

# DATE WORLD

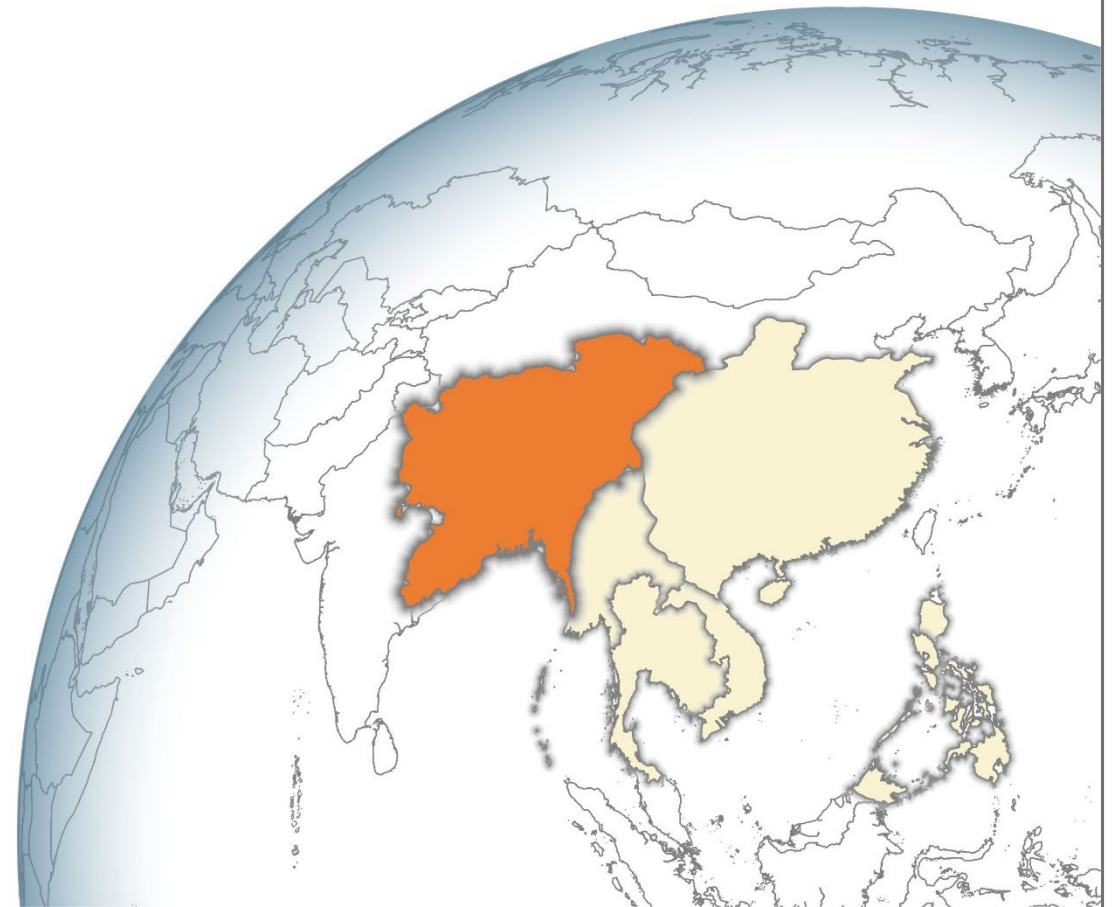
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## HIMALDESH DATE INDO-PACIFIC



US ARMY TRAINING AND DOCTRINE COMMAND G2  
Operational Environment Integration Division

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## INTRODUCTION

Himaldesh has one of the largest populations of any country in the world and the economic potential to match. Over the last half century Himaldesh has remained neutral in the competition among other nations. But Olvana's recent posturing as a regional and global power could thrust Himaldesh into alignment with one or more of the superpowers. While Himaldesh is beginning to seek enhanced partnership with the west, it continues to engage with non-western powers like Donovia that might give it a regional advantage over Olvana.



Figure 1. Flag of Himaldesh



Map 1. Political map of Himaldesh





## POLITICAL

### Overview

Himaldesh's government reflects its social and political diversity. Despite its enormous economic potential, many of the domestic challenges are associated with enhancing the quality of life for its population. Himaldesh must also deal with unrest within and along its borders, and especially with an ongoing communist insurgency.

Himaldesh has had more meaningful engagements with regional and global powers which might give it an edge over Olvana. This includes the United States and its allies, but also countries like Donovia. Himaldesh has had a working economic and military relationship with Bagansait in the past, but Bagansait's recent shift away from democratic values and its growing partnership with Olvana upended the status quo.

### Highlights

- Himaldesh is a multi-party parliamentary republic, using a federal system to define the balance of power between the national and state governments.
- Politics within Himaldesh span from conservative to liberal, from isolationist to globalist.
- Religion, language, and regionalism often play significant roles within the political sphere.
- Internal political challenges include religious extremism and communist separatists in the southwest portion of the country.

### Political History

**2000 BCE – 500 BCE: Chiefdoms.** The Indus civilization was a collection of tribes and chiefdoms settling along the Indus River area of the Indian sub-continent. While the Indus River is outside of modern Himaldesh, the culture that developed during the era of chiefdoms continued to spread and had a significant influence on the historical region of Himaldesh. As society grew and became more affluent, divisions began to form according to social strata, eventually becoming a caste system. While

the caste system is no longer officially recognized in Himaldesh, the strata linger to this day.

**500 BCE – 1000 AD: Monarchies and Ghorpa Empire.** Tribes grew into kingdoms where the Indus civilizations spread southwest from the Indus River valley into the Indian subcontinent, replacing stone-age agrarian cultures. The Ghorpa Empire emerged and established centralized trade, monetary systems, taxes, and civic administration. Hinduism flourished.

**1000 – 1500: Muslim Invasion, Eastern Movement.** Through a combination of eastern expansion through trade and western invasion of Islamic tribes, a collection of monarchies settled in an arc around the Bay of Bengal in the region that is known today as Himaldesh. The Third Realm of the Shahs (900-1200 AD) yields the western lands of the Indian subcontinent to Muslim rulers.

**1500 – 1700s: Northern Consolidation.** Tribes from Central Asia invade from the north and east to consolidate the peoples of the Tibetan Plateau southward into the region of Bengal.

**1700 – 1940: Colonial.** During this time, European nations colonized much of southeast Asia, including Himaldesh. The Dutch and Portuguese arrived first. But the British trading companies gained a foothold that led to outright British rule of the Asian subcontinent. In this period, the organized politics of Himaldesh took on a British appearance. In the 1850s outright rebellion disrupted the economic flow and Britain responded with the implementation of local rule. English became the unifying language of the various tribes across Himaldesh. After the dissolution of British rule Himaldesh established a democracy through a parliamentary republic.



**1940 – Present: Modern Himaldesh.** During this time its population skyrocketed. Many of the world’s most densely populated cities are in Himaldesh. Himaldesh’s economy, educated class, diaspora, and military power qualify it as a regional and a global power.

### Government Structure

Himaldesh is a constitutional democracy governing as a federal parliamentary republic. The constitution was established at the end of British rule in 1952. While Hinduism is the predominate religion, and other religions often subject to prejudice and discrimination, Himaldesh a secular, socialist state.

### Branches of Government

Himaldesh’s style of government reflects its British colonial heritage. It is a three-part system of executive, legislative and judicial branches. The three branches serve as checks and balances against one another, more or less. Some branches hold sway over one another in specific ways. The President leads the Legislature as head of state.

### Legislative Authority

Himaldesh’s legislature is a bicameral parliament consisting of an upper and a lower house. Lower house members are elected by constituents every 5 years from their respective districts across 37 states. Elected members may be from any caste (see Caste System, in SOCIAL variable). There are 500 members of the lower house.

The upper house consists of 200 members elected every 7 years. Members are selected by their state legislatures to represent them at Parliament. Members are required to have higher education, speak English, and be at least 35 years old.

### Executive Authority

The President of Himaldesh is the Head of State. He is appointed by Parliament and reflects the majority political party of Parliament. As the Head of State, the President is the Commander-in-Chief of the armed forces, and diplomatic face of the

## Himaldesh Federal Government

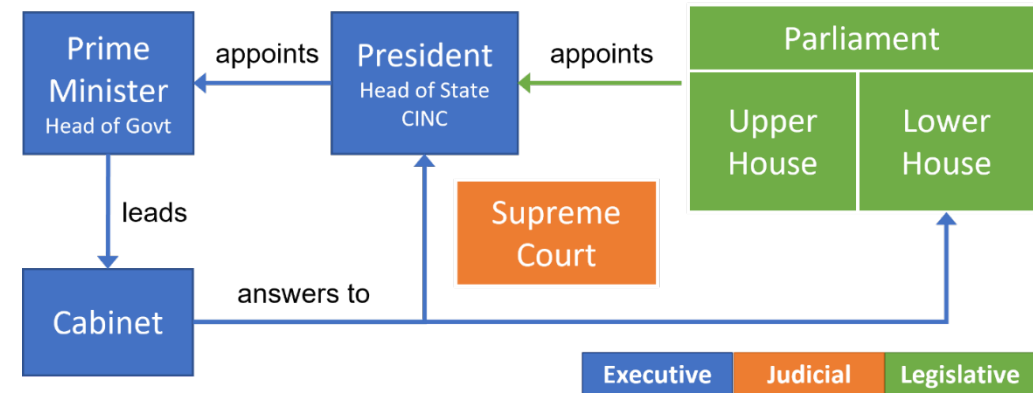


Figure 2. Himaldesh government branches

Himaldesh. His authority flows from Parliament. The President is bound to enforce all laws. Parliament also appoints a Vice President who represents the second largest majority political party within the combined houses of Parliament.

The Prime Minister (PM) is appointed by the President as the Head of Government and leads the Cabinet. The PM is accountable to the President but also to Parliament. The PM is assisted by a Minister General within the Cabinet.

### Judicial Authority

Himaldesh’s legal system reflects its turbulent history. Judicial authority is derived from common law of British rule, customary law from localized traditions, and Muslim law from periodic Islamic influences over the centuries (especially in family law).

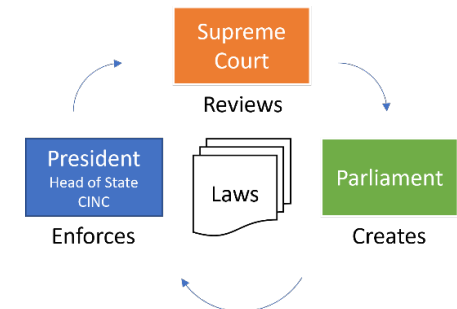


Figure 3. Judicial balances



## National Court System

HimaldesH uses a unitary system of tiered courts – Supreme, appellate, and local.

**The HimaldesH Supreme Court** is the highest judicial authority. The Supreme Court reviews all legislation passed by Parliament for constitutionality, oversees all matters of human rights, and rules on matters of constitutionality in executive actions. It is the ultimate court of appeal.

**Courts of Appeals** handle local matters that have elevated in appeals processes.

**Lower Courts** handle matter of common criminal and tort law up to issues of civil rights or government involvement.

## Village Councils

As an alternative to official lawsuits, plaintiffs may enter the village courts system, which uses a council of learned elders selected from the village who serve as volunteers. The Village Councils serve as alternatives to the official legal system of HimaldesH and are respected in petty matters of dispute within small communities.

## Governance Issues

### Legitimacy

The people of HimaldesH accept their government's legitimacy. Protests against the government focus on corruption or other issues. The maintenance of democratic elections, diverse party representation, and broad participation in civic life keep the government from falling into disarray and help maintain its legitimacy.

### Effectiveness

The government of HimaldesH is effective at maintaining order, providing services, and ensuring the growth of democracy. HimaldesH has experienced populism in the past, with waves of ethno-nationalism creating divides, and occasional forays into socialist policies and centralized planning of the economy. HimaldesH's sheer size and diversity creates difficult challenges that lead to political experiments often

ending poorly, leading to reactionary politics and the population swiftly replacing elected officials.

The government of HimaldesH is large and highly bureaucratic. The government suffers from centralized planning, over-reaching authority, and its own policies created to appease a diverse set of competing interests. Some laws over correct or contradict previous ones. The friction and largess create corruption, in many cases just to circumvent stifling procedures and regulations.

## Elections

Elections are free and fair, receiving high marks from Freedom House, an international human rights watchdog. Competing parties frequently replace each other as the dominant body in government.

## Rule of Law

Law enforcement organizations within HimaldesH are organized under the Ministry of the Homeland and are separate from the military, though they may coordinate in disaster response. Federal police in HimaldesH are centralized and organized into areas of responsibility:

- HimaldesH Armed Police Forces (HAPF)
- HimaldesH Paramilitary Forces (HPF)
- Saan Rifles Unit (SRU)
- HimaldesH Home Guard (HHG)
- HimaldesH Frontier Group (HFG)
- HimaldesH Border Forces (HBF)
- HimaldesH Industrial Force (HIF)
- HimaldesH Civil Defense Forces (HCDF)
- HimaldesH Reserve Police Force (HRPF)
- HimaldesH Central Police Forces (HCPF)
- National Ceremonial Guard (NCG)



## Prison System

Prisons are constitutionally established mechanisms for criminal justice and are regulated in Himaldesh by the individual states. Prisons are overcrowded and mostly populated with those undergoing or awaiting trial. Prisons are to be humane, in theory, as outlined by the Supreme Court of Himaldesh. However, most prisons are underfunded and poorly maintained. Some are overcrowded at almost 300% occupancy, filthy, and poorly run. Murder accounts for most of the convictions among imprisoned felons in Himaldesh.

## Corruption

Corruption is a serious issue within Himaldesh's economy and is one of the most cited issues of voter frustration perennially.

Sources of corruption arise mainly from the massive bureaucracy. Permitting, taxes, and regulation compliance are the main cited reasons for the various forms of corruption in Himaldesh. Also rampant are bribery, eminent domain abuse, cronyism, black markets, contract awards, insurance fraud, and tax evasion.

## Human Rights and Freedoms

Himaldesh is a mostly free society, rated as such by independent, international civil rights groups. It does have issues, however, with prejudice against the minority Muslim and lower caste communities.

While the freedom of religion is guaranteed constitutionally in Himaldesh, Muslim minorities are discriminated against through prejudiced policies. There is animosity within the majority Hindu culture toward Muslims that the officially secular government does nothing to quell, at best, and at worst actively participates in. The government has often been accused of misusing hate speech laws to selectively target Muslim reporters and activists, charging them with sedition and jailing them without certain rights.

Suppression of speech, especially on social media and in academia, is increasing. Pressure from activists and government powers from either end of a political or religious issue have forced professors and public figures to self-censor and walk back public remarks. In times of extreme emergency, the government has been known to use localized information blackouts limiting internet access to specific populations.

## Centers of Political Power

### State Institutional Authority

The population of Himaldesh generally respects the contents of the Constitution. Ultimately the Constitution of Himaldesh establishes the authorities of each of the branches of government. Likewise, each branch of government is charged with following and enforcing the tenets within. At the highest level, the Prime Minister wields executive authority, but does so at the pleasure of the Parliament of Himaldesh.

### Military

The military forces, known as the Armed Forces of Himaldesh, is the collective name for the Air Force, Navy, and Army. The President is the Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces of Himaldesh. The Armed Forces of Himaldesh operate under the authority of the Ministry of Defense. The military is separate from its many centralized, internal police units. Internally, paramilitary police forces derive their authority under the Ministry of the Homeland. The military is charged with defending Himaldesh from foreign threats, to contribute to international military agreements, and to assist the internal security in cases of natural disaster only. The military may not participate in police actions for internal security purposes.

## Politics and Political Parties





## Domestic Political Issues

### Identity Politics

The diverse ethnic composition of HIMALDESH and the lingering echoes of the caste system pit one special interest group against another. The resultant political climate is acrimonious and often difficult to resolve with simple policies.

### Extreme Poverty

HIMALDESH has some pockets of the world's most extreme poverty, with many segments of society living on pennies a day. This extreme is amplified when compared to examples of individual wealth and extravagance within HIMALDESH, and the general economic strength of the country.

### Official Political Parties

There are a handful of officially recognized political parties in HIMALDESH at the national level. States may have dozens of additional recognized parties, as well as unofficial parties. Parties at the national level work in coalitions of loosely similar interests, such as left-wing and right-wing, collectivist, or nationalist. The top national parties in HIMALDESH are:

Party	Spectrum	Platform
<b>Himaldeshi</b>	Center-left	Moderates. Secularists and democratic.
<b>Lokatantrik Party</b>	Center-left	Platform of social justice and reforms.
<b>Hindu Unity</b>	Populist Right	Represents largest portion of Parliament.
<b>Communist Party of Himaldesh</b>	Far Left	Believe in Marxist Communism.
<b>Collective Progress</b>	Part of Center Coalition	Platform of inclusivity formed from many special interest groups.
<b>Democratic Nationalist Party</b>	Part of Center Coalition	Mostly religious but liberalism policies.
<b>Forward Strength Party</b>	Part of Center Coalition	Libertarian and free-market policies.

## International Relationships

### Geopolitical/International Political Strategy

HIMALDESH remains politically aloof, maintaining strategic economic and military partnerships with the world's powers, including the United States, Donovia, and Olvana. HIMALDESH is seeking to become less reliant on Donovia for weapons. It is beginning to build an industrial manufacturing infrastructure to match its technology development industry.

### Major Diaspora Population

Many HIMALDESHI people from all ethnicities live across the world as guest workers, permanent residents, and naturalized citizens. The majority reside in the United States, the United Kingdom, other English-speaking countries, South Africa, and countries across the Middle East and Southeast Asia.

### Relationship with Major World Powers

#### United States

**Good, Stable.** The single largest migrant diaspora from HIMALDESH resides in the United States. HIMALDESH and the United States have had a stable and friendly relationship, though the former has played politics by courting alliances with the

Party Representation  
Upper House  
200 Seats

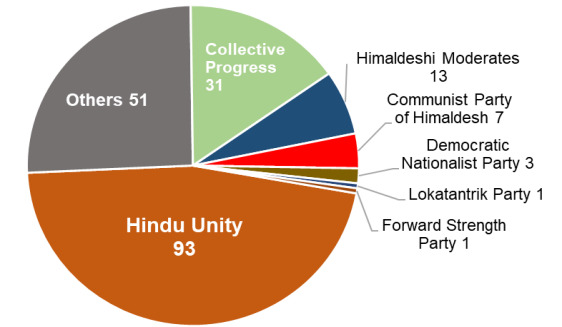


Figure 4. Upper house party representation

Party Representation  
Lower House  
500 Seats

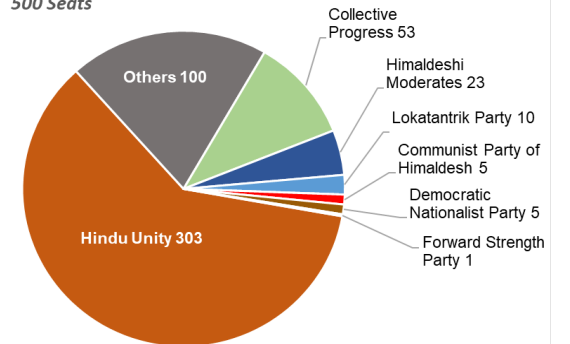


Figure 5. Lower house party representation



U.S.'s competitors, Donovia and Olvana. In keeping relations with the U.S. friendly, Himaldesh's government keeps options open for shifts in global dynamics. Himaldesh sees the United States as an eager security and trading partner. Both parties see Olvanan influence as a threat to stability in Asia.

### Donovia

**Good, Declining.** Donovia and Himaldesh have had a strong strategic partnership within the military, energy, and space sectors for several decades. They maintain a healthy military relationship, with Donovia supplying most of Himaldesh's equipment. However, Donovia's push to align with Olvana on technology and trade threatens Himaldesh's influence in the region. Himaldesh seeks to back away from future visible agreements with Donovia due to the latter's recent, globally condemned military interventions in Africa, Asia, and Europe.

### Olvana

**Good, but Tenuous.** Himaldesh's relationship with Olvana is centuries with their shared border. Himaldesh was an early ally to Olvana's communist government, but current tensions along their border and Olvana's imperial assertions in the South China Sea have cooled the historic alliance. Olvana and Himaldesh have the largest populations and militaries in Asia. Olvana covets the abundant natural resources in Himaldesh and has invested in long-term agreements and infrastructure to exploit those resources. Rail lines carry minerals from mining operations in the Tibetan plateau and pipelines deliver oil to Olvana.

### European Union

**Good, Stable.** Himaldesh and the E.U. have bilateral trade agreements in place. Himaldesh and the E.U. cooperate on security, maritime navigation, trade, and counter-terror information. Himaldesh has favorable relationships with independent European nations beyond what is laid out by the E.U. Himaldesh imports weapons and technology from independent E.U. nations and exports talent, labor, and services.

## Relationship to Other Countries in the Region

### Bagansait

**Fair, Stable.** Bagansait and Himaldesh have a mixed relationship. They both have struggled against insurgencies along their shared border and have worked together to conduct counter-insurgency operations in the past. While their relationship has been cooperative in the past, Bagansait's increasing partnership with Olvana makes further cooperation less likely.

### Sungzon

**Good, Stable.** Himaldesh sees Sungzon as an important hedge against Olvanan maritime dominance in the South China Sea. Each nation enjoys favorable trade with one another, slightly in favor of Himaldesh. Both are signatories to several ASEAN-based cooperative agreements covering trade, tourism, and transportation.

### Khorathidin

**Good, Stable.** Himaldesh and Khorathidin have had warm relations since Himaldesh became independent. Their cooperation in ASEAN and several other international partnerships has evolved into a joint leadership of several regional efforts, including humanitarian assistance operations, human rights councils, and economic development.

### Belesia

**Good.** Himaldesh and Belesia have had warm relations over the last 50 years that have been only mildly interrupted by turmoil in Belesia's social and political landscape. Belesia wishes to be an influence in the region, and siding with Himaldesh is in its favor. Himaldesh sees Belesia as a potential partner in economic development and military basing for its Navy.

### Gabal

**Good.** Himaldesh and Gabal have pleasant relations. A significant portion of Himaldeshi ethnicities reside in Gabal as descendants from several centuries of exploration.



### North Torbia

**Fair.** Himaldesh would replace Olvana as the most influential world power in North Torbia. Because of its positive relationship with South Torbia, Himaldesh openly advocates N. Torbia reconcile with their southern neighbor. Himaldesh occasionally provides relief in grain and other resources but has joined the international community in economic sanctions against N. Torbia. Both are nuclear powers, and Himaldesh grows weary of N. Torbia's saber-rattling and nuclear ICBM testing.

### South Torbia

**Good.** Himaldesh sees its alliance with South Torbia as a guarantee of economic and military security in the shadow of Olvanan aggression in SE Asia.

## Regional Issues

### Sovereignty

Himaldesh and Olvana currently dispute several sections of their mutual border. This has led to violent clashes in the last 5 years.

Himaldesh has many separatist organizations. These insurgencies exist primarily in the eastern portion of the country with an estimated 23 different organizations divided along several ideologies like cultural nationalism, religion, and regional political grievances. While most of them are regional groups motivated by independent cultures and isolated physical separation from the central government, there are several that may be state sponsored and express loyalties to Bagansait and Olvana. The most prominent separatist groups are:

- The Revolutionary Party of Himaldesh (RPH)
- The Himaldesh Democratic Front (HDF)
- Al Sutrana Group (ASG)
- The High Plateau Front of Himaldesh (HPFH)

Each of these organizations are described in detail in Non-State Paramilitary Forces in the MILITARY variable.

## Territorial Disputes

### South China Sea

Himaldesh consistently conducts naval drills to assert freedom of navigation rights in the South China Sea. This challenges Olvana's claim of the South China Sea as its own waters.

### Andaman Islands

Bagansait, Khorathidin, and Himaldesh all claim the islands that frame the western portion of the Andaman Sea – the Andaman Islands and Nicobar. Though the islands do not have direct representation in Khor Congress, the Royal Khor Navy has a strong presence on the island. Their value is not in natural resources, but in their strategic location on the edge of the Indian Ocean and Bay of Bengal as a gateway for transit for economic and military transit.

## Political Relationships

Himaldesh is a nuclear power and belongs to the world's organizations overseeing its use. Himaldesh belongs to most of international economic councils. It is part of the G4 and petitions the U.N. for a permanent seat on the U.N. Security Council.

## Military Relationships

Himaldesh has military equipment purchase agreements in place with Donovia, France, and Israel. Himaldesh is a major defense partner of the United States. Himaldesh belongs to the **Four-Part Steering Group** – an international organization of military powers aligned to thwart Olvanan influence and ambition in the Pacific region.

## Economic Relationships

Himaldesh is a signatory to several economic agreements, including the **Brahmaputra Accord** – an agreement between ASEAN nations to cooperate on tourism, economic, educational, and transportation matters.



### Other International Organizations

Himaldesh participates in over 100 trade, professional, academic, economic, and military international organizations. Among the most prominent are:

- International Olympic Committee
- United Nations (over 10 councils)
- WTO
- WHO
- G4, G7, G20
- International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA)
- European Organization for Nuclear Research (CERN)
- ASEAN
- World Bank
- Commonwealth of Nations
- International Monetary Fund





## MILITARY

### Military Overview

The Armed Forces of the Republic of Himaldesh are divided into six formal components: the Himaldesh Army (HA), Himaldesh Navy (HN), Himaldesh Air Force (HAF), Himaldesh Coast Guard (HCG), Himaldesh Roads Group (HRG), and Himaldesh Strategic Command (HSC). They are organized under the Ministry of Defense (MoD) and under the command of the President. There are also several informal components of the armed forces that are organized under the administrative control of the Ministry of the Interior (MoI) and under the operational control of the MoD as necessary. These forces consist of the paramilitary, the border guards, and a variety of armed police forces.

Himaldesh is recognized internationally as a nuclear-weapon state. The military possesses more than 160 nuclear munitions and can produce its own weapons-grade plutonium and strategic ballistic missiles. The launch authority for these and other strategic ballistic missiles is the President, working through the MoD and the HSC. Himaldesh has declared a “no first use” policy and stated that their nuclear munitions are for deterrence purposes and would only be used as a means of retaliation.

The largest volunteer military in the world is the Himaldesh armed forces. It consists of a combined 5.5 million personnel. The active military is approximately 2.1 million personnel and 2.2 million active paramilitary, border guard, and armed police. The reserve forces total 1.2 million personnel, most of whom are in the immediate reserves and have recently left the military (within five years of active service); the rest are considered veteran reserves who have been out of the active military more than five years and receive annual training.

Modernization efforts within the Himaldesh military are strategically focused on internal development and manufacturing for self-reliance versus being dependent on foreign acquisitions. The current Army modernization plans are for long-range artillery, multi-purpose Medium-Altitude Long-Endurance (MALE) UAVs, enhanced

night vision capabilities, and disruptive technologies (electronic warfare and cyber). The Navy and Air Force are prioritizing force projection with advanced projects, including next generation stealth fighters, the uncrewed wingman concept, maritime drones, aircraft carriers, supersonic cruise missiles, cyber warfare, and Extended-Dwell Loitering Munitions (EDLM).

### Military Forces

The Himaldesh military is divided into six formal components. The first of which is the Himaldesh Army (HA). The HA is the largest component of the Himaldesh armed forces, and the largest standing all volunteer army in the world. It is currently composed of an estimated 1.8 million active personnel, and approximately 980,000 reserve personnel. The HA is divided into five regional commands, Northern, Central, Western, Eastern, and Southern.

The next component is the Himaldesh Navy (HN) which is considered a global blue-water navy with overseas ports capable of rapid force projection. The HN has more than 70,000 active personnel and another 75,000 reserve personnel. The HN is divided into an Eastern Fleet and a Western Fleet. It is equipped with two modern aircraft carriers, one ballistic missile submarine, 16 conventional attack submarines, 150 other vessels and 300 aircraft.

The third component is the Himaldesh Coast Guard (HCG), which consists of more than 30 Coast Guard Stations and five HCG Air Stations that are strategically placed along the coastline. The HCG consists of approximately 14,000 personnel, 80 vessels and 73 aircraft. The primary role of the HCG is to serve as naval law enforcement and to provide search and rescue support along the Himaldesh coast.

The fourth component is the Himaldesh Air Force (HAF), which is the fourth largest air force in the world. It consists of 13,000 officers, 145,000 airmen, and more than 1,850 aircraft. Its mission is to secure the country’s airspace, provide global operational reach, and disaster response. Additionally, the HAF also contains several



elite Special Purpose Forces (SPF) Commando units that have the mission of conducting international counterterrorism and hostage rescue operations.

The next component is the Himaldes Roads Group (HRG). The HRG is a strategic construction force designed specifically for securing and building key bridges, tunnels, and improved routes for military operations in remote areas of the country. The exact size of the HRG fluctuates as needed with engineer officers and security forces but is currently estimated at 12,000 military personnel and approximately 40,000 to 100,000 specialized civilian contractors.

The final formal component of the military is the Himaldes Strategic Command (HSC). The HSC is responsible for the maintenance and readiness of the country's nuclear weapons, joint Special Purpose Forces (SPF) forces, and the strategic missile forces. The HSC is integrated into, and coordinates directly with, the Himaldes Space and Cyber Agencies. The HSC is also responsible for operationalizing the directives of the National Command Authority (NCA) and initializing the delivery of all nuclear weapons.

There are also several informal components of the military that are organized under the MoI for administrative control and under the MoD for operational control as necessary. These amount to 2.2 million active paramilitary, boarder guard and armed police forces.

### National Command Authority

#### National Command Authority

Himaldes is a multi-party parliamentary republic, using a federal system to define the balance of power between the national and state governments. The President of Himaldes is considered the Supreme Commander of the armed forces. The Prime Minister is tasked with the responsibility of overall national security. The Prime Minister executes his national security responsibilities through 18 ministries. The Ministry of Defense (MoD) is responsible for managing and coordinating the armed forces and any additional agencies in support of national defense.

### HIMALDESH NATIONAL COMMAND AUTHORITY

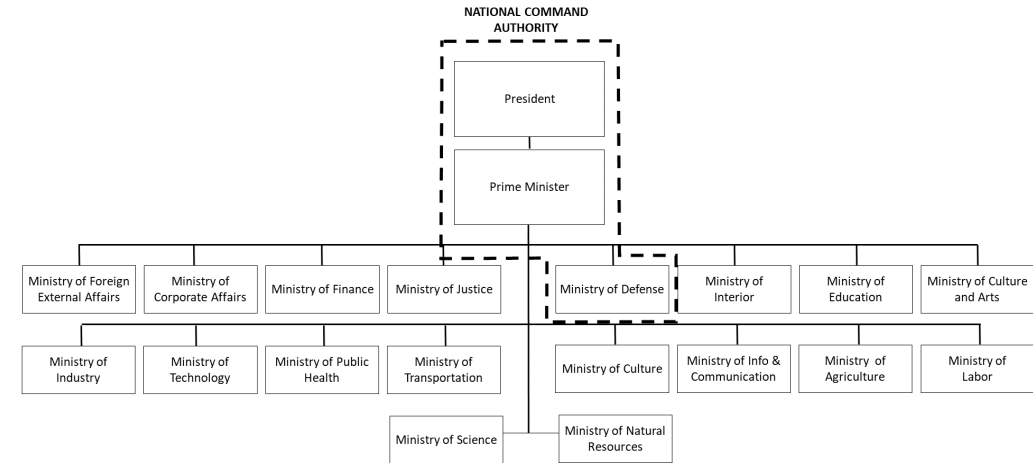


Figure 6. Himaldes NCA

### Strategic Operational Framework

Himaldes exercises command and control of the armed forces through the Supreme High Command (SHC). The SHC includes the Ministry of Defense (MoD) and the General Staff. The MoD is composed of the traditional service branches (Army, Navy, Air Force, Coast Guard), the Himaldes Roads Group (HRG), and the Himaldes Strategic Command (HSC). The SHC also has operational control of the Himaldes Paramilitary Forces (HPF) and Himaldes Armed Polices Forces (HAPF) as necessary in times of conflict.

### National Strategic Goals

#### National Security Strategy

The national security strategy of Himaldes is to guarantee the security and prosperity of every citizen. To do this the government first recognizes its current challenges. The recent military coup in Bagansait has produced an unstable border, a refugee issue, and an unpredictable neighbor. Olvana's incursions into remote border regions, increased presence in the Indian Ocean, and its antagonizing role in

**HIMALDESH SUPREME HIGH COMMAND**

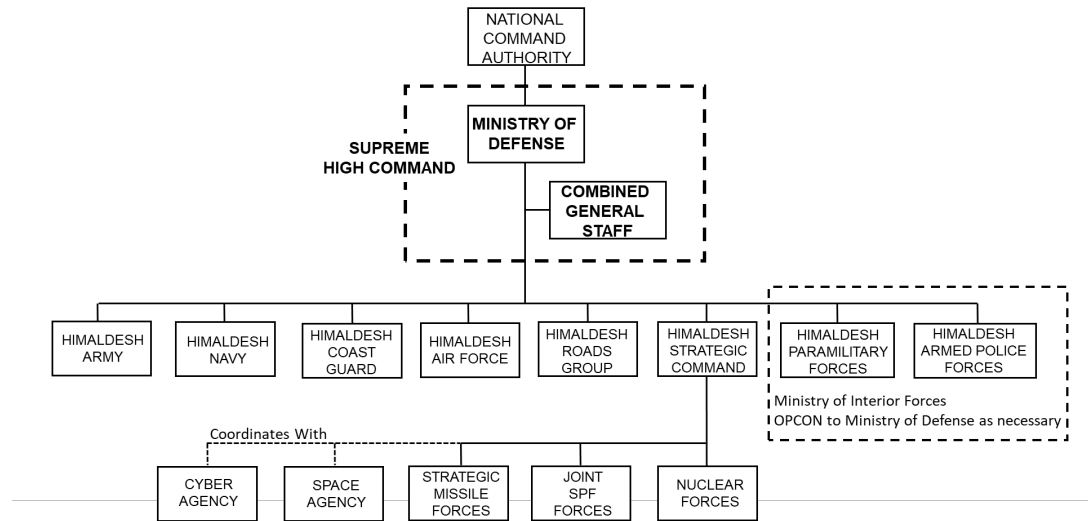


Figure 7. HimaldesH SHC

international affairs concerns the HimaldesH government. The Indian Ocean along HimaldesH’s southern border has become a routine transit way for Western nations and Olvanan navies. It is with these issues in mind that the HimaldesH national security strategy was designed. The strategy focuses on four key tenets to achieve greater global influence and power projection:

**An equal status in international affairs**

HimaldesH desires to become a leader in international cooperation. It specifically wants to promote digital technologies associated with sustainable development due to its increasing population and manufacturing developments in this area. Additionally, HimaldesH wants to ensure that it has a voice in all major international decision-making organizations to address its national security and trade concerns.

HimaldesH views itself as an emerging global power that must maintain its presence in all major international decisions.

**Ensure sovereignty and regional economic progress**

The protection of its citizens, the security of its borders and maritime economic exclusion zones are considered sacred responsibilities by the government of HimaldesH. The aspirations of neighboring countries to expand their borders and the relatively frequent military coups in neighboring countries make regional security uncertain. HimaldesH strives to maintain regional security by staying politically and economically engaged with its neighbors. This method of engagement, combined with a strong military, ensures that HimaldesH maintains an understanding of its neighbor’s intentions and remains economically engaged to further international trade. HimaldesH also desires to continue a strong internal monetary policy that assures growth with low inflation and interest rates.

**Dignity and patience during internal conflicts**

The HimaldesH government views internal conflicts as a major threat to its national security. It has struggled with internal insurgencies for the past several decades. These primarily exist in the eastern portion of the country but can be found in many other remote and culturally distinct areas. The insurgencies generally desire to become autonomous from the HimaldesH government and establish their own independent countries. The government recognizes the importance of cultural identity and the perception of equal access to government provided resources. It strives to ensure any internal conflicts are handled with patience and the least amount of force necessary. This is designed to ensure dignity for all involved and prevent the oppression of rural minorities.

**Modernize the military and force projection capabilities**

HimaldesH strives to maintain a large military and border security force to ensure that it can respond adequately to regional threats and integrate with regional military partners as necessary. HimaldesH established the HimaldesH Roads Group (HRG) specifically to address the lack of roads and bridges in remote border regions that would be necessary to repel significant border attacks. The HimaldesH government



has developed a multi-tiered modernization plan that includes internal defense manufacturing capabilities, increasing the intelligence technology available to the police, as well as purchasing foreign military equipment to overcome short term capability gaps like a shortage of air-to-air refuelers and ballistic missile submarines.

### Implementing National Security Goals

In pursuit of its national security strategy, Himaldesh is prepared to conduct four basic types of **strategic-level courses of action**. Each course of action involves the use of all four instruments of national power, but to different degrees and in different ways. Himaldesh gives the four the following names:

**Strategic operations:** uses all instruments of power in peace and war to achieve the goals of Himaldesh’s national security strategy by attacking the enemy’s strategic centers of gravity.

**Regional operations:** a strategic-level course of action (including conventional, force-on-force military operations) against opponents that Himaldesh overmatches, including regional adversaries and internal threats.

**Transition operations:** bridges the gap between regional and adaptive operations and contains some elements of both, continuing to pursue Himaldesh’s regional goals while dealing with the development of outside intervention with the potential for overmatching.

**Adaptive operations:** to preserve Himaldesh’s power and apply it in adaptive ways against opponents that overmatch Himaldesh.

### Land Forces/Army Overview

#### Land Forces/Army Size and Structure

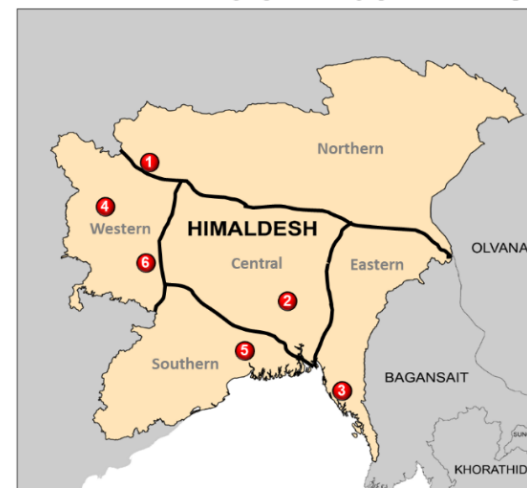
The Himaldesh Army (HA) is the largest component of the armed forces and the largest standing all volunteer army in the world. It is currently composed of an estimated 1.8 million active personnel and approximately 980,000 reserve personnel.

The MoD also controls the Himaldesh Roads Group (HRG) which is a strategic construction force designed specifically for securing and building key roads and bridges in remote areas of the country that are essential for improved international trade and national security interests. Additionally, the Himaldesh ground forces contain paramilitary, border guard, and police forces that are controlled by the MoI but can be put under the operational control of the MoD as necessary. These include 76,000 paramilitary forces and 1.2 million armed police and border guard forces.

The Himaldesh army is divided into five regional commands (Northern, Central, Western, Eastern, and Southern). The Himaldesh reserve forces are raised from government departments, private sector organizations, and local citizens. They are organized into individual units by region. The reserves are mustered and trained twice a year to supplement or relieve active military forces during times of conflict.

#### MILITARY REGIONAL COMMANDS

#### LAND FORCE DISPOSITION



- 1 Ngari Kunsha; HQ, Northern Military Command
- 2 Dhaka Cantonment; HQ, Central Military Command
- 3 Ann Cantonment; HQ, Eastern Military Command
- 4 Bareilly; HQ, Western Military Command
- 5 Fort William; HQ, Southern Military Command
- 6 Lucknow; HQ, Military Training Command

Map 2. Himaldesh Army land force disposition





### Himaldes Northern Military Command (NMC)

#### HIMALDESH NORTHERN MILITARY COMMAND

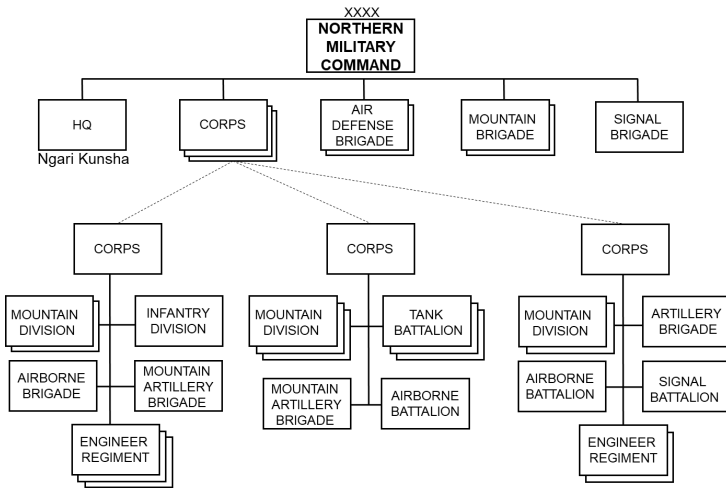


Figure 8. NMC organizational diagram

The Himaldes Northern Military Command (NMC) is headquartered in Nagari Kunsha and consists of:

- 3x Corps (with specialized units for mountain and parachute operations)
- 2x Air Defense Brigades (SEP)
- 2x Mountain Brigades (SEP)
- 1x Signal Brigade (SEP)

### Himaldes Central Military Command (CMC)

#### HIMALDESH CENTRAL MILITARY COMMAND

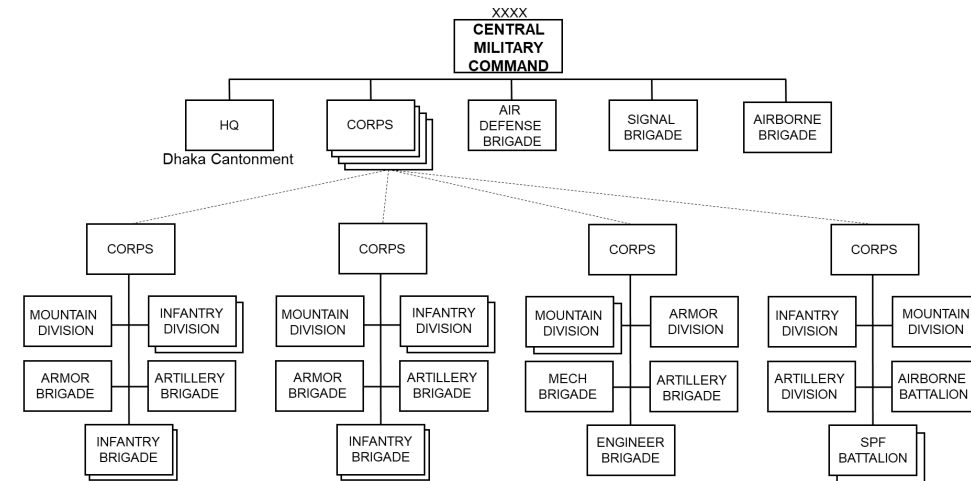


Figure 9. CMC organizational diagram

The Himaldes Central Military Command (CMC) is headquartered in Dhaka Cantonment and consists of:

- 4x Corps (with specialized units for mountain and parachute operations)
- 1x Air Defense Brigade (SEP)
- 1x Airborne Brigade (SEP)
- 1x Signal Brigade (SEP)



### Himaldes Western Military Command (WMC)

#### HIMALDESH WESTERN MILITARY COMMAND

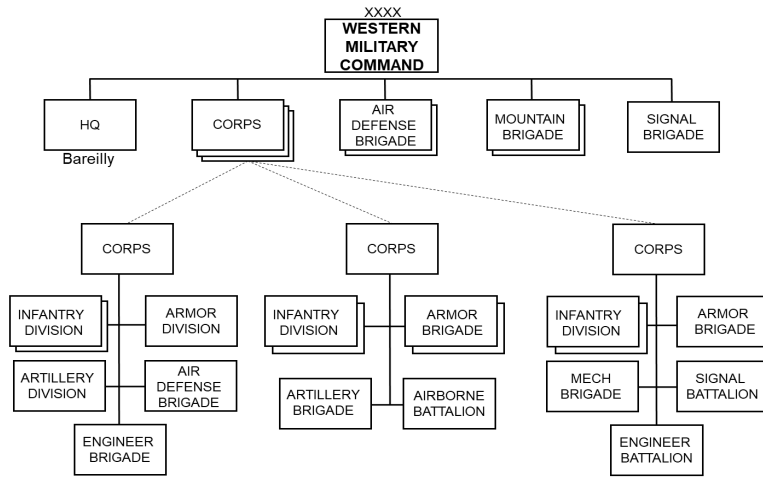


Figure 10. WMC organizational diagram

The Himaldes Western Military Command (WMC) is headquartered in Bareilly and consists of:

- 3x Corps (with specialized units for mountain and parachute operations)
- 2x Air Defense Brigades (SEP)
- 2x Mountain Brigades (SEP)
- 1x Signal Brigade (SEP)

### Himaldes Eastern Military Command (EMC)

#### HIMALDESH EASTERN MILITARY COMMAND

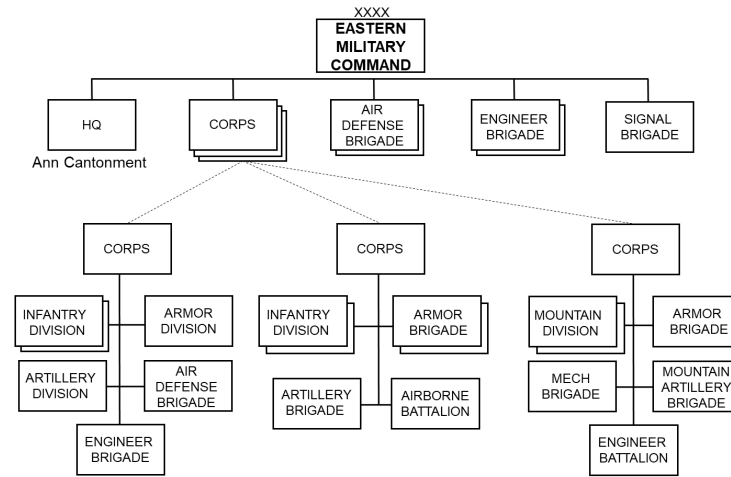


Figure 11. EMC organizational diagram

The Himaldes Eastern Military Command (EMC) is headquartered in Ann Cantonment and consists of:

- 3x Corps (with specialized units for mountain and parachute operations)
- 2x Air Defense Brigades (SEP)
- 2x Engineer Brigades (SEP)
- 1x Signal Brigade (SEP)



### Himaldesh Southern Military Command (SMC)

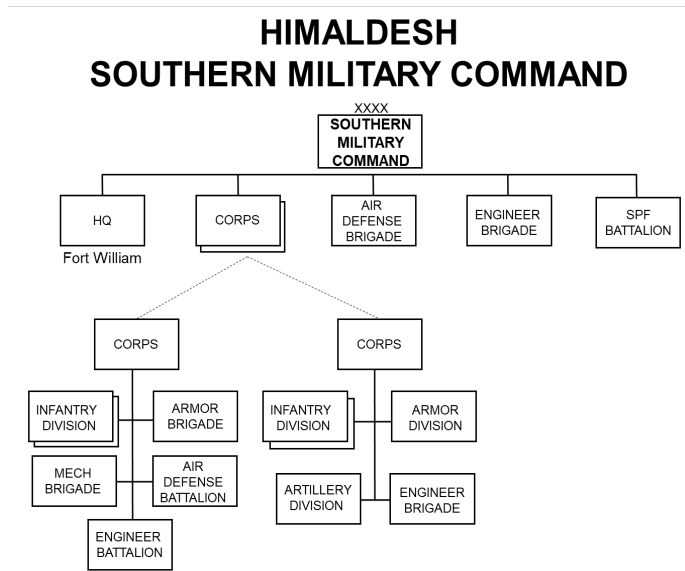


Figure 13. SMC organizational diagram

The Himaldesh Southern Military Command (SMC) is headquartered in Fort William and consists of:

- 2x Corps (with specialized units for mountain and parachute operations)
- 1x Air Defense Brigade (SEP)
- 1x Engineer Brigade (SEP)
- 1x SPF Battalion (SEP)

### The Himaldesh Roads Group (HRG)

The HRG is a strategic construction force designed specifically for securing and building key roads and bridges in remote areas of the country that are essential for improved international trade and national security interests. The HRG maintains a

flexible force composition. Military engineering officers make up approximately 12% of the total HRG at any given time and the rest are specialized civilian contractors chosen for the specific mission of each Task Force (TF). Their operations include cross-border bridges, tunnels, and road expansions focused on increasing trade and improved routes for military operations (e.g., heavy equipment and armored vehicles). The HRG was instrumental in significantly upgrading and building new cross border routes into and out of Olvana and Bagansait. The HRG is organized into flexible TF configurations based on the type of construction that needs to be completed.

### HIMALDESH ROADS GROUP (HRG)

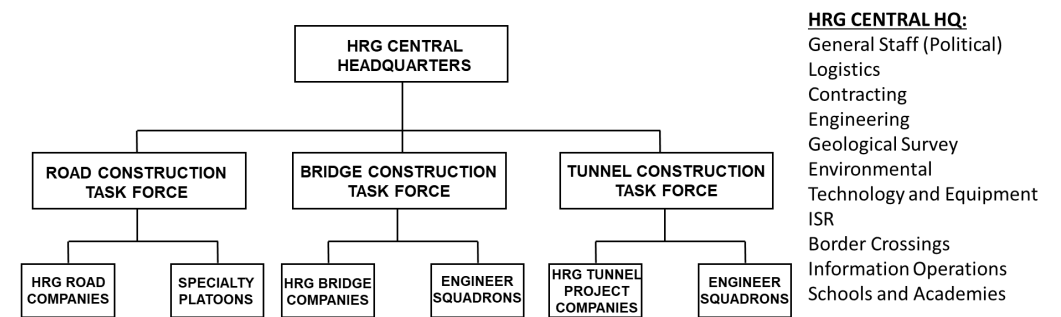


Figure 12. HRG organizational diagram

### Army Reserves

The Himaldesh reserve forces consists of 980,000 personnel between the ages of 18 and 50. Of those in the reserve, 320,000 are considered immediate-recall reserves. These are personnel that have recently left the military (within 5 years of active service). The remaining 660,000 have been out of the military more than five years or have only received initial training and reserve training. All members of the reserves are mustered twice annually for training and reorganization as necessary. The Himaldesh Civil Defense Forces (HCDF) and Himaldesh Home Guard (HHG)



within the Mol can also be utilized during times of conflict as localized defense forces. This augments the local forces with an additional 942,000 personnel who can provide local defense and augment medical and police capability.

## Land Forces/Army Doctrine and Tactics

The HA doctrine is focused on achieving victory through fixing and attacking formations. During an enemy attack on the HA, the fixing force would be the force in the defense engaging the enemy and the attack force would be a repelling force that conducts a counterattack to defeat the attacking enemy. When the HA is attacking, the fixing force is the force first in contact with the enemy and is tasked with fixing the enemy to provide an attacking force time to maneuver on the enemy. The HA is large enough to dedicate several Corps in fixing and attacking roles. For instance, two corps fixing the enemy and three corps acting as a separate attacking force. The role and capability of airborne and special purpose forces is increasing due to the size of Himaldesh and the desire to rapidly respond to threats both internal and external. This has resulted in Himaldesh possessing one of the largest ground airborne/parachute capabilities in the world. The recent modernization and role of the HA is expanding into offshore joint operations with the Himaldesh Navy (HN). The HA fixing and attacking force doctrine can rapidly transition from these techniques into concentrated formations when there are indications of larger tactical opportunities and potential gains. The HA fixing and attacking tactics are organized into:

### Offensive Operations

The HA recognizes three general types of offensive operations according to their purpose: to destroy, seize, or expel.

#### Attack to Destroy

The HA uses an attack to destroy on a key enemy combat formation or capability. The Himaldesh forces often focus this type of attack on the enemy force's ability to sustain itself or exercise effective command and control. Therefore, the force attacks the logistics and C2 systems of the target entity.

#### Attack to Seize

The HA uses an attack to seize to gain control of and hold key terrain. The Himaldesh force seizes control and is physically on the key terrain during this type of attack.

#### Attack to Expel

The HA uses an attack to expel to force the defender to displace from an area. The Himaldesh force uses this type of attack to deplete the enemy's will to hold an area by exploiting a key vulnerability or capability.

### Defensive Operations

The HA recognizes two general types of defensive operations: the Maneuver Defense and the Area Defense.

#### Maneuver Defense

In this type of defense, the Himaldesh army uses fires and maneuver to destroy key components of the enemy's combat system and deny enemy forces their objective, while preserving Himaldesh forces.

#### Area Defense

The HA uses an area defense to deny key terrain or hold a geographic area. The Himaldesh force uses complex battle positions to preserve combat power while creating opportunities to attack the enemy's key combat system.

### Land Forces/Army Training and Readiness

The HA conducts 3-5 major international training exercises each year. These include multi-national exercises with countries like the U.K., U.S., Khorathidin, Sungzon, and Japan. This training consists of both large-scale combat exercises and humanitarian relief exercises. Himaldesh and the U.S. have a special bilateral military relationship that has resulted in numerous annual exchanges of military personnel on a smaller scale for training, including SPF and airborne operations. This has built a lasting understanding of capabilities and interoperability between the two countries. The





overall readiness of the HA forces is higher than it has been in recent decades due to the increasing threats along its border posed by Olvana and an unpredictable military junta in Bagansait. The Himaldesh Army’s size and ability to routinely operate in a multi-national environment make them a cutting-edge force in Southern Asia.

### Land Forces/Army Equipment and Weapons

The HA operates primarily Tier 2 or Tier 3 equipment, though some reserve units may be equipped with older variants. Active-duty equipment is well maintained. The active army readiness rate is estimated to be above 83%. (For further information see Himaldesh Force Structure and the Worldwide Equipment Guide)

### Maritime Forces Overview

#### Maritime Forces Size and Structure

The Himaldesh Navy (HN) is considered a global blue-water navy that has more than 70,000 active personnel and another 75,000 reserve personnel. Its two fleets include two advanced aircraft carriers, one ballistic missile submarine, 16 conventional attack submarines, 150 other vessels and 300 aircraft. The HN is divided into an Eastern Fleet and a Western Fleet. Each of the fleets has an aircraft carrier group assigned to it. The primary organizational difference between the two fleets is that the Western Fleet has a submarine squadron that operates in both naval zones. The submarine squadron falls under the Ballistic Missile Command of the Navy and ultimately the Strategic Missile Command of the armed forces for missile launch authority. The maritime forces of Himaldesh also conduct disaster relief training and combined exercises with more than 30 countries annually to improve training interoperability, encourage international trade, and ensure security interests through cooperation. Overall, the HN are considered an extremely capable maritime force that can provide operational reach around the globe.

### Himaldesh Navy (HN)

The HN is headquartered in Lucknow and composed of two naval fleets. The naval headquarters is responsible for administrative functions and maintenance of strategic forces (Ballistic Missile Command). However, the launch authority for the Ballistic Missile Command remains with the Himaldesh Strategic Command organized within the MoD. The tactical decisions are the responsibility of the two fleet commanders.

#### HIMALDESH NAVY (HN)

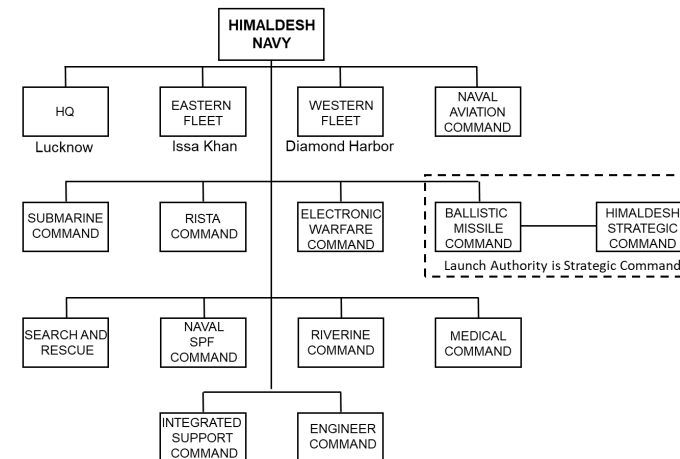


Figure 14. Naval organizational diagram

### Himaldesh Western Fleet (HWF)

The Himaldesh Western Fleet (HWF) is headquartered in Diamon Harbor, near Kolkata. The HWF consists of:

- 1x Shore Missile Brigade
- 1x Carrier Group (with support vessels)
- **1x Submarine Squadron**
- 1x Warship Brigade
- 1x Riverine Squadron



- 1x Search and Rescue Detachment
- 1x SPF Commando Company
- 1x Mine / Countermine Detachment
- 1x Aviation and UAV Squadron
- 1x Integrated Support Command
- 1x Medical Battalion

### Himaldesh Eastern Fleet (HEF)

The Himaldesh Eastern Fleet (HEF) is headquartered in Issa Khan. The HEF consists of:

- 1x Shore Missile Brigade
- 1x Carrier Group (with support vessels)
- 1x Warship Brigade
- 1x Riverine Squadron
- 1x Search and Rescue Detachment
- 1x SPF Commando Company
- 1x Mine / Countermine Detachment
- 1x Aviation and UAV Squadron
- 1x Integrated Support Command
- 1x Medical Battalion

### Marines

Himaldesh does not possess a Marine Corps or naval infantry. There are amphibious-capable units within the army, but they do not meet the criteria to be considered a dedicated marine or naval unit. The Navy's SPF Commando Companies are responsible for conducting special operations in all environments – land, sea, and air. These include specialized riverine and counterinsurgency operations. These commandos would be the closest thing to a dedicated naval amphibious force that is part of the HN.

## HIMALDESH NAVAL ZONES



### MARITIME FORCE DISPOSITION

- ❶ Diamond Harbor, Kolkata; HQ, Himaldesh Western Fleet
- ❷ Issa Khan; HQ, Himaldesh Eastern Fleet
- ❸ Lucknow; HQ, Himaldesh Naval Headquarters

Map 3. Naval Force disposition

### Coast Guard

The Himaldesh Coast Guard (HCG) consists of more than 30 Coast Guard Stations and five HCG Air Stations that are strategically placed along the coastline. The approx. 14,000

personnel steer an estimated 180

vessels and pilot 73

aircraft. The primary role of the HCG is to

serve as naval law enforcement and to

provide search and rescue support along the Himaldesh coast.

The HCG conducts anti-smuggling

operations (drugs, humans, and goods),

maritime ecological

law enforcement (pollution, fishing, and other animal trade), security of offshore

terminals (islands and infrastructure) and scientific data collection. During times of

conflict, the HCG is task organized by the ministry of defense in a supporting role under the control of the HN.

### HIMALDESH COAST GUARD (HCG)

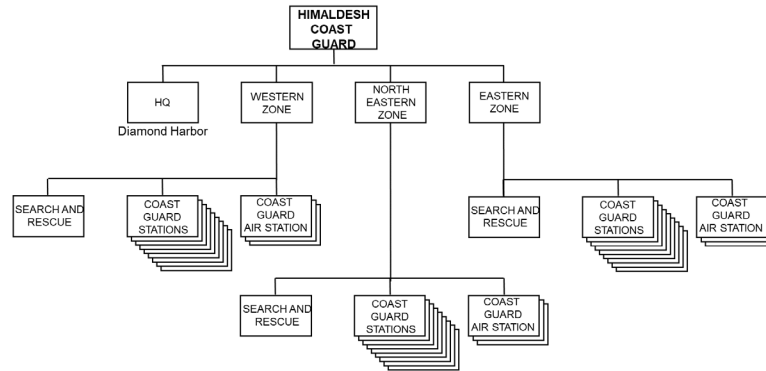


Figure 15. HCG organizational diagram

### Maritime Forces Doctrine and Tactics

The Himaldesh maritime doctrine is designed to provide a cohesive naval strategy that can be executed across the various escalations of conflict, including war, low level military operations, and competitive peacetime operations. The HN doctrine further establishes focus on three key areas. The security of its maritime zones and waterways, the maintenance of a sustainable maritime economy, and the enforcement of established international law and trade routes. Himaldesh views

Olvana's increased presence in its established economic exclusion zones as a potential challenge to its sovereignty that must be addressed. This has influenced the present maritime doctrine and the modernization of the HN for the last two decades and is expected to continue. The Navy's operations include:

- Aircraft carrier operations
- Submarine operations
- Riverine assault and patrolling
- Anti-smuggling (drugs, humans, and goods)
- Insertion and extraction of SPF Commandos
- Search and rescue
- Anti-ship operations
- Escort operations
- Mine / Countermine

### Maritime Forces Training and Readiness

The Himaldesh maritime forces conduct numerous combined exercises annually with countries from around the world like, Japan, U.K., U.S., and the E.U. Himaldesh is one of the largest naval participants in the region. It most recently took part in the annual Southeast Asia Cooperation and Training (SEACAT) military exercises which involved 21 nations. This provides the HN with a detailed understanding of the required interoperability to actively participate as a member of a larger, multilateral partner or allied force.

The Himaldesh Naval Academy (HNA) is one of the most elite academic institutions in the country. It conducts a four-year undergraduate program and two to four-year graduate programs. The students must pass a battery of exams and go through a selection board before they are granted admittance. After their undergraduate degree is complete the new officers attend dozens of specialty schools like surface warfare, submarine warfare, and naval aviation training. The mid to senior grade officers return to the academy at various points during their career for more



advanced degrees and leadership training. This has created an extremely professional and technically proficient officer corps.

The HN maintains an exceptionally high operational readiness rate of around 85%. The Himaldesh naval modernization plan has exceeded the anticipated rate with two new aircraft carriers built ahead of schedule and a recently established internal submarine development program. Himaldesh simultaneously maintains and updates its older vessels as new munitions and technologies become available. Overall, this results in a well-trained and ready naval fleet.

### Maritime Forces Equipment and Weapons

The HN operates primarily Tier 2 or Tier 3 equipment, though some ships may be older variants with modern internal electronics and munition upgrades. The active fleet readiness rate is estimated to be above 80%. (For further information see Himaldesh Force Structure and the Worldwide Equipment Guide)

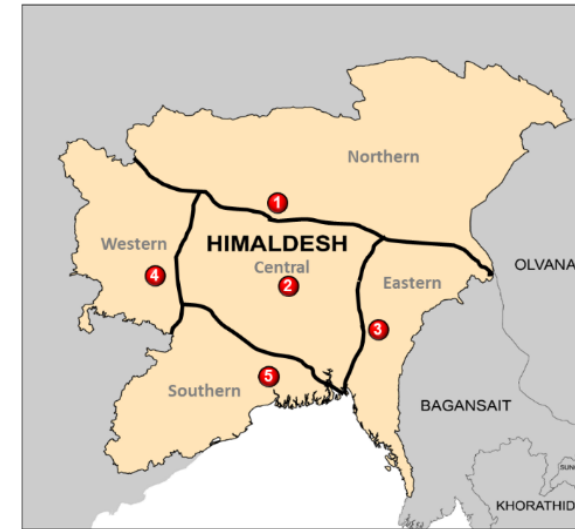
### Air Forces Overview

#### Air Forces Size and Structure

The Himaldesh Air Force (HAF) is considered the fourth largest air force in the world. It consists of 13,000 officers, 145,000 airmen, and more than 1850 aircraft. Its mission is to secure the country's airspace, provide global operational reach, and disaster response. The Air Force SPF Commando Companies are part of the larger multi-service commando capability of Himaldesh. The Air Force SPF conduct counterterrorism and hostage rescue operations, search and rescue, as well as provide security for special assets like nuclear munitions and strategic missiles. The HAF is organized into five operationally aligned air districts, one air defense division, one ISR command, and one training command. Each of the operational commands is aligned with an army regional military command (Northern, Central, Western, Eastern, and Southern). The Eastern and Southern air districts are also responsible for providing air support to the two naval fleets' areas of operations (Western and Eastern Fleets). The HAF air defense division is limited to air base defensive

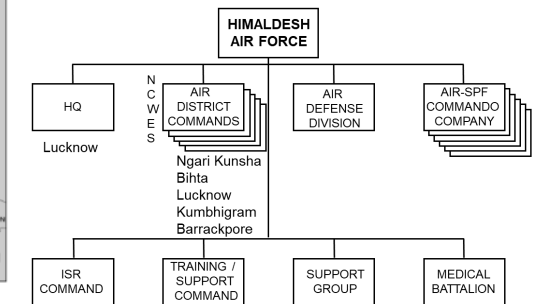
operations and are more of an integrating unit with the HA. The HA is the service equipped and responsible for the country-wide Integrated Air Defense System (IADS). The ISR Command manages the maintenance and implementation of the 200 plus medium to high altitude, long endurance, UAV systems. The training and support command maintains the air force academy and numerous other ground training locations that train and maintain air force skills for both officers and airmen.

### HIMALDESH AIR DISTRICTS



### AIR FORCE DISPOSITION

- 1 Ngari Kunsha; HQ, Northern Air District
- 2 Bihta; HQ, Central Air District
- 3 Kumbhigram; HQ, Eastern Air District
- 4 Lucknow; HQ, Western Air District
- 5 Barrackpore; HQ, Southern Air District
- 6 Lucknow; HQ, Air Force Training Command



Map 4. HAF disposition and organizational diagram

### The Himaldesh Northern Air District

The Himaldesh Northern Air District Command, headquartered in Ngari Kunsha, is responsible for providing transportation, logistics, close air support, and medical evacuation to the army's northern military command. Its area of responsibility includes the vast Himaldesh Northern Plateau.

Units that report directly to the Northern Air District Commander:



- 4x Multirole (Fighter and Ground Attack) Squadrons
- 1x Transportation Squadron (Cargo / Air Lift)
- 4x Multirole (Attack and Lift) Helicopter Squadrons
- 1x ISR/UAV Squadron
- 1x Search and Rescue Detachment
- 1x Tactical Air Control Detachment
- 1x Radar and Early Warning Detachment (General Support)
- 1x Medical Battalion
- 1x Signal Battalion
- 1x Refueling Company
- 1x Material Support Detachment
- 1x Air Force SPF Commando Company

#### The Himaldesh Central Air District

The Himaldesh Central Air District Command, headquartered in Bihta, is responsible for providing transportation, logistics, close air support, and medical evacuation to the army's central military command. The central air district contains more multirole (attack and lift) helicopter squadrons than any other air district.

Units that report directly to the Central Air District Commander:

- 5x Multirole (Fighter and Ground Attack) Squadrons
- 2x Transportation Squadron (Cargo / Air Lift)
- 7x Multirole (Attack and Lift) Helicopter Squadrons
- 1x ISR/UAV Squadron
- 1x Search and Rescue Detachment
- 1x Tactical Air Control Detachment
- 1x Radar and Early Warning Detachment (General Support)
- 1x Medical Battalion
- 1x Signal Battalion
- 1x Refueling Company

- 1x Material Support Detachment
- 1x Air Force SPF Commando Company

#### The Himaldesh Eastern Air District

The Himaldesh Eastern Air District Command, headquartered in Kumbhigram, is responsible for providing transportation, logistics, close air support, and medical evacuation to the army's eastern military command and the eastern naval fleet.

Units that report directly to the Eastern Air District Commander:

- 5x Multirole (Fighter and Ground Attack) Squadrons
- 2x Transportation Squadrons (Cargo / Air Lift)
- 5x Multirole (Attack and Lift) Helicopter Squadrons
- 2x ISR/UAV Squadrons
- 1x Search and Rescue Detachment
- 1x Tactical Air Control Detachment
- 1x Radar and Early Warning Detachment (General Support)
- 1x Medical Battalion
- 1x Signal Battalion
- 1x Refueling Company
- 1x Material Support Detachment
- 1x Air Force SPF Commando Company

#### The Himaldesh Western Air District

The Himaldesh Western Air District Command, headquartered in Lucknow, is responsible for providing transportation, logistics, close air support, and medical evacuation to the army's western military command.

Units that report directly to the Western Air District Commander:

- 5x Multirole (Fighter and Ground Attack) Squadrons
- 2x Transportation Squadrons (Cargo / Air Lift)





- 5x Multirole (Attack and Lift) Helicopter Squadrons
- 2x ISR/UAV Squadrons
- 1x Search and Rescue Detachment
- 1x Tactical Air Control Detachment
- 1x Radar and Early Warning Detachment (General Support)
- 1x Medical Battalion
- 1x Signal Battalion
- 1x Refueling Company
- 1x Material Support Detachment
- 1x Air Force SPF Commando Company

### The Himaldesh Southern Air District

The Himaldesh Southern Air District Command, headquartered in Barrackpore, is responsible for providing transportation, logistics, close air support, and medical evacuation to the army's southern military command and the western naval fleet.

Units that report directly to the Southern Air District Commander:

- 5x Multirole (Fighter and Ground Attack) Squadrons
- 1x Transportation Squadron (Cargo / Air Lift)
- 3x Multirole (Attack and Lift) Helicopter Squadrons
- 3x ISR/UAV Squadrons
- 1x Search and Rescue Detachment
- 1x Tactical Air Control Detachment
- 1x Radar and Early Warning Detachment (General Support)
- 1x Medical Battalion
- 1x Signal Battalion
- 1x Refueling Company
- 1x Material Support Detachment
- 1x Air Force SPF Commando Company

### Air Force Reserve/Air National Guard

The HAF Reserve consists of officers and airmen that have completed their term of active air force service. The initial period of service in the air force reserve is five years, with the ability to volunteer for additional five-year intervals until reaching the age of 45 or being recommended for mandatory completion of service due to a negative medical examination. Reserve forces do not have additional aircraft outside of the active force and usually maintain their proficiency using active training aircraft or computer-based simulators at the air force training groups and academies.

### Air Force Doctrine and Tactics

The modern HAF doctrine is more focused on global operational reach, traditional maritime deterrence, and international influence than the previous doctrine which was focused solely on the defense of its airspace. This indicates a significant shift from a reactive response posture to a persistently engaged global air force. The air force tactics mirror those of the U.S. and European countries and include the following types of operations:

- Aerial Interdiction
- Air To Ground Attack Operations
- Anti-Ship Attack Operations
- Air Lift
- Search and Rescue
- Reconnaissance
- Special Tactics / Operations (SPF Commandos)
- Base Defense
- Pilot Training

### Air Force Training and Readiness

The Air Force Training and Support Command supports the air force academy for officer training and several other ground training groups that train and maintain air force skills and proficiencies for both officers and airmen. The training command



uses both computer-based tactical trainers and hands on certifications to develop and maintain a training advantage that ensures they can compete with any other air force in the world. The HAF routinely participates in combined international exercises with the United States Air Force and European Air Forces to enable integration and joint interoperability. The HAF maintain their aircraft at an average operational readiness rate of 70% (attack and transport, trainers not included). This lower number is due to the age of its rotary wing platforms. Overall, the training and readiness of the HAF is high and considered one of the best in the world for an air force of its size.

### Air Force Equipment and Weapons

The HAF has aircraft of Donovanian, Anglo-French, Israeli, U.S. and Himaldeshi origins with Donovanian equipment making up most of its inventory. This equipment is primarily Tier 2 and Tier 3 equipment with some modern technological and munition upgrades. For further information see Force Structure and the Worldwide Equipment Guide.

### Paramilitary Forces

#### Government Paramilitary Forces

The government of Himaldesh maintains a large number of different paramilitary organizations due to the sheer size of the country and its variety of regionally specific cultures. The Mol groups the paramilitary forces into two categories. The Himaldesh Paramilitary Forces (HPF) and the Himaldesh Armed Police Forces (HAPF). These organizations are typically under the administrative control of the Mol, and the operational control of the MoD as necessary.

#### Himaldesh Border Forces (HBF)

The HBF is organized into 210 battalions and has an authorized strength of 257,000 personnel. It has both a military and law enforcement mission. The HBF is tasked with guarding and defending the Himaldesh border as well as preventing and interdicting trans-national crimes. The HBF's military training also makes it a viable

option to replace military losses during times of extended war. Recently, the collection of cross-border intelligence and the handling of refugees has become a focus of the HBF along the Himaldesh-Bagansait border since the military coup in Bagansait.

#### Himaldesh Reserve Police Force (HRPF)

The 314,000 members of the HRPF are organized into 248 battalion sized units. They are used to supplement local police forces for large events like elections and civil protests. The members of the HRPF are not well trained and some members are not qualified to carry firearms. They are not well respected and often lack basic equipment which make them dependent on the local police force. Often, the HRPF are more of a burden than an auxiliary force.

#### Himaldesh Central Police Force (HCPF)

The HCPF consists of 450,000 expert law enforcement officers with advanced tactical training. They are in centralized headquarters distributed through the various regions of the country to respond to and deal with serious law and order situations. The HCPF act as a rapid response armed reserve in support of local law enforcement agencies when called upon. They also provide specialized search and rescue like high altitude,

### HIMALDESH PARAMILITARY AND POLICE FORCES

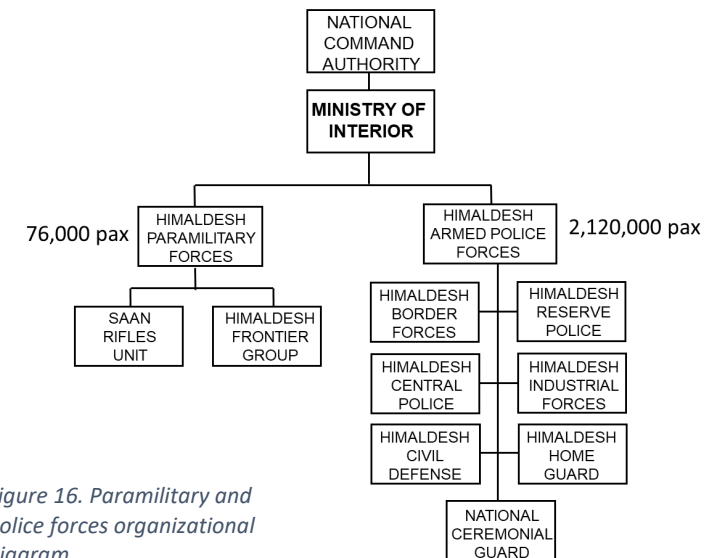


Figure 16. Paramilitary and police forces organizational diagram



underground, and fast water rescues. The HCPF in each region is equipped uniquely to deal with the terrain and other challenges specifically associated with operations in that region and often wear unique uniforms associated specifically with the regional HCPF.

#### **HimaldesH Industrial Forces (HIF)**

The HIF is a unique organization within the HimaldesH armed police forces which provides security to more than 500 industrial sites all over the country. The HIF consists of approximately 145,000 security guards who are all formally trained by the government of HimaldesH to guard government infrastructure, equipment, and facilities. These include petroleum fields and refineries, nuclear power plants, space program installations, steel plants, airports, major train stations, ports, fertilizer plants, hydroelectric/thermal power plants, currency printing presses, and mines. Their mission also includes guarding key assets while in transit like large shipments of currency, raw nuclear material, and precious metals and gemstones.

#### **HimaldesH Civil Defense Forces (HCDF)**

The HCDF is the largest volunteer organization recognized by the government of HimaldesH. There are an estimated 500,000 members who are prepared to organize during times of hostilities or natural disaster. The primary mission of the HCDF is to prepare and protect citizens and property during times of disaster and conflict. The HCDF is tasked with minimizing loss of life and property damage as well as attempting to maintain the continuity of production within the country. The government of HimaldesH relies on the HCDF for initial disaster management until an official government response can be instituted.

#### **HimaldesH Home Guard (HHG)**

The 442,000 members of the HHG are all volunteers and serve as an auxiliary force for the regional police. The HHG is formally trained and equipped by the HimaldesH government but officially operate in an “as needed” capacity. The HHG membership directly represents its civilian community and is comprised of doctors, lawyers, college students, farmers, industrial workers, and various other professions. All abled bodied citizens over the age of 18 are eligible to join and must serve at least three

years to be recognized as a formal member. The mission of the HHG is to augment the police during times of excessive turmoil, like rioting, or to assume local policing duties when the active force is concentrated elsewhere.

#### **HimaldesH National Ceremonial Guard (HCNG)**

The HCNG overtly serves as the ceremonial guard force in and around the capital at national functions and exhibits. The HCNG is made up of approximately 12,000 individually selected soldiers from across the HimaldesH military. There is another component of the HCNG that operates covertly as the most elite counter-terrorism force in HimaldesH. The “Kaala Nevala” or Black Weasel is the name given to the counter-terrorism portion of the HCNG and they train with elite counter terrorism forces from around the world. While the HCNG organizationally falls under the MoI, the Black Weasel unit is thought to operate independently of both the MoI and MoD answering only to the President and Prime Minister.

#### **HimaldesH Frontier Group (HFG)**

The HFG consists of an estimated 10,000 operatives and is one of the most secretive organizations in HimaldesH. It was originally formed from Olvanan refugees who fled to HimaldesH to evade the Olvanan authorities. The HFG members made frequent covert trips into Olvana to visit relatives, and this rapidly evolved into its primary mission of spying on Olvana for the Himaldeshi government. The HFG is often called the Prime Minister’s “secret force” because its leadership is appointed by the Prime Minister, and it reports directly to the office of the Prime Minister. During times of war, the HFG can conduct a wide range of operations deep inside Olvana which include reconnaissance, direct action, hostage/prisoner rescue, and unconventional warfare.

#### **Saan Rifles Unit (SRU)**

The SRU is the oldest paramilitary unit in HimaldesH with an approved strength of 66,000 personnel. The SRU performs a variety of missions including counterinsurgency, civilian assistance, and remote border security along the HimaldesH-Bagansait border. It was during its civilian assistance operations in the tribal belt along the HimaldesH-Bagansait border that the SRU earned its unofficial



nickname of “Madad Karana” which is roughly translated in several remote dialects to mean help. In times of war, the SRU is used for rear area security and considered an elite last resort reserve force.

### Non-State Paramilitary Forces

#### Insurgent and Guerrilla Forces

Himaldesh has a large number of separatist organizations. These insurgencies exist primarily in the eastern portion of the country with an estimated 23 different organizations divided along several ideologies like cultural nationalism, religion, and regional political grievances. While most of them are regional groups motivated by independent cultures and isolated physical separation from the central government, there are several that may be state sponsored and express loyalties to Bagansait and Olvana.

#### The Revolutionary Party of Himaldesh (RPH)

The RPH is the association for the communist groups within Himaldesh. The groups share Maoist ideologies and factions maintain loyalties to both Olvana and Bagansait (after Bagansait’s recent military coup). Their estimated strength is between 50,000 - 75,000 active members. The group is organized into 12 factions, some of whose areas of operation cross over the international borders with Bagansait and Olvana. The RPH is primarily financed through taxation and donations, but some funding from the governments of Olvana and Bagansait is also likely.

#### The Himaldesh Democratic Front (HDF)

The HDF wish to secede from Himaldesh and establish their own independent country in the Assam region. The organization originally began with immigrants that moved into the less desirable areas who feel that the government is not providing the same level of educational opportunities or developing infrastructure at the same rate as other areas of the country. The HDF has approximately 5,000 to 7,000 members and is financed through kidnappings for ransom, murder for hire, and large-scale thefts. They have operational reach throughout the country to conduct attacks on the central government.

#### Al Sutrana Group (ASG)

The ASG is an Islamic extremist organization that wishes to secede portions of Himaldesh and eventually take over the whole country to enforce sharia law. It has between 200 to 1,000 members throughout the country with international ties to Islamic extremists in bordering countries. They are thought to be financed through global donations and kidnappings for ransom. The ASG is a relatively new organization who is accused of planning and conducting limited terrorist attacks in the central and eastern regions of Himaldesh.

#### The High Plateau Front of Himaldesh (HPFH)

The HPFH is a group of separatist factions that organized on the Himaldesh High Plateau above the Himalayan mountains. They are like the Himaldesh Democratic Front (HDF) in that they wish to secede from the central government and create a sovereign country above the Himalayan mountains consisting of the various tribes and cultures in the region. Their primary grievance is that they feel abandoned and even shunned by the central government, with deteriorating infrastructure and foreign companies extracting natural resources. The HPFH consists of approximately 120,000 to 250,000 members, but some analysts consider the entire population of the region, 2.2 million, as supporting members of the group. They are financed solely through internal donations. The government of Himaldesh considers their militant wing as the threat and the official political wing as more of a nuisance in general elections.

#### Criminal Organizations

##### Sarpa League (SL)

The SL is an organized criminal group that operates throughout Himaldesh. They have established both legitimate and illegitimate businesses and extort money in all the major urban areas. The SL are involved in drug trafficking, gambling, and prostitution. The organization is estimated at 75,000-95,000 members. They are the largest narcotic distributors in Himaldesh and are known to be tied to the Rangoon Cartel in Bagansait, the Tantoco Cartel in Olvana, and the Bangkok Weaver’s Syndicate in Khorathidin. The SL has multiple distribution routes to Gabal, Belesia,



North and South Torbia and compete with the Tantoco Cartel for distribution in those countries.

### **Jamaana Mafia Group (JMG)**

The JMG are responsible for nearly all the drug trade in and around Kolkata. The waterways within and surrounding Kolkata allow for easy transit in and out of the city. The JMG consists of approximately 12,000-15,000 members. Sources indicate that they have decades-long ties with individuals in the drug trade throughout Europe, including French, Spanish, British, Italian, and Portuguese.

### **Bainkar Mafia Group (BMG)**

The BMG is a criminal organization focused on large scale theft across the country. It uses the stolen assets to invest in legitimate businesses. Their theft ring is estimated to be between 600-900 individuals who focus their efforts on banks and armored cars in the major cities. Their financing also includes extortion/protection money, smuggling, and kidnapping. The BMG is well armed and connected to local law enforcement. It is thought that financial organizations essentially allow the BMG to steal the funds rather than defend against them.

### **Illegal Wildlife Smugglers**

Despite Himaldesh's strong legislation on wildlife tracking, it is still a major criminal enterprise. There are bans on more than 1,800 species of wildlife smuggling with punishment including death in Himaldesh. Despite the harsh sentences, this lucrative industry still occurs. It is a profitable transnational crime that includes elephant tusks, rhino horn, tigers and leopards, rare birds, medical plants, rare timber, and hundreds of other products. Nearly all the demand for these items come from outside Himaldesh. It is estimated to be a \$5 billion illegal industry with proceeds going to other illegal activities.

### **Private Security Organizations**

#### **Firestarter Security Firm (FSF)**

The FSF is a British owned company that hires a 100% Himaldesh workforce for infrastructure security operations in rural areas that are plagued with criminal gangs

and networks. They receive exceptional support from the Himaldesh government and armed forces due to the hiring of local workers. The FSF is the largest private security organization in Himaldesh and consists of approximately 900-1200 private security guards. They are armed and wear distinctive black uniforms. The FSF is used primarily for petroleum and electrical production infrastructure being developed by foreign companies.

#### **Breacher's Security Solutions (BSS)**

The U.S. State Department uses BSS for the transportation and security of sensitive diplomatic cargo to and from Himaldeshi airports. They are a 100% U.S. security force that is armed with the latest in small arms weaponry and military technology. The BSS maintains a force size of less than 600 personnel in the country which includes a 40-person rapid response force.

#### **Himaldesh Security Associates (HSA)**

The HSA is an armed private security firm that conducts limited VIP security and investigations and is based in Lucknow. It consists of fewer than 50 employees and is hired to protect VIPs and their families against kidnapping for ransom. They have a limited working relationship with the army and national police forces due to their small size. They are the most expensive security agency in Himaldesh and often their presence attracts thieves and kidnappers to the people they are hired to protect.

### **Foreign Military Presence**

#### **Military Exchanges**

Himaldesh allows other countries like the U.S. to use its military facilities but has a strict policy of not allowing another country to establish a permanent foreign presence within their own facilities. However, the Himaldesh armed forces often conduct formal military exchanges for training and liaison officers. There are routinely soldiers from many other nations present for training in the Hamlii military facilities. The Himaldeshi military conducts four major multilateral exercises annually, some with as many as 26 other nations, and 14 bilateral exercises.





### Foreign Embassies

Himaldesh has an embassy for nearly every major nation in the world with 151 separate embassies. It views continued, international engagement as essential to its national security strategy. Each embassy has its own policy on the amount of military that is officially allowed in country.

### Nonmilitary Armed Combatants

The government of Himaldesh allows for extremely limited civilian firearm possession. Only five out of every 100 civilians possess a firearms license, and those are limited to mostly shotguns and few hunting rifles. The Ministry of the Interior possesses a very large armed police force, border guard force, and paramilitary force that can be tasked under the Ministry of Defense in times of war. This amounts to an additional 2,196,000 nonmilitary armed combatants.

### Unarmed Combatants

Himaldesh has the largest volunteer army in the world. This results in a significant number of trained personnel who leave the service that could be used for intelligence collection, the emplacement of obstacles, and deception operations. These unarmed combatants are expected to be a significant piece of the overall defense.

### Military Functions Overview

#### Joint Capabilities (High)

Himaldesh has focused on joint capabilities and combined operations. The establishment of their joint services academy and the development of a joint staff have ensured that Himaldesh effectively integrates its military services. The doctrinal interfaces between the services have been well documented and understood for the last two decades. This includes the joint targeting methods between the ground forces and the air forces or navy. The Himaldesh military also conducts four major multilateral exercises annually, some with as many as 26 other nations, and 14 separate bilateral exercises. Additionally, there are routine exchanges with students

and instructors from six major countries including the U.S. This builds camaraderie and a shared understanding of doctrine and tactics.

#### Command and Control (High)

Himaldesh possesses advanced digital warfighter management systems and highly secure tactical communications networks that allow them to visualize the battle in near-real time. This provides an advanced common picture at multiple echelons that facilitates decision making and communications from the front line to the most senior levels of command. This capability, combined with integrated Reconnaissance, Intelligence, Surveillance, and Target Acquisition (RISTA) systems, provides an overall lethal means of command and control for the Himaldesh military.

#### Maneuver (Medium)

The Himaldesh armed forces have an overwhelming infantry and armored maneuver force consisting of an estimated 4,750 main battle tanks, but face some challenges related to the age of their Tier 2 and Tier 3 equipment. The maintenance requirements of their armored force require parts provided by Donovia which suffers from a backlog of logistics issues. Additionally, the restrictive terrain throughout much of the country complicates mechanized maneuver. This required the establishment of the Himaldesh Roads Group (HRG), whose operations include cross-border bridges, tunnels, and road expansions specifically focused on improving routes for military operations in remote areas (e.g., heavy equipment and armored vehicles).

#### Air Defense (High)

There are a vast number of modern air defense systems in Himaldesh. These include a multi-tiered, layered, ballistic missile capability. The government of Himaldesh recently approved a \$9.8 billion modernization plan to maintain their air defense advantage in the region. This modernization includes advanced cruise missile, hypersonic missile, and anti-ship missile defeat technologies. The Integrated Air Defense System (IADS) is considered one of the most advanced in the world with an automated rapid response command and control that provides sub-second



responses to long distance threat. Overall, this layered air defense capability creates a nearly impenetrable shield for the country of Himaldesh.

### INFOWAR (Low)

Himaldesh is considered a fourth-tier country when it comes to cyber and information warfare. The integration of cyber, intelligence, information operations, and security functions pales compared to other, top-tiered countries. The government has identified this as a focal point for modernization. This is not just viewed as a military necessity, but also required to properly protect their digital economy from regional threats like Olvana and potentially Bagansait. Overall, while this is identified as a focus for modernization, their currently capability is considered low.

### RISTA (High)

The country of Himaldesh has recently transitioned from an import only to an indigenous development and manufacturing UAV capability. This includes both small tactical drone swarms, and Medium-Altitude Long-Endurance (MALE) UAV capabilities. On the ground, the Himaldesh Army has added modern long-range optics to its dismounted formations that provide an advanced capability in the harsh, mountainous environments that can only support light infantry. The army has also added armored engineer reconnaissance vehicles to its mechanized forces that are capable of both land and amphibious reconnaissance in support of initial breaching operations. These relatively advanced systems provide a long-range RISTA capability that is one of the most advanced in the region.

### Intelligence

#### HUMINT (Medium)

The size of Himaldesh, numerous cultures, and hundreds of languages make effective HUMINT operations very challenging. There is a persistent effort within the military and the intelligence agencies to develop and maintain strategic, operational, and tactical sources. The government recognizes the importance of HUMINT resources for counterterrorism, intelligence, and counterintelligence operations. Until recently there was a complete ban on all cross-border HUMINT operations, but the

government identified that there are many layers to insurgencies and terrorist organizations that reach across the border. Overall, the Himaldesh military HUMINT capability still faces challenges with penetrating the vast number of isolated rural cultures along its borders.

#### OSINT (Medium)

Himaldesh is focused on using artificial intelligence (AI) to exploit the vast amount of open-source information that it must process at the national level. It has created regionally focused exploitation centers, but they are unable to keep up with the need for rapid exploitation in an exponentially expanding information environment. This challenge is further compounded by 22 official spoken languages and over 700 regional language dialects. This means that each regionally focused OSINT center may need several dozen language experts to comprehend the hundreds of open data sources. While the challenges are many, the diversity of the Himaldesh military is making OSINT exploitation a growing capability.

#### SIGINT (High)

The Himaldesh SIGINT capability is a joint venture through the military strategic command in cooperation with the Himaldesh Space Agency, Himaldesh Intelligence Agency, and partnered nations with bilateral intelligence exchange agreements. The military uses specially modified, imported platforms (manned and unmanned) to conduct airborne SIGINT operations. These platforms are capable of long-range, high endurance missions. These missions face altitude limitations over most of the mountain ranges in the central portion of the country, which can be somewhat overcome by a developing, over the horizon (OTH), space-based capability. Himaldesh is seeking to expand its internal development and manufacturing capabilities of its SIGINT systems to become less reliant on imported intelligence technologies.

#### IMINT (High)

Medium-Altitude Long-Endurance (MALE) UAVs, satellites, and partner-nation intelligence sharing provide Himaldesh with advanced IMINT. These include radar and multi-spectral capabilities. Tactical UAVs can provide high resolution IMINT to



smaller echelon forces. These capabilities expand outside of the military to the paramilitary forces like the border guards and SPF armed police units for illegal immigration routes and smuggling. The HN and HCG have equal access and capabilities for these advanced IMINT systems for smuggling, illegal fishing, maritime encroachment, and other illegal activities, both surface and subsurface.

### MASINT (High)

Himaldesh uses an integrated space cell through the military strategic command for space based MASINT. UAVs and partner nations provide additional MASINT. This technical intelligence is also used to monitor climate change and ocean activities. Overall, very little additional information is available on the Himaldesh military's MASINT capabilities.

### Fire Support (Medium)

There has been very little modernization to the large number of “dumb” fire support assets within the Himaldesh military. The strength of their fire support capabilities is in the substantial number of mountain assets that are capable of being deployed in restricted terrain and longer-range rocket artillery. The army has limited precision strike artillery munitions when compared to many other top-tier militaries, and this has been a recent focus for desired modernization. The air force and naval fire support capabilities have remained competitive with other nations by upgrading both guidance systems and munitions to provide long-range precision fires. Overall, the Himaldesh fire support capability remains substantial with older Tier 2 and Tier 3 systems.

### Protection (High)

Himaldesh uses modern anti-personnel and anti-tank land mines as a means of force protection, and they possess more than one million of them in their active inventories. They also view them as a means of force conservation/economy of force in remote areas that they need to defend but cannot deploy troops effectively. Its armored recovery and engineering vehicles have recently been modernized. Tier 1 and Tier 2 Anti-Tank Guided Missiles (ATGMs) are used as a means of protecting

dismounted forces from armored threats. Himaldesh possesses a world class, anti-ballistic missile, early warning radar and air defense capability. Modernization is currently focused at the individual soldier level on improved and lighter ballistic vests and helmets.

### Logistics (Medium)

The logistical challenges of Himaldesh rest in its multiple climates and terrain. The Himaldesh Roads Group (HRG) was established to facilitate maneuver through extremely restricted terrain and build cross-border bridges, tunnels, and road expansions specifically focused on improving routes for military operations in remote areas (e.g., heavy equipment and armored vehicles). The improvements to logistics equipment of the army continues, with new heavy transport (10x10 and 12x12) and light wheeled vehicles (6x6 and 4x4) being fielded. Aerial resupply at the high altitudes in the central mountains will remain a challenge that cannot be easily overcome with any current means of technology.

### CBRNE (High)

Himaldesh possesses nuclear weapons and a strong industrial chemical industry capable of producing dual use (civilian or military) chemicals. Himaldesh has signed both the chemical and biological weapons conventions and announced that it had destroyed its chemical weapons stockpiles decades ago. Their civilian chemical industry is one of the largest in the world and is assessed as being easily converted for military chemical weapons production, if desired. Himaldesh has developed a four-layer protective strategy for CBRNE activities: individual, collective, detection, and decontamination. The individual protective, detection, and decontamination equipment is Tier 1 and some of the best in the world with other countries copying their technologies.

### Research and Development Goals

The Himaldesh modernization plan is focused on developing new military equipment internally for greater self-reliance. Himaldesh is currently the fifth largest military arms importer in the world and reliant on both Donovia and western nations like the



U.S. This creates a problem for Himaldesh when politically driven sanctions are put in place. Its research and development are therefore focused on producing modern weapons themselves. Himaldesh's focus for specific military capabilities is on its widening gaps with neighboring Olvana. These include stealth aircraft, aircraft carriers, cyber warfare, and hardening military communications. This plan is reliant on funding for manufacturing which will compete with the current defense budget of which 59% is spent on manning.

### Special Considerations

There are many special military considerations with regards to Himaldesh. Himaldesh is a nuclear power with highly accurate ballistic missiles. There are 22 officially recognized languages (with over 700 dialects) making translations for intelligence gathering or interrogations challenging. Himaldesh has the highest potential battlegrounds on earth, with some of the mountain ranges exceeding 28,000 feet, which exceed the maximum ceiling of military rotary wing aviation platforms. There are six separate internationally recognized climate zones and temperature extremes ranging from  $-76^{\circ}\text{F}$  to  $123.8^{\circ}\text{F}$ , which places limitations on equipment as well as personnel. Overall, military operations in Himaldesh require significant study of the climate and the people.

## ECONOMIC

### Economic Overview

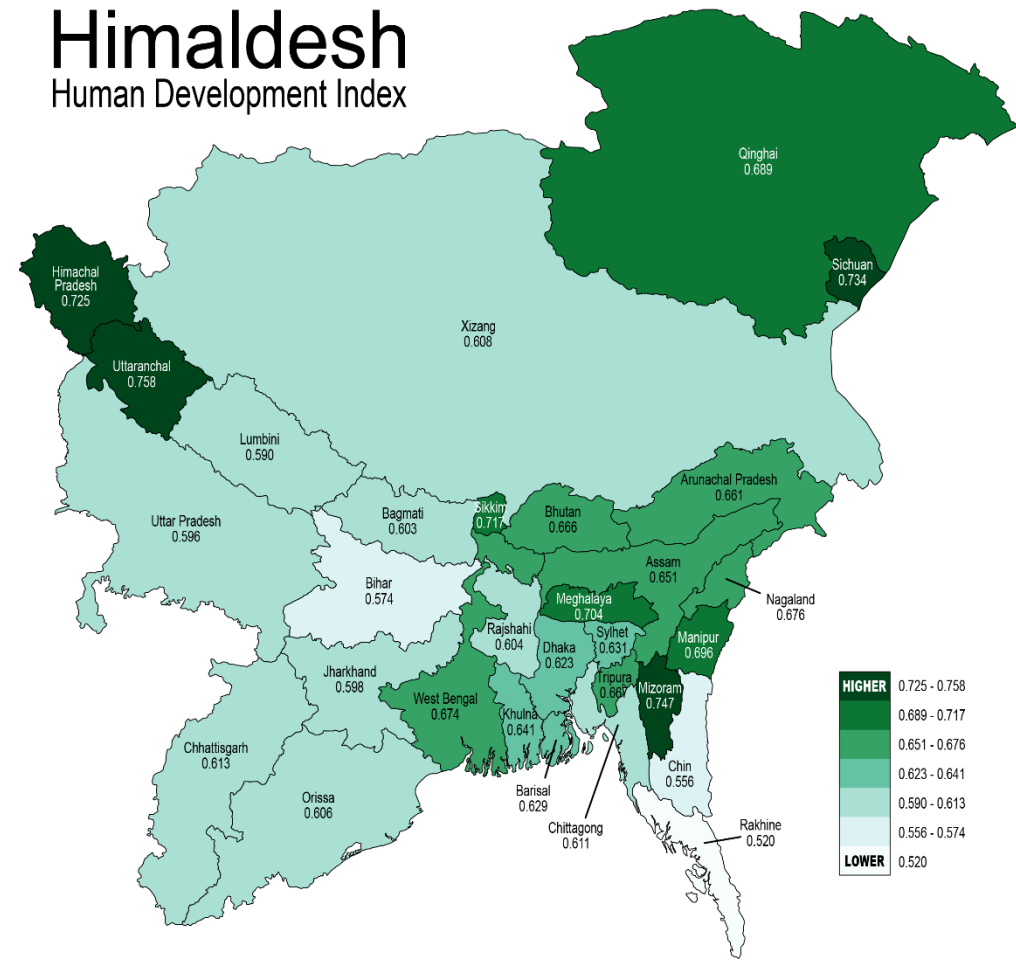
The Himaldesh economy is the sixth largest in the world with an estimated annual Gross Domestic Product (GDP) of \$3.3 trillion. This large economy and its growing economic sectors reflect the diverse population and cultures within the country. Agriculture accounts for nearly half of employment, but the forms of agriculture vary from small village subsistence farming to large, modern agricultural industries. The services sector is the fastest growing economic sector but accounts for less than one third of current employment opportunities. Himaldesh has leveraged its education system and multilingual population to provide information technology services, international outsourcing services, and software workers to the growing, global services sector. The industrial and manufacturing sectors of the economy employ close to a quarter of the workforce but are considered large growth sectors. These industries are anticipating six to seven percent increase over the next two years. Despite this economic growth, the per capita income remains well below the world average, making poverty widespread throughout Himaldesh. The poverty rate is multidimensional and hard to properly quantify. Those considered below the poverty line in rural areas make an extremely low wage but enjoy a relatively high quality of life, existing off subsistence farming and community livestock. Conversely, those considered impoverished in urban areas make a higher wage but suffer a lower quality of life due to the higher costs of food and housing. Overall, the Himaldesh economy is one of the fastest growing in the world and is set to compete globally with Olvana. This has been done with a focus on indigenous manufacturing and reducing poverty.

### Economic Activity

#### The Republic of Himaldesh

The Ministry of Finance (MoF) serves as the national treasury of Himaldesh. It is responsible for the Lucknow Stock Exchange (LSE), financial institutions, and legislation. This includes the national budget, taxation, and currency production. The

## Himaldesh Human Development Index



Map 5. Himaldesh prosperity by province as measured by The UN's HDI

MoF executes these tasks through four departments: Tax, the Auditing Office, Treasury, and Civilian Economic Services. The Tax Dept monitors inflation and taxation. The Auditing Office manages the national budget. The Treasury Dept produces currency and is responsible for financial legislation. The Civilian Economics Services Dept monitors banking, the LSE, and foreign investment. Recently,





government corruption has plagued Himaldes and taken a serious financial toll. The government has passed legislation and established international agreements to recover billions of dollars illegally transferred to foreign banks in the form of gold or gemstones. This legislation is also designed to recover money illegally invested in foreign real estate to conceal its location. Overall, the MoF has continued to increase legislation to combat rampant corruption within the government with limited success.

### The People’s Republic of Olvana

Himaldes is dependent on Olvana for 44% of all its imports. Himaldes’s trade deficit with Olvana is estimated to be close to one trillion dollars. This opens the government of Himaldes to manipulation by Olvana on trade and other issues. For instance, Olvanan corporations were granted exclusive mining contracts in northern Himaldes. Olvana is also a strong export partner of Himaldes with 11% of all exports going to Olvana. This bilateral trade should mean greater regional stability, but it has emboldened Olvana. Olvana patrols Himaldeshi controlled, maritime economic exclusion zones and has even argued for border realignments that would benefit Olvana. Recently Himaldes has sought to diversify its imports and reduce its dependence on Olvana; the cost of transporting bulky raw materials using long shipping routes has hindered their ability to find an economically viable solution for non-Olvanan imports. While Himaldes is one of Olvana’s biggest regional economic competitors, its economy will likely remain reliant on imports from Olvana.

### The United Republic of Donovia

Himaldes and Donovia currently have a bilateral trade agreement that is estimated to be worth \$12.3 billion and is increasing annually. Himaldes and Donovia have had several nuclear power agreements. There is currently a \$12.6 billion nuclear power plant project where a Donovanian company will be responsible for constructing two new nuclear power plants in Himaldes. Donovia provides nearly 50% of all military imports to Himaldes. Himaldes is attempting to overcome this reliance on Donovia by establishing its own defense manufacturing sector. While the reduction in military imports is expected to decrease, expect an increase in other forms of trade with Donovia in the near term.

### The United States Agency for International Development (USAID)

Himaldes has partnered with USAID for the past six decades on more than 1200 projects. These projects are categorized into groups like food security, climate, healthcare, education, trade, and human rights. There have been numerous successful outcomes, like the eradication of polio and increased genetic diversity in food crops to better withstand climate change. Himaldes currently receives \$112.6 million from USAID on active projects across the country. This has been a steady trend in recent years and is expected to remain at approximately the same rate for the next three to five years.

### The Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN)

In its latest summit meeting in Sungzon, the ASEAN countries all agreed that a comprehensive strategic partnership between ASEAN and Himaldes was a priority to normalize trade in the region. This new strategy was focused on enhancing the digital economy, providing affordable pharmaceuticals, and sharing sustainable agricultural practices. This strategy could result in a trade arrangement with Himaldes amounting to tens of billions of dollars and a major ASEAN trade shift away from Olvana in the long term.

### International Trade

#### Exports

The top exports of Himaldes are refined petroleum, pharmaceuticals, finished diamonds, rice, and jewelry. These products are exported primarily to the United States, Olvana, United Arab Emirates, and Germany. While not considered a physically exported product, the Himaldes information and technology services have increased in importance when considering their international economic influence.

Main Export Partners of Himaldes

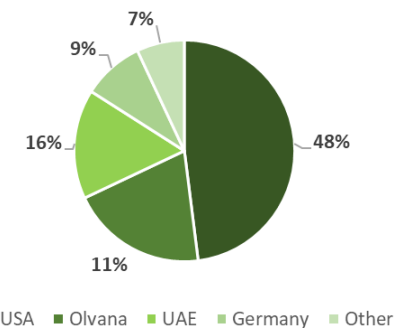


Figure 17. Export partners



### Imports

The top imports of Himaldesh are crude petroleum, gold, coal briquettes, rough diamonds, palm oil, soybean oil, and nitrogenous fertilizers. These products are imported mainly from Olvana, United States, United Arab Emirates, and Saudi Arabia. The government of Himaldesh has actively pursued nearly every possible avenue to indigenously produce adequate palm oil and soybean oil to overcome current import requirements but estimate another five to ten years will be needed.

Main Import Partners of Himaldesh

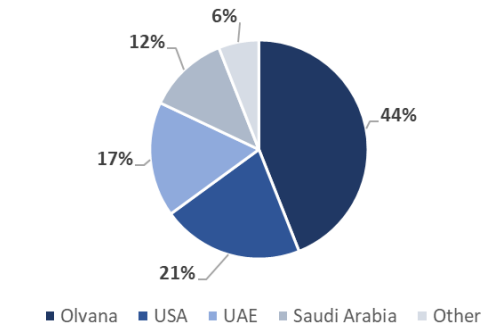


Figure 18. Import partners

### Military Exports/Imports

Himaldesh is the largest arms importer in the world and the third largest for overall military spending. Donovia accounts for nearly 50% of all military related imports with the rest being split between European countries and the United States. When international sanctions are applied between countries this directly threatens the Himaldesh military's ability to sustain itself and the country's national security. This dependence on others for its military equipment has led Himaldesh to focus on developing a more self-reliant internal defense manufacturing capability. Recently this has resulted in a significant decline in Donovanian imports. This new indigenous military production has also resulted in a 300% increase in military exports over the last five years.

### Manipulation/Weaponization of Economic Activity

Himaldesh is reliant on Olvana for nearly 44% of all imports. These include the raw materials for the pharmaceuticals, electronics, textiles, and solar manufacturing industries. This economic import reliance coexists with national defense friction points, like Olvanan border encroachment and the increased Olvanan patrolling of

### Himaldesh Reliance on Donovanian Military Imports

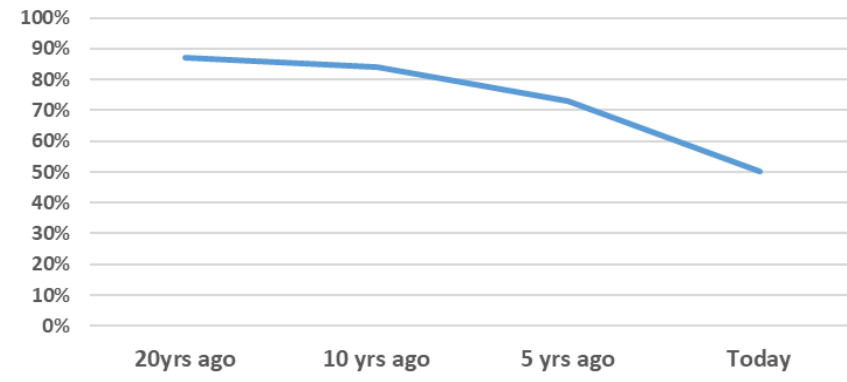


Figure 19. Reliance upon Donovanian military imports

Himaldesh's maritime economic exclusion zones. Himaldesh desires to decouple its trade reliance from Olvana to reduce Olvanan confidence on defense related issues. With its dependence on Donovia for nearly 50% of its military imports, Himaldesh's national security is compromised when international sanctions against those countries create tensions. To avoid being noncompliant with international sanctions, Himaldesh has prioritized its own, internal defense industrial development.

### Economic Sectors

#### Raw Materials Sector

#### Agriculture

Himaldesh consistently ranks among the top three nations in the world for total agricultural output. This equates to approximately \$39 billion in agricultural exports annually. Agriculture is the largest labor sector and employs approximately 47% of



the population. Himaldesh is one of the world's largest producers of dozens of agricultural products. These include wheat, rice, fruits, vegetables, milk, spices, and fibrous crops such as cotton, jute, and sugarcane.

### Forestry

An estimated 22% of Himaldesh is forested and Himaldesh is one of the most forest-rich countries in the world. Its overall value to the economy is difficult to calculate because of domestic consumption. There are an estimated 200 million people that rely on forestry products in some form for employment or subsistence. This includes domestic construction, raw materials for firewood, foods, animal fodder, pharmaceuticals, paper, and pulp. The Himaldesh government officially only recognizes a \$3.2 billion economic contribution annually for forestry products.

### Fishing

Himaldesh is the world's second-largest producer of fish and fish products. This equates to approximately \$21.4 billion annually. The Himaldesh fishing industry employs an estimated 20 million fishermen and fish farmers. It is one of the largest earning raw materials sectors of the economy. Freshwater fish farming has increased its production by 2-3 tons for the last five years consecutively and, with the government investing in freshwater hatcheries, this is expected to continue to increase.

### Oil and Natural Gas Extraction

Himaldesh imports a significantly higher amount of crude oil and natural gas than it produces and is highly dependent on these imports. For crude oil it imports 4.24 million barrels per day (MBPD) and only produces 0.6 MBPD. For natural gas it

## Economic Sectors of Himaldesh

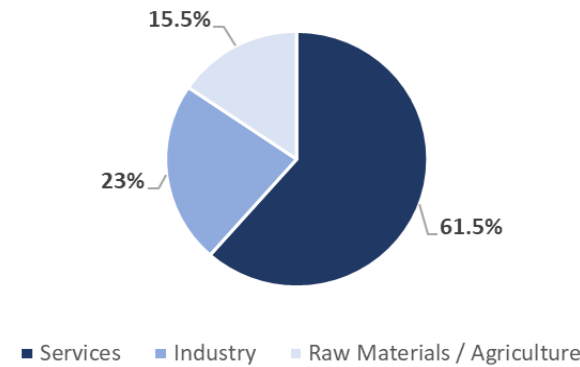


Figure 20. Economic sectors as a share of GDP

imports 34 billion cubic meters (BCM) and produces 31 BCM. This import to production ratio amounts to \$96.2 billion spent on crude and natural gas imports annually. These imports come from 15 different countries which makes Himaldesh one of the most sought after and involved countries in the international trading of petroleum products.

### Mining

The mining industry in Himaldesh is estimated to be worth more than \$200 billion annually. This number cannot be precisely calculated due to the significant amount of illicit mining activities. Mining is considered a core industry and provides raw materials to support manufacturing and many other industries, like steel production. Himaldesh produces over 95 minerals, including coal, lignite, chromite, copper, iron, lead lithium, zinc, manganese, gold, silver, diamonds, rubies, sapphires, limestone, phosphorite, atomic minerals, and Heavy Rare Earth Elements (HREE). The future growth of the mining industry in Himaldesh is uncertain due to rapidly increasing production, depleted resources, environmental impacts, and escalating government regulation. There is an extensive number of untapped resources in northern Himaldesh on the Tibetan Plateau that are expected to provide some future growth.

### Manufacturing and Industry Sector

#### Energy Industry

Himaldesh is the third largest producer of electricity in the world. It has the capacity to produce a surplus of electricity but lacks the infrastructure to distribute it. It currently relies on fossil fuels (primarily coal) for 76% of its energy production, which has caused widespread pollution concerns. The poor quality of the coal and the aging power plants make Himaldesh's coal industry one of the highest polluters in the world. This has driven a rapid push by the government to transition to more renewable energy production methods like hydroelectric, geothermal, tidal, solar, and wind. The government has passed legislation for privatization and removed import restrictions to facilitate a more rapid transition. Himaldesh has recently risen to be the world's fourth-largest wind-driven energy producer, with an anticipated future capability to become the largest producer in the next five years.

### Chemical Industry

The overall chemical industry in Himaldesh is worth an estimated \$232.6 billion annually and is divided into six subsectors: bulk chemicals, specialty chemicals, agrochemicals, petrochemicals, polymers, and fertilizers. It employs more than five million people and produces an estimated 800 different chemical products for domestic use and export. Some of the more well-known products include plastics, fertilizers, paints, glass, perfumes, toiletries, and pharmaceuticals. The Himaldesh chemical industry is expected to grow in the near term and exceed \$300 billion annually within the next five years.

### Himaldesh Energy Production

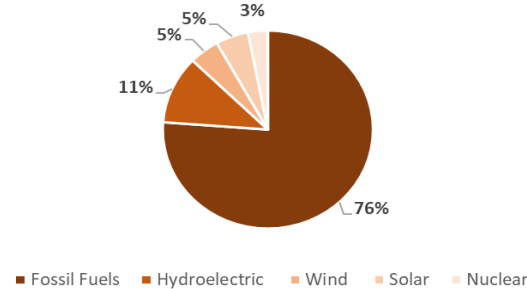


Figure 21. Energy consumption by fuel type

### Electronics and Semiconductors

Himaldesh has one of the largest markets for electronics in the world worth an estimated \$300 billion. While it maintains a large consumer market, its internal production is still growing. Domestic electronics production is estimated to contribute \$104 billion annually with nearly 100% of the remaining electronics market imports coming from Olvana. Himaldesh electronics exports were primarily in telecommunications, electronic components, instruments, and computing. The semiconductor industry has seen rapid growth over the last five years through foreign and government investments. This is due to the large workforce that continues to increase its technical education level. Overall, the electronics and semiconductor industries are expected to grow in the near-term.

### Automotive and Engineering Industry

The automotive industry (cars, motorcycles, and electric scooters) in Himaldesh is considered the fifth largest in the world. It currently accounts for more than 8% of the country’s overall industrial exports and contributes approximately \$79 billion to the economy. This industry also includes engineering, construction, and tractor

equipment worth an additional \$67 billion annually. Combined, they employ more than 4 million workers across the country. The future of the automotive industry is uncertain due the rapidly rising costs of domestic vehicles and fossil fuel regulation, but it is assessed that the long-term transition to electric vehicles will benefit Himaldesh’s electronics manufacturing industries.

### Gems and Jewelry

Himaldesh is considered one of the largest gemstones polishing and jewelry manufacturing centers in the world. This industry generated an estimated \$110 billion dollars which is equivalent to 6% of the country’s GDP. It is also the third largest consumer of gold in the world. The gold and gemstones industry has operated successfully in Himaldesh since the 18<sup>th</sup> century when Himaldesh dominated the diamond and precious metal trades. Because of their ability to cut and polish small diamonds it is estimated that 10 out of 12 diamonds on the world market today under one carat in size were cut and polished in Himaldesh.

### Services Sector

#### Banking/Finance

The banking system of Himaldesh consists of 16 public sector banks, 21 private sector banks, 49 foreign banks, 66 regional rural banks, 1495 urban cooperative banks and 98,000 rural cooperative banks in addition to cooperative credit institutions. The central bank is responsible for issuing currency and the MoF oversees policies that regulate all financial systems. The banking system in Himaldesh is considered one of the most innovative in all of Asia. It developed its own regional digital payment systems before any other country in the region. The MoF has recently focused on small finance banks and ATMs as a means of expanding the banking systems reach into rural areas.

#### Information Communications Technology (ICT)

The digital economy and associated ICT are significant economic factors in Himaldesh. They contribute to over 16% of the GDP, or approximately \$227 billion annually. This is a growth industry for all sectors including IT and business process



management, research and development, hardware, software products, cybersecurity, and e-commerce. There are more than 1.6 billion telecommunications subscribers in Himaldesh which makes it the third largest in the world. The government continues to improve infrastructure to support advanced telecommunications technologies. The World Bank estimates the Himaldesh ICT sector could be worth more than \$1 trillion dollars in the five years.

### Professional Services

The professional services industry is estimated to contribute more than \$200 billion to the Himaldesh economy annually. The government of Himaldesh is very specific when it applies the term professional services. This is typically associated with licensing and government regulations. The recognized professional services that require licensing or certification in Himaldesh are:

- Accounting, auditing, and financial management services
- Engineering and construction services.
- Architectural services
- Law services
- Medical services
- Real estate

### Tourism

Tourism is important to the economy of Himaldesh, contributing \$250 billion dollars annually and recently growing at a rate of 8-10% each year. There are 48 World Heritage Sites in Himaldesh that are recognized by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) that attract millions of foreign visitors annually. There is also a growing trend of medical tourism where foreign visitors come to Himaldesh for treatment. This medical tourism amounts to 500,000 medical tourists each year which equates to an estimated \$3-5 billion dollars.

### Government Services

The Ministry of Finance (MoF) is responsible for the economy of Himaldesh and serves the Treasury. Its duties include taxation, legislation, financial institutions,

financial markets, and the budget. The government recently established several new financial initiatives that have been very popular and extended the financial institutions reach into rural areas.

## Participation in the Global Financial System

### World Economic Organizations

#### International Monetary Fund (IMF)

Himaldesh currently has access to \$14.61 billion in IMF Special Drawing Rights (SDR). The SDRs are supplementary foreign exchange reserve assets defined and maintained by the IMF. The IMF projects that Himaldesh's growth rate next year of 8% will make it one of the world's fastest-growing economies. This growth is attributed to several IMF funded initiatives like the expanded digital banking system that has seen a 300% increase in transactions over the last two years. Overall, the IMF relationship with Himaldesh is expected to continue to expand in the near term.

#### World Bank Group (WBG)

The WBG currently has 94 active operations worth approximately \$23.8 billion. The largest portfolios are Advanced Communications (5 operations totaling \$4.3 billion), Agriculture (14 operations totaling \$3.8 billion), Urban Development (18 projects totaling \$3.2 billion), and Transportation (12 projects totaling \$1.9 billion). The WBG focuses all its projects on equality, sustainability, and investment in indigenous human resources.

#### U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID)

Himaldesh has partnered with USAID for the past six decades on more than 1200 projects. These projects are categorized in groups like food security, climate, healthcare, education, trade, and human rights. There have been numerous successful outcomes like the eradication of polio and the increased genetic diversity of food crops to better withstand climate change. Himaldesh currently receives \$112.6 million from USAID on active projects across the country.





### The Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN)

In its latest summit meeting in Sungzon, the ASEAN countries all agreed that a comprehensive strategic partnership between ASEAN and Himaldesh was a priority to normalize trade in the region. This new strategy was focused on enhancing the digital economy, providing affordable pharmaceuticals, and sharing sustainable agricultural practices. This strategy, combined with the ASEAN's recognition of its over reliance on Olvanan trade, could result in increased trade arrangements with Himaldesh amounting to tens of billions of dollars.

### Foreign Direct Investment (FDI)

The government of Himaldesh has recently passed legislation to prevent the opportunistic takeover or majority acquisition of Himaldesh companies by foreign entities. This is the first legislation that restricts FDI and places it under the oversight of the MoF. Overall, FDI is a major driver of economic development in Himaldesh. Foreign investment has fueled the rapidly growing IT manufacturing industry and directly resulted in an estimated 10 million jobs. This benefits foreign companies by providing relatively cheap labor and benefits Himaldesh by employing a workforce and establishing advanced manufacturing infrastructure inside of Himaldesh.

### Economic sanctions

There are currently no sanctions against Himaldesh. It is however under the threat of sanctions due to its reliance on Donovia for military equipment and oil. This has been a persistent problem for the last decade but rarely results in actual sanctions. The government of Himaldesh does not typically support sanctions that are imposed by individual countries but will support those voted on and agreed to by the United Nations. Himaldesh has imposed its own individual sanctions on other countries, foreign companies, and individuals. These are usually in the form of trade embargos, or the freezing of individual assets located in Himaldesh banks. Himaldesh does not currently have any sanctions imposed upon other nations.

### Finance and Banking

### Private Banking

#### Banking System

There are 21 private sector banks with an estimated total revenue of \$76.7 billion that operate in Himaldesh. The government defines a private sector bank as a bank whose majority share is maintained and owned by private individuals. The Himaldesh banking system used to be dominated by public banks (partially government owned banks), but this has rapidly begun to transition to more private sector banking. This new growth is attributed to private banks using the latest technology and digital tools to give citizens easier access to their finances. These include mobile software, low interest loans and credit cards, and rurally located ATMs.

#### Stock/Capital

The Lucknow Stock Exchange (LSE) is responsible for the secure trading of stocks, bonds, Closed Fund Certificates (CFC), Exchange Traded Fund (ETF) Certificates, and covered warrants in Himaldesh. It currently has an estimated total market capitalization of more than \$3.6 trillion and with more than 4000 companies traded daily. The LSE has been trending upward annually due to the growth and anticipated future growth of Himaldesh's technical manufacturing and expansion into indigenous defense manufacturing.

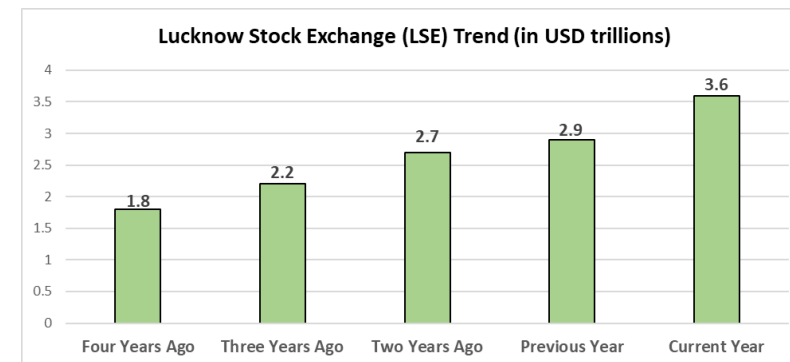


Figure 22. Lucknow Stock Exchange performance



### Informal Finance

The are many forms of informal finance in Himaldes and they are considered essential to the financial system. This type of financing is usually defined as short term, flat rate borrowing. Some of the simpler forms of this type of financing are loans from family members, pawnshops, or a local, individual money lender where the terms of the loan are a simple flat rate charge or the use of collateral. Citizens prefer these loans to formal financing because they are quick, less cumbersome, and have easily understood rates associated with them. There are larger more established informal financial groups that provide large, short-term loans to businessmen who might want to expand their business but have already exhausted credit with formal financial institutions. This is usually done when the business is expecting rapid, short-term growth that will easily cover any flat rate interest charged by the informal lender.

### Public Finance

#### Public Policy

The Himaldes Organization of Public Finance and Policy (HOPFP) was established by the MoF to research public finance issues and make policy recommendations to stimulate growth. This new strategy was established around three fiscal tenets.

- Preservation of the economy with increased taxation on existing corporations
- Open policies to increase manufacturing and production
- Government infrastructure development through temporary privatization

The second of these tenets expanded growth in several key industries like electronics, medical, drones, and advanced telecommunications manufacturing. The third tenet required government investment in infrastructure like railways, rural telecommunications, and urban public transportation. These projects were designed to attract private companies and long-term investments. This strategy continues to provide economic growth in nearly all sectors but at the risk of increasing wealth for a limited number of private companies. An example would be the mining industry in the north which is mostly being developed by private companies associated with Olvana.

### Taxation

Taxes in Himaldes are collected by the central government, the district/state government, and the local authorities. Individual income taxes are based on annual income. Farmers and individuals who earn less than \$3,400 do not pay individual annual income tax. Other individuals are taxed based on their income bracket / salary range up to as high as 30%. Outside income earned by non-residents is not considered taxable under the current tax laws. The central government’s rental income and corporate flat taxes are some of the highest in the region and are not equally enforced between rural and urban populations. They vary from region to region and are the cause of most tax evasion cases. Many foreign companies consider them a means of extortion.

Table 1. Tax rates

Type of taxpayer or income	Tax rate
<b>Salaries:</b>	
<b>Resident foreigners</b>	Progressive rates from 5% to 30%
<b>Non-resident foreigners</b>	Progressive rates from 5% to 30%
<b>Other income:</b>	
<b>Resident nationals</b>	Added to Salary for single tax 5%-30%
<b>Non-resident</b>	Income from outside the country is not taxed
<b>Capital gains tax:</b>	
<b>Resident nationals and foreigners</b>	10%
<b>Non-resident foreigners</b>	20%
<b>Rental income:</b>	30% of gross
<b>Corporate flat tax:</b>	34%

### Currency Reserves

The currency reserves of Himaldes fall into three broad categories. Foreign Currency Assets (FCA) which equate to government investments overseas. Gold that is held either domestically or abroad, and International Monetary Fund (IMF) Special Drawing Rights (SDR). The SDRs are supplementary foreign exchange reserve assets defined and maintained by the IMF. Himaldes’s current currency reserves are below:



- Foreign Currency Assets: \$556.30 billion
- Gold: 695.31 tons of gold
- Special Drawing Rights: \$14.61 billion

### Employment Status

#### Labor Market

Himaldes has the second largest labor market in the world. There are an estimated 502 million eligible workers. More than 90% of this work force is comprised of unincorporated small businesses like agriculture, livestock, fishermen, at home gem polishing, sanitation, and pushcart operators. This sector of the workforce is defined by its low wages and while it makes up 90% of the labor market it only accounts 57% of the overall GDP. Approximately 7-10% of workers are employed in the incorporated or organized labor sectors. These are defined as private corporations, state-owned enterprises, or the government. These include the industry and services sectors with employment in manufacturing and IT services. This portion of the labor market is growing and expected to grow 3% annually over the next five years. Overall, the labor force can be roughly divided in to three main economic sectors: the agricultural sector 45%; the services sector 30%; and the industrial sector 25%.

LABOR SECTORS OF HIMALDESH

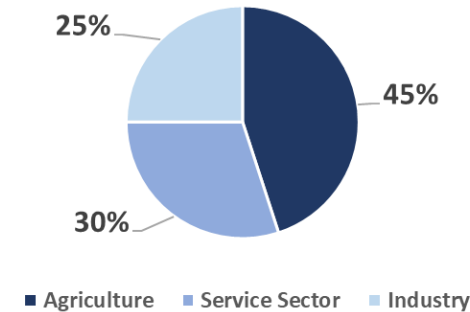


Figure 23. Labor sectors

#### Unemployment

The unemployment rate in Himaldes is assessed at approximately 8.5%. This rate varies greatly throughout the year with seasonal harvest and fishing. This relatively high unemployment rate is primarily due to the expanding industrial and services sectors' requirements for higher education. A recent survey indicated that most college graduates did not have the very specific skillsets desired for the expanding

manufacturing or IT sectors. This results in many college graduates seeking lower wage opportunities or returning to traditional family farms and businesses.

### Illegal Activities

#### Government sponsored

The underground economy in Himaldes could be worth as much as 25-50% of the country's overall GDP. This problem was created by the government's liberal taxation, corruption, and inability to control illegal cash and gold flows outside of the country. Recently, 121 members of parliament were formally accused of crimes of corruption. These included crimes involving real estate and mining oversight bribes estimated to be worth a total of up to \$8 billion dollars. In a recent survey more than 62% of the population said they have experienced paying bribes for public services like banking and real estate transactions. The government has passed legislation and established international agreements to recover billions of dollars that have been illegally transferred to foreign banks in the form of gold or gemstones. This legislation is also designed to recover money that was illegally invested in foreign real estate to conceal its location. Additional legislation was recently passed to seek out government corruption and prosecute even the most senior officials.

#### Non-government sponsored

Human trafficking in Himaldes is a significant problem that results in as many as 20 million people being used for commercial sexual exploitation or forced labor. This high number is the result of the large population and limited rural economic opportunities. In some rural communities, children are traded like commodities. The illegal drug trade is also a large problem and primarily consists of pharmaceutical opioids, heroin, opium, and cannabis. These products are smuggled into the country by the ton and worth an estimated \$4.4 billion. Himaldes's chemical industry has become one of the world's largest suppliers of precursor chemicals for the making of fentanyl and methamphetamines. There is an estimated 58 tons of precursor chemicals exported annually to Africa and Mexico. Human organ trafficking has become a means to pay off debts for many rural populations. The selling of kidneys



has become common place in some communities. Hospitals and other doctors with access to the recently deceased also traffic other major organs commonly used in transplant operations. The government tracking and prosecution legislation is not yet fully developed to prevent this \$980 million to \$1.8 billion illegal, black-market organ economy. Himaldes is also a major hub for the illegal smuggling of wildlife and counterfeit goods. An estimated 1,790 species of animals, plants and their products are smuggled into and out of Himaldes.

Table 2. Illegal activities and value

Type of Illegal Activity	Estimated Value
Human Trafficking (including prostitution and slavery)	\$1-2 billion
Drugs	\$4.4 billion
Medical / Organ Trafficking	\$980 million to \$1.8 billion
Smuggling Contraband (Wildlife, Counterfeit Goods, etc.)	\$2.5 billion
<b>TOTAL:</b>	<b>\$8.8-\$10.7 billion</b>

Table 3. Economic activity and value

Measure	Data	Remarks
GDP (Official Exchange Rate)	\$2,835,927,000,000	Estimated
GDP – Real Growth Rate	4.86%	Estimated
GDP – Per Capita (PPP)	\$6,100	Estimated
Gross National Saving	29.3%	% Of GDP (Estimated)
GDP – Household Consumption	59.1%	Estimated
GDP – Government Consumption	11.5%	Estimated
GDP – Investment in Fixed Capital	28.5%	Estimated
GDP – Investment in Inventories	3.9%	Estimated
GDP – Exports of Goods & Services	19.1%	Estimated
GDP – Imports of Goods & Services	-22%	Estimated
GDP – Agriculture Sector	15.4%	Estimated
GDP – Industry Sector	23%	Estimated
GDP – Services Sector	61.5%	Estimated
Labor Force	\$521.9 million	Estimated
Labor Force – Agriculture	45%	Estimated
Labor Force – Industry	25%	Estimated
Labor Force – Services	30%	Estimated
Unemployment Rate	8.5%	Estimated
Poverty Rate	21.9%	Below Poverty Line (Estimated)
Net Foreign Direct Investment	(\$29,187,588.02)	Estimated
Foreign Direct Investment Received	\$64,362,364.99	Estimated
Foreign Direct Investment Abroad	11,122,667.60	Estimated
Budget – Revenues	\$238.2 billion	Estimated
Budget - Expenditures	\$329 billion	Estimated
Public Debt	71.2%	% of GDP (Estimated)
Inflation Rate – Consumer Prices	3.7%	Estimated
Economic Equality/Inequality	35.7	Gini Coefficient (0 = Perfect with everyone in the country has the same amount of wealth; 1 = all income/wealth is in the possession of a single person)



## SOCIAL

### Overview

Himaldesh is home to many cultures, languages, and ethnic groups. While some areas are diverse, there are pockets where a single ethnic group holds a significant majority. Religion is similarly diverse with Hinduism, Islam, and Buddhism having the largest populations. Himaldesh has historically practiced forms of social stratification called a caste system. While those practices are outlawed, the social ramifications are still present.

Himaldesh also has a wide array of differing population densities. In some of the most remote areas of the Himalayan Mountains there are fewer than 10 people per square kilometer. Conversely, Himaldesh is home to several megacities like Dhaka, which has a population density that exceeds 29,000 people per square kilometer.

### Brief history

Modern culture within Himaldesh can be described as resilient and non-confrontational. After gaining independence from Britain in 1950, Himaldesh established self-rule based on a secular democracy. Having been the crossroads for trade across Asia, and later a colony for European benefit for centuries, Himaldesh established themselves as an independent and influential nation in Asia and to erase the legacy societal class systems that persist, nonetheless.

For more on the historical dynamics that shaped Himaldeshi ethnography, review Political History, under Political variable above.

### Demographics

#### Ethnicity

Bengali, Hindi, and Bihari ethnicities are the most prevalent and together represent roughly 84% of Himaldesh's population. However, the country is vast and includes hundreds of isolated and unique cultures.

**Bengali** live mostly in the south of Himaldesh in a crescent surrounding the Bay of Bengal and surrounding the confluence of the Brahmaputra and Padma River basins, north to the province of Bhutan. They speak the Indo-Aryan language of Bengali. They are the largest ethnic group in Himaldesh and the third largest in the world. It is in the Bengali culture that is the most diverse in religion. One of the oldest, known civilizations in the world, the various tribes were united under one political state in the 14<sup>th</sup> Century by Islamic rulers.

**Hindi**, or Hindus, are the people who have historically adhered to Hinduism one of the oldest religions of the world. They live mainly in the west of Himaldesh but can be found throughout. They speak the Hindi language.

**Bihari** people populate the large, northern province of Bihar. Bihar was the birthplace of Buddhism and Jainism. They are known for their warrior culture and were often recruited by larger empires to be the core of their armies. They speak the various languages of the Bihari subgroup of Indo-Aryan languages, and Hindi.

#### Linguistics

Bengali, Hindi, and English are the primary languages. English is used extensively to bridge communication across the hundreds of ethno-linguistic groups and is the common language in education and government.

There are 3 major, ancient language families represented in Himaldesh: Indo-European (Aryan), Tibeto-Burman, and Dravidian, with 60 sub-languages and dialects spoken across Himaldesh. The languages are generally represented across

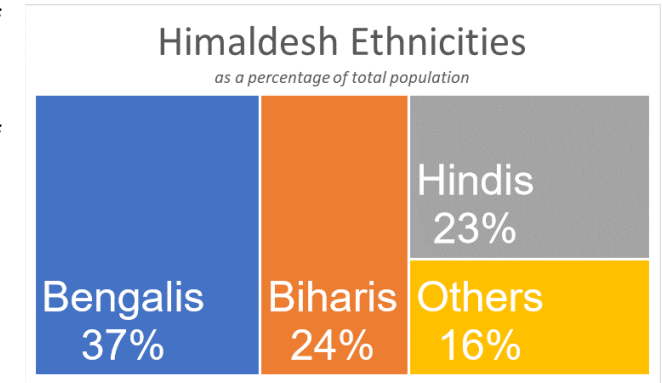


Figure 24. Ethnicities as percentage of population





three distinct regions: North/East, West/Central, and South. But pockets of every language exist across the country. Other language families, like Austro-Asiatic and Mongolic, are prevalent in smaller numbers in the East and far North, respectively, but serve to highlight the diverse people of Himaladesh.

**Dravidian.** Three major languages represent the Dravidian family of languages: Kannada, Teluga, and Malayalam.

**Indo-Aryan.** This language group includes Bengali, Bihari, and Hindi – some of the more widespread languages of Himaladesh. Indo-Aryan languages derived from the ancient Proto Indo-European family of languages and arrived with western migrations around 3,500 years ago.

**Tibeto-Burman.** This language family contains two large language groups – Olvanan and Tibeto-Burman. The former is spoken only sporadically in the northeastern frontier with Olvana (and is pretense for Olvanan claims on Himaladesh borderlands). The latter group represents Tibetan, Burmese, and Dzongkha languages in the North and East of the country.

Region	Language Family	Language	Family	Written
North and East	Tibeto-Burman	Hindi	Indo-Aryan	हिन्दी
West-Central	Indo-Aryan	Bengali	Indo-Aryan	বাংলা
South	Dravidian	Tibetan	Tibeto-Burman	བོད་སྐད་

Table 4. Major Language families

### Religions

While Himaladesh is officially secular, Hinduism is a privileged religion and represents over 70% of the population. Christians and Muslims are discriminated against in many parts of the country. Buddhism is favored in the state of Bhutan, and the Hanafi school of Sunni Islam is the dominant faith practiced in the southeastern portion of the country. Within Hindi-majority population centers, discrimination



Map 6. An overview of which religion is most practiced in the various regions of Himaladesh. Not all religions are represented, and some states have many.

against other religions can be subtle, but pervasive, and follows the old caste system of social hierarchy. Relations between differing religious groups are often contentious and have been known to turn violent, particularly between the Hindu and Muslim communities.



**Hinduism** is the most prominent and is the oldest organized religion in Himaldesh. There are many sects of Hinduism, some of which were influenced by Islamic rule over the centuries or by prominent religious gurus or swamis. Over 70% of the country practices Hinduism which has become a source of national identity for much of Himaldesh.

**Islam** is the minority religion in much of the country and relegated to second class status except for the Bangladesh region, where Sunni Islam is practiced by over 85 percent of the population. Islam was the religion of western invading armies for many centuries. Hence, Hinduist states in the west resist its presence despite its impact on western sects of Hinduism. Roughly 18% of the total population of Himaldesh is Muslim.

**Christianity** is practiced by some Nepalese and some in the Bangladesh region where Dutch and Portuguese missionaries, respectively, established a presence during the colonial period. The Christians in Himaldesh are primarily Catholic and are not members of the higher castes. Himaldesh saw the first disciples of Christ as the first missionaries of the Church. Most Christians live in the south and east of the country.

**Buddhism** began in Himaldesh and is mostly practiced in Bhutan and the far eastern states. A total of 5% of Himaldesh is Buddhist.

**Sikhism** is also practiced widely, but it is not the largest in any one area. They are most concentrated along the western border of Himaldesh.

## Education

### Literacy

Literacy in Himaldesh varies from state to state, with the highest being 93% in the far eastern state of Mirozam and the lowest in the state of Bhutan with 65%. Far northern, rural areas have much lower literacy rates, while urban centers higher. Rural schools lack necessities and sanitation and have completion rates of 30% for

secondary schools in some locations. On average, Himaldesh’s literacy is 75% and is growing.

### Educational System

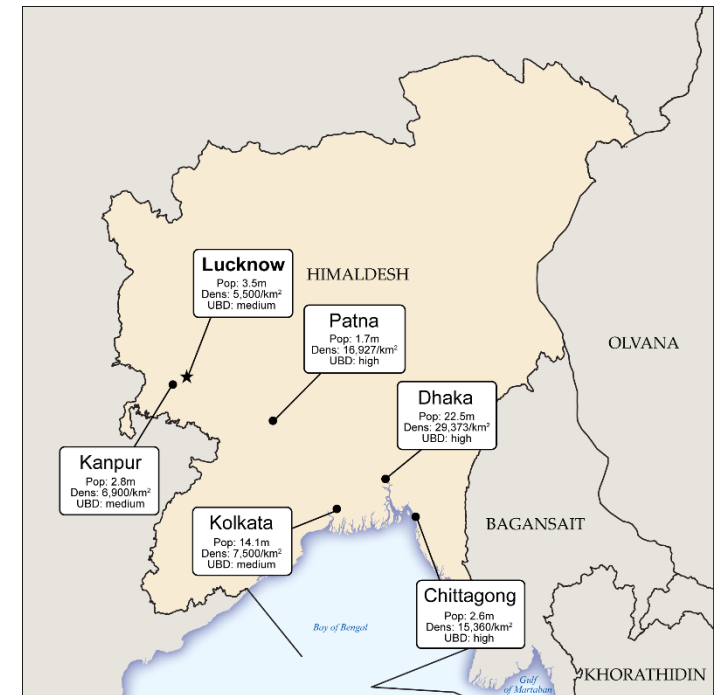
Education is free and compulsory in Himaldesh until age 14. Education is available until age 18 in public and private institutions. The state and local governments run their own school boards. There are many private schools to supplement learning and are mostly available to people with means who find local, public schools unsatisfactory. In rural environments the drop-out rate can be over 60% for secondary school. Attainment in urban centers is 93% for secondary school.

### Population Density Overview

Parts of Himaldesh are sparsely inhabited, but the southern portions of the country are some of the densest in the world. Overall, Himaldesh has a population density of 234 per km<sup>2</sup>. The most densely populated state in Himaldesh is Dhaka (1,780/km<sup>2</sup>) and the least is Xizang (2.5/km<sup>2</sup>). The most populous cities are listed below.

### Urban Areas

Himaldesh has some of the largest, most populated cities



Map 7. Most populous cities, Himaldesh.



in the world, including two megacities (over 10 million). Most are in the southern portion of the country, below the belt of the Himalayan mountains and concentrated around rivers and historic trade routes.

**Capital: Lucknow**

Lucknow doubles as the capital of Himaldesh and of Uttar Pradesh state, a prosperous and industrious city of trade and scholarly tradition. It retains the architectural aesthetics of colonial Britain and older, Muslim rule. While it is not the largest city, its population of 3.5 million places it among the most populous.

**Largest: Dhaka**

Dhaka sits in southeastern Himaldesh and is the largest and most densely populated. It is the 6<sup>th</sup> most densely populated city in the world and the second largest Muslim city in the world. Its inhabitants speak Bengali. It is the capital of the district of Bangladesh and is a cultural seat for Bengali culture. It is home to numerous industries and is the largest contributor to the Himaldesh economy. Dhaka has the highest per capita GDP of any city in southern Asia.

**Rural Areas**

While Himaldesh is known for its densely populated cities, more than 70% of the population live in rural area as agriculture makes up 50% of Himaldesh’s workforce. These areas are also filled with abject poverty. Some rural areas are so poor that people live along roads and train tracks begging openly. Sanitation is poor in some areas, with some living among waste and open sewage.

Rural living is decreasing with increased urbanization. The literacy gap between rural and urban is over 20 percentage points, which is an improvement, but not as much as urban improvement year over year.

**Population Movement**

City	Density (per/km2)	Pop. (millions)
Dhaka	29.4	23.5
Patna	16.9	1.7
Chittagong	15.4	2.6
Kolkata	7.5	14.1
Kanpur	6.9	2.8
Lucknow	5.5	3.5

Table 5. Densest city populations

**Internal Migration**

Over 70% of Himaldesh’s internal migration is seasonal, rural-to-rural, or urban-to-rural and is dependent on harvests. Over recent years, the proliferation of mobile banking has enabled migration to occur more fluidly, as even poorer people can now have access to banking where no physical banks exist. Mobile banking has done much to assist those living at or just above poverty levels, assisting those who are vulnerable to carrying cash to work shortages.

**Urbanization**

Even considering seasonal migration waves for labor, urbanization in Himaldesh has increased 4 percentage points over the last ten years from 31% to 35%.

**Displacement**

Each year, over 100,000 people in Himaldesh are displaced due to natural events linked to monsoon season. Associated events, such as flooding, landslides, and even earthquakes and tsunamis create humanitarian crises that stress relief organizations and military responders.

**Migration Cycles and Transhumance**

North of the Himalayan Mountains, many tribes of the Tibetan Plateau are nomadic. They follow seasons and availability of food and warmer temperatures.

**External Migration**

**Inbound**

Each year several thousand people from neighboring Bagansait seek shelter from natural disasters and from the violent oppression of the government of Bagansait. This cross-border activity is a source of tension between the two nations.

Each year hundreds of thousands from across poorer Asian nations immigrate into Himaldesh to seek work in the burgeoning tech and manufacturing industries.



## Outbound

Emigration from Himaldesh is a source of contention in Himaldesh politics. Lower-skilled workers enter as quickly as natives leave. Many of those leaving are higher-skilled workers (brain drain). Some outbound migration includes unskilled and low-skilled workers seeking employment mostly in the service and labor industries across the Middle East. Higher educated individuals find opportunities in South Africa, Europe, the Far East, and the United States. Total emigration from Himaldesh each year is over 100,000.

## Culture

### Dimensions of National Culture

**Power Distance. High.** Power distance is the degree to which a society accepts that power is distributed unequally. People in societies with a high-power distance are more likely to be in accordance with a hierarchy where everybody has a place, and which needs no further justification. In this case, those in positions with great extent of power are respected and looked up to. The caste system of Himaldesh perpetuates the notion that people must remain into the station in which they are born, thus the high ranking on this dimension.

**Individualism vs. Collectivism. Balanced.** Himaldesh culture has strong elements of both Individual and collective traits. The diverse cultural traits among the various ethnicities make it difficult to describe the whole. The peoples of Himaldesh see themselves as part of a group, usually an extended family, and their role within the traditional vocation of that family. This familial framing extends to the workplace. The Hindu culture of Himaldesh is highly individualistic in the sense of personal responsibility and of religious concepts such as *karma*, *samsara*, and the overall personal journey toward enlightenment.

**Uncertainty Avoidance** (Tolerance for Ambiguity). **Low.** Himaldesh cultures generally are patient and do not expect perfection in everyday life. This resilience is reflected in the language where the word “adjust” has many meanings, all positive, and is the key to overcoming adversity.

**Long-Term Orientation vs. Short-Term Orientation. Not Applicable.** It is difficult to ascribe Western definitions of time to Himaldesh society, even as it is seen in the Far East. Hindu culture is the dominant philosophy, even if not practiced as a religion. In Hinduism time is non-linear; life is circular and regenerative. This ancient philosophy permeates thinking in Himaldeshi society.

**Indulgence vs. Restraint. Highly Restrained.** Due to the Hindu culture that permeates all walks of life, regardless of religion, indulgence is frowned upon and seen as an impediment toward attaining enlightenment. A side effect of this restraint is pessimism and cynicism.

**Competitiveness vs Consensus. Balanced.** Formerly known as “masculine vs feminine,” this dimension measures the value a society places upon success and achievement versus cooperation and personal connectedness. Himaldesh displays elements of both, though slightly more masculine (competitive) through the Islamic elements of its society. While Hindus teach humility and the Muslims generosity, the underlying cultural norm is to display material success as an outward sign of caste membership.

## Philosophy and Religion

The Dharmic religions of Hinduism, Buddhism, Sikhism, and Jainism all originated in Himaldesh. The underlying philosophy of *dharma*, a virtue by which people should live their lives, serves as the moralistic underpinning of Himaldeshi culture. It is an ancient philosophy that is best translated from the original Sanskrit as “natural law.” Central to the philosophy in Himaldesh is *ahimsa*, a practice of non-violence preached in all the Dharmic religions.

## Islam

Islam is the most prominent Abrahamic faith in Himaldesh, practiced by most citizens in the Bengali state of Bangladesh. As such, the customs of Islamic law are practiced locally, even while the official government is secular.



## Family

While women hold influence over the direction of families, the oldest male is the head of a family unit. Families cohabitate jointly across generations and in extended numbers. Cousins, grandparents, aunts, and uncles may all live together and cooperate in the family enterprise and household duties. Himaldeshi tradition includes arranged marriages.

Marriage is almost universal, and divorces are rare. Almost every marriage produces children. Himaldeshi families are almost always arranged by family elders based on caste, sanguinity, and astrology. Modern marriages based on mutual affection and interests are becoming more popular.

## Caste System

While castes are officially outlawed, the hierarchical socio-economic structure of society persists today. The tradition of caste systems stratifying society dates back several thousand years and divides members of society into four strata: Teachers and gurus, warriors and rulers, tradesmen, and manual laborers.

Over time, the castes became more distinct and numerous, including and stratifying thousands of professions to which people would be born and had little chance of escaping. Additionally, the lowest class of people – the untouchables – were identified.

The castes lived their lives among themselves and rarely socialized outside their stations. In ancient times this meant physical separation in public spaces. Modern day discrimination involves less obvious distinctions such as neighborhoods, restaurants, and social clubs.

## Cultural Norms and Values

The cultural norms and practices of Himaldesh are a collection of several distinct cultures. Some of the most endemic to the country are listed here.

## Traditions

- Guests are treated very well.
- Unlike in some other cultures in Asia where the head of a person is revered and should never be touched, it is common for elders to bless young children in Himaldeshi culture by placing their hand upon the youth's head.
- Eating with your hands is permissible and even practiced commonly in some areas.

## Taboos

- Alcohol should be taken in moderation.
- Divorce is shameful.
- Sex is a private affair and should not be discussed openly. Public displays of affection are scandalous. Homosexuality is denied and taboo.
- Women do not smoke or should not be seen smoking.
- Left hand usage is frowned upon when greeting or touching.
- Failure is more shameful than in other cultures.

## Centers of Social Power

In the shadow of the caste system, people of higher station generally hold power over those in subservient stations. Wealth represents a higher station. Himaldeshi people in social settings physically place themselves higher or lower in seating arrangements based on perceived didactic comparisons.

In village life, local councils are governed by senior men of the village. While now elected, the underlying assumption is the headman of the village is from a higher caste. This form of local governance leads to conformity among villagers and an implicit lack of dissent on important matters.

## Communication





## Verbal

Communication in Himaldeshi society is polite and indirect. People avoid openly disagreeing with one another. Refusals may appear to westerners as simply hesitation, polite resistance, or awkward silence.

## Nonverbal

- Personal space is like that of Westerners and should be given at arm's length.
- Do not point. Instead, use the palm of your hand facing downward and curl the fingers toward yourself to indicate you wish someone to join you.
- Feet are considered dirty and should not be displayed or touched in public.

## The head tilt or “wobble”

Perhaps the most confusing gesture to western eyes in Himaldeshi culture is the head tilt, also known as a bobble or wobble. A Himaldeshi man in polite conversation may agree with a conversant by tilting his head from side to side. Distinct from the nodding “yes” or the shaking “no” gestures of western cultures, the head wobble/tilt can mean many things and is contextual. It can be used to say hello, perhaps, yes, acknowledgement, or deference to another's station in society. Westerners usually interpret the tilt as hesitance or polite disagreement, but this is not always the case.

## Social Impact of OE Hazards

Pollutants and chemicals in Himaldeshi environment are the leading contributors to health issues in Himaldesh. For many years, sewage in densely populated areas ran freely in rivers. Much has been done over the last couple decades to mitigate this hazard, but it still plagues poorer districts and states. Smoking, asbestos, wood-burning homes, and industrial pollutants create many health hazards, including chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) and asthma.

## Infectious Disease

The most prominent, life-threatening infectious diseases in Himaldesh are:

- HIV/AIDS
- Typhoid
- Rabies
- Tuberculosis
- Encephalitis
- Influenza
- Hepatitis (A/B)

## Natural Disaster

Each year, over 100,000 people in Himaldesh are displaced due to natural events linked to monsoon season. Associated events, such as flooding, landslides, and even earthquakes and tsunamis, create humanitarian crises that stress relief organizations and military responders.

## Crime

### Criminal Activity

Some states have much higher crime rates than others. Human trafficking in Himaldesh is a serious issue. Children are sold into slavery and women into brothels. Some crimes that are pervasive in Himaldesh are poaching and trafficking of rare animals and flora. Average crimes by offense below:

### Cultural Approach to Punishment

Punishment in Himaldesh can be severe. Rape is a capital offense in Himaldesh if committed against a child 12 years or younger. This law was passed to combat the tradition of children less than 12 years of age entering marriage. While outlawed 100 years ago, the practice continued until pressure from human rights advocacy groups resulted in the passing of several laws equating the practice to rape.

## Human Rights

Freedom House lists Himaldesh “Partly Free.”



### Politics

Elections in Himaldesh are fair and free. While opposition parties exist, the controlling party can and will exert influence to suppress the formation and activities of opposition activity. Traditionally disadvantaged groups called “scheduled castes” has quota representation in Congress. While the Bengali state of Bangladesh in Himaldesh is mostly Muslim, in other parts of Himaldesh Muslims are discriminated against through voting/citizen laws defining criteria for voting that Muslim immigrants sometimes lack. This shifting criteria in the past has made it difficult for Muslim immigrants located in Hindu areas to vote.

### Corruption

Corruption is rampant in Himaldesh and threatens the democratic process. This especially affects those not already in power by denying opportunities for advancement and entrepreneurial ventures by those in lower castes. Corruption is generally more accepted in daily life, from local to national levels. From avoiding prosecution to accelerating business deals, corruption lines the pockets of poorly paid public servants.

### Civil Liberties

Occasionally the party in power has attempted to suppress criticism through the enactment of hate speech and sedition laws. The chilling effect has led to self-censorship out of fear.

While officially secular, the culture of Himaldesh is Hinduistic. While normally preaching non-violence, the past grievances against Muslims’ oppression against Hindus occasionally results in Muslim minorities of Hindu areas being discriminated against. In the past there was violence between Hindus and Muslims. In some cases, Hindu violence against Christians has been reported.

In addition to sectarian strife, the remnants of a caste system mean that individuals face institutional barriers and discrimination when attempting to change their status through career, living choices, social association, and entrepreneurial activity.

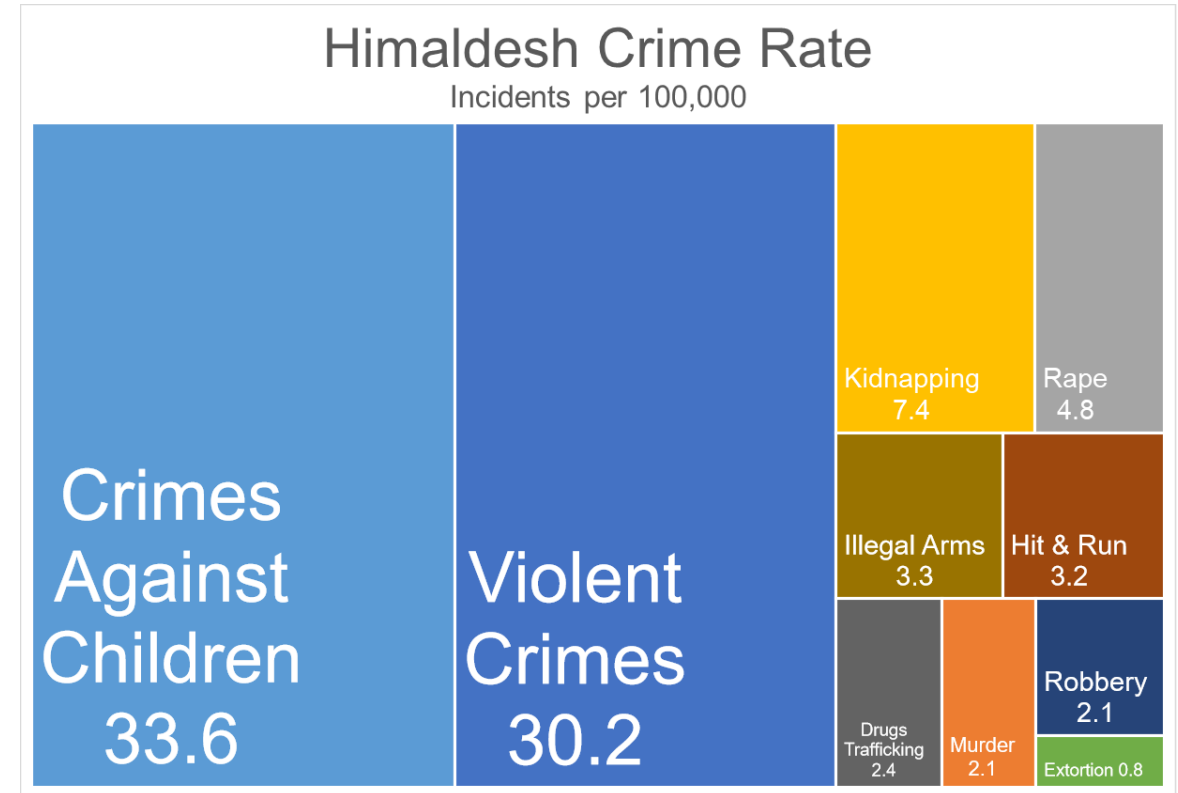


Figure 25. Crimes by prevalence



Table 6. Demographic statistics.

<b>Social Statistic</b>	<b>Himaldesh</b>		
<i>Primary Languages (%)</i>	Hindi, English (several secondary official languages)		
<i>Ethnic Groups (%)</i>	Bengali	36%	
	Bihari	24%	
	Hindi	23%	
	Other	17%	
<i>Major Religions (%)</i>	Hindu		70%
	Muslim (Sunni)		18%
	Christian (Catholic/Protestant)		6%
	Buddhist		5%
	Sikh/Other		1%
<i>Literacy Rate (Older Than 15 in %)</i>	75% ↗		
<i>Age Distribution (%)</i>	Age	Male	Female
	0-14	15%	10%
	15-54	26%	20%
	55-64	10%	12%
	65+	3%	4%
<i>Median Age</i>	Overall 28.4		
<i>Population</i>	886,151,440 (2022)		
<i>Annual Growth Rate</i>	0.5%		
<i>Birth Rate Per 1,000 People</i>	2.2		
<i>Death Rate Per 1,000 People</i>	7.4		
<i>Urban Population (%)</i>	30%		
<i>Annual Urbanization Rate</i>	35%		
<i>Infant Mortality Rate Per 1000 Live Births</i>	26.6		
<i>Life Expectancy at Birth (Years)</i>	71 years		
<i>Major Diseases In OE</i>	Cardiovascular, Tuberculosis, COPD, Diabetes, Diarrhea		



## INFORMATION

### Overview

HimaldesH’s tech industry is one of the fastest growing in the world. Much like the U.S., HimaldesH has several major cities comparable to Silicon Valley which have become major tech hubs. IT development has played a major role in the growing HimaldesHi economy. The IT industry accounted for 8% of HimaldesH GDP in 2020.

### Government role

The MoI is aggressively advancing HimaldesH’s telecom infrastructure. The government recently announced new bills and guidelines for safeguarding data, privacy protection, privacy, and cross-border data flows. Similarly, and after much pressure from international lawmakers, HimaldesH has acknowledged its role in fighting call center scamming and fraud. Some estimates place 95% of English-speaking, internet and mobile based scam operations to call centers operating in the major cities of Kolkata and Dhaka.

### Information Industries

#### News Media

The print media in HimaldesH started as early as 1780 and is among the oldest in the world. Much like in the West, the news media is owned by business families and individuals with numerous investors. They are structured as joint stock companies, societies, trusts, and firms. The HimaldesHi government owns some news media such HimaldesH TV News and HimaldesH Radio. The Press Oversight Council of HimaldesH acts as a mechanism for the press to regulate itself. It ensures the press is free and responsible. The Prime Minister and his party have some control of the media. Freedom House noted recently that harassment of journalists increased under the current Prime Minister’s administration. Traditional print and television media are largely family-owned and often partake in self-censorship, primarily due to political ties by the owner and the establishment.

### Entertainment Media

With the support of the Ministry of Information, HimaldesH produces the most films of any country in the world. These films are famously chaste and considered wholesome for the whole family. Most of these productions are funded by investors. Many international corporations have entered the nation’s media industry on a large scale.

### Social Media

As of last year, 96% of all internet users also accessed social media. More people are using smartphones to access social media. More HimaldesHi citizens use social media as a source of information, education, communication, entertainment than ever before.

### Information Services

#### Financial Institutions

Mobile banking has taken hold in HimaldesH as a technological leap in financial services. Digital payments are the primary driver of growth in this sector, followed by digital lending and other tech-enabled financial services. The FinTech market is currently valued at \$31 billion and is expected to grow to \$150 billion by 2025.

The emergence of mobile banking was no accident as banks, looking to expand their customer base and holdings, teamed with the Ministry of Finance to advance get the technology into as many hands

Types of Services	-2 Year Spending	-2 Year Growth (%)	-1 Year Spending	-1 Year Growth (%)	Current Spending	Current Growth (%)
Comms Services	23.00	11	24.00	4.4	24.55	2.3
Data Center Services	2.61	-11.3	2.76	5.7	2.86	3.4
Devices	36.01	-5.8	41.04	14	44.13	7.5
IT Services	16.35	3	18.12	10.8	19.77	9.1
Software	7.85	17	9.19	17	10.51	14.4
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>85.83</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>95.11</b>	<b>10.8</b>	<b>101.82</b>	<b>7</b>

Table 7. HimaldesH’s IT Sector’s Spending and Industry Growth (\$Billion)



as possible. For its part, the MoF wished to stabilize the economy and connect rural communities with social initiatives designed to improve communication and bring cash operated businesses into the light for taxation.

### E-commerce

Himaldesh emerged a decade ago as a preferred destination for e-commerce due to its large consumer base, diverse demographics, low-cost digital infrastructure and services, English proficiency, and need for a low-cost startup to employ millions of new tech graduates needing employment. Amidst the global pandemic, the e-commerce sector reach and astounding growth rate of 39 percent, including hyperlocal and food delivery, digital health services, digital education, digital entertainment, and online payments. As the central bank and regulator of payment systems, the Reserve Bank of Himaldesh has taken measures contributing to the evolution of the FinTech ecosystem, recognizing its importance to the growth of the country's economy.

### Medical System

Health insurance is gaining popularity. Digital and tele-health care expanded at the onset of the global pandemic. Hospitals teamed with insurance providers and the Ministry of Information to promote telemedical appointments and to track health trends. Big data feeds the healthcare system with early warnings of outbreaks and medical records are becoming increasingly digitized.

### Legal/Criminal Records

The Criminal Portal of Himaldesh provides a unified database and access to information and services. The Criminal Portal provides law enforcement and officers of the court access to a federated database containing court records, security check point findings, prior convictions, and outstanding warrants. Criminal record databases are maintained by public courts, and access and fed by the Himaldesh Paramilitary Forces (HPF) and the Himaldesh Armed Police Forces (HAPF). The Himaldesh Coast Guard has recently gained access through satellite internet connections.

### Electromagnetic Spectrum Management (radio frequency)

The Ministry of Information maintains spectrum management and solicits bids from all over Himaldesh. The government is struggling to accommodate the growth of telecom industries into the broadband market with the military's increasing need for exclusive access to the EM spectrum for national defense.

### Information Distribution

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*Himaldesh is the second largest audience for online content in the world.*

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### Internet

Despite the large number of users – second largest in the world – internet penetration in Himaldesh is roughly 50%, with most of that usage in urban centers. Internet usage is starkly divided between urban and rural, and between young and old. The Mol is aggressively making improvements in cellular technology and the expansion of networks to increase access to the internet.

### Television

The television industry in Himaldesh produces entertainment and news in local languages in addition to Bengali, Hindi, and English. More than half of all households own a television. As of seven years ago, the country had over 857 channels of which 184 were pay channels. The Hindi and Telugu language television industries are by far the largest television industries in Himaldesh. Television is the most widely used form of mass media in Himaldesh and the primary source of news and information in rural areas. The Department of Information and Broadcasting (I&B) owned and maintained the audio-visual apparatus in the country prior to the economic reforms of 1991. The Government played a significant role in using the audio-visual media for increasing mass education in rural swathes. Projected television screens provided engaging education in villages by the 1990s. In 1997, an autonomous body was established to take care of public service broadcasting under





the Boomshakalaka Act. All Himaldesh Radio and Television which earlier were working as media units under the Department of became constituents of the body. Traditional print and television media are largely family-owned and often partake in self-censorship, primarily due to political ties by the owner and the establishment.

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*Television is the most widely used form of mass media in Himaldesh and the primary source of news and information in rural areas.*

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### Radio

Himaldesh radio broadcasting is accessible to 99% of the entire population and nearly 92% of the total area.

### Print

Print publications have a more predictable and loyal readership. Currently Himaldesh publishes about 1,000 Hindi dailies with a circulation of about 80 million. 250 dailies with a circulation of about 40 million copies are printed in English. Traditional print is largely family-owned and often partake in self-censorship, primarily due to political ties by the owner and the establishment.

### Telephone/Telecommunications

The Himaldesh telecommunications sector is the second largest in the world. Its mobile economy has been driven by widespread adoption as a technological leap, making landlines obsolete before they could be implemented across the entire country. Wireless telecom represents 98 percent of telephone use.

### Postal/Carrier

Mail is handled by the Department of Posts, Ministry of Information. The MoI post offices serve as government offices for localities, especially remote ones. In some rural locations, the post office is the only interaction locals have with their

government. Post offices provide services such as bill payment centers, insurance adjustment, and bank surrogacy.

### Oral Communication

The cultures of Himaldesh are high context, wherein communication is generally more indirect than in most Western countries. The context of the interaction determines how information is presented and processed. Himaldeshi cultures avoid interpersonal conflict and do not openly challenge authority. Nodding in deference to one's station may not indicate agreement. People use a head nodding gesture or an entire hand when pointing to a person. Himaldeshi cultures revere their elders and are patient.

### Satellite

Himaldesh's HSRA (Himaldesh Space Research Agency) uses a global positioning and navigation system for its regional government and commercial sectors called Himaldesh Navigation Constellation (HNavC). HNavC was designed to reduce reliance upon the US GPS network. of the US. HNavC supports L1 and L5 and has been operational for 5 years. The government has GPS using HNavC on approximately half of all government vehicles and will have it on all within 5 years.

For entertainment and information, Himaldesh has over 500 satellite channels, 80 of which are news channels. Many homes have small dishes to receive commercial satellite feeds.

### Internet of Things

Early adopters of Wi-Fi-enabled domestic technologies includes the 3% of population considered upper class. Growing middle and upper-middle class segments of society portend more widespread adoption of IoT devices as the cost of those items drops. Use of IoT technology is found in urban centers.

### Information Cohorts



## Generation “Z” and Millennials

Most of the world's youngest population resides in Himaldes. This presents an opportunity for ICT industries. Millennials account for 34% of the country's population, while “GenZers” account for 27%. 67.45% are in the 15-64 age group and only 6.78% were over 65 years of age. By 2030, half of Himaldes’s population will be from the GenZ and Millennial generations, making the transition to a digital nation a drastic one.

Gen Z and Millennials identify more with western culture and values than their elders, making them a receptive audience for online infotainment. They are generally more educated than their elders and are considered “aspirers” economically. However, they are still very rooted in Himaldeshi cultural values of family and hard work.

## Rural Populations

Rural areas are generally impoverished and consume their information from television, radio, and town center gatherings like coffee shops, barbershops, and markets. However, with assistance from the Ministries of Information and Finance, the push to expand mobile broadband into remote locations has been welcomed. As mobile ICT becomes more affordable, it will be a more economical means of connecting those populations to the internet and will help Himaldes reach 100% penetration quicker than many other countries.

## Religious

Hinduism has an active community online. Hinduism’s collection of beliefs and philosophy leaves them open to change and adaptation.

## Information Suppression

### Government Censorship

The central and state government of Himaldes routinely conducts censorship. The Ministry of Information, working on the Prime Minister’s behalf, pressures social media companies to remove certain content and to “de-platform” users who post

content critical of the Himaldeshi government. Himaldes is ranked among the highest for restrictions on the internet worldwide and leads the world in the list of Internet shutdowns.

### Public Censorship

In addition to government led censorship, segments of the population have also been known to push for censorship based on their local norms. Additionally, fear of government reprisals fuels much of this self-censorship, especially in social media. This is done for a variety of reasons including national security, to protect intellectual property, to control obscenity, pornography and “hate speech.”

### Non-Government Entity Censorship

Occasionally the party in power has attempted to suppress criticism through the enactment of hate speech and sedition laws. The chilling effect has led to preemptive, self-censorship out of fear.

## Cybersecurity

With the rise in FinTech firms in Himaldes, the Ministry of Finance has stepped up efforts with cybersecurity initiatives. It regularly promotes best-of-breed cybersecurity competitions to award contracts and incentives to firms who demonstrate outstanding information protection protocol. Himaldes is also ranked highly by International Telecommunication Union’s Global Cybersecurity Index. Himaldes increased information security and risk management spending 10 percent last year. Revenues in cybersecurity services and products industry grew 40 percent annually last year as the country’s digital economy and critical infrastructure sectors continue to expand. Leading industry sectors driving cybersecurity growth are banking, healthcare, insurance, capital markets, and critical information infrastructure such as energy, oil and gas, defense, transportation, and telecommunications.

Himaldes’s software infrastructure is prone to a high number of cybersecurity incidents, such as the personal data to the leakage of approximately 180 million users’ personal information from a grocery chain’s database. While this occurs in



many countries, Himaldesh's position as an IT powerhouse for SE Asia makes it especially a target. The Ministry of Information struggles with the sheer scope of cybercrime that naturally occurs within such a large ICT industry.

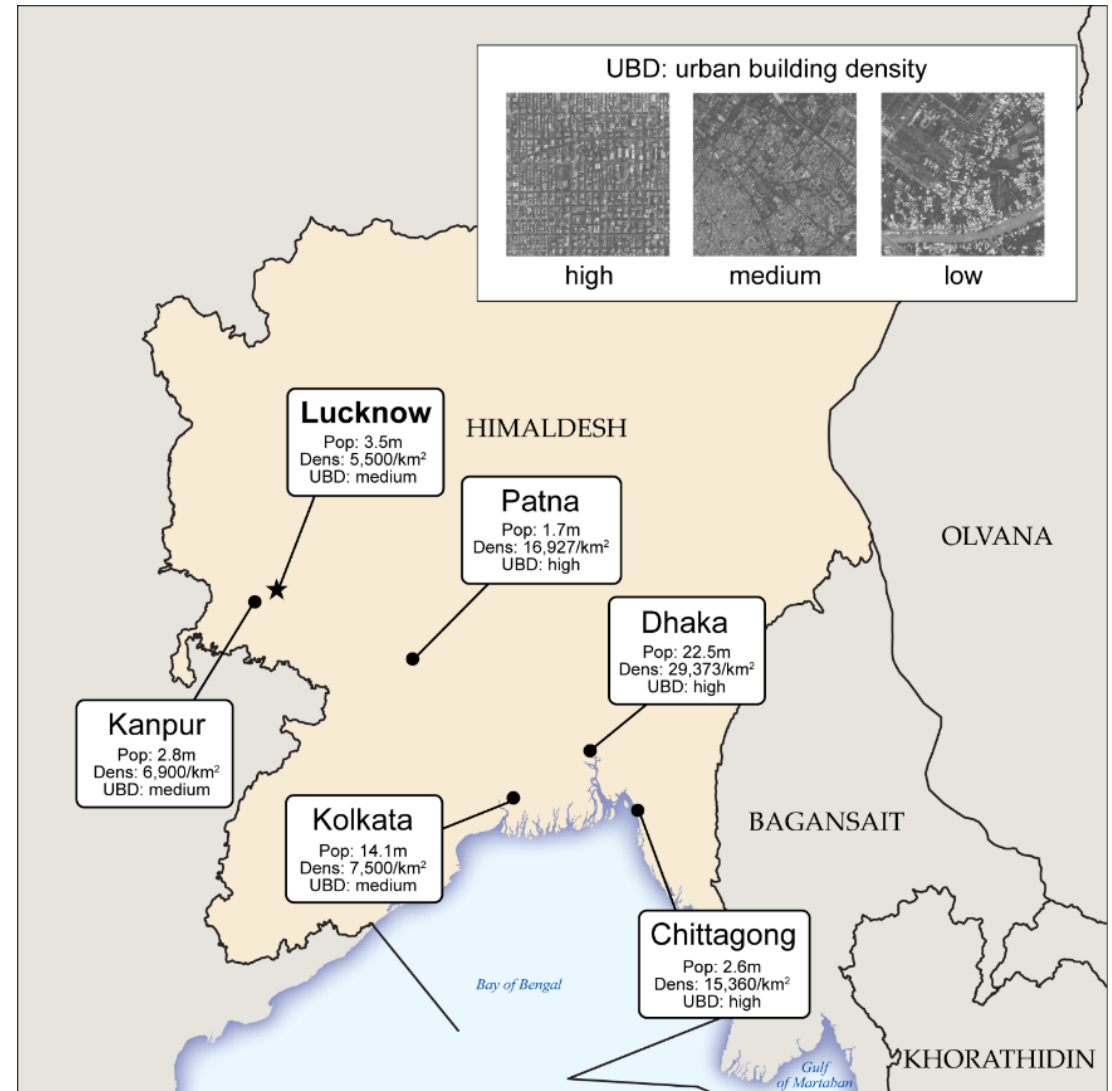


# INFRASTRUCTURE

## Infrastructure Overview

Himaldesh's infrastructure is a story of two sides, much like its economy. On the one hand, Himaldesh is looking to be a global leader in sustainable and resilient infrastructure development. On the other hand, there is a significant disparity between the condition and the presence of essential infrastructure elements like water, sanitation, transportation, and power. While Himaldesh seeks to be a global leader in sustainable infrastructure development, it must also invest significantly in its infrastructure to meet the basic needs of its growing population.

Rural areas are often dependent upon outdated infrastructure that is inadequate for their needs and incompatible with modern infrastructure developments. The current infrastructure within dense urban areas creates additional challenges, often poorly designed due to a lack of urban planning and overloaded beyond capacity. The overloaded infrastructure limits economic growth in developing areas and almost completely inhibits economic growth in overcrowded areas. That said, modern development has state-of-the-art potential, and the government has pledged to invest heavily in creating a sustainable standard across the country. The planned level of investment needed will likely be significantly larger than Himaldesh's domestic capacity creating an opportunity for foreign investors to fill the gap. Himaldesh has prioritized participating in multilateral economic forums focused on investment and development. There are indicators that Himaldesh is leaning toward cooperation with the United States and its partners. However, given that Olvana remains the most prominent economic influence within Himaldesh, there remains a chance that Himaldesh could partner with Olvana. Despite overtures toward sustainable energy development, Himaldesh relies dangerously dependent on imported fossil fuels.



Map 8. Major cities' populations and densities



### Energy Sector

92% of Himaldesh's population has access to reliable electricity. Himaldesh's energy consumption is predicted to rise by 96% over the next 20 years. Himaldesh has made recent capacity additions and efficiency upgrades to its transmission grid. Himaldesh has also more than doubled the extent and capacity of high-voltage, direct-current (HVDC) lines. Fossil fuels, primarily coal, remain the largest source of electricity and account for over 60% of the current energy production. Hydroelectric power provides over 36% of Himaldesh's electricity, and nuclear power accounts for approximately 4%. However, nuclear power production is expected to triple with the Rooppur Nuclear Power Plant construction, which is scheduled to come online in two to three years. All power plants are run by the state-owned Power Grid Corporation of Himaldesh Ltd (PGCH). Currently, Himaldesh exports 35% of the electricity it produces.

### Nuclear Power

Himaldesh has only one nuclear power plant currently in operation, but two more are under construction. The Narora Atomic Power Station (NAPS) is operational and located in the town of Narora. The plant consists of two pressurized heavy-water reactors (PHWR) capable of producing 440 MW of electricity, about 3% of Himaldesh's energy production. The Rooppur Nuclear Power Plant is currently under construction. Once operational, it will be a 2.4 GW nuclear power plant in Rooppur area in Pabna District. It will be the country's second nuclear power plant, with the first of the two units expected to go into operation in two years. The Donovan State Atomic Energy Corporation is building the nuclear reactor and critical infrastructures.

### Renewable Power

Himaldesh has significant hydropower production and the potential for substantially more. Most of the electricity exported comes from the country's significant hydroelectric capacity. However, essential segments of the population that live in remote areas have limited access to the current power grid. The government has introduced a program to provide electricity to households with no grid access. To

date, the program has reached seven million homes and continues to expand. Himaldesh has a renewable energy capacity of 104 GW consisting of solar (32 GW), wind (26.42 GW), small hydropower (3.19 GW), biomass (7 GW), large hydro (30.92 GW), and nuclear (4.47 GW). Himaldesh has committed itself to achieving 300 GW of renewable energy capacity within the next ten years.

<i>Power Plants</i>				
<i>Name or Location</i>	<i>Fuel Type</i>	<i>Capacity (MW)</i>	<i>Latitude</i>	<i>Longitude</i>
<i>Rihand</i>	Coal	3000	24.027	82.7915
<i>Talcher</i>	Coal	3000	21.0966	85.074
<i>Sipat Stps</i>	Coal	2980	22.13	82.293
<i>Anpara</i>	Coal	2630	24.201	82.7891
<i>Korba Stps</i>	Coal	2600	22.3881	82.6858
<i>Tamnar</i>	Coal	2400	22.0987	83.4513
<i>Kahalgaon</i>	Coal	2340	25.2349	87.2635
<i>Farakka</i>	Coal	2100	24.772	87.894
<i>Ashuganj (Aggreko)</i>	Gas	1649	24.0426	91.0158
<i>Horippur Ccpp</i>	Gas	946	23.6839	90.5314
<i>Yangbajain</i>	Geothermal	25.1	30.0973	90.5078
<i>Lijiaxia Dam</i>	Hydro	1632	36.1179	101.8073
<i>Nathpa Jhakri</i>	Hydro	1500	31.564	77.98
<i>Bhakra</i>	Hydro	1379	31.4107	76.4328
<i>Teesta-ii</i>	Hydro	1200	27.5981	88.6505
<i>Tala</i>	Hydro	1020	27.036	89.5953
<i>Karcham Wangtoo</i>	Hydro	1000	31.5156	78.1073
<i>Tehri</i>	Hydro	1000	30.3787	78.4795
<i>N.A.P.S.</i>	Nuclear	440	28.156	78.4089
<i>Bheramara Gt</i>	Oil	560	24.0487	89.0173
<i>Shikalbaha Peaking</i>	Oil	261	22.3227	91.8651
<i>Longyangxia Solar-Hydro Iii</i>	Solar	530	36.099	100.547
<i>Dhspj CTGNE</i>	Solar	500	37.37	97.26
<i>Gospj CTGNE</i>	Solar	500	36.34	95.19
<i>Longyangxia Solar-Hydro I</i>	Solar	320	36.184	100.618
<i>Qinghai Chaqia Phase I</i>	Wind	49	36.615	99.355
<i>Qinghai Delingha Gahai Phase 1</i>	Wind	49	37.116	97.35

**Legend:** megawatt (MW)

Table 8. Power plants and fuel





### Hydrocarbon Power

25.74% of Himaldes's electricity is generated by burning fossil fuels. Coal is the primary fuel source, with some limited use of natural gas.

### Home Heating

Given the climate where most of the population is located, most homes and businesses in Himaldes do not have a heating system. Those that do typically burn coal, wood, or Yak dung for heating and cooking. A small wood, coal, or charcoal-burning stove, known as a *bukhāri*, is the most common heating system in the central and northern regions. The components of a Bukhari are a wide cylindrical fire-chamber at the base where the fuel is burned and a narrower cylinder on the top that helps distribute the heat and acts as a chimney. Himaldes's exporting of electricity has driven the price of domestic electricity above what most people can afford to heat their homes and cook food.

### Water and Sanitation

#### Water

Despite the country's progress in improving access to water and sanitation, only 69% of Himaldes's population in the central and southern regions have access to water from treated water sources. However, the water quality in many of these treated water source remains poor. E. coli bacteria is estimated to be present in 80% of the private taps, and 27% contain excess fluoride and arsenic. In the northern region, 99% of the population has access to clean drinking water due to naturally occurring water sources and the investment made by foreign mining companies to ensure clean water is available for their operations. Across the country, 45.5% of households have piped water into the home, and 50.4% with piped water available within a 15-minute walk of most residences.

#### Sanitation

Access to safely managed sanitation remains low throughout the country. 62% of people have access to basic sanitation services, but an estimated 15% of the

population continues to practice open defecation. Access to sanitation has significantly improved as the result of government programs, and the practice of open defecation has decreased. In urban areas, approximately 76% of the population uses at least basic sanitation practices. In rural areas, 66% of the population uses basic sanitation practices. Most of the sewage treatment facilities are in larger urban areas. The number of sewage treatment plants in operation can treat a little more than a third of the daily sewage generated. However, there has been a significant push by the government to increase the use of septic systems by homes and communities not connected to a more extensive sewage treatment system. In urban areas with sewage systems, kitchen wastewater, bath water, and water from washing clothes are typically not discharged into the sewage system but carried through surface drains to settlement ponds outside the city.

### Transportation Architecture

Himaldes's transportation architecture is significantly more developed in the south than in the country's central or northern regions. The larger population centers, navigable waterways, and terrain conducive to building roads and rail beds have contributed to the country's disproportionate focus on transportation infrastructure in the south. In recent years Himaldes has awarded most of the mining and mineral extraction contracts to Olvanan based companies. This has led to a significant investment by these companies and Olvana to improve the transportation infrastructure in the north. As a result, new highways and rail lines are being extended to facilitate the shipping of these mineral resources to Olvana for processing. However, these new and improved infrastructure projects have generally failed to connect the north to the rest of Himaldes.

Only around 15% of Himaldes's population owns a motorized vehicle. Animal-driven carts remain the cheapest and most reliable transportation, especially in rural areas. The feeble public transportation system, ineffective traffic control, the wide range of vehicle types, and illegal parking all contribute to extreme traffic congestion in and around the population centers. Despite the chronically poor road conditions and the outdated vehicles typically using them, 68% of all freight and 71% of all passengers



move by road. Himaldesh's 2,700 miles (4,345 km) of inland waterways are the only mode of transport for 15% of the country's rural communities in the south. The waterways carry 194 million tons of cargo and roughly 15% of passenger traffic yearly. Using the inland waterways is less expensive than other transportation options and essential for trade between the most prominent cities and with neighboring Bagansait.

### Road System

Himaldesh is served by approximately 31,317.11 miles (50,400 km) of primary and secondary roads, but only around 10% are paved. Over half of the paved roads reside in the southern region. In the more mountainous areas of central and northern Himaldesh, monsoonal rains cause widespread landslides, resulting in high maintenance costs and temporary isolation for some rural areas. The government is working to open the more isolated regions of the country by improving the road networks. A significant portion of the financing for building roads in the northern and central areas comes from private mining companies exploiting the rich mineral resources. Running through the northern and central regions of the country is a stretch of north and south-running highway known as the "Himalayan Lifeline". This highway is paved, runs for 1,319 miles (2,122 km) from the Olvana border near the town of Xining to Lhasa, and crosses the Kunlun and Tanggula mountain ranges. Himaldesh plans to build additional roads in the north to link 90% of the towns and 75% of its administrative states. The country is expected to spend \$3 billion over the next ten years to improve the region's east to west mobility. Presently, 77% of the northern region's townships and nearly 20% of villages are accessible by highways.

### Public Transportation

More than 50% of the workforce (excluding agriculture) either work from home or travel to their workplace by foot due to the lack of adequate public transportation options. Only 14% of Himaldesh's workforce uses public transportation. Therefore, citizens are mainly dependent on private transport such as bicycles (16 million) and motorcycles (15 million) in rural and urban areas. Due to the significant number of



Map 9. Major roads



privately owned vehicles, cities in Himaldesh face traffic congestion, poor air quality, and increased road accidents.

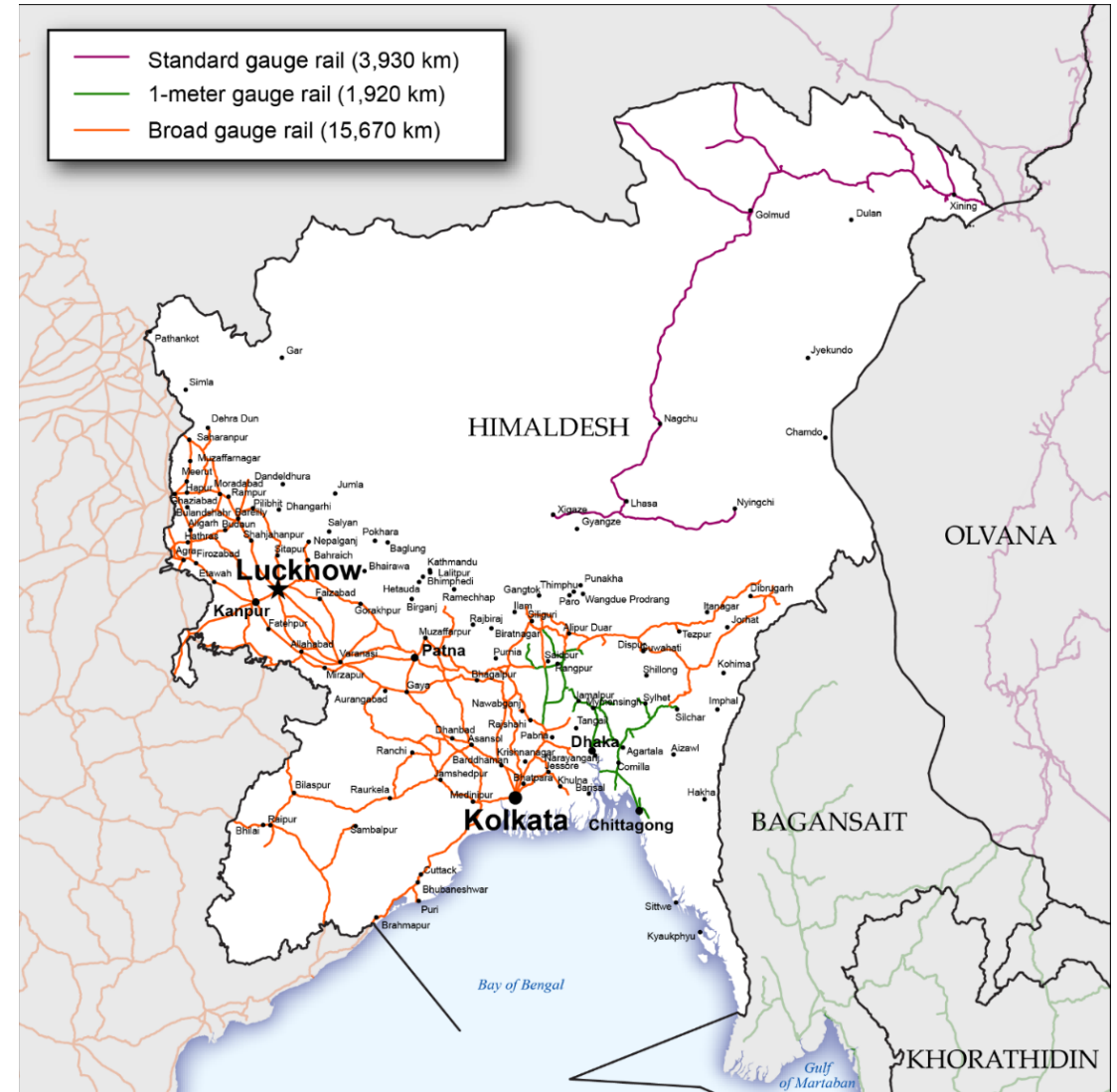
Himaldesh is exploring the option of implementing more metro rail networks. Approximately 143 miles (230 km) of metro lines are currently in operation. Buses are the most popular and convenient form of transportation in cities. More than 400,000 buses are registered in Himaldesh, and the public bus sector operates 60,000 buses carrying roughly 23 million people daily. However, bus transportation is not capable of keeping up with the growing demand. 60% of the buses operate under the Ministry of Transportation, and 40% operate under a public-private partnership agreement. However, most of these transportation options are concentrated in the country's southern region. Minibus is the primary means of public transportation in the central and northern regions. There are regular bus routes between the major towns, but the buses do not run as frequently as they do in the south. Additionally, there are a few taxis available in the larger cities.

### Rail System

Himaldesh has a railway system of about 13,372 miles (21,520 km), of which 9,736.89 miles (15,670 km) is a broad gauge, 2,442 miles (3,930 km) is a standard gauge, and the remaining 1,193 miles (1,920 km) is narrow gauge (1-meter gauge). Primary links run from the ports in Chittagong to Kolkata and west to the capital city of Lucknow. The most ambitious project was completing the 1,925-mile (3,098 km) long stretch of rail connecting Olvana with Himaldesh's mineral-rich north and central regions. This line runs from Xining in Olvana to the city of Lhasa in central Himaldesh and was completed in 2006. There is one rail line from Lhasa to Shigatse. This line extends the main Qinghai-Tibet railway line that runs north and south from Olvana to Lhasa.

### Air Transportation System

Himaldesh has 16 international airports, 97 regional airports, and 17 military airports. Himaldesh's airports handle 7.4 million international and 55.3 regional travelers annually. Hazrat Shahjalal International airport is the busiest airport, handling 9.1



Map 10. Rail networks and gauges







INFRASTRUCTURE

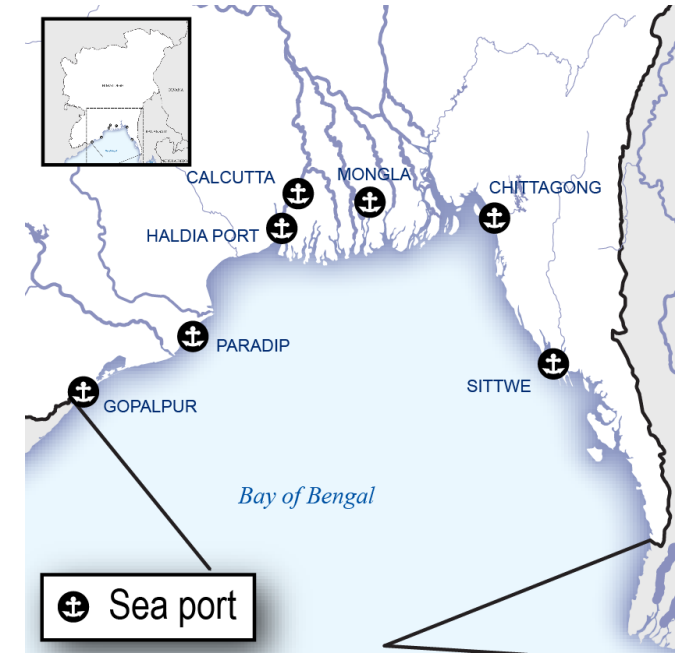
Name	Length (ft)	Width (ft)	Elev. (ft)	Lat (DD)	Long (DD)	Surface Type	Lgt
Kushinagar International Airport	10,500	148	266	26.77653	83.88921	asphalt	no
Lal Bahadur Shastri Airport	7,238	150	266	25.45213	82.86181	asphalt	yes
Lengpui Airport	8,202	148	1,398	23.84060	92.61970	asphalt	yes
Lhasa Gonggar Airport	13,123	148	11,713	29.29800	90.91195	asphalt	yes
Lilabari North Lakhimpur Airport	7,500	150	330	27.29550	94.09760	other	yes
Lokpriya Gopinath Bordoloi Int	9,000	150	162	26.10610	91.58590	asphalt	yes
Nepalgunj Airport	4,935	100	540	28.10360	81.66700	asphalt	no
Ngari Gunsa Airport	14,764		14,022	32.10000	80.05306	asphalt	no
Nyingchi Mainling Airport	9,843		9,675	29.30330	94.33530	unk	no
Osmany International Airport	9,478	150	50	24.96383	91.86484	asphalt	yes
Panagarh Air Force Station	9,000	150	240	23.47430	87.42750	asphalt	yes
Paro International Airport	7,431	98	7,364	27.40320	89.42460	asphalt	no
Pathankot Airport	8,970	150	1,017	32.23361	75.63444	asphalt	yes
Prayagraj Deendayal Upadhyay	8,110	150	322	25.44010	81.73390	asphalt	yes
Qamdo Bangda Airport	14,764	148	14,219	30.55360	97.10830	asphalt	yes
Rourkela Airport	5,987	98	659	22.25657	84.81519	asphalt	no
Saidpur Airport	6,000	100	125	25.75920	88.90890	asphalt	yes
Shah Amanat International	9,646	150	12	22.24960	91.81330	other	yes
Shah Mokhdum Airport	6,000	100	64	24.43720	88.61650	asphalt	yes
Shillong Airport	6,000	150	2,910	25.70360	91.97870	concrete	no
Silchar Airport	5,993	148	352	24.91290	92.97870	asphalt	yes
Sittwe Airport	6,001	151	27	20.13317	92.87069	asphalt	yes
Tezpur Airport	9,010	150	240	26.70910	92.78470	asphalt	yes
Thandwe Airport	5,502	102	20	18.46070	94.30010	asphalt	no
Xigaze Peace / Shigatse Air Base	16,404	197	3,782	29.35190	89.31140	concrete	no
Xining Caojiabao International	12,467		7,119	36.52830	102.04016	asphalt	yes
Yushu Batang Airport	12,467		12,816	32.83639	97.03639	concrete	no

Maritime

Major Seaports

Haldia Port

Located at the Haldi River and Hooghly River confluence. On average, the port handles 44 million tons of cargo each year. There are 15 berths with a total length of 2.04 miles (3.29 km) and an average depth of 32 feet (9.75 m). The berths include three oil jetties, four berths for coal, two berths for break bulk, two berths for liquid bulk, one berth for limestone, and one berth for containers.



Map 12. Sea ports

Gangavaram Port

Handles 21 million tons of cargo annually but can handle 60 tons. The entire port facility covers 2,800 acres (11 km<sup>2</sup>). It was built as an all-weather, multipurpose nine-berth port with water depth up to 68.9 ft (21 m), and capable of processing Super Cape size vessels of up to 200,000 DWT. It's one of Himaldesh's few private-sector port success stories.

Matarbari Deep-Water Port

This port is currently under construction and has minimal capability. However, the port is expected to be completed within four years. The facility will be composed of a multipurpose terminal built on 42 acres, a 980 ft (300 m) berth, a 1509 ft (460 m) long container terminal, handle vessels with up to 70,000 DWT, and a capacity of 2.3 million tons. The average water depth is 60.7 ft (18.5 m).





### Chittagong Port

Located in Chittagong on the Karnaphuli River at an average depth of 23 ft (7 m) and ranked 58th busiest in the world. It consists of 20 berths and jetties for oil, grain, cement, fertilizer, urea, and ammonia. The Port averages 2250 vessels carrying over 44 million tons of cargo, including 39 million tons of imports and 5 million tons of exports. Twenty berths serve ocean-going vessels, including 12 for general cargo, eight for containers, and seven specialized berths for bulk cargo that includes petroleum and petroleum products, like naphtha, and industrial chemicals. The Port contains ten, single-point, river mooring berths plus two dry dock jetties for ship repairs. There are also for inland coasters for shallow water commerce and domestic vessels that handle petroleum products, grain, and cement. The Container Terminal (CCT) has the capacity for 6,410 TEUs of containerized cargo.

### Navigable Rivers

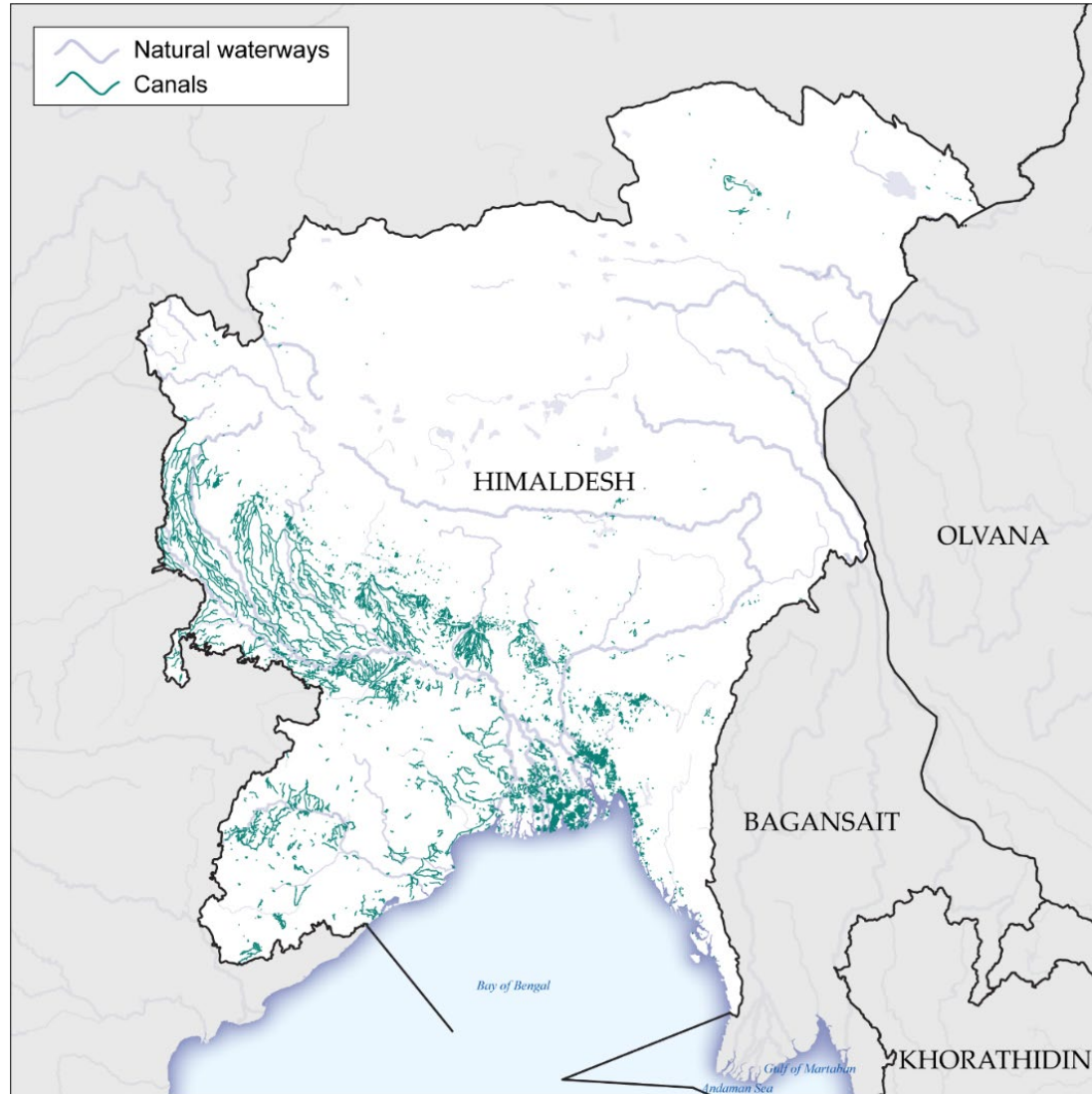
**The Ganges** is a river that generally runs south and east through the southern region of Himaladesh. The 1,680-mile (2,704 km) long river begins in the western Himalayas in the state of Uttarakhand and empties into the Bay of Bengal. When joined by the Jamuna, and eventually the Meghna, they form the Ganges Delta and the third largest river on earth by volume.

**The Brahmaputra** is the 9th largest river in the world by volume and the 15th longest. Its origin is on the northern side of the Himalayas and passes through the Himalayas in giant gorges and into Arunachal Pradesh. It flows southwest through the Assam Valley and south to merge with the Ganges and empties into the Bay of Bengal. This river is approximately 2,466 miles (3,969 km) long and is vital resource for irrigation and transportation in the region. The river's average depth is around 100 ft (30 m), and its maximum depth is 440 ft (135 m). The river is mostly navigable but is prone to severe flooding in the spring when the Himalayan snow melts.

**The Yamuna** is the second-largest tributary to the Ganges River. Originating from the Yamunotri Glacier at 14,800 ft (4,500 m), it travels 855 miles (1,376 km). It merges with the Ganges at Triveni Sangam, Allahabad. Although the Yamuna River

is not navigable, it is vital economically. Several canals on the Yamuna irrigate extensive agricultural tracts, and the Yamuna is a primary water source for many regional cities.

**Mahanadi** is a major river in Southwestern Himaladesh. It has a total length of 560 miles (900 km) and empties into the Bay of Bengal. The river basin can be divided into four regions, the Northern Plateau, the Eastern Ghats, and the Coastal Plain.



Map 13. Waterways and canals

### Canals

There are thousands of canals across Himaldesh. Most of these canals are used for diverting water for needs such as irrigation, power generation, and water treatment. However, small boats regularly use these smaller canals to move people and cargo. There are two navigable canal systems: the Ganga-Bhagirathi-Hooghly (Haldia to Allahabad), and the Sunderbans Waterway (Namkhana to AtharaBankiKhal).

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*37% of agricultural land has reliable irrigation.*

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### Pipelines

**The Naharkatia-Nunmati-Barauni** pipeline is 725.14 miles (1,167 km) long and was constructed to bring crude oil from Naharkatia oilfield to Nunmati and later to a refinery at Barauni in Bihar. It is now extended to Kanpur and is used to carry crude oil, refined petroleum products, and transport raw materials for the Bongaigaon petrochemical complex. It was the first in Himaldesh.

**The Chittagong-Dhaka** pipeline is 152.86 miles (246km) long and is an onshore product pipeline with a maximum diameter of 16 inches. It starts in Chittagong, ends in Dhaka, and carries crude and refined oils.

**The Maheshkhali** pipeline is a crude oil pipeline that is 68.35 miles (110km) long, and is an onshore, shallow water oil pipeline. The pipeline has a maximum diameter of 36 inches and starts in the Bay of Bengal and ends in Chittagong.

**The Motihari-Amlekhgunj** pipeline is a 43 miles (69 km) long petroleum pipeline between Amlekhgunj Oil Depot in Parsa and Motihari.

**Golmud-Lhasa** is a 668.6 miles (1,076km) long onshore pipeline project operated by OlvanaPetro. This product pipeline, with a maximum diameter of 6 inches, starts at Qinghai (Olvana) and ends in Lhasa. The pipeline transports mainly diesel, motor,



and aviation fuel and has a wall thickness of 6 mm. It is buried between 3.94 ft (1.2 m) and 4.6 feet (1.4 m) deep.

### Telecommunications Architecture

Himaldesh's telecommunications sector is the second largest in the world. The telecommunications sector includes infrastructure, equipment, Mobile Virtual Network Operators (MNVO), next-generation systems (which are currently 5G), telephone service providers, and broadband. Over the last seven years, the Telecom Tower industry has grown from 400,000 to 660,000 towers, and the number of Mobile Base Transceiver Stations has grown to 800. Himaldesh plans to achieve 80% broadband connectivity, 45% fiber connectivity of all mobile towers, average broadband speeds of 30 Mbps, and 1,864,114 miles (3,000,000 km) of fiber-optic established in the next two years. Currently, 81.25% of Himaldesh's population has access to Next-generation cellular systems, and 31% continue using landline services. For more, please see Information Distribution, Information variable.

### Industry

#### Food and Agriculture

Himaldesh generally has poor road infrastructure supporting its agricultural economy, which affects the receipt of timely farming supplies and movement of harvested crops. Lack of cold storage and immediate access to processing facilities results in over 33% of the agricultural products harvested going to waste. Himaldesh's irrigation infrastructure includes a network of major and minor canals, groundwater well-based systems, tanks, and other rain catchments. However, only 37% of agricultural land has reliable irrigation.

#### Oil/Gas

There are 17 crude oil refineries in Himaldesh, of which ten are state-owned, four privately owned, and three joint ventures. The total oil refining capacity is 184 MT per year, remaining unchanged from the previous year. Himaldesh's cross-country gas pipeline covers about 9,321 miles (15,000 km). Himaldesh's existing natural gas

infrastructure, which comprises domestic natural gas trunk pipelines and regasified liquefied natural gas (RLNG) terminals, is expected to include transnational natural gas pipelines within the next ten years.

### Mining

Himaldesh currently has mines extracting over 95 minerals, including coal, lignite, chromite, copper, iron, lead, lithium, zinc, manganese, gold, silver, diamonds, rubies, sapphires, limestone, phosphorite, atomic minerals, and heavy rare earth elements (HREE). However, there are more than 126 identified minerals in Himaldesh, with significant reserves of boron, borax, corundum, vanadium, titanium, magnesite, sulfur, mica, cesium, rubidium, arsenic, graphite, lepidolite and potash. Mining and mineral exploration have increased on the Tibetan Plateau since the arrival of the Golmud-Lhasa railway link and government backed programs encouraging investments into this sector of the economy. Along with the government and business-controlled mines, small, unregulated mining operations also exist. Low wages for the local workers, minimal health and safety standards, and weak environmental laws make mining in Himaldesh extremely profitable. Most of the mining operations can be found in the central and northern regions of the country. Mining companies from all over the world have operations or are partners in mining operations in Himaldesh. However, mining companies from Olvana operate most of the mines in and around the Tibetan Plateau.

### Defense Infrastructure

Table 10. Defense facilities

INSTALLATION NAME	TYPE	LAT	LON
Agra Kheria Airport	Airbase	27.1567012	77.950862
Ahunli Airstrip	Airbase	28.8337912	95.9605256
Allahabad Bamrauli Airport	Airbase	25.4386747	81.7370785
Bakshi Ka Talab Airforce base	Airbase	26.9873575	80.8951321
Bareilly Airforce Base	Airbase	28.4207457	79.4500474
Bir Tikendrajit International Airport	Airbase	24.7581677	93.8964682



## INFRASTRUCTURE

INSTALLATION NAME	TYPE	LAT	LON
Chabua Air Force Station	Airbase	27.4630047	95.1143134
Chowduar Airbase	Airbase	20.5481204	85.8901784
Darbhanga Airforce Base	Airbase	26.1967856	85.9118892
Dibrugarh Mohanbari Airport	Airbase	27.4854679	95.0170764
Dimapur Airport	Airbase	25.8838051	93.7712379
Gwa Airfield	Airbase	17.601592	94.581741
Hashimara Air Force Station	Airbase	26.7005344	89.3653268
Hindon Air Force Station	Airbase	28.704336	77.3616691
Jhansi Airport	Airbase	25.4898065	78.5611329
Jorhat Rowriah Airport	Airbase	26.7293821	94.1742036
Kalaikunda Air Force Station	Airbase	22.3369075	87.2159746
Kanpur Chakeri Airport	Airbase	26.4054265	80.4154662
Kyaukpyu Airfield	Airbase	19.425855	93.534706
Manaung Airfield	Airbase	18.81751	93.702471
Migyaunglu Airfield	Airbase	18.977197	94.147654
Missamari Airforce Station	Airbase	26.8186358	92.5989607
Pathankot Air Force Station	Airbase	32.2380145	75.6273904
Piardoba Airbase	Airbase	22.9897098	87.2975893
Purnea Airport	Airbase	25.7627751	87.4095675
Qinghai	Airbase	36.99173	100.85674
Rangapahar Airbase	Airbase	25.8555928	93.7061317
Salonibari Airport	Airbase	26.7120098	92.7846105
Sadoway Airfield	Airbase	18.460212	94.299481
Sarsawa Airforce Base	Airbase	29.9940229	77.426431
Silchar Airport	Airbase	24.9125108	92.9804433
Singerbhil Airport	Airbase	23.8880752	91.2387289
Sookerating Airfield	Airbase	27.551521	95.5728029
Tezu	Airbase	27.9420551	96.1348375
Vijanagar ALG	Airbase	27.1934449	97.0029764
Ziro Airfield	Airbase	27.5882077	93.8285737

INSTALLATION NAME	TYPE	LAT	LON
Dhaka Cantonment	HQ Central	23.820118	90.400279
Ann Airfield	HQ East	19.771575	94.026543
Fort William	HQ South	22.5547235	88.3379022
120 BATALLION ARMY	Military Base	20.2783699	85.8231865
Air Force HQ Complex	Military Base	23.7804754	90.3890778
Alhilal Cantonment	Military Base	32.0645383	76.6107389
Army Complex	Military Base	23.8964536	90.2708622
Babāna Cantonment	Military Base	25.251095	78.452047
Bagdogra Airport	Military Base	26.6817981	88.3297991
Barrackpore Army	Military Base	22.7711635	88.3532712
BGB Headquarter	Military Base	24.0902395	91.11974535
Dhola Post	Military Base	27.8183265	91.6755911
Eastern Air Command HQ	Military Base	25.5365184	91.8312004
HO Army Training Command	Military Base	31.1053336	77.1680774
Holta Cantonment	Military Base	32.1120428	76.5549808
HQ of Army Recruiting Unit	Military Base	23.7266733	90.3872911
ITBP Camp Tandi	Military Base	32.552811	76.9780672
Jahanabad Cantonment	Military Base	22.9224022	89.5048908
Jalalabad Cantonment	Military Base	24.9556877	91.98808575
JESSORE CANTONMENT	Military Base	23.1714250	89.1673212
Kha La Ya 55 Military Base	Military Base	18.4315393	94.3249006
Mathura Cantonment	Military Base	27.4679839	77.6956355
Meru Cantonment	Military Base	24.024007	85.4646272
Naval Armament Depot	Military Base	18.735351	82.7817686
Navy HQ	Military Base	23.8034178	90.4042593
Rajshahi Cantonment	Military Base	24.3887442	88.6005003
RPF BARRAK HQ	Military Base	25.5810088	85.046982
Shillong Cantonment	Military Base	25.5722465	91.8804473
Sukna Cantonment	Military Base	26.7771551	88.3385784
COMFLOT Hq	Naval Base	22.5244707	89.5869457



### Nuclear Facilities

Nuclear power is the sixth most prominent source of electricity in Himaldesh after coal, hydroelectricity, oil, gas, and solar. Himaldesh only has two reactors currently online but is currently building two more. Additionally, Himaldesh is recognized internationally as a nuclear-weapon state. The military possesses more than 160 nuclear munitions, and the country can produce its own weapons-grade plutonium and ballistic missiles.

Narora Atomic Power Station (NAPS) is a nuclear power plant located in Narora with two reactors, each a pressurized heavy-water reactor (PHWR) capable of producing 220 MW of electricity.

The Rooppur Nuclear Power Plant is located at Rooppur area in Pabna District, 87 miles (140 km) west of Dhaka. The 2.4 GW nuclear power plant is currently under construction. The Donovanian State Atomic Energy Corporation is building the VVER-1200/523 Nuclear reactor and critical infrastructures.

### Space

In 1973, the government of Himaldesh established the Department of Space (DOS) to manage all space activities for the country. Under DOS, the HSRA (Himaldesh Space Research Agency) manages all space research, to include rocket and satellite development. HSRA built Himaldesh's first satellite, which Donovia launched in 1976. In 1981, HSRA launched satellite JN-1 onboard its VAS-3 rocket, making Himaldesh the seventh country capable of conducting launches of this type. Numerous space developments followed, such as medium lift launch vehicles, rocket engines, satellite systems, and networks enabling the agency to launch domestic and foreign satellites and other missions for space exploration. HSRA has the world's largest remote-sensing satellite constellation and operates two satellite navigation systems. The international community is pressuring HSRA to mitigate the excessive space debris from its aggressive launch schedule.





# PHYSICAL

## Overview

Himaldesh covers a total of nearly four and a half million square kilometers and has a coastline approximately five and a half kilometers long. The Bay of Bengal shapes the southern portion of the country, while the Tibetan Plateau and Himalayan mountains are the dominant features of the northern half of the country. Himaldesh has a wide variety of terrain types and climates, ranging from fertile river plains to mountain ranges to arid tundra. The dominant feature of the southern half of Himaldesh is the Ganges-Brahmaputra Basin, through which the Ganges River system and the Brahmaputra River system flow into the Ganges Delta and out into the Bay of Bengal. Elevation increases as you move north into the Himalayan foothills and on into the Himalayan Mountains themselves. The Himalayan range bisects the country, with nearly the entire population of Himaldesh living south of the mountains. The Tibetan Plateau is found to the north of the Himalayan Mountains and is home to thousands of glaciers, storing the largest reserve of fresh water outside of the Arctic and Antarctic regions. Additionally, this plateau contains large deposits of silver, lead, zinc, and an estimated world's largest lithium reserves. While the plateau is bounded by large mountain ranges, the topography of the plateau itself is rather flat and open. Additionally, the Tibetan Plateau is sometimes called the Third Pole due to its thousands of glaciers and numerous ice fields containing the largest freshwater reserve outside of the poles. As a result of the melting of ice formations, several of the region's major rivers, like the Yangtze River, have their origins in the Tibetan Plateau.



Map 14. Geographic highlights of Himaldesh



Table 11. Physical environment data

Physical Environment Data		
Measure	Data	Remarks
Land Area (km <sup>2</sup> )	3.3 million km <sup>2</sup>	Includes inland water
Land Border (km)	12,180 km	Shares boundaries with Olvana and Bagansait
Coastline (km)	6,800 km	Includes islands
Highest elevation (m)	8,849 m	Mt. Everest
Lowest Elevation (m)	0 m	Sea level
Arable (cultivated) Land (%)	21.8%	
Permanent Crops (%)	13%	
Permanent Pasture (%)	26.6%	
Irrigated Land (%)	9.5%	Primarily in Himalayan foothills and Ganges delta
Forested Land (%)	18.5%	Primarily tropical forest and woody savanna
Urban Areas (%)	0.1%	

Legend: kilometer (km); meter (m)

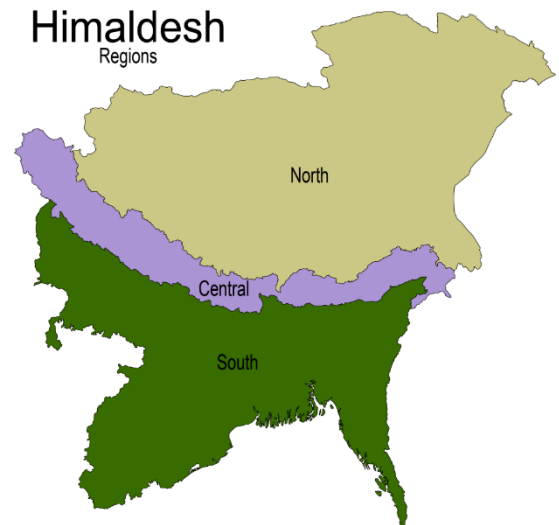
### Terrain

There are three major regions in Himaldesh. The Southern region can be divided into the Eastern Himalayas, the Brahmaputra, and the Barak valley plains. The area is dominated by the Ganges River and Brahmaputra Rivers and their tributaries. The Ganges Delta never rises more than 35 feet above sea level until it gives way to the hills of Meghalaya and Tripura that rise to over 23,000 ft (7,000 m). Furthermore, the southern region extends south following the Lemro River, which runs near the western border of Bagansait and flows into the Bay of Bengal east of the city of Sittwe. The southern region is home to some of Himaldesh's last remaining rainforests.

The central region is known for having the most dramatic change in altitude of any place on Earth. Some of the lowlands are close to sea level, while the Himalayan Mountains average an elevation of 20,000 ft (6,100 m) and include the world's highest peak, Mount Everest, which rises to 29,035 ft (8,850 m). Below these

mountains lie an extensive arc of Eastern Himalayan alpine meadows containing grasslands. The central region is characterized by numerous rivers, isolated valleys linked by high alpine passes, and expansive forests that cover seventy percent of the area.

The northern region is dominated by the Tibetan Plateau and surrounded by mountains. The northern part of the plateau is called the Qiangtang and is comprised of a relatively flat plain that runs east to west and extends for more than 800 miles (1,300 km). The Qiangtang's average elevation is 16,500 feet (5,000 m), and it is dotted with brackish lakes. In the east, the Qiangtang begins to descend in elevation. The mountains in the southeastern part of the region run north to south, forming physical barriers to travel and communication. In the center and extending west, the mountains run from northwest to southeast. The northern edge of the Tibetan Plateau is formed by the Kunlun Mountains, with the highest peak, Mount Muztag, at 25,338 feet (7,723 m). The western and southern border of the Tibetan Plateau is formed by the Himalayan Mountains. See Map 14. "Geographic highlights of Himaldesh," for more detailed information



Map 15. Himaldesh regions

### Major Bodies of Water

#### Lakes

The largest lakes in Himaldesh reside in the northern region of the country. These lakes are salt lakes and relics of an ancient sea that once covered the area due to the Indo-Australian tectonic plates pushing upwards and cutting off a portion of the ocean. However, there are many freshwater lakes in the northern region resulting



from snow melt and glacial run off, but they are much smaller. The larger of the freshwater lakes are found south of the Himalayan Mountains.

**Qinghai Lake** is the largest lake in Himaladesh. It is in an endorheic basin, which means it has no river or stream discharging water from the lake. It is in Qinghai Province and is classified as an alkaline salt lake. The lake has a surface area of 1,667 square miles (4,317 km<sup>2</sup>), an average depth of 69 ft (21 m), and a maximum depth of 84 ft (25.5 m).

**Nam Co** lies at an elevation of 15,479 ft (4,718 m) and has a surface area of 730 square miles (1,900 km<sup>2</sup>). This salt lake is the largest lake in the Northern Region.

**Siling Co** lies at an altitude of 14,860 ft (4,530 m). It is a salt lake. It is fed by the Za'gya Zangbo and the Boques Tsangpo rivers and is the second-largest saltwater lake on the Tibetan Plateau. The lake only has a single species of fish, *Gymnocypris selincuoensis*, which is from the same family as carp.

**Zhari Namco** is a 384 square mile (996.9 square km<sup>2</sup>) salt lake at an elevation of 15,135 ft (4,613 m). The lake is 33.7 miles (54.3km) long and 11.41 miles (18.36 km) wide. It is located east of Coqen Town.

**Tangra Yumco** is a salt lake in the northern region of Himaladesh. It is in the southwest of Nyima County. Tangra Yumco is 323 square miles (836 km<sup>2</sup>) in size at an elevation of 14,856 ft (4,528 m). The lake is 44.6 miles long (71.7 km) and 7.24 miles (11.65 km) wide on average. It is the holy lake of the Bon believers.

## Rivers

**The Ganges** is a river that generally runs south and east through the southern region of Himaladesh. The 1,680-mile (2,704 km) long river begins in the western Himalayas in the state of Uttarakhand and empties into the Bay of Bengal. When joined by the Jamuna, and eventually the Meghna, they form the Ganges Delta and the third largest river on earth by volume.

**The Brahmaputra** is the 9th largest river in the world by volume and the 15th longest. Its origin is on the northern side of the Himalayas and passes through the Himalayas in giant gorges and into Arunachal Pradesh. It flows southwest through the Assam Valley and south to merge with the Ganges and empties into the Bay of Bengal. This river is approximately 2,466 miles (3,969 km) long and is vital resource for irrigation and transportation in the region. The river's average depth is around 100 ft (30 m), and its maximum depth is 440 ft (135 m). The river is mostly navigable but is prone to severe flooding in the spring when the Himalayan snow melts.

**The Yamuna** is the second-largest tributary to the Ganges River. Originating from the Yamunotri Glacier at 14,800 ft (4,500 m), it travels 855 miles (1,376 km). It merges with the Ganges at Triveni Sangam, Allahabad. Although the Yamuna River is not navigable, it is vital economically. Several canals on the Yamuna irrigate extensive agricultural tracts, and the Yamuna is a primary water source for many regional cities.

**Mahanadi** is a major river in Southwestern Himaladesh. It has a total length of 560 miles (900 km) and empties into the Bay of Bengal. The river basin can be divided into four regions, the Northern Plateau, the Eastern Ghats, and the Coastal Plain.

**Surma** is a major river in Southern Himaladesh and part of the Surma-Meghna River System. The Surma starts when the Barak River divides into the Surma and the Kushiya rivers and it ends in Kishoreganj District, where the two rivers rejoin to form the Meghna and ultimately flow into the Bay of Bengal. The average depth of river is 282 feet (86 m) and its length is approximately 560 miles (900 km).

## Subterranean Environment

There are five major cave systems in Himaladesh: Mawsmi Cave, Barabar Cave, Alutila Cave, Harong Hurong, and Kudum Cave. However, due to the type of geological formations in this region there are thousands of smaller caves scattered throughout the country. Additionally, there are hundreds of manmade tunnels throughout the country. The majority of these are along roads and railways in the central and northern regions of the country.



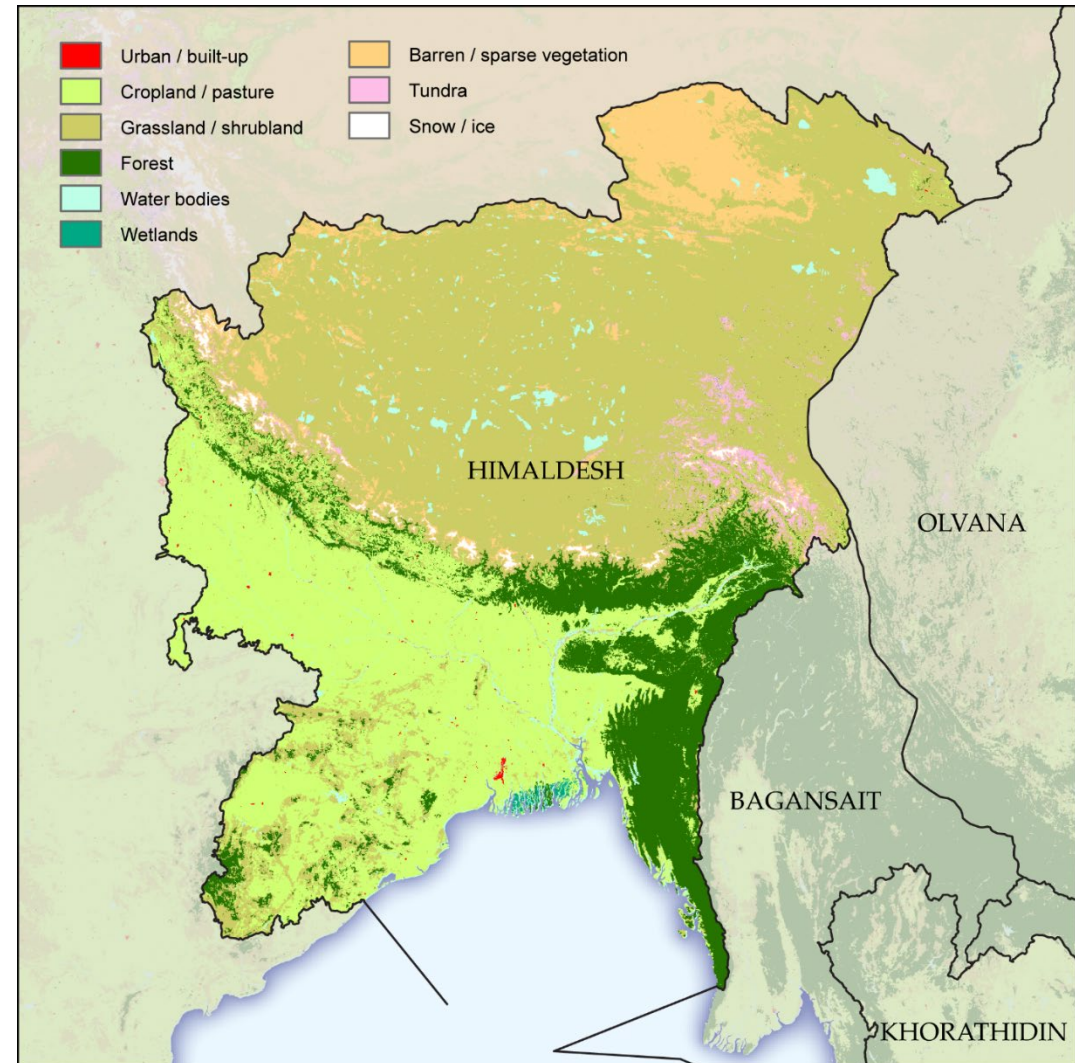


In the far northwest, there remain some old bunkers that are left over from previous conflicts. These bunkers were built by the local villagers to hide their families and livestock from invading armies coming from the north and west. Most of the bunkers are in poor condition, and the locations of the bunkers have not been officially mapped. Lastly, the government of Himaldesh has constructed underground bomb-proof shelters to house military aircraft at the Gonggar airport in Lhasa as part of the government's plan to improve the military's ability to respond to a crisis in the northern parts of the country.

### Vegetation

In southern Himaldesh, the most common plant is a large type of bamboo and is sourced as the primary raw material for the country's paper industry. The center portion contains many lakes and supports swampy vegetation and a tropical, moist zone of deciduous forests in the Tarai and the Churia Range. These forests consist mainly of Khair, Sissoo, and Sal, which are used in the timber industry. In the western portion of the country, the vegetation consists mostly of cultivated plants and orchards. The coastal areas along the Bay of Bengal contain vast mangrove forests. Several of the mangrove species are of value commercially, as well as the *gewa* trees, which yield a softwood used for making newsprint. Amongst the abundant flower species are water lilies, marigolds, tuberoses, and Chinese hibiscus. Also abundant in Himaldesh's southern region is the *bokul*, a common shrub that produces small, edible red berries.

At higher elevations, between 5,000 and 10,000 feet, vegetation is a mixture of pines, oaks, rhododendrons, poplars, walnuts, and larch. Between 10,000- and 12,000-foot elevation, the pines and oaks give way to stands of fir mixed with birch. In these regions, all accessible sal forests (tropical moist deciduous) have been severely depleted by underregulated and illegal logging practices. However, the forested areas below the timberline in the Himalayas hold the most valuable forests in Himaldesh, containing spruce, fir, cypress, juniper, and birch. Though the predominant forest type is coniferous forest, montane broadleaf forests can be found in small, dispersed pockets throughout.



Map 16. Land types



In the transition zone between the central forested regions and the northwestern desert area, vast grasslands spread that include multiple types, with the dominant among them being alpine meadows, montane steppes, and montane shrub steppes.

On the Tibetan Plateau in the northern region are shrubs such as leathery-leaf evergreen shrubs, coniferous evergreen shrubs, broadleaf deciduous shrubs, azaleas, creeping pines, and *caraganas* (*comm.* Siberian pea shrub). In arid valleys and desert areas, only prickly shrubs and saline shrubs are tolerant of the dry climate and poor soils.

### Wildlife

Himaldesh has abundant wildlife, including more than 100 species of mammals, but the populations of some species have dwindled over the last century due to poaching and human encroachment. Himaldesh is well known for its large predator species. The most notable is the Bengal tiger, but there are many other predators living in this region, such as the common leopard, the rare, clouded leopard, and the leopard cat. There are a few bear species as well, including the sloth bear, Asiatic black bear (or Himalayan black bear), and sun bear. Jackals can be found in significant numbers, along with various species of mongooses. The forested areas are home to small populations of elephants, water buffalo, and many different deer species. The Lesser Rāpti Valley, in Himaldesh's central region, is home to one of the few remaining groups of Indian rhinoceros. The most common mammal in Himaldesh is the Rhesus monkey which can be found in great numbers in the central and southern regions of the country.

Himaldesh is also home to hundreds of species of birds. Birds such as the common house crow are found across the country, along with bulbuls, magpie-robins, and warblers. Other varieties include various game birds, parakeets, cuckoos, hawks, owls, hornbills, hoopoes, woodpeckers, flycatchers, mynah birds, vultures, and eagles. Among the eagles, the most famous is the Golden Eagle which has been used by Falconers for thousands of years to hunt animals as large as deer. The country is also home to the crested serpent eagle and the ring-tailed fishing eagle.

There are also water birds, including herons, kingfishers, storks, ducks, and wild geese.

### Agriculture

Himaldesh is 819 million acres in size, and 213 million acres are dedicated to agricultural production. Its gross acreage of irrigated cropland is approximately 11.5 million acres. About 60% of the cultivated land is dependent on the annual monsoons. Improvements in irrigation have been made over the last few years to improve agricultural productivity, create rural job opportunities, and reduce food insecurities across the country. However, current irrigation systems remain inadequate, leading to crop failures due to a lack of water. Only 37% of agricultural land has reliable irrigation. For more on agriculture, see the *Agriculture* section of the Economic variable, and *Food and Agriculture* under the Infrastructure variable.

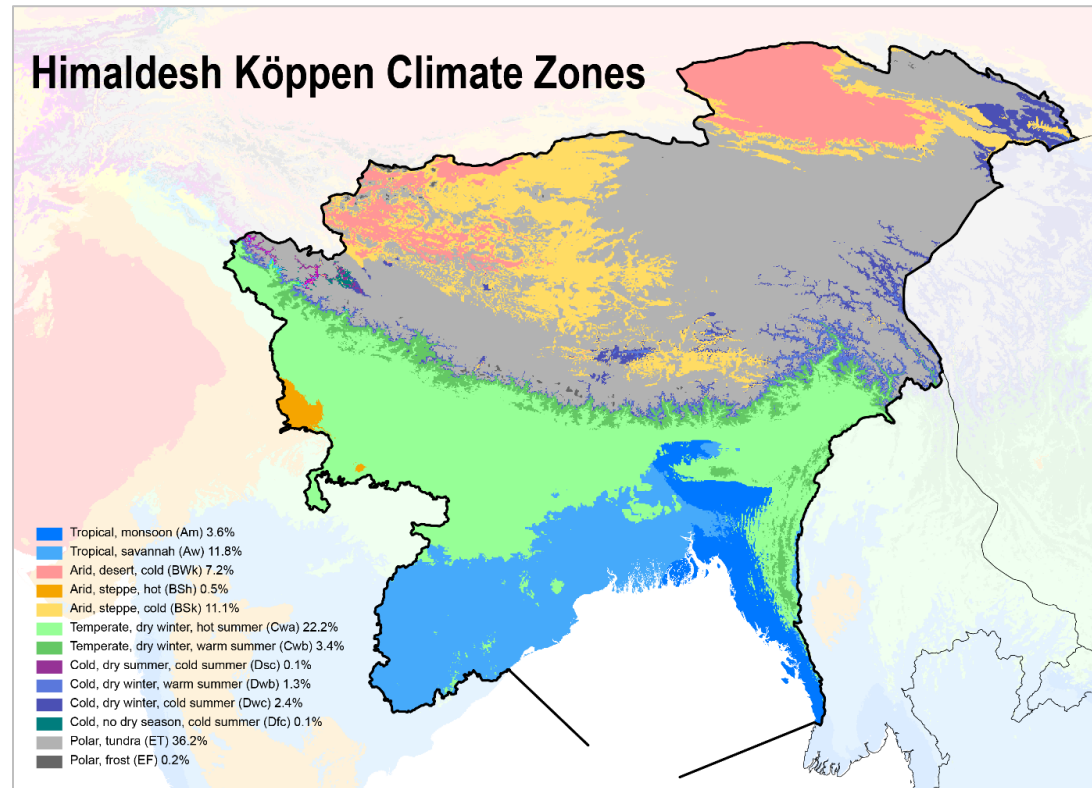
### Climate and Weather

The seasons in Himaldesh have a significant impact on human population centers, depending on the location. South of the Himalayas, there are three distinct seasons that can be further divided by location. These seasons are the pre-monsoon hot season from March through May, the monsoon season starting in June and lasting through October, and the cool and dry winter season lasting from November through February (there are also transitional seasons lasting for shorter periods of time). While the monsoon season impacts nearly every population center within Himaldesh, it has a particular impact on the densely populated area near the Ganges Delta. Heavy rains occurring across the country are likely to flow into the delta, increasing the likelihood of flooding. During these periods, flooding can completely transform the landscape, making it so that many rural areas may only be accessible by boat.





Climate Map



Map 17. Climate zones

Seasons Overview

Table 12. Southern region weather statistics

	Coldest Temp	Hottest Temp	Precip (In/day)	Days Rain/Mo	Wind Avg	Humidity
Mar – May	59F (15C)	97F (36C)	0.19 (0.48 cm)	10	7.46 (12 km/h)	70% - 100%
Jun - Oct	78F (25.56C)	93F (33.89C)	0.24 (0.61 cm)	14	5.22 (8.4 km/h)	97% - 100%
Nov- Feb	70F (21.11C)	89F (31.67C)	0.07 (0.18 cm)	2	4.5 (7.24 km/h)	17.8% - 50%

Table 13. Central region weather statistics

	Coldest Temp	Hottest Temp	Precip (In/day)	Days Rain/Mo	Wind Avg	Humidity
Mar – May	55F (12.8C)	82F (27.8C)	0.03 (0.08 cm)	7.3	5.9 (9.5 km/h)	1.7% - 20%
Jun - Oct	66F (18.9C)	84F (28.9C)	0.15 (0.38 cm)	16.2	4.6 (7.4 km/h)	20.3% - 79%
Nov- Feb	41F (5C)	68F (20C)	0.01 (0.03 cm)	1.8	4.3 (6.9 km/h)	0%

Table 14. Northern region weather statistics

	Coldest Temp	Hottest Temp	Precip (In/day)	Days Rain/Mo	Wind Avg	Humidity
Mar – May	37.3F (2.9C)	59.3F (15C)	0.01 (0.03 cm)	5.3	7.1 (11.4 km/h)	0%
Jun - Oct	47.8F (8.8C)	68F (20C)	0.07 (0.18 cm)	14.4	4.7 (7.6 km/h)	0%
Nov- Feb	22F (-5.6C)	47.8F (8.8C)	0 (0 cm)	1	6.9 (11.1 km/h)	0%

Hazards

Events

Himaldesh is one of the world's most disaster-prone countries. The country regularly experiences natural disasters such as cyclones, earthquakes, landslides, floods, storm surges, avalanches, drought, and highly destructive glacial lake outburst flooding (GLOF). In the monsoon season from June through October, widespread and extensive flooding occurs. Floods are the most significant natural disaster in this region and cause the most widespread damage to property and loss of human life. Additionally, in mountainous areas the monsoon season can also cause landslides, debris flows, and GLOF, leading to serious property damage and loss of life. The transitional periods before and after the monsoon season are usually referred to as pre-monsoon (March-May) and post-monsoon (October-November). Most of the severe storms and abnormal rainfalls take place during the pre-monsoon period.



Tornadoes can result from these severe, pre-monsoon period storms. Cyclones and storm surges are common during the pre-monsoon and post-monsoon periods along the coastal regions. The coastal areas experience several cyclones each year.

Despite the presence of the monsoon season, portions of the country experience significant droughts each year. Major droughts tend to occur in an area every five years or so and cause major economic impacts and localized famine.

Himaldesh is prone to earthquakes due to the presence of numerous active faults which were formed 40 million years ago by the Indian and Eurasian Plates. The historical seismic data of Himaldesh indicate that the country is vulnerable to earthquakes. Himaldesh lies across highly seismic zones that have caused some of the world's severest earthquakes.

### Disease

Due to the variations in the ecosystem and socioeconomic backgrounds, diseases affect the populations differently based on their physical location. However, the most prevalent diseases found in Himaldesh are listed below:

**Hepatitis A:** A viral disease that interferes with liver function and is spread through fecal contaminated food or water.

**Hepatitis B:** Is spread by blood, semen, or other body fluids from an infected person. This infection causes severe liver infections.

**Malaria:** Caused by the single-cell parasitic protozoa *Plasmodium* and transmitted to humans via the female *Anopheles* mosquito. Parasites are delivered through a bite and multiply in the liver, attacking red blood cells.

**Dengue fever:** A mosquito-borne viral disease generally associated with urban environments with symptoms that include the sudden onset of fever and severe headache.

**Japanese Encephalitis:** A mosquito-borne viral disease associated with rural areas. Acute encephalitis can cause paralysis, coma, and death, with fatality rates around 30%.

**Plague:** A bacterial disease transmitted by fleas and normally associated with rats, but can be airborne transmitted person-to-person. Symptoms include fever, headache, and painfully swollen lymph nodes, and the disease can progress rapidly.

**Tuberculosis (TB):** Is one of the most common diseases in Himaldesh. This disease can be severe and affects the lungs. The bacteria spreads through tiny droplets via coughs and sneezes. Untreated, tuberculosis can be fatal.

**Cholera:** An acute diarrheal illness caused when Individuals swallow food or water contaminated with cholera bacteria. The infection is often mild and may have no symptoms but can sometimes be severe and life-threatening.

**Rabies:** A viral disease transmitted through the bite of an infected animal. The virus affects the central nervous system causing brain alteration and death. The symptoms initially are fever and headache, but without treatment progresses to neurological symptoms and becomes fatal within days.

**HIV/AIDS:** Acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS) is a potentially life-threatening condition caused by the human immunodeficiency virus (HIV). HIV is spread primarily through unprotected sex, contaminated blood, and from an infected mother to her unborn child during childbirth or through breastfeeding. HIV interferes with the body's ability to fight infections by damaging the immune system.

**Zika Virus:** Zika virus is transmitted primarily by *Aedes* mosquitoes. Symptoms are generally mild, including fever, rash, conjunctivitis, muscle and joint pain, malaise, or headache. Most infected people do not develop symptoms, but if symptoms do occur, they last for 2 to 7 days. Infection during pregnancy may cause preterm birth, miscarriages, microcephaly, and other congenital malformations, known as congenital Zika syndrome.



### Poisonous Plants

Himaldesh is home to a huge variety of plant species that are known for their toxicity. Poisonous plants from this region produce a variety of toxins that have negative effects on human and animal health, ranging from mild allergies to serious medical complications and even death. Poisoning is the fourth most common cause of mortality in Himaldesh. Some poisonous plants are *Abrus*, Prickly poppies, Hijal (*Barringtonia*), Giant calotrope, Ghora Neem (*Melia*), Rakta Karobi (*Nerium*), Helde Karobi Antamul (*Thevetia*), *Aconitum pendulum*, *Strychnos nux-vomica*, Jimsonweed, and *Anisodus tanguticus*. Many of these plants are not necessarily poisonous to the touch but rather are toxic when someone encounters the fluids or seeds of these plants. Even though these plants can be extremely toxic to humans and animals, many have been used and are still used for their medicinal properties.

### Dangerous Animals

There are numerous dangerous animals living in and around Himaldesh. There are several types of venomous snakes, such as cobras, several types of vipers (including two that live on the Tibetan Plateau), kraits, and Coral snakes. Additionally, there is the Chinese Red Headed Centipede and numerous jellyfish in the waters off the coast. Due to the widespread rabies problem in the country, it is strongly recommended that people stay away from the wild dogs living in and around the cities.



## TIME

### Time Overview

Himaldesh occupies the GMT +5.5 through 6.5 Time Zones.

Citizens of Himaldesh typically have a relaxed approach towards timekeeping and punctuality. It is common for people to arrive at events 30 minutes to an hour after the designated time. However, they will usually observe punctuality in a formal context such as important business meetings, appointments or when visiting a doctor.

The work week may vary from 48 to 66 hours Monday–Saturday (some institutions work on alternate Saturdays). Under the new provision of Labor laws, instead of the standard five-day work week, companies can permit their staff to work four days per week. However, employees who choose a 4-day work week will have to clock 12 hours per day instead of the usual 8-9 hours. Working in excess is the norm and compensation for overtime is not regulated. Saturdays are bank holidays and accepted across all states and union territories for all private sector and public banks. This observance occurs on the second and fourth Saturdays of each month.

### Key Dates, Time Periods, or Events

Modern Himaldesh culture can be described as resilient and peace-loving. After gaining independence from Britain, Himaldesh established self-rule based on a secular democracy. Having been a crossroads for trade and a colony for European benefit, Himaldesh set out to establish themselves as an influential nation in Asia and to erase class systems that, unfortunately, still exist.

**2000 BCE – 500 BCE: Chiefdoms.** The Indus civilization was a collection of tribes and chiefdoms settling from the along the Indus River area of the Indian sub-continent. While the Indus River is outside of modern Himaldesh, the culture that developed during the era of chiefdoms continued to spread and had a significant influence on the historical region of Himaldesh. The caste system of social classification began during this period. As society grew and became more affluent,

divisions began to form according to social strata, eventually becoming a caste system. While the caste system is no longer found in Himaldesh, echoes of the system linger to this day.

**500 BCE – 1000 AD: Monarchies and Ghorpa Empire.** Tribal structures change into a series of kingdoms in which the Indus collection of civilization spreads southwest from the Indus River valley into the Indian subcontinent, replacing stone-age agrarian cultures. The Ghorpa Empire emerges and establishes centralized trade, monetary systems, taxes, and civic administration. Hinduism flourishes.

**1000 – 1500: Muslim Invasion, Eastern Movement.** Through a combination of eastern expansion through trade and western invasion of Islamic tribes, collection of monarchies settled in an arc around the Bay of Bengal in the region that is known today as Himaldesh. The Third Realm of the Shahs (900-1200 AD) yields the western lands of the Indian subcontinent.

**1500 – 1700s: Northern Consolidation.** Invading Tribes from Central Asia invade from the north and east and consolidate the peoples of the Tibetan Plateau southward into the region of Bengal.

**1700 – 1940: Colonial.** During this time, European nations colonized much of southeast Asia, including Himaldesh. The Dutch and Portuguese arrived first. But the British trading companies gained a foothold that led to outright British rule of the Asian subcontinent. In this period, the organized politics of Himaldesh took on a British appearance. In the 1850s outright rebellion disrupted the economic flow and Britain responded with the implementation of local rule. English became the unifying language of the various tribes and languages across Himaldesh.

**1940 – Present: Modern Himaldesh.** After the dissolution of British rule, Himaldesh established a democracy through a parliamentary republic. During this time its population has skyrocketed. Many of the world's most densely populated cities are in Himaldesh. Himaldesh's economy, educated class, diaspora, and military power qualify it as a regional and a global power.



## Routine, Cyclical Key Dates

Himaldesh is the birthplace of the major religions of Buddhism, Hinduism, Jainism and Sikhism. Dates commonly associated with these religions are observed throughout Himaldesh. Saints, folk heroes, religious festivals, and related fairs can be found in every region, as well as pilgrimage sites.

Public, official holidays can be cultural, nationalistic, or religious. Many are acknowledged nationwide. There are eighteen paid, public holidays.

### National Holidays

Date	Holiday	Type	Remark
26 January	Republic Day	National	Celebrates the ratification of the Constitution of Himaldesh
15 August	Independence Day	National	Anniversary of gaining independence from the British Colonial system
2 October	Non-Violence Movement Day	National	Celebrated simultaneously with the U.N. International Day of Non-Violence

## Holidays with Religious Significance

Hindus celebrate a variety of festivals throughout the year, each with religious, cultural, and seasonal importance. The observance will differ depending on the region. Exact dates are determined by the Hindu lunar calendar.

The most popular of religious festivals celebrated over the greater part of Himaldesh is **Vasant Panchami** (generally in February). The exact date is determined by the Hindu lunar calendar in honor of Sarasvati, the goddess of learning.

**Dussehra** (September–October). The story of the *Ramayana*, an epic poem, is re-enacted. This celebrates the birthday of Rama, the seventh avatar of the deity, Vishnu.

**Diwali** (*Divali*; October–November). A time for lighting lamps and exchanging gifts.

## Wedding Season

Hindu marriages generally occur from November to February, which is considered promising.

## Harvest Cycles

There are three main cropping seasons: Kharif, Rabi, and Zaid. Generally, harvest runs from early/mid-September to the end of November/early December. Major crops include:

- Food crops: rice, wheat, millets, maize, and pulses
- Cash crops: sugarcane, tea, coffee, oilseeds, horticulture crops, cotton, rubber, and jute.
- Kharif crops are known as monsoon crops and sown during the onset of the monsoon season from October to December and harvested in summer from April to June.
- Rabi crops known as winter crops, their season begins with the monsoon season in various parts of the country and harvested between September - October.
- Zaid is during the summer months (between Rabi and Kharif seasons) and features summer crops. These are agricultural crops grown mainly from March to June. Crops produced during *Zaid* are watermelon, vegetables, cucumber, muskmelon, and fodder.

## Natural Disaster Cycles

What was once thought to be an extreme event that occurs once every 100 years now appears every 5 years or less. Himaldesh experienced its warmest weather in





over a century in March 2022, and 3rd warmest April 2022. In the 273 days from June to October, there were 241 days with extreme weather. Events including heatwaves, torrential rain, cyclones, floods, lightning, and landslides were among them. Monsoon months (June to October) has heavy to extremely heavy rainfall in some parts of the country. Weather-related incidents resulted in the loss of 1.8 million hectares of cropland as well as hundreds of lives, animals, and livelihoods.

### Election Cycles

Election for members of the Lower House of Himaldesh's Parliament take place every 5 years. Members of the State Legislative Assembly are elected for five years. The total strength of each assembly depends on each State's size and population.

Members of the Upper House of Parliament serve a maximum of six years. One-third of the body faces election every two years.

When an elected candidate of either the State Assembly or Parliament leaves office prematurely, a by-poll election is held to fill the vacancy. With corruption running rampant, members are constantly being removed from office at the state and national levels, making elections perennial in one form or another in Himaldesh.

### Cultural Perception of Time

#### Long-Term Orientation vs. Short-Term Orientation

Hindu culture is the dominant philosophy in Himaldesh, if not practiced as a religion. It permeates daily life. In this philosophy time is non-linear; life is circular and regenerative. In business, a seven-day week and 12-month calendar are used to coincide with international standards. So, while their underlying concept of time is longer than their western counterparts, Himaldeshi citizens balance their culture by planning with adherence to values. This pragmatism enables them to synchronize with western nations in business and in military thought.

### Decision-making

Himaldeshi military members are likely to reflect their overall culture and caste in decision-making. Among those who are of similar rank or caste, Himaldeshi military members are consensus driven and likely to accept advice. Risk of errors in decision-making are generally more accepted in military planning efforts. Mistakes are perceived to be more environmentally driven than personally. Therefore, responsibility is less attributed and as risk more accepted. While group decision-making generally takes longer in Western cultures, in Himaldesh, this comfort with uncertainty avoids risk mitigation planning that consumes much of Western military planning processes.

### Long-term Military Strategy

Himaldesh's foreign policy was governed by a premise of "non-alignment" for many years after gaining independence. As the Cold War ended, this philosophy lost practicality and has been replaced with "strategic autonomy." This philosophy is, in practice, a modification of their previous non-alignment, prioritizing sufficiency and independence. In seeking the balance between cultural value and international cooperation, Himaldesh wishes protects decision-making from external pressures. In this way, they move beyond the constraints of previous strategies.