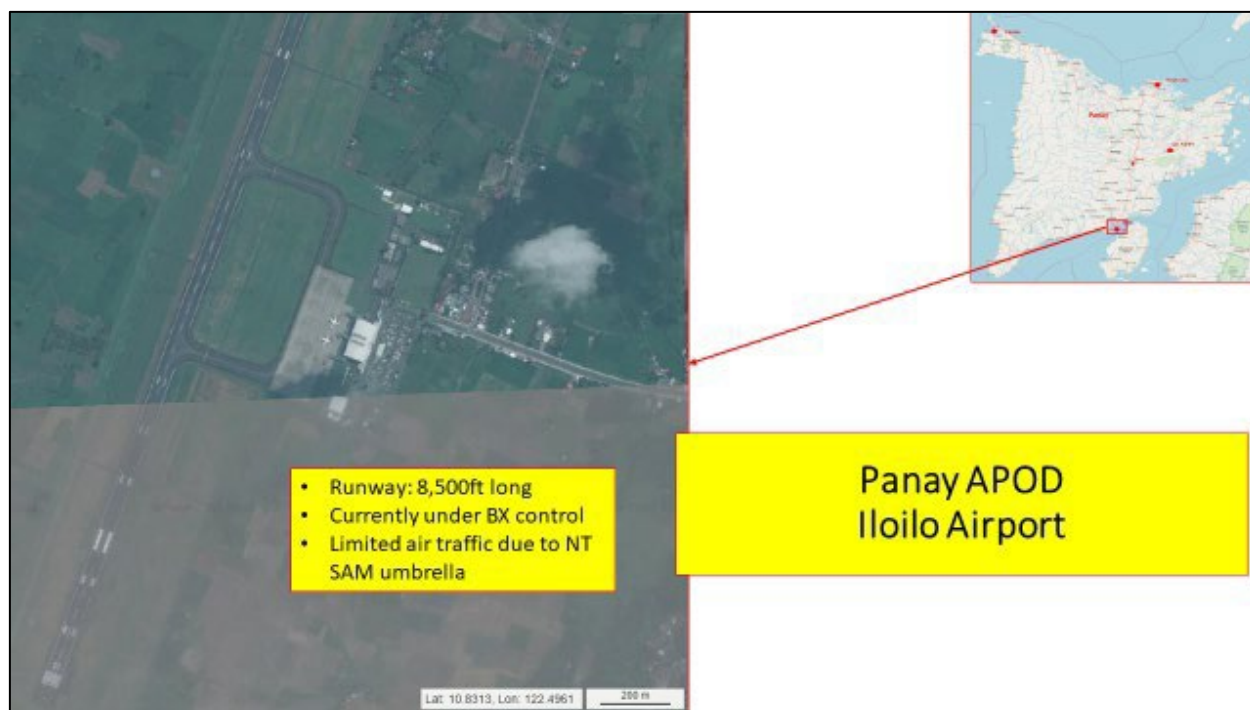


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found use in technology, particularly as an important component of catalytic converters. As a result of this discovery, Panay has become one of the largest suppliers of Cerium on the world market, accounting for up to 37% of world supplies. The San Rafael Mine is an open-cut mine located south of Roxas. Co-located with the mine is the refining plant that processes the ore into usable compounds. During the early 1990's, the local government of Panay entered into an agreement with an Olvanan registered mining company to develop the mine beyond just mining Cu-Au. This has resulted in the San Rafael Mine operators utilising mainly Olvanan workers for much of the dangerous work, with security being provided by a private military contractor, the Wagner Group. Much of the supporting infrastructure for the mine comes from Roxas. A dedicated rail system was planned to be constructed linking the mine with Roxas, but this project has not been able to commence, allegedly due to corruption within the Panayan local government and intransigence amongst the wealthy elite. Instead, much of the Cerium ore is transported using trucks. The use of road transport has meant that the road infrastructure to and from the mine has degraded significantly. However, the benefit to the local economy has been moderate. The mine has had a detrimental impact on local environment. In 2015, large quantities of hydrochloric acid was 'accidentally' released into the local river system, affecting the local fauna and flora. For more information on the chemical hazards of the mine see appendix 2. Noting the recent violence over the perceived lack of wealth distribution of the mine, it is important to note that Nth Olvanan control of the mine will have a serious effect on the world supply of Cerium.

- (2) Iloilo City. With a population of nearly 450,000, Iloilo City is the largest city on Panay. The centre of the Provincial Government is located in Iloilo. The city boasts relatively modern facilities that you would expect such as the Iloilo Port and the Iloilo Airport. Medical facilities in the city are considered good with Iloilo becoming one of the medical tourism hubs in Belesia. There are three government run hospitals in the city, the *West Visayas State University Medical Centre*, *Western Visayas Medical Centre*, and the *Iloilo City Hospital*.

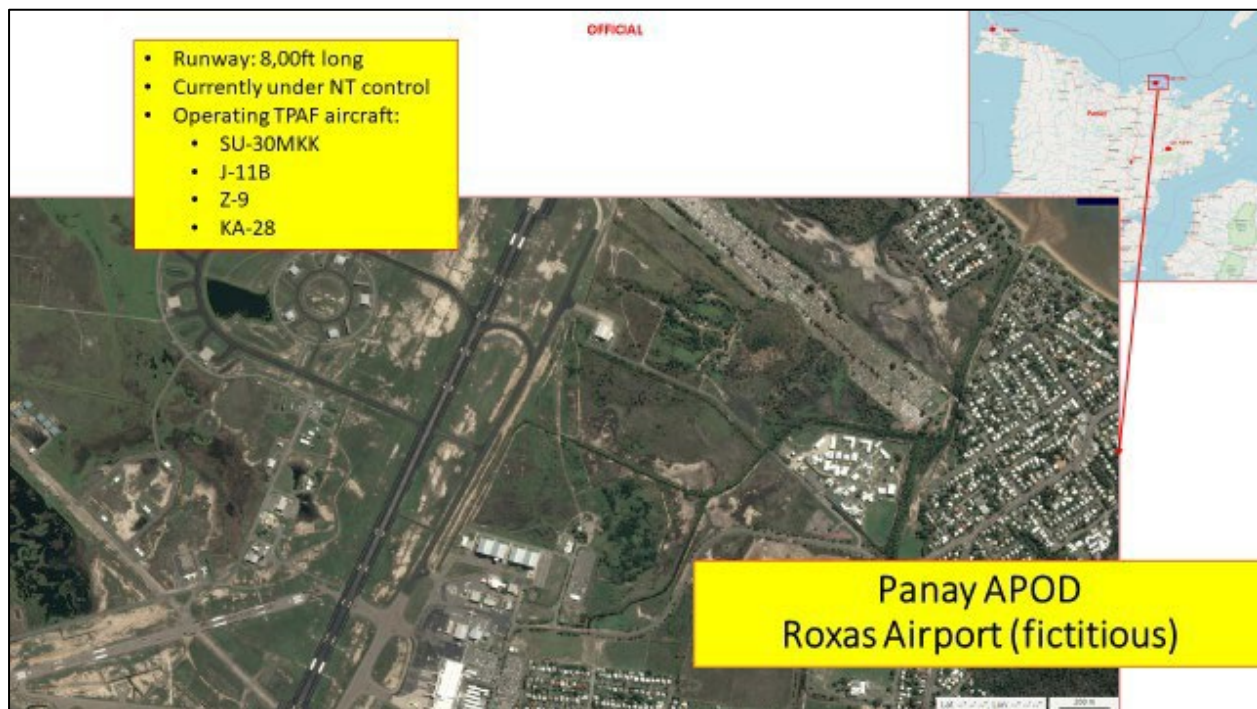
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- (3) Roxas. As the second largest city on Panay, Roxas is the primary port for the export of Cerium ore to Olvana. The airport and seaport facilities are not as large as Iloilo, but is sufficient to serve the needs of the city and the San Rafael Mine. Roxas Hospital is the only large medical facility in the city.



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- (4) Caticlan. This city lies to the northwest of Panay and is the fourth largest city at 100,000 residents. The only major facilities of note in Caticlan are its seaport and airport facilities. Whilst the majority of the Cerium ore is sent to Roxas for worldwide shipping, Caticlan has traditionally served as an alternate port, especially during the height of Cu-Au mining in the 1980s. Today, Caticlan is mainly used as a tourist destination where it has direct access to local island resorts.

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c. Capabilities.

- (1) For the various threat groups and their capabilities, see Ref A, Annex B - Intelligence.

d. Organisation.

- (1) For the various organisations and their capabilities, see Ref A, Annex Q – Civil

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### **Military Ops.**

- e. People.
  - (1) For more information, see ODIN.
- f. Events.
  - (1) For more information, see ODIN.

## **Appendices**

- Appendix 1 - Intelligence Preparation of the Battlefield - Panay
- Appendix 2 - Rare Earth Mining Risks – CSIRO Report Jan 2021


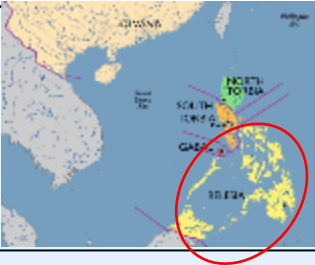

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# OPERATION Cerium Steal

**X** Bde IPB

# Step 1



<div>Belesia</div> <div>  </div>			
Capital	Davao		
Ethnic groups	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Mindanaoan Sulu: 55%</li> <li>•Cebuan Sulu: 14%</li> <li>•Olvanese: 23%</li> <li>•Torbian: 7%</li> <li>•Other: 1%</li> </ul>		
Population	59.9 Million		
Religion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•87% Muslim</li> <li>•10% Christian</li> <li>•3% Buddhist</li> </ul>		
Type of Government	Presidential Republic		
State Forces	98,500		
Total Area	99,926 sq mi (258,807 km <sup>2</sup> )		
Total GDP	\$209.5 Bn		
Miscellaneous	Relatively new democracy emerged from colonialism		
	Volatile arena of political unrest and terrorism		



# High-level Human Terrain (Panay)

- Following KLE engagement from Govt of Belesia (GoB), local leadership will be identified (Iloilo, Roxas City, Passi, San Rafael, and Cuartero)
- DIRLAUTH with various GoB agency heads through CJTF 667
- Infrastructure, media and communications stakeholders
- Key insurgent and VFP and SPSN leadership
- Private Security Corporations and stakeholders



# Non-State Actors (Insurgents)

## Visayan Peoples Front (VSF)

- Insurgent organisation based in Belesia (approx. 300 active members)
- Committed to the establishment of an independent entity composed of the islands of Panay, Negros, Cebu and Bohol from the Belesian Federation
- Predominantly a Christian organisation seeking to create a Christian nation
- Has been active in aiding SFMEF in Panay to achieve political goals
  - Prominently aided the SFMEF in securing the San Rafael Mine
- Likely to actively oppose CF in region



# Non-State Actors (Insurgents)

## Free Sulu Movement (FSM)

- Conglomeration of anti-federation and independence factions on the Belesian archipelago (approx. 200 active members)
- The group seeks to break free from the alleged over reach of Belesian central government
- Predominantly a secular organisation
- Has links to criminal organisations and will commit criminal acts to support political goals
- Is not known to be actively supporting the SFMEF in Panay
- May oppose CF in region if CJTF mission does not support political goals





# Non-State Actors (Criminal)

## Black Societies

- Criminal networks based in Olvana but operating across the Belesian archipelago (approx. 250 active members)
- This criminal network is normally a family affair, with each family staying local to avoid conflict with other groups
- This criminal network is involved in:
  - Armed Robbery
  - Racketeering
  - Smuggling
  - Narcotics Trafficking
  - Prostitution
  - Gambling
  - Contract Killings
- Will not likely be a threat to CF but may leverage off CF presence in Belesia



# Non-State Actors (Criminal)

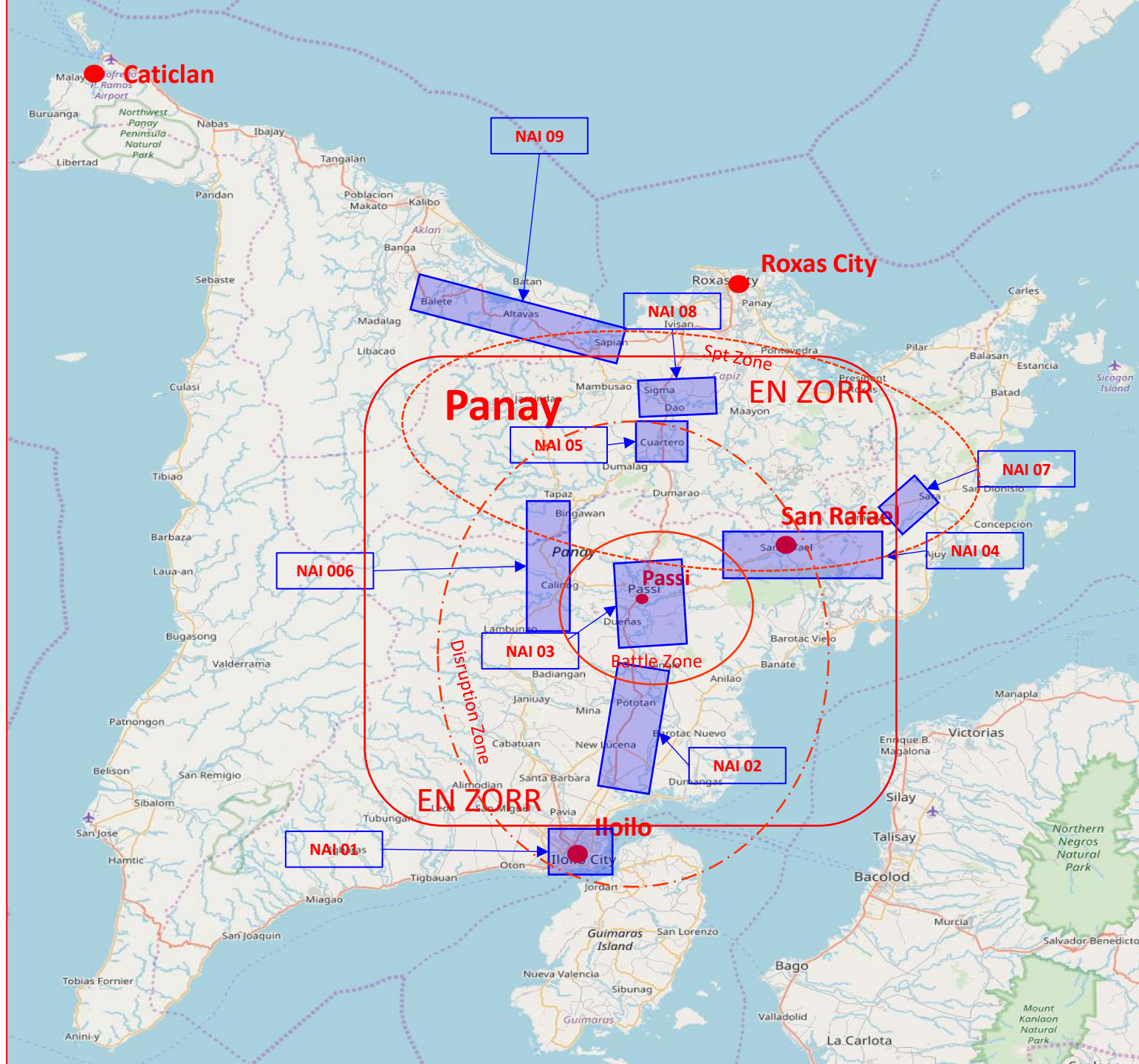
## Tantoco Cartel

- Criminal cartel founded in South Torbia (approx. 950 active members)
- Operates across the region (even within Nth Torbia)
- Involved in most criminal activities including:
  - Drug and Weapons Smuggling
  - Extortion
  - Motor Vehicle Theft
  - Illegal Gambling
  - Money Laundering
  - Counterfeiting
  - Contract Killing
  - Piracy
- Has clashed with Black Society network over territory
- Will not likely be a threat to CF but may leverage off CF presence in Belesia



# **667.2.1 Named Area of Interest (NAI) Overview**





NAI	Description	Grid NE (Lat/Lon)	Grid NW (Lat/Lon)	Grid SW (Lat/Lon)	Grid SE (Lat/Lon)
01	Iloilo POE				
02	AOA IBSAF/NTMEF EN Disruption Zone				
03	Predicted EN Battle Zone				
04	EN Support Zone				
05	EN Bdet Spt Zone (HQ) - BMA				
06	EN Western (ZORR)				
07	EN Eastern AOR (ZORR)				
08	EN COMD Reserve / Flanking EN SPT Zone				
09	EN MSR - Withdrawal / AoA				

# Step 2



# Primary SPOD Makar Wharf, General Santos City



Primary staging  
port for:

- ATG
- ESG (JA/US)

Lat: 6°5'39"N, Lon: 125°9'31"E

50 m





# Alternate SPOD Zamboanga Port, Zamboanga City



Primary staging  
port for:

- JFMCC HQ
- MTG
- USNS Mercy



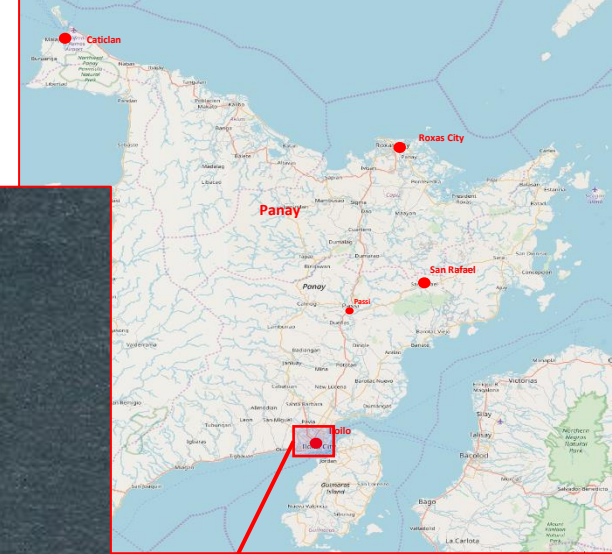
# Panay SPOD Iloilo Port



- Currently under BX control
- Likely landing area for non-ATG forces

Lat: 10°42'30"N, Lon: 122°35'43"E

100 m





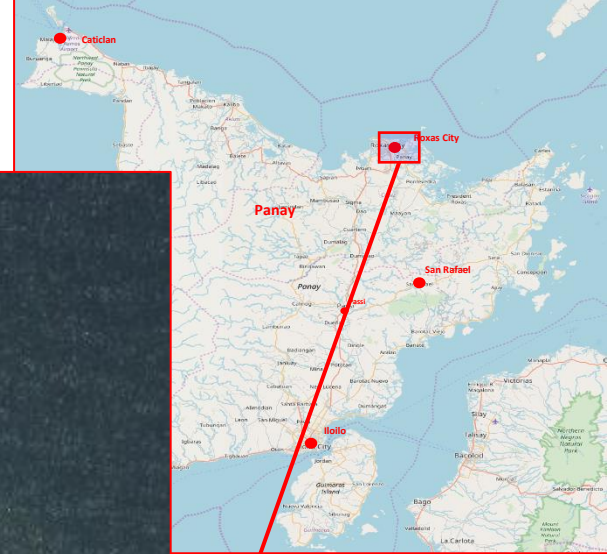
# Panay SPOD

## Culasi Port, Roxas City

- Currently under NT control
- Primary SPOD for SFMEF

Lat: 11°36'37"N, Lon: 122°42'55"E

50 m



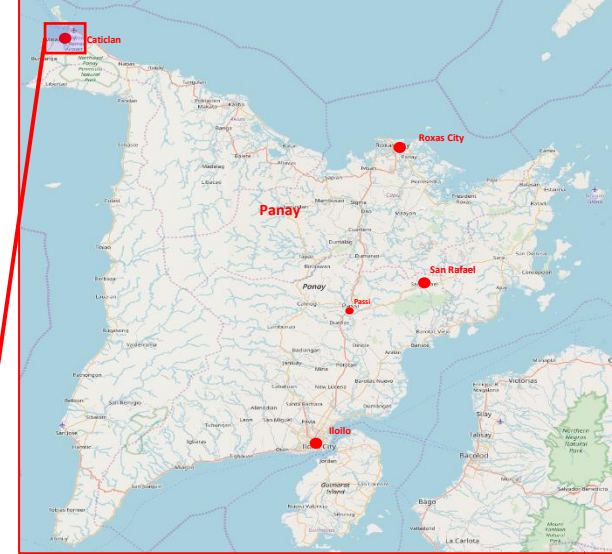


# Panay SPOD Caticlan Port

- Currently under NT control
- Alternate SPOD for SFMEF

Lat: 11.9280, Lon: 121.9503

50 m



# Time & Space (Indicative)

Maritime Transit Times (8kts)				
	Darwin	General Santos City	Zamboanga	Iloilo
Darwin	N/A	1160NM (6 days)	1275NM (6 days 14hrs)	1480NM (7 days 17hrs)
General Santos City	1160NM (6 days)	N/A	189NM (1 day)	320NM (1 day 14hrs)
Zamboanga	1275NM (6 days 14hrs)	189NM (1 day)	N/A	234NM (1 day 5hrs)
Iloilo	1480NM (7 days 17hrs)	320NM (1 day 14hrs)	234NM (1 day 5hrs)	N/A



# Air Effects

- POL
- Air traffic
- Air Navigation / Traffic Control

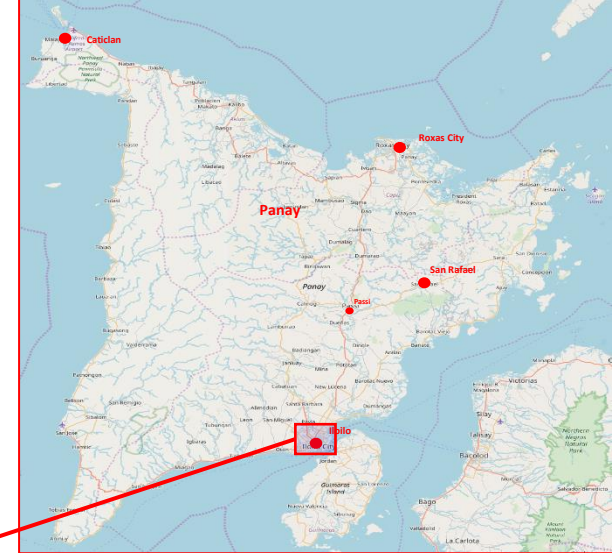




- Runway: 8,500ft long
- Currently under BX control
- Limited air traffic due to NT SAM umbrella

Lat: 10.8313, Lon: 122.4961

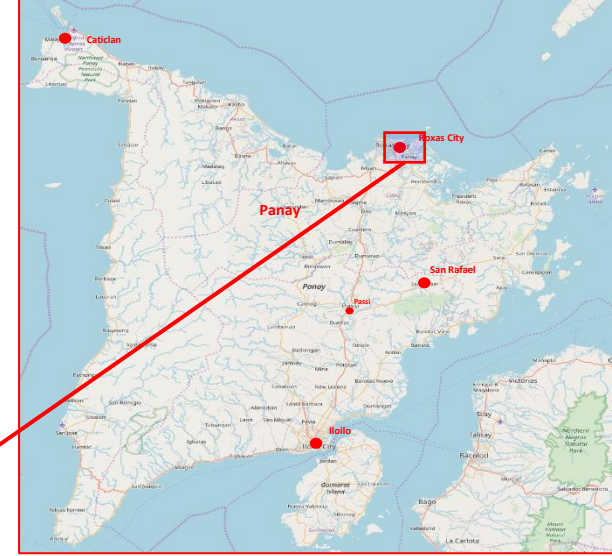
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## Panay APOD Iloilo Airport



- Runway: 8,00ft long
- Currently under NT control
- Operating TPAF aircraft:
  - SU-30MKK
  - J-11B
  - Z-9
  - KA-28



Panay APOD  
Roxas Airport (fictitious)

Lat: 11.6007, Lon: 122.7493

200 m



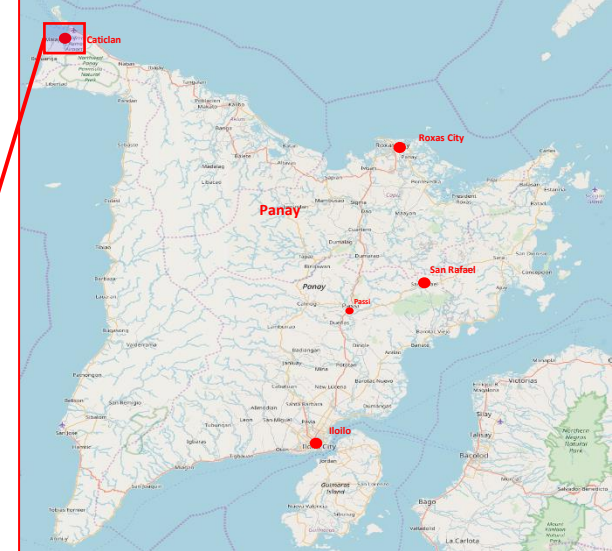


- Runway: 5,00ft long
- Currently under NT control
- No known TPAF aircraft operating from airport

## Panay APOD Catician Airport

Lat: 11.9249, Lon: 121.9626

200 m



# Time & Space (Indicative)

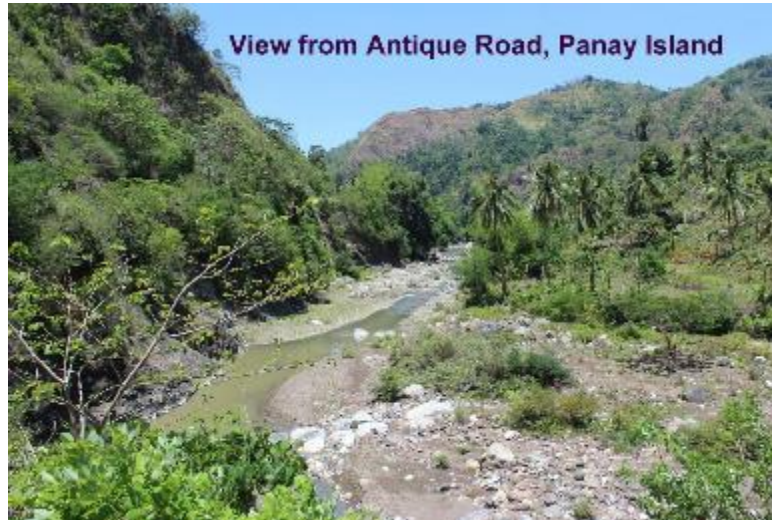
Air Transit Times (300kts)				
	Darwin	General Santos City	Zamboanga	Iloilo
Darwin	N/A	1160NM (4hrs)	1275NM (4hrs 15min)	1480NM (5hrs)
General Santos City	1160NM (4hrs)	N/A	189NM (40mins)	320NM (1hr)
Zamboanga	1275NM (4hrs 15min)	189NM (40mins)	N/A	234NM (45mins)
Iloilo	1480NM (5hrs)	320NM (1hr)	234NM (45mins)	N/A





# Land Effects (Panay)

- **Vegetation**
  - Thick jungle vegetation along the western side
  - Farmlands and sub-tropical forests along the lowlands
- **Topography**
  - Panay is bisected by the Central Panay Mountain Range close to the west coast
    - Highest peak is Mt Madia-as (2,117m)
  - There are many rivers with the longest being the Panay River
  - Most of the population is concentrated on the central and eastern part of the island (lowlands)
  - The eastern lowlands contain many farms (sugarcane and rice)
- **Assessment**
  - Heavy vehicles may be restricted in movement to MSR
  - Will require engineer support to traverse along lowland areas (create/reinforce bridges)
  - Wet season will restrict movement significantly





# Land Effects (Panay)

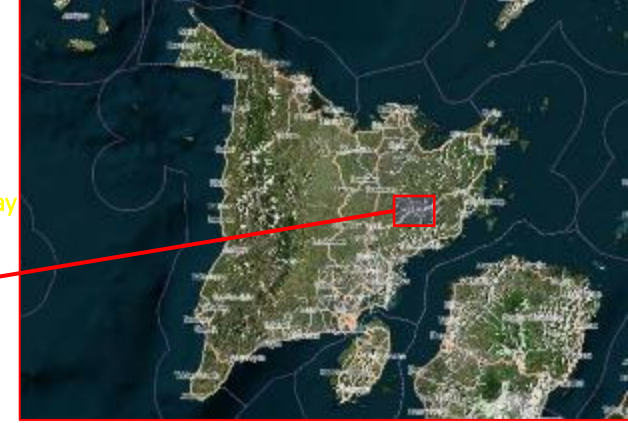
- Urban
  - Iloilo City (pop - 448,000) - Provincial capital
  - Roxas City (pop – 167,000)
- Logistical hubs
  - See APOD/SPOD data for Panay
  - Single railway linking Roxas and Iloilo originally used for sugarcane produce transportation
- POL sites
- Infrastructure





# San Rafael Mine

## San Rafael, Panay



- Cerium Mine
- Former Copper-Gold Mine
- Ore Processing Facility located onsite
- Major economic income for Panay



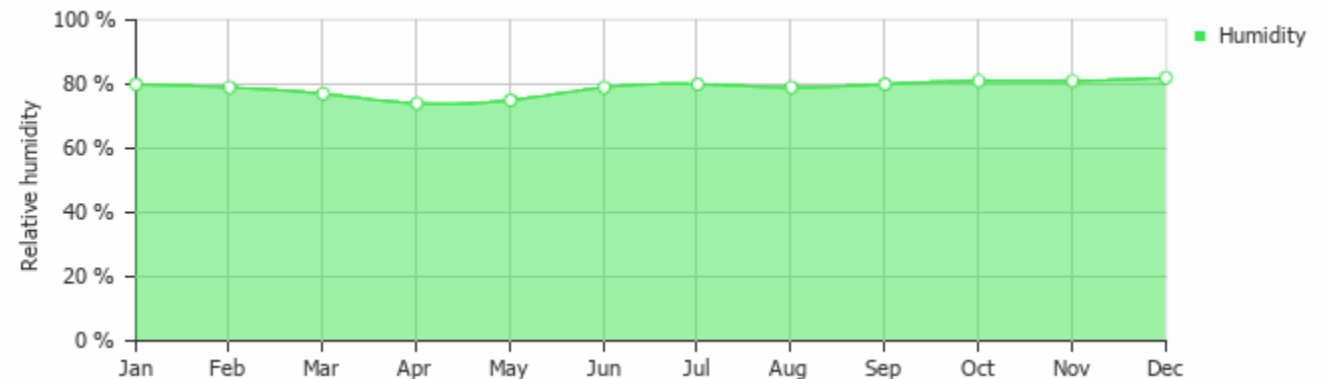
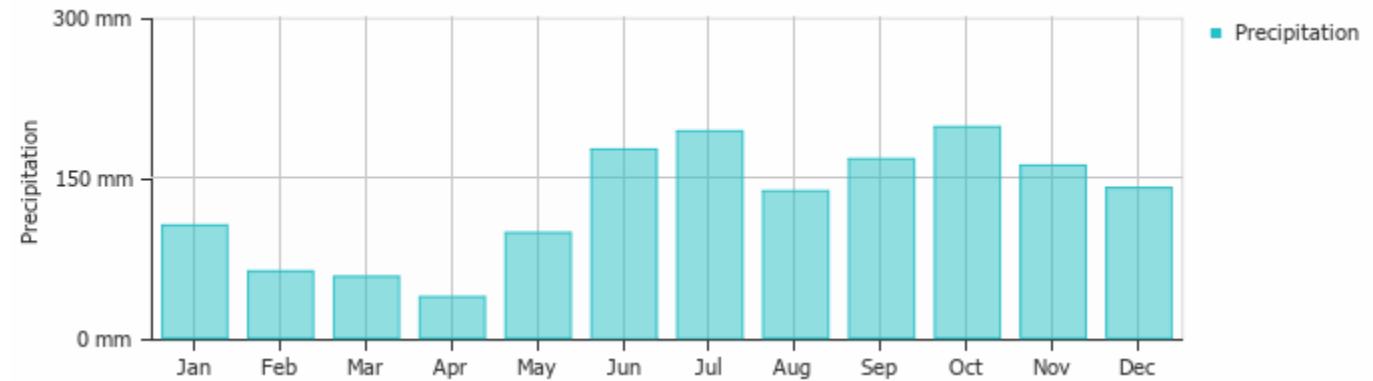
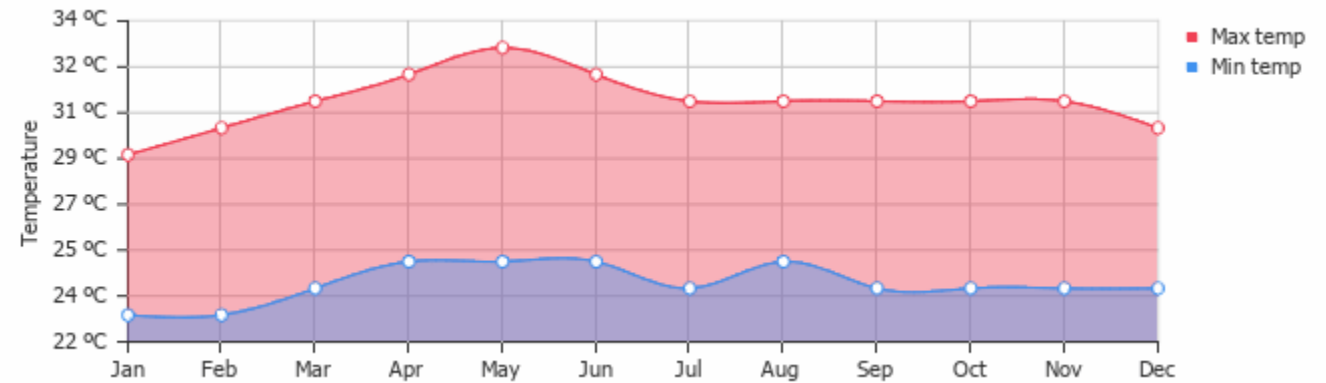


# Space Effects

- GPS
  - GPS and GLONASS available throughout the region
- Comms

# Weather Effects - Belesia

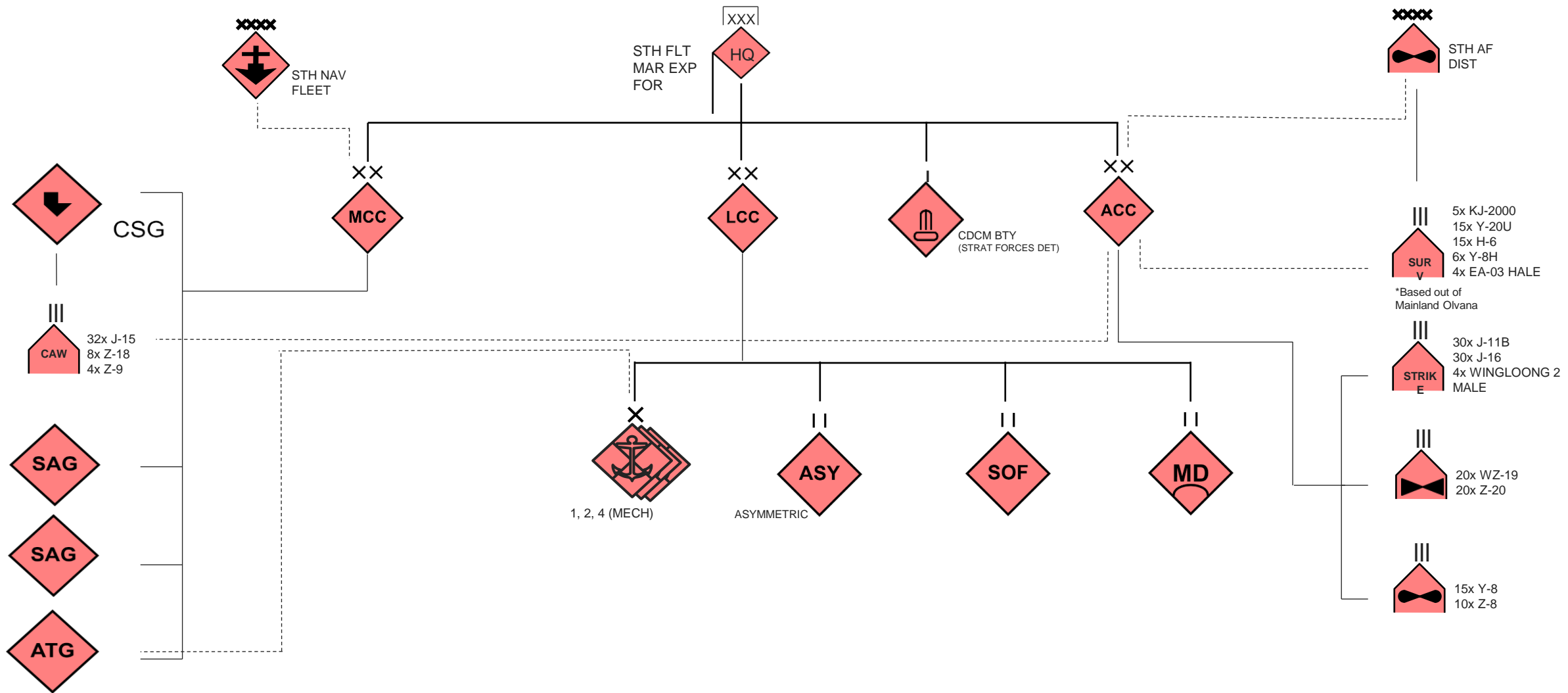
- Two seasons: Wet and Dry
  - Dry season Dec – May
  - Wet Season Jun – Nov
- Region is susceptible to tropical typhoons during the wet season
  - Typhoons are regular and generally occur during Jul to Oct
  - On average Belesia is hit by 9 typhoons/year of varying strength
- Temperature is relatively constant all year as expected in a tropical climate



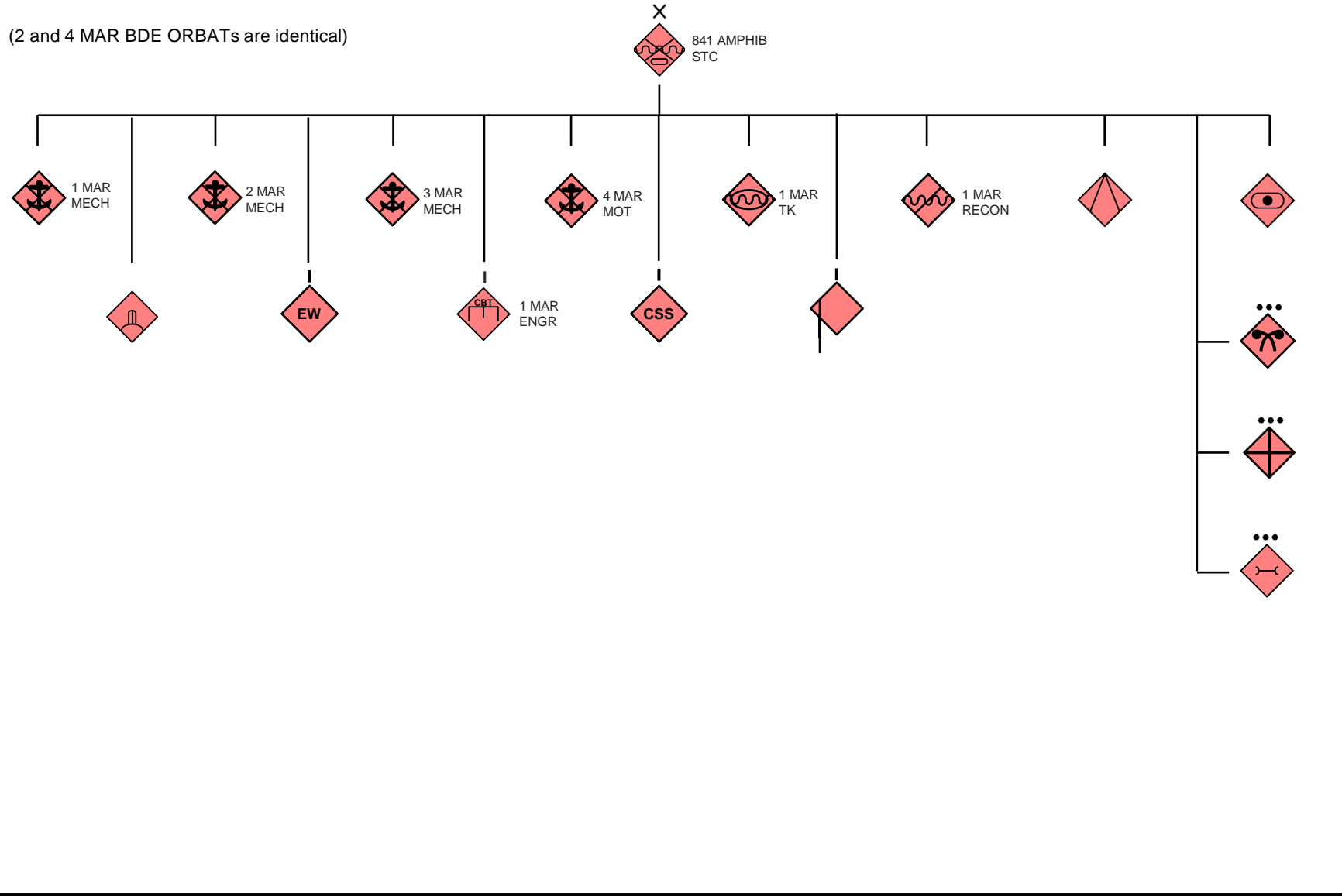


# Step 3

# Southern Fleet Marine Expeditionary Force – Structure



# 1 Marine Brigade (Mechanised)

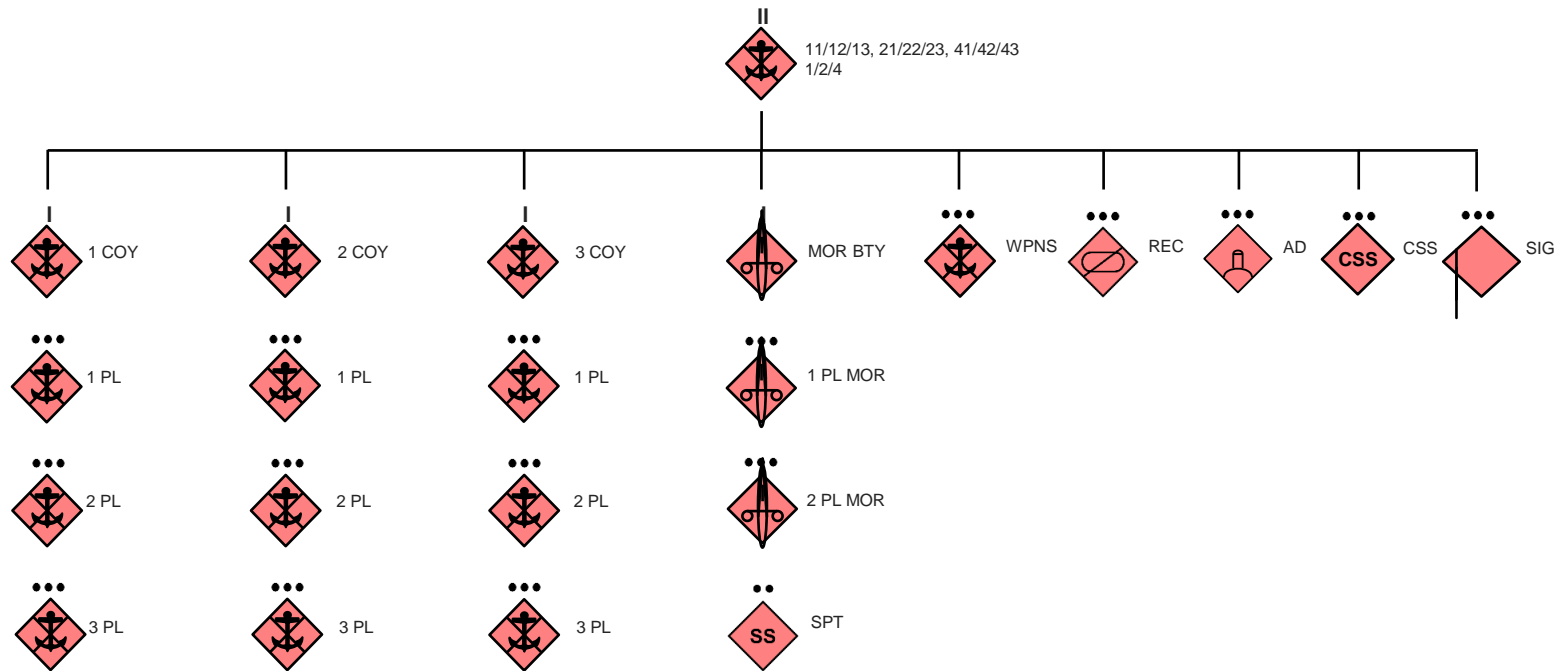


<b>Marine Mech BN (x3)</b>		<b>Marine Mot BN</b>	
AAMB ZDB-05 SP MTR PLL-05 120MM KAMAZ LEER 2 JAMMER JAV SKYLARK TRK EQ2050 TRK UAZ 469B MANPAD FN-6			
<b>Marine Tank BN</b>		<b>Marine Recon BN</b>	
<b>Marine AT BN</b>		<b>Marine Arty BN</b>	
<b>Marine AD BN</b>		<b>Marine ENGR COY</b>	

**NOTE:**

All Marine tanks, IFV, APCs are amphibious. Engineer Support Vehicles including ABV, AEV, ARV, AVLB, MT55 are not amphibious.

# Marine Battalion (Mechanised)

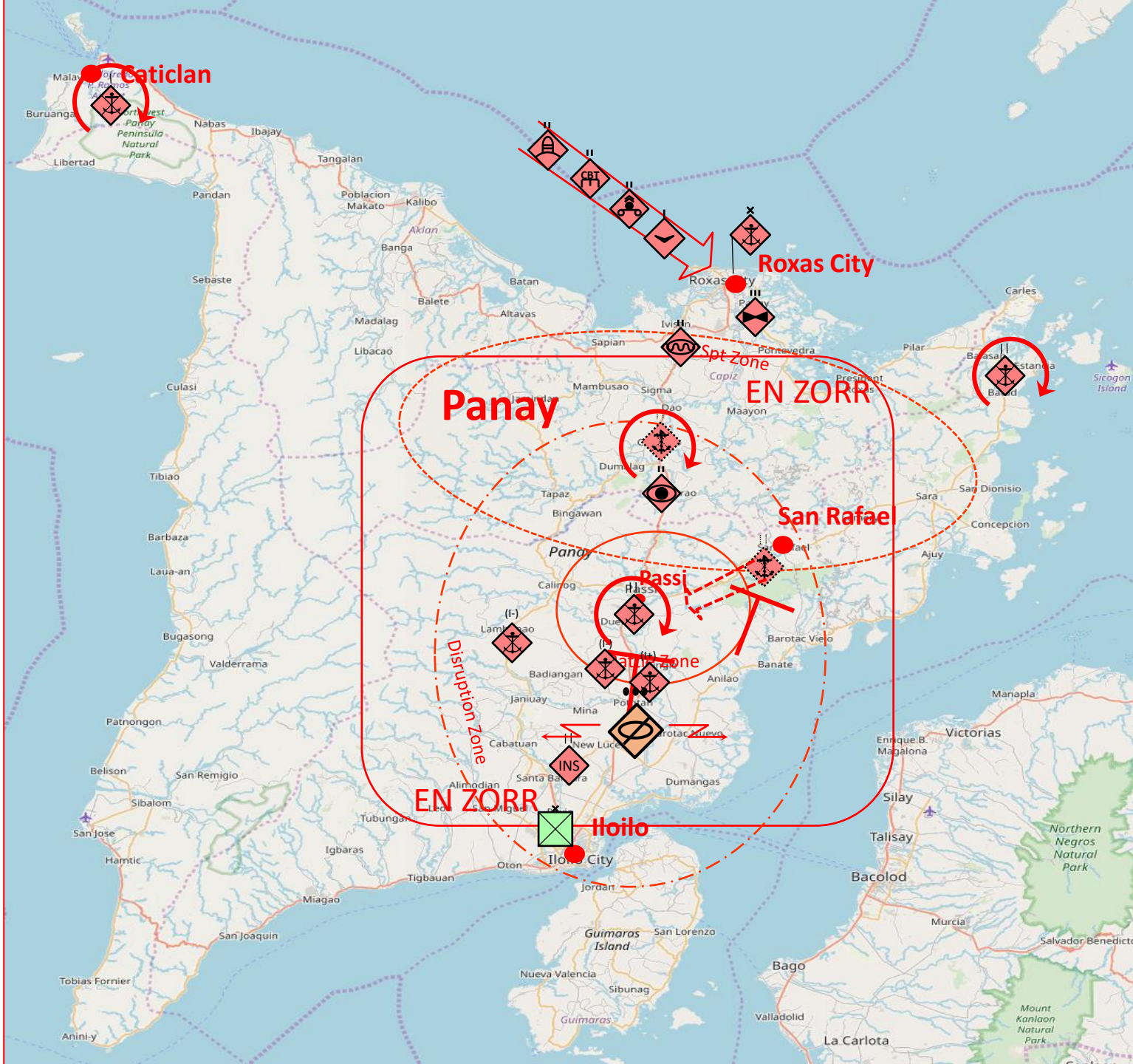


## NOTE:

All Marine tanks, IFV, APC, are amphibious,  
Any equipment denoted in **RED** text differs from equipment depicted in ODIN unit  
structures

Mech Company (x3)		Mortar Battery	
IFV ZBD 05 TRKD 30MM	10	COMBO PLL 05 WHL 120MM	6
TRK EQ2050 12.7MM	1	TRK EQ2050	3
TRK UAZ 469B WHL DSHK	2	APC BTR 80 UNSH	1
URAL 375 DSHK	1	TRK UAZ 469B DSHK	5
KAMAZ LEER 2 JAMMER WHL	1	TRL CGO .5T TO 2T	8
TRL CGO .5T TO 2T	3		
Recon Platoon		Air Defence Platoon	
IFV ZBD 05 TRKD 30MM	2	IFV ZBD 05 TRKD 30MM	3
ARC ZBD 05 TRKD AMPHIB	1	AMPHIB	6
MOTORCYCLE (Tab data		FN-16 MANPAD	
N/A)	3		
TRK UAZ 469B WHL DSHK	1		
TRL CGO .5T TO 2T	1		
SKYLARK UAV	3		
Weapons Platoon		Signals Platoon	
APC ZBD 05 TRKD	3	ACV ZBD 05 TRKD	1
GL SNIPER 12.7MM	3	PRC MESSENGER	3
GL ATGL PF 89	3	MOTORCYCLE	3
GL ATGL FHJ 84	6	TRK EQ2050	3
GL RPO	3	DONG FENG EQ2102 C2 BUS	1
		TRK UAZ 469B WHL DSHK	3
		TRL CGO .5T TO 2T	6
		GENERATOR TRL	1
Totals – Key Platforms and Signature Equipment			
AAMB ZBD 05 TRKD	4	DONG FENG EQ2102 C2 BUS	1
ACV ZBD 05 TRKD	2	IFV ZBD 05 TRKD 30MM	37
APC BTR 80 UNSH 1V152	1	KAMAZ LEER 2 JAMMER WHL	9
APC ZBD 05 TRKD	3	PRC MESSENGER	6
ARC ZBD 05 TRKD	1	MOTORCYCLE	3
ARV ZBD 05 TRKD	6	SKYLARK UAV	3
COMBO PLL 05 WHL 120MM	6	FN-16 MANPAD	6

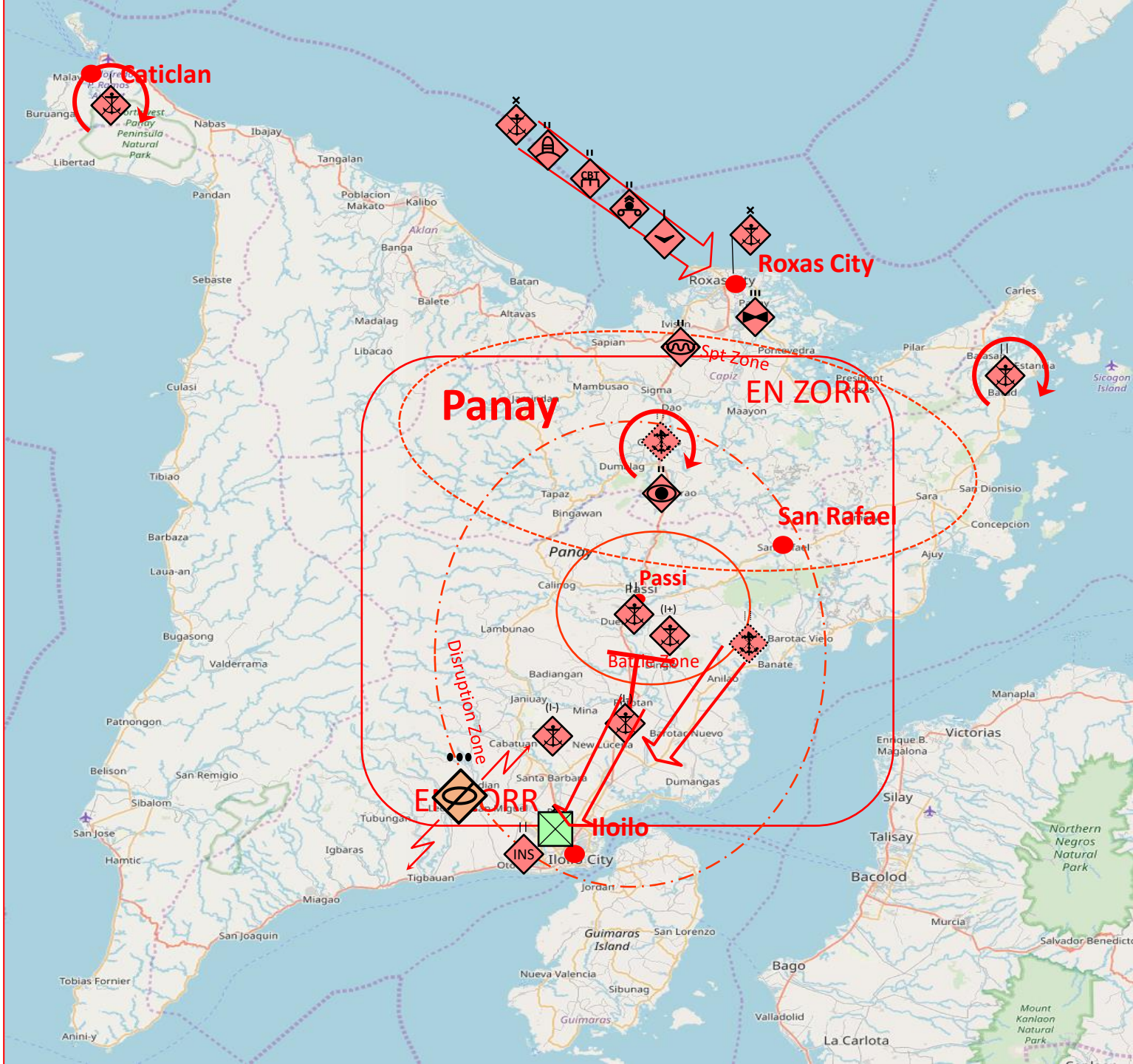
# Step 4



## 1 BTG MLCOA

- Overview:
  - Estab Complex Battle Posn IVO Passi. Retain SFMEF combat power, and attempt to force IBSAF to culminate by extending IBSAF GLOC. Retaining key laterals ISO flanking forces IOT destroy IBSAF Tgts of Opportunity.
- ME:
  - Retain Passi and Deny IBSAF advance north from Iloilo
- SE:
  - Disrupt IBSAF GLOC in Disruption Zone through use of INS and Stay behind forces





# 1 BTG MDCOA

- Overview:
  - Est and Defend CBP in Passi. Force IBSAF to culminate by denying GLOC on Panay, projecting rapidly through Passi, with support of INS to capture Iloilo.
- ME:
  - Deny APOD/SPOD within AO
- SE:
  - Reinforce with MAR Bde and additional Div assets
  - Identify and destroy IBSAF critical capabilities including Log Nodes
  - Degrade IBSAF popular support through amplifying IW targets of opportunity

# Assessed Enemy Critical Factors / Decisive Points

## Critical Factors

- Retaining Passi and GLOCs will enable SFMEF to project forwards
  - This has necessitated the use of a staging base on Mischief Reef
  - Supply lines will have to traverse through international waters in the South China Sea and Sulu Sea
- SFMEF 3 BTG Command will be located in Roxas City
  - The EN Spt Zone must spt both Western and Eastern approaches to protect this vital logistic node
- Olvana is relying on local Panayan support to maintain legitimacy of invasion
  - Olvana will foment Panayan dissatisfaction with Belesian Federation and spur independence movement

## Decisive Points

- Identification of IBSAF ME and AoA
- SFMEF GLOCs threatened within AO resulting threats to combat power
- Identify Targets of opportunity to deny key Log Nodes to IBSAF
- Set conditions for the independence of Panay (under Olvanan auspices) from Belesian Federation by exploiting historical ethnic tensions
- Identify deployment of IBSAF COMD Reserve



# Assessed Enemy Centre of Gravity

## Operational

- Control of GLOCs enabling 11 Bdet to sustain and maintain momentum

## Tactical

- Ability to identify and defeat IBSAF ME through concentration of force

## Assumptions and IRs

Version	Date	Amendment	Author
v1.1.2.1	30 Jun 21	Document created	Mr. M Ng
V2.0	17 May 22	Document updated for 13 CSSB	MAJ M. Paje
V3.0	10 Jan 25	Updated with an Olvanan adversary	Mr M. Paje

# **Rare earth elements**

Threats posed by the refining process  
(Report from CSIRO Analysis Jan 2021)

# Scope

- Definition & global distribution
- Extraction chemistry
- Reagents & by-products
- Mining vs refining threat
- Potential deliberate misuse of reagents
- Threat scenarios
- Summary

# What we mean

Rare earth elements: Scandium, Yttrium and the Lanthanides

**Periodic Table of the Elements**

**Legend:**

- ALKALI METAL
- ALKALINE EARTH
- TRANSITION METAL
- BASIC METAL
- SEMIMETAL
- NONMETAL
- HALOGEN
- NOBLE GAS
- LANTHANIDE
- ACTINIDE



# Global distribution

- 40% of world's reserves held in China & Russia – Increased demand and pressure to source from other sovereign nations
- Used in high efficiency magnets, vehicular catalytic converters, medical imaging devices, lighting, wind turbines, crude oil refinement, aircraft engines, refrigeration systems, lasers,
- Worldwide reserve estimates [millions of metric tons]

• China	55
• CIS	19
• USA	13
• India	3.1
• Australia	1.6
• Brazil	0.05
• Malaysia	0.03
• Other countries	22.0
• Total	113.8

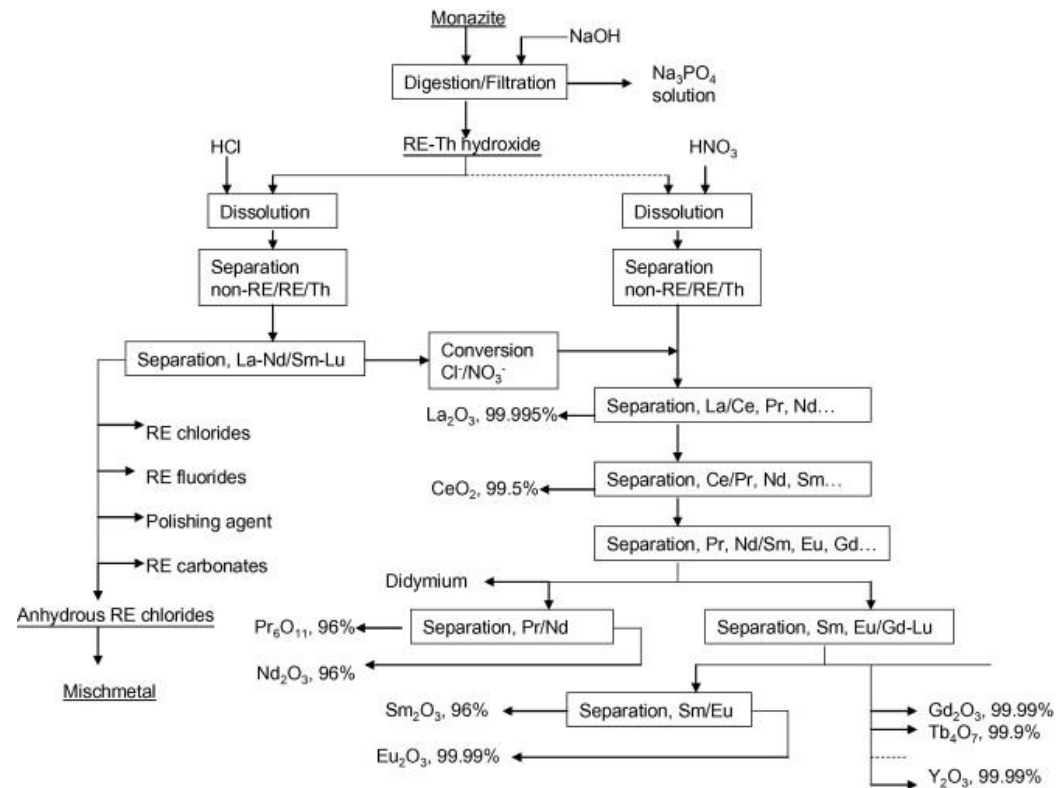
Source: US Geological Survey, Mineral Commodity Summaries, 2011, 2020

Note: Other countries include Burma, Burundi, Greenland, Madagascar, South Africa, Tanzania, Thailand, Vietnam

# Extraction chemistry

- Typical process:

- Mining of phosphate, ferricarbonate ores
- Particle size reduction by crushing, grinding
- Separation from other materials [froth flotation, electrostatic, gravitational, electromagnetic]
- Corrosive extraction of mineral from ore using NaOH, HNO<sub>3</sub> or HCl or H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub> – corrosive byproducts generated
- Filtration
- Solvent extraction & purification – TICs used – Ion exchange in zeolite
- Refinement – Calciothermic, electrolytic, Lanthanothermic
- Production of 99-99.95% purity rare earth elements ready for sale



Rhone Poulenc extraction process of rare earth minerals.  
Maximises recovery of target elements from a variety of ores

# Reagents

- Reagents
  - Alkalis and acids - NaOH, HNO<sub>3</sub> or HCl or H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>
  - Solvents
- Health impact
  - Corrosives, poisons
  - Inflammables

# By-products

- By-products
  - Typically held as liquids in tailings dams
  - Have been known to leach, seep, overflow, or have levees burst resulting in contamination of waterways
  - Caused fish kills, rendered waterways sterile and water unfit for human & livestock consumption
  - Low level radioactive waste material from Uranium and Thorium ores
  - Release of airborne fluorides
- Biological impact in human and other species
  - Birth defects
  - Cancer
  - Dental loss
  - Death
  - Leukaemia
  - Liver damage
  - Neurological developmental problems in children
  - Permanent respiratory damage
  - Livestock deaths, birth defects, contamination of meat

# Mining vs refining threat

- Unless there is a rare earth mineral processing plant in the vicinity of the mining operation, the ores pose little chemical and radiological danger



# Potential deliberate misuse of reagents

- Reagents stored in large quantities pose a risk for theft and use in the production of explosive material and chemical weapon hazard
- Nitric acid is an essential reagent in the production of modern explosives on both a laboratory and industrial scales
- Hydrochloric acid is also readily converted to Chlorine gas, and is one of the oldest known and effective chemical weapons

# Threat scenarios

- If mining and refinery operations are co-located or in the vicinity of each other, potential for HA and Security operations
- Humanitarian assistance operations
  - IVO mine sites resulting from environmental effects of tailings dam spillovers/ leakages or dam wall collapse
- Security operations
  - Under circumstances of acid or reagent theft
  - Suspected explosive, chemical or toxic weapon development by insurgents

# San Rafael Mine San Rafael, Panay



- Cerium Mine
- Former Copper-Gold Mine
- Ore Processing Facility located onsite
- Major economic income for Panay



# SAN RAFAEL MINE

- Originally a Cu-Au open-cut mine
- Now mainly a Ce mine
- Also located adjacent to the mine is a processing facility to transform the raw material into transportable ore
- Large quantities of reagents are stored at the processing facility (last report from pre-conflict):
  - 50,000L of Hydrochloric Acid
  - 5,000L of Sodium Cyanide
  - 3,000L of Hydrogen Sulfide



# Summary

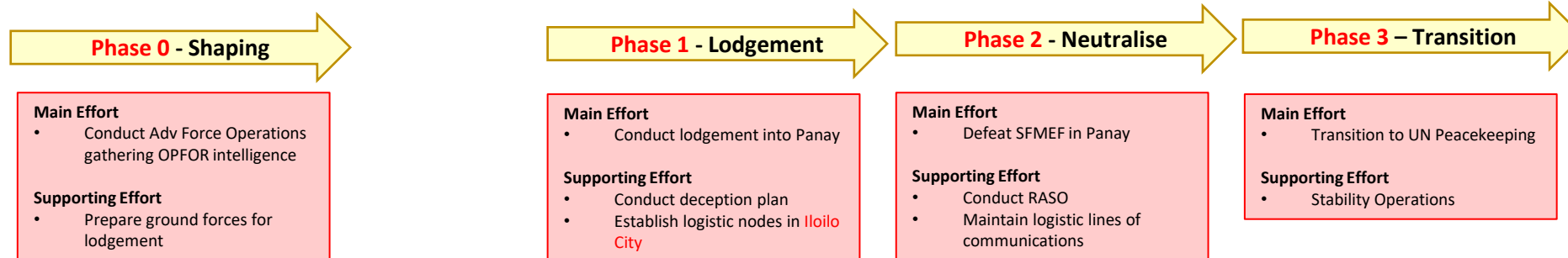
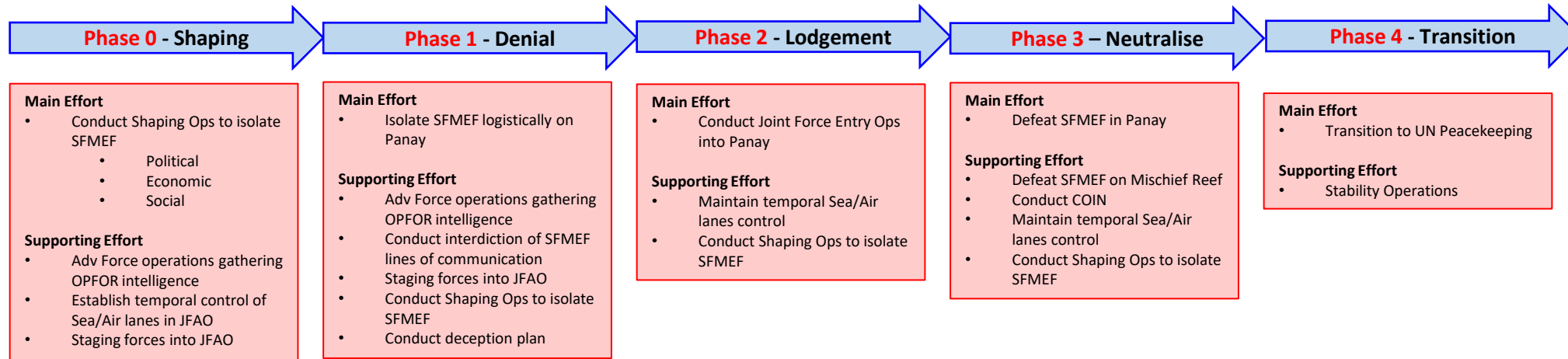
- The processing of rare earth elements uses chemical reagents that can be the basis of both explosives and a CW agent
- If rare earth element mining and refining operations are co-located, there is potential for theft of some of the chemical reagents which can be processed into explosives and/ or CW agent
- Realistic threat scenarios could include HADR or security operations

# OPERATION CERIUM STEAL

## CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

### ~~X~~ BDE OPERATIONS

# CONOPS OUTLINE – OP STEEL SENTINEL



# CONOPS OUTLINE – OP CERIUUM STEAL

# COMD X Bde (TU667.2.1) Intent

- **Commander's Intent**

- **Purpose.** Defeat SFMEF land forces within AO.
- **Method.** Operation CERIUM STEAL will be a three-phase operation nested within Operation STEEL SENTINEL (OSS). Phase 1 will consist of an amphibious and air lodgement of X Bde onto Panay through the Iloilo City APOD/SPOD. During Phase 2, X BDE will ADV N and defeat SFMEF forces loc N of Passi. This will dislocate the SFMEF forces IVO Roxas City and set the conditions for Y BDE to defeat these forces in detail. Additionally, Z Bde will secure the SFMEF alternate APOD/SPOD at Caticlan. Phase 3 will be the transition of authority back to the BX government. At all times, we must be cognisant that the main effort is the removal of OV forces in BX. If this can be achieved during any of the stages without further bloodshed, then all effort must be taken to explore those options.
- **Endstate.** The liberation of PANAY and removal of Olvanan forces from PANAY, establishment of a safe and secure environment in the occupied Belesian territories, and conditions set for the UN supervised transition of authority in Panay back to the Belesian Government



# Critical Assumptions

- Critical Assumptions
  - ADF Armoured vehicles have overmatch against most SFMEF armoured vehicles
  - Armoured vehicles restricted to roads without significant engineering effort
  - Full SOFA and cooperation with Belesia to allow staging of Coalition Forces (CF) from Belesian territory
  - X Bde will not be permitted to kinetically target the San Rafael mine complex
  - SFMEF will anticipate and oppose landing
  - Air superiority achieved for certain periods over PANAY by coalition forces
  - SFMEF on Panay will have been severely depleted prior to Ph1

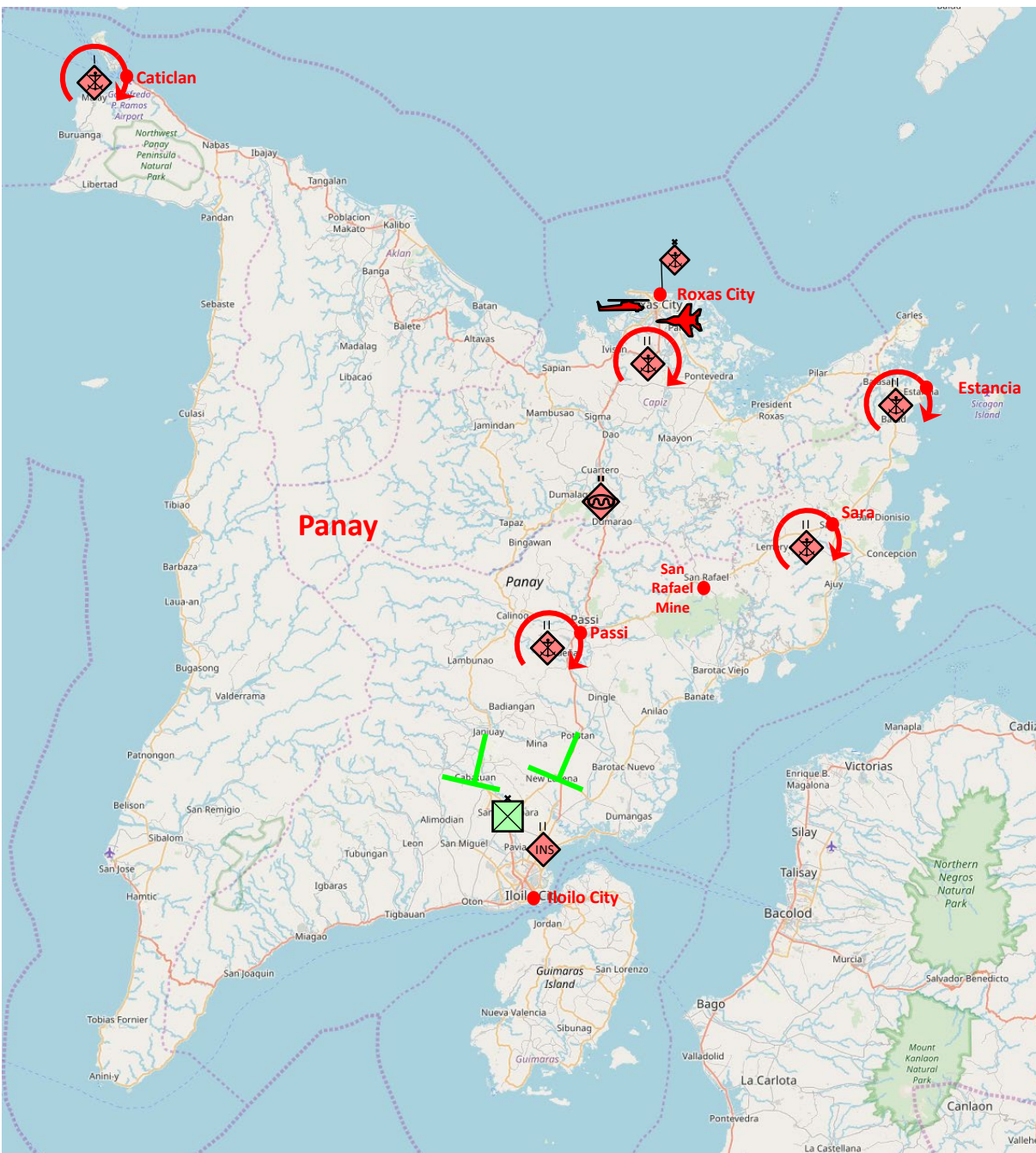


## Situation

### Enemy (Olvana):

- Southern Fleet Marine Expeditionary Force (**SFMEF**) elements have lodged in Panay and Mischief Reef (Spratly Islands)
- SFMEF 4<sup>th</sup> MAR Bde lodged on Mischief Reef with port and airfield being used as a staging base for movement into Panay
- SFMEF 1<sup>st</sup> MAR Bde in Panay have secured the city of Roxas and San Rafael Mine complex
- Pro-OV insurgents (Visayan Peoples Front - VPF) have aided OV in securing strategic locations in Panay
- Surface and sub-surface sea elements are operating in the Sulu and Sth China Sea
  - 1x Type 052D Luyang III (DDG)
  - 2x Type 052C Luyang II (DDG)
  - 1x Type 051G Luda (DDG)
  - 2x Type 054A Jiankai II (FFG)
  - 1x Type 053H3 Jiangwei II (FFH)
  - 2x Type 053 Jianghu V (FFH)
  - 3x Type 039 Song (SSK)
- Combat air elements operating out of Mischief Reef (12x SU-30MKK, 12x J-11B) and Roxas Airport (12x SU-30MKK, 12x J-11B, 12x Z-9, and 6x Z-19)
- Total Exclusion Zone (TEZ) declared over occupied islands and connecting sea/air lanes
- Strategic Goals
  - Seek political solution to establish Panay 'independence' (annexation) under OV sponsorship
  - Seek to maintain destabilised region to set the conditions for annexation of Panay
  - Control of 'rare earth metals' supply in region
- Tactical Goals
  - SFMEF will likely secure positions within Panay and may reinforce presence in region
  - Secure sea/air lines of communications/supply between Roxas/Mischief Reef/Olvana
  - Maintain and defend TEZ over occupied territories and sea/air lanes
  - No intent to escalate conflict beyond occupied islands





## Situation (Panay)

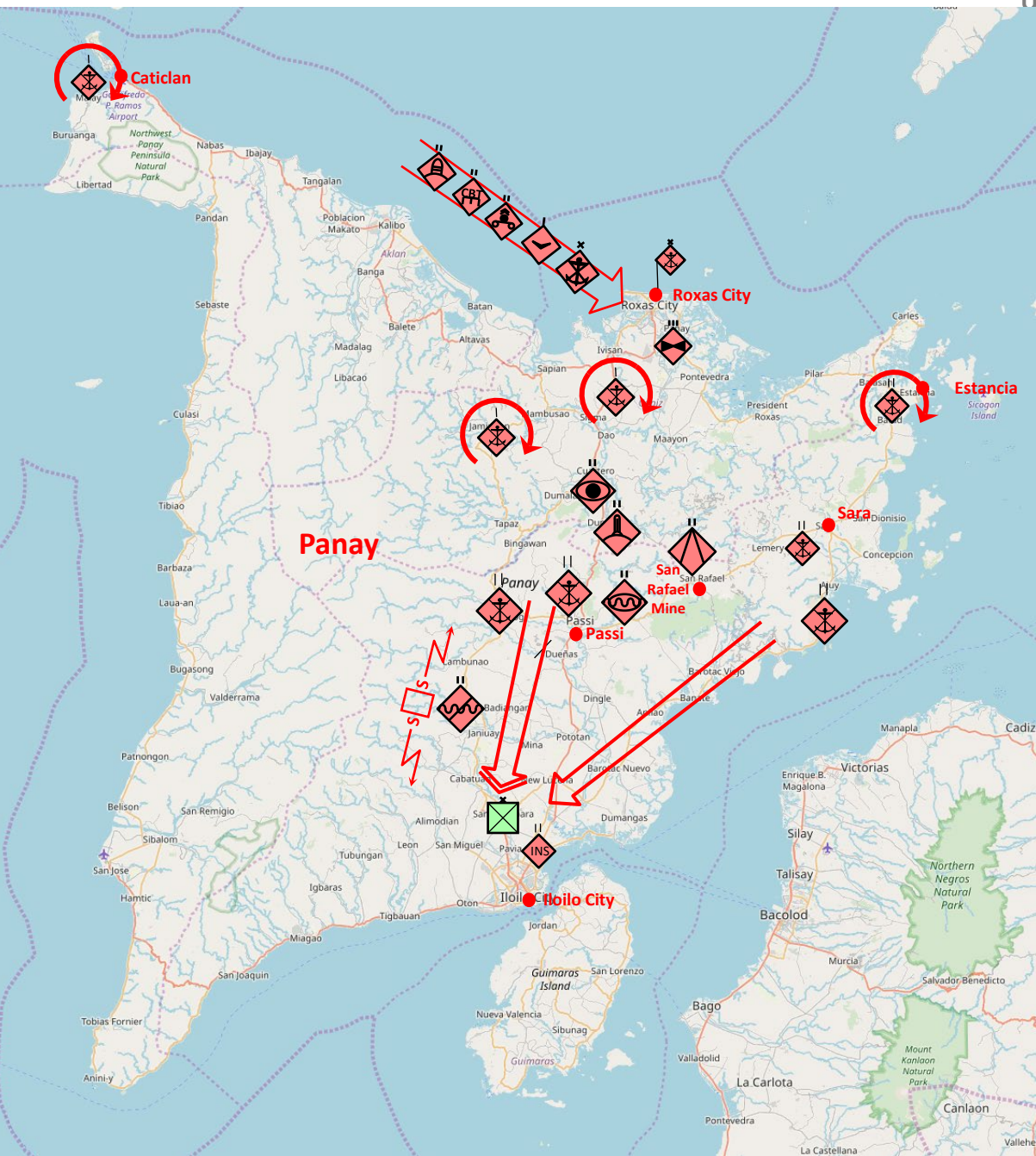
- SFMEF 1st Marine Bde have secured SPOD and APOD within **Roxas City** and **Caticlan**
- SFMEF, with help from the Visayan Peoples Front (VPF) have captured the San Rafael Mine complex
- SFMEF have established a mobile defensive position south of the San Rafael Mine and north of the city of **Iloilo City**
- Belesian 12<sup>th</sup> Inf Bde, after landing in **Iloilo City**, attempted to advance north to destroy SFMEF
- A stalemate has ensued with Belesian Forces defending positions around **Iloilo City**
- Olvana Forces control all northern approaches to Panay
- Belesia has access to **Iloilo City** SPOD/APOD



# SFMEF MLCOA

- ME:
  - Secure **Roxas City** APOD/SPOD
- SE:
  - Secure **Estancia**
  - Secure San Rafael Mine
  - Block any advances North from **Iloilo City** along MSRs
  - Reinforce 1st MAR Bde with additional Div Troops
  - Disrupt CF efforts with insurgent activity IVO **Iloilo City**





## SFMEF MDCOA

- ME:
  - Seize **Iloilo City** APOD/SPOD
- SE:
  - Neutralise Belesian 12<sup>th</sup> Bde
  - Secure **Roxas City** APOD/SPOD
  - Secure **Estancia**
  - Reinforce 1st MAR Bde with 2<sup>nd</sup> MAR Bde and Div Troops
  - Disrupt CF efforts with insurgent activities

# Assessed Enemy Critical Factors / Decisive Points

## Critical Factors

- SFMEF Forces in Panay will be dependant on log node on Palawan
  - Supply lines will have to traverse through international waters in the South China Sea and Sulu Sea
  - Main Log hub will be in **Roxas City** – at least a Bn will be used to hold this log node (Port/Airfield)
  - Alternate Log hub has been identified at **Caticlan** – estimate a Coy strength holding this node
- 1 MAR BDE HQ (SFMEF) will be located in **Roxas City**
  - Affiliate with VPF
- 1 MAR BDE likely to use tank BN as reserve to defeat AS lodgement
  - Reinforced with Company of Type-99 tanks
- Olvanais relying on local Panayan support to maintain legitimacy of invasion
  - Olvana will foment Panayan dissatisfaction with Belesian Federation and spur independence movement

## Decisive Points

- Reinforce the ground forces in Panay with an additional SFMEF assets (AD, Cbt Engr, EW, MLRS)
- Potential capture of **Iloilo City**
- Set conditions for favourable political solution [don't lose!]
- Set conditions for the independence of Panay (Olvanan auspices) from Belesian Federation by exploiting historical ethnic tensions

# Assessed Enemy Centre of Gravity

## Strategic

- Olvana Strategic CoG is the moral narrative that their occupation of Belesian territory is to protect ethnic Olvanans from persecution in Belesia and their ability to control and maintain that narrative

## Operational

- Olvana's ability to sustain projected power in the region
- Ability to control the sea/air lanes
- The physical manifestation of this CoG are:
  - Surface and sub-surface naval capability
  - Combat aircraft operating out of Mischief Reef and Panay
  - Logistics node at Mischief Reef

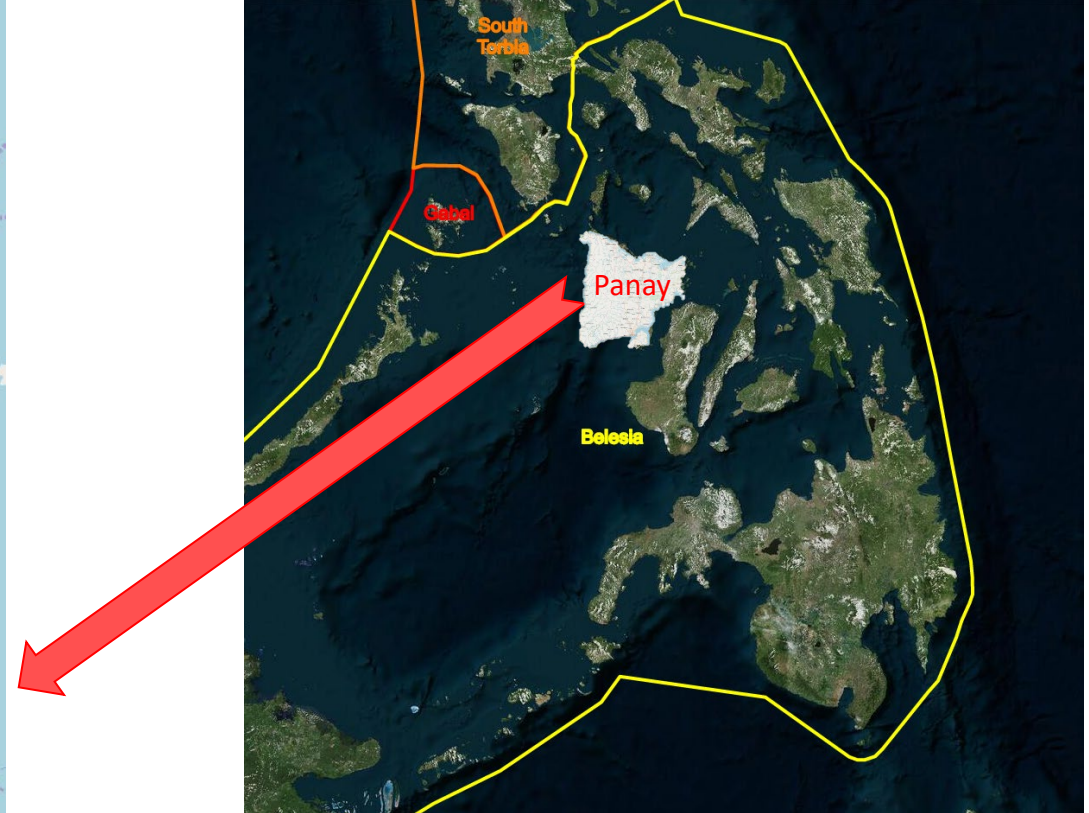
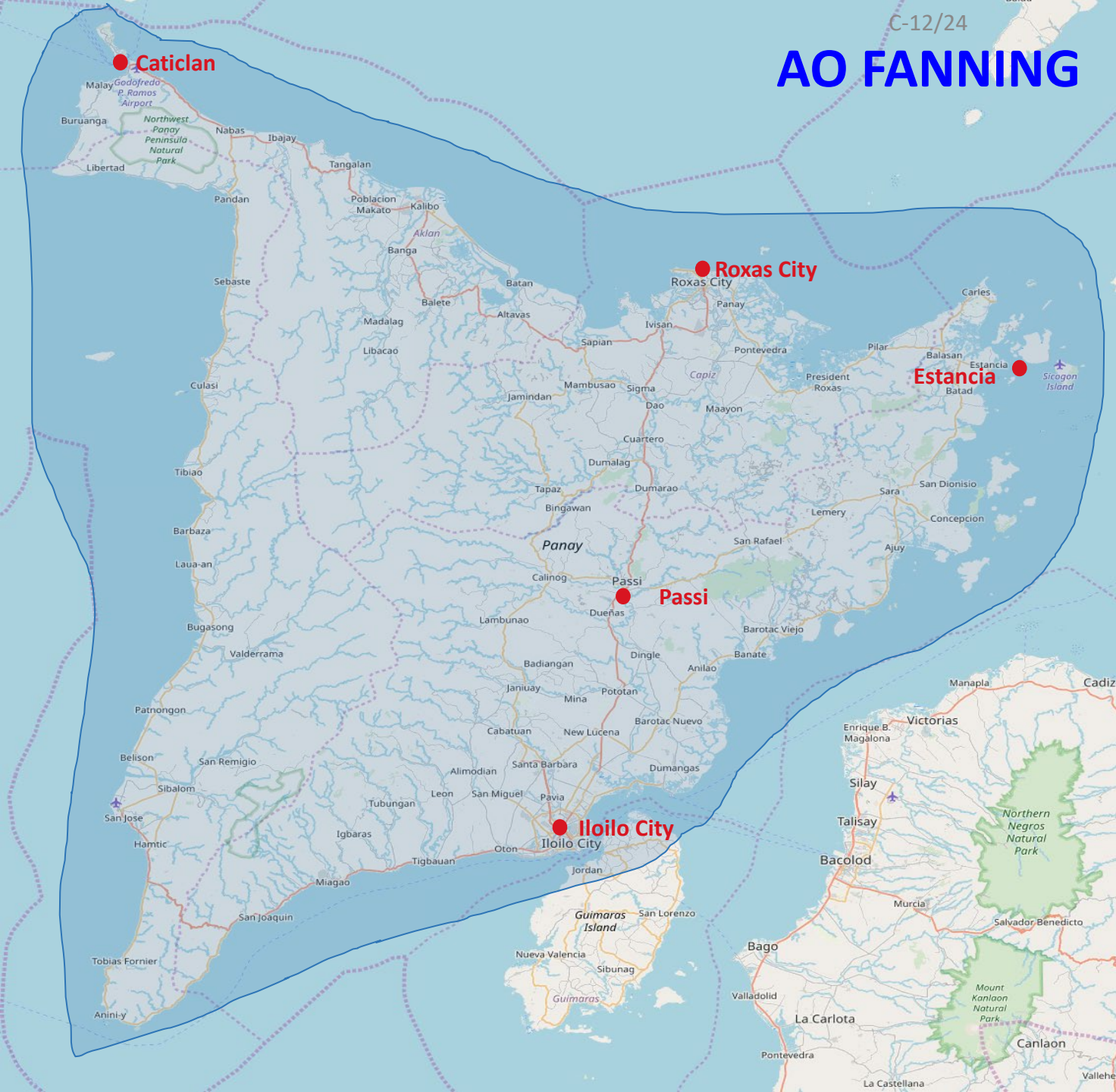
## Tactical

- 1 MAR BDE COG is assessed as their ability to maintain their occupation of Roxas City.

# C2 and Groupings

See separate CJTF 667.2 C2 Diagram for more detail







# ROUTES



## Control Routes

### Route ORANGE

- Old Iloilo-Capiz Road – PC Barracks Rd – Tapaz-Jamind-Altavaz Road
- ILOILO CITY APOD/SPOD – CALINOG – TAPAZ – JAMIND – SAPI-AN

### Route PURPLE

- Calinog-Passi Road – Passi-San Rafael Road – Sara-Lemery Road
- CALINOG – PASSI – SAN RAFAEL – LEMERY – SARA

### Route BLUE

- Roxas Ivisan Bypass– PC Barracks Road – Aklan West Road
- ROXAS CITY – ALTAVAS – KALIBO – CATICLAN SPOD

### Route GREEN

- Iloilo-East-Coast-Capiz Road
- ILOILO CITY APOD/SPOD – PASSI – CUATERO – ROXAS CITY

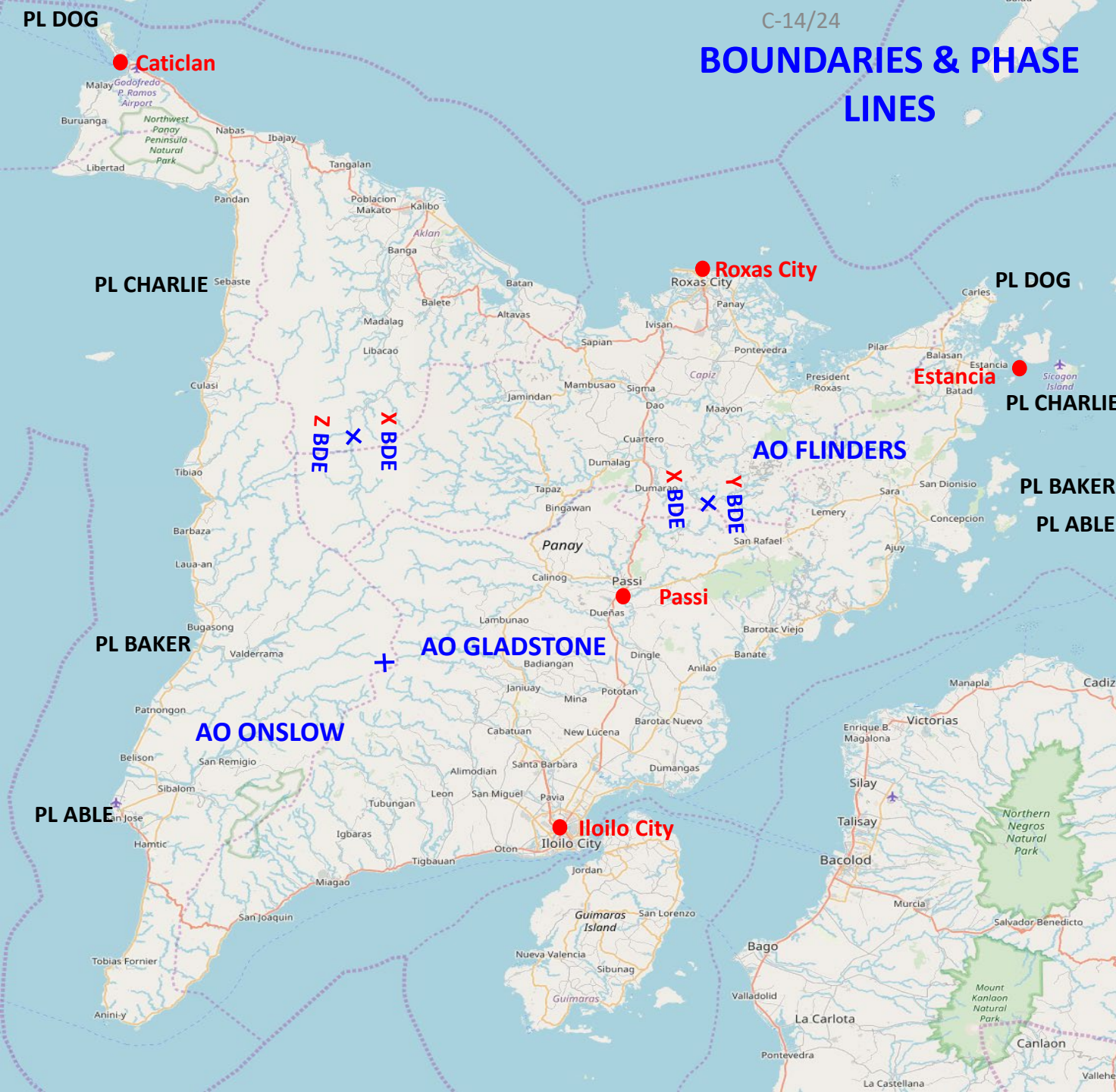
### Route RED

- Barotac-NuevoRd-Zarraga Road – Western Nautical Highway
- ILOILO CITY – BAROTAC NUEVEO – BANATE – SARA – ESTANCIA

### Route MAGENTA

- Iloilo-East Coast-Capiz Road
- ROXAS CITY – PILAR – ESTANCIA





## Phase Lines

### Phase Line ABLE

- SAN JOSE – SANTA BARBARA – BANALE – CONCEPCION

### Phase Line BAKER

- VALDERRAMA – CALINOG – PASSI – SAN RAFAEL – SARA

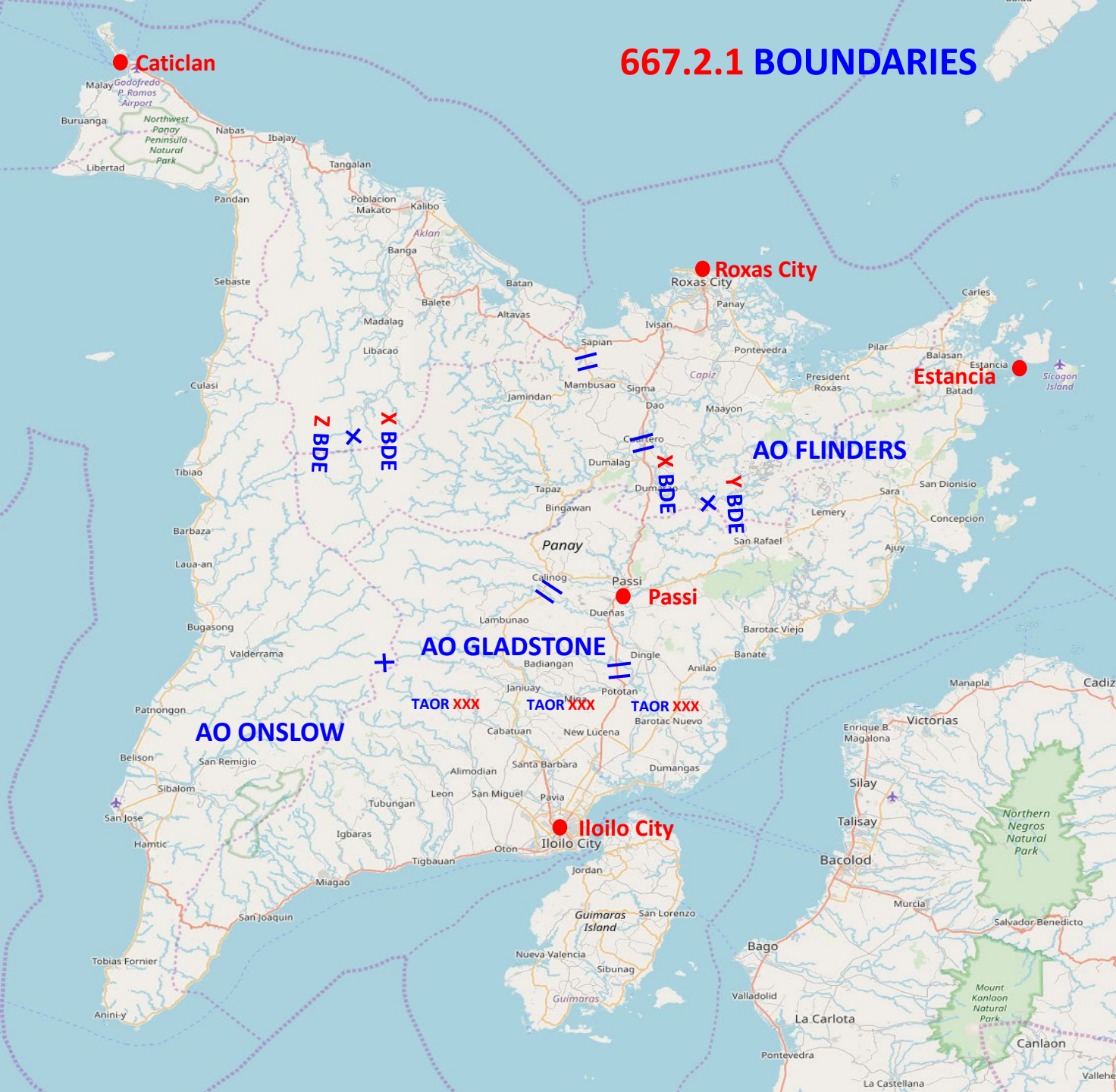
### Phase Line CHARLIE

- SEBASTE – JAMINDAN – DAO – MAAYON – PRESIDENT ROXAS – ESTANCIA

### Phase Line DOG

- CATICLAN – KALIBO – ROXAS CITY – PILAR – CARLES





## 667.2.1 BOUNDARIES

### 667.2.1 Boundaries

#### 667.2.1.1 (BG XXX)

- TAOR XXX

#### 667.2.1.2 (BG XXX)

- TAOR XXX

#### 667.2.1.3 (BG XXX)

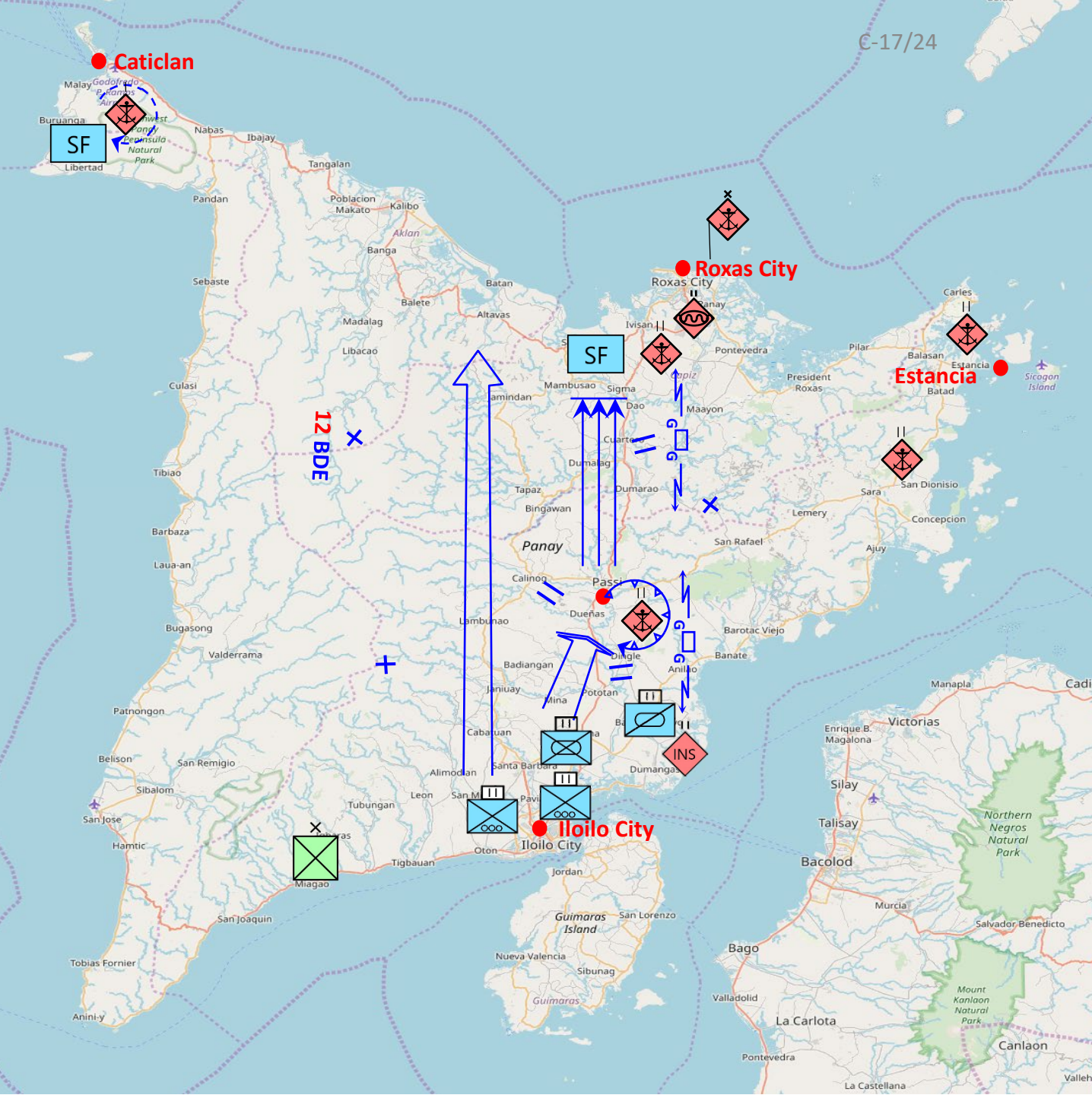
- TAOR XXX

C-15/24









## X Bde Scheme of Manoeuvre Phase 2 – Neutralise (D+3 – D+14)

### Main Effort:

- Defeat SFMEF within AO

### Supporting Efforts:

- Conduct Adv from ILOILO CITY to secure Route BLUE
- BPT defeat SFMEF outside of AO on order
- Defeat insurgency forces
- Conduct RASO
- BPT Conduct COIN Operations

### Endstate:

- SFMEF ground forces will have been defeated in AO FANNING

## Groupings & Tasks

### HQ X Bde (BG XXX):

- Guard right flank of Bde advance north
- BPT spt flanking formations

### X Bn – Cavalry (BG XXX):

- Adv N within boundaries
- Guard right flank

### X Bn - Mech (BG XXX):

- Adv N along Route GREEN towards PASSI
- Contain 11 MAR BDET vic PASSI
- Clear along Route GREEN
- Secure Route BLUE
- BPT spt flanking formations

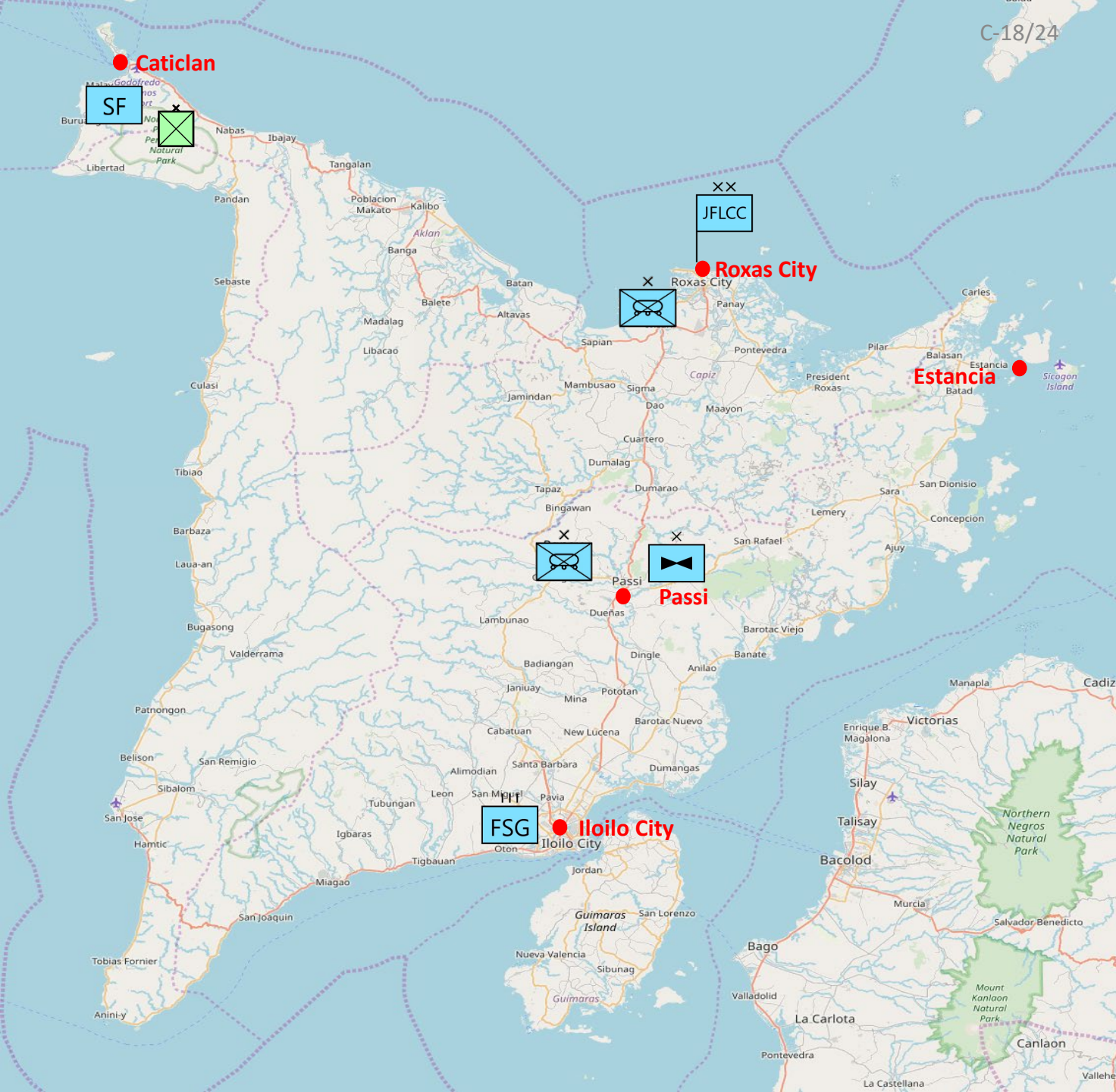
### X Bn – Motorised (BG XXX):

- Adv N along Route ORANGE
- Clear any SFMEF within TAOR
- BPT spt flanking formations
- Adv N towards Rout BLUE
- BPT secure Route Blue

### X Bn – Reinforcing (BG XXX):

- COMD's Reserve
- BPT contain 11 MAR BDET vic PASSI
- BPT secure PASSI





## X Bde Scheme of Manoeuvre

### Phase 3 – Transition (D+15 onwards)

#### Main Effort:

- Transition to UN peacekeeping

#### Supporting Efforts:

- HOTO authority to Belesian Forces
- Reconstruction efforts
- Stability Operations
- Repatriate/Return to Aus ADF assets
- Conduct COIN as needed
- BPT spt NGO in humanitarian tasks

#### Endstate:

- Establishment of Belesian authority in Panay
- Removal/repatriation of all SFMEF from Belesian territory

## Groupings & Tasks

### HQ X Bde:

- C2 STABOPS within boundaries
- BPT transition authority to BX Forces / Government

### X Bn (BG XXX):

- Conduct STABOPS within boundaries
- BPT handover security to BX authority

### X Bn (BG XXX):

- Conduct STABOPS within boundaries
- BPT handover security to BX authority

### X Bn (BG XXX):

- Conduct STABOPS within boundaries
- BPT handover security to BX authority

### BG XXX:

- Conduct STABOPS within boundaries
- BPT handover security to BX authority

### X CER:

- BPT conduct reconstruction tasks