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### **OPA Bagansait - General Idea**

#### **Background - Situation**

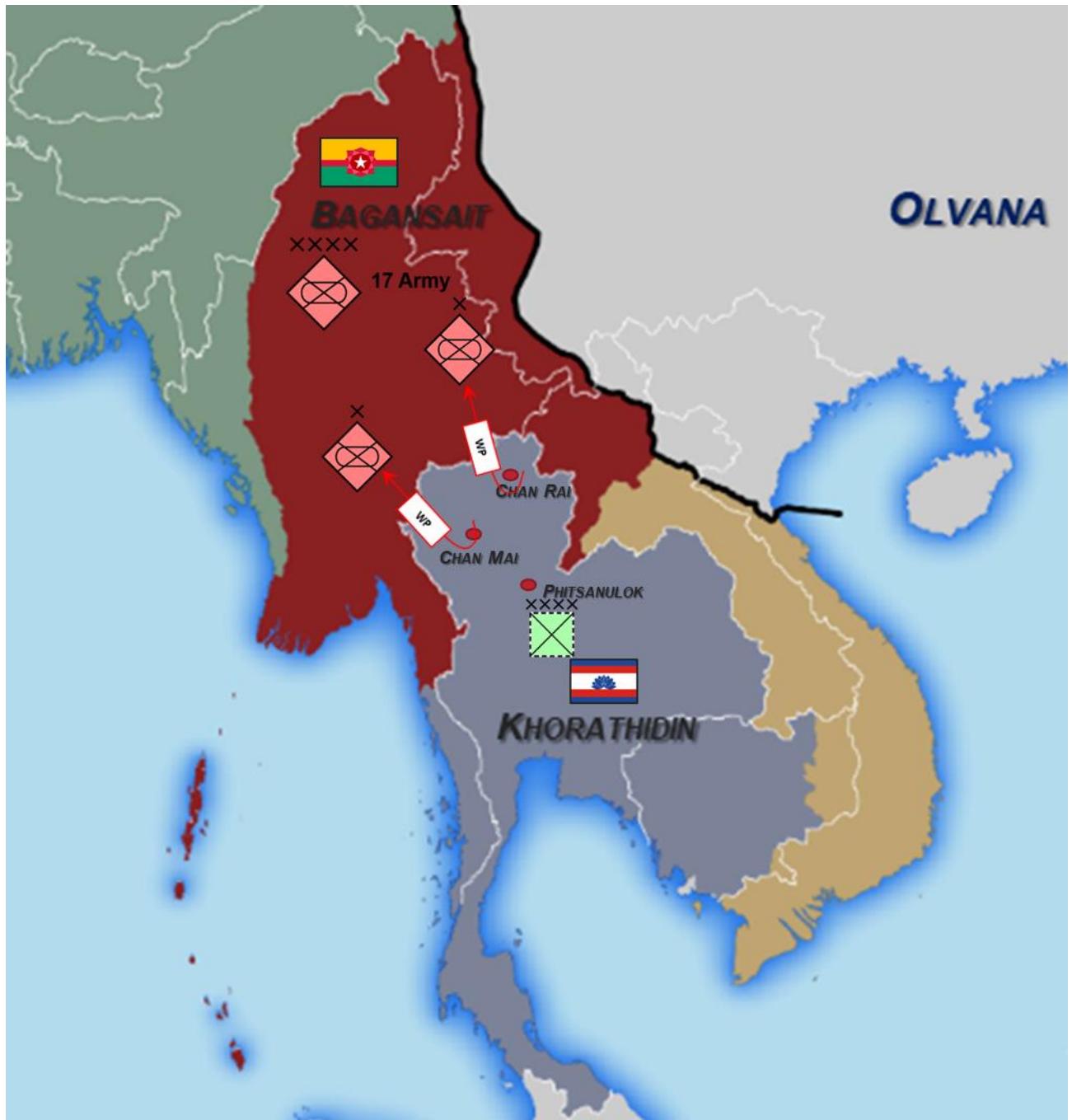
Regional conflict continues between Bagansait and Khorathidin as the border between the two transition from small scale border conflicts to high intensity warfare. After a prolonged stalemate, Bagansait requested additional support from Olvanan to secure their border and address the Khorathidin threat. Olvana maintains strategic interest to facilitate pipelines through Bagainsait and has committed the 17<sup>th</sup> Army to assist in security operations and training.

Olvana had positioned their forces along the northern border area between Bagansait and Khorathidin. Olvana subsequently conducted a rapid border incursion into Khorathidin and rapidly advanced to occupy Chang Mai and Chang Rai. Olvana used border incursions from Khorathidin threatening resource access and threats against Olvana expatriates to justify its' military occupation.

The Olvanan offensive gained early success, rapidly capturing Chang Mai and Chang Rai, in the north of Khorathidin. Olvanan forces continued the exploit their early successes and advanced to Phitsanulok, where they reached their limit of exploitation. The Khorathidin forces, with their allies, conducted a successful counter offensive and pushed the Olvanan forces back to Bagansait and the border region.

The Olvanan withdrawal has caused significant gaps in the Olvanan defensive line in the border region, with the pursuing Khorathidin and allied forces pursuing the Olvanans into Bagansait. Olvanan and Bagansait are rapidly reforming defensive lines and are positioning to counter attack.

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**Figure 1.** OPA Reposition after offensive pushed back

**Area of Operations (AO).** The AO encompasses the entire landmass of Bagansait, and the surrounding waters out to 12NM. Bagansait is a diverse environment that contains wetlands, rolling hills, and high mountains. The climate ranges from monsoon-influenced seasonal rains to alpine winters. Monsoonal weather patterns affect much of Bagansait's climate. Annual rainfall is high. Bagansait has four major regions. The Central Basin dominates the geography. This basin stretches south to the Andaman Sea and includes the "tail" of Bagansait, an area that shares the Malayan Peninsula with Khorathidin. To the west of the Basin is the Indo-Burman Range of mountains that make up the border with Himaldesh. The far north is shaped by the southern edge of the Himalayan Mountains and is arctic tundra. The Shan Plateau, a semi-mountainous region that borders Sungzon, Olvana, and Khorathidin, dominates the eastern portion of the country.

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### **Khorathidin Response**

Khorathidin were initially caught unprepared and suffered significant overmatch from the Olvanan forces in the north as Olvana advanced. The Northern Army Division suffered significant losses during the early occupation, with an estimated 50% loss of combat effectiveness until reinforced. The Royal Khorathidin Army (RKA) is currently composed of approximately 245,000 troops. The national army structure is organized into four army regional 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) previously consisted 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 currently unknown after they were forced to withdraw towards the south, despite the successful counter attack.

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 the allied have sanctioned Olvanan and committed to providing military aid.

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