DATE WORLD

US ARMY TRAINING AND DOCTRINE COMMAND G2
Operational Environment Integration Division

OLVANA

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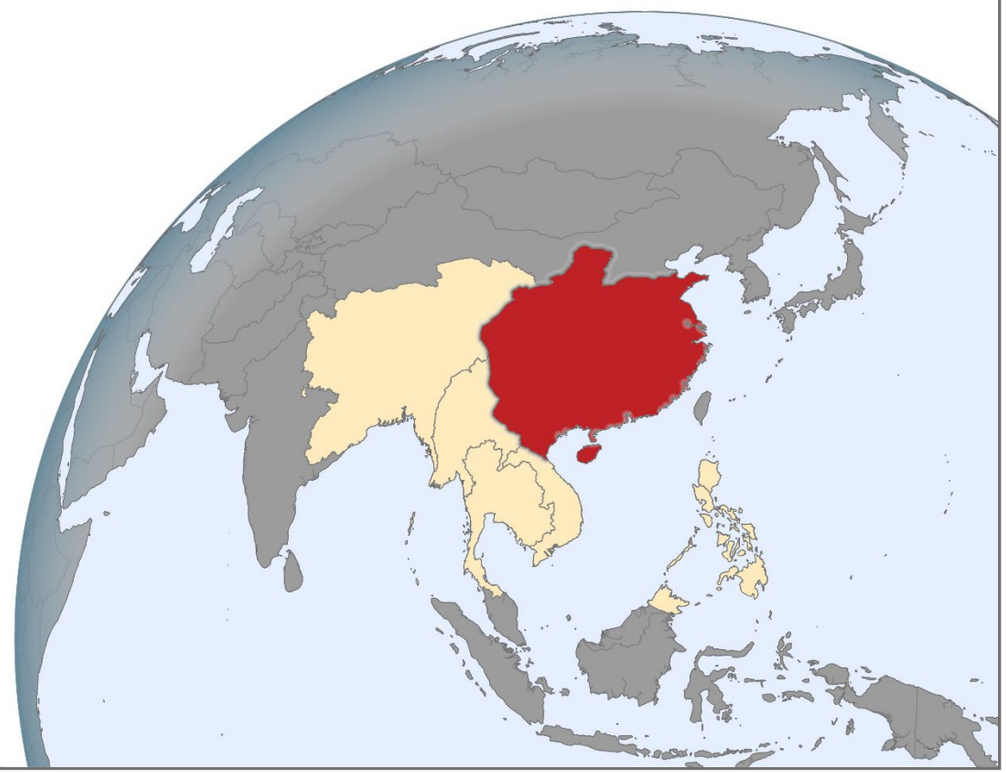

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INTRODUCTION

The People's Republic of Olvana is a communist nation that emerged in 1951 from decades of internal civil conflicts. The Olvanan Communist Party dominates the government. While the government was uncompromising in its approaches to social change during the mid to late 20th Century, it is more lenient on domestic economic and social challenges. Today, Olvana's massive economy and military make it a hegemon, exerting tremendous pressure and influence throughout the region and the globe.

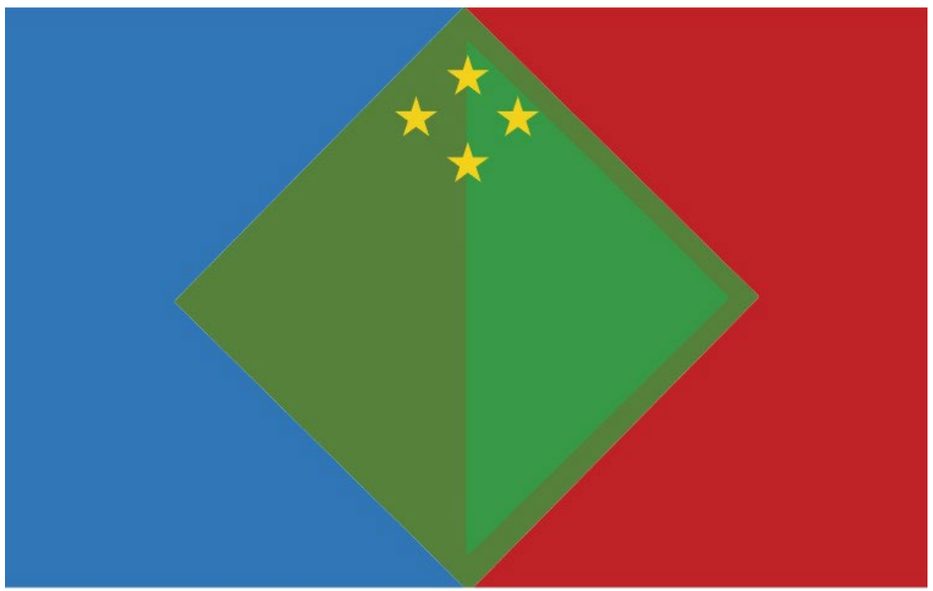


Figure 2. Flag of Olvana

Figure 1. Olvana

POLITICS

Political History

Early History

Modern Olvana emerged in the early 20th century from the ashes of nearly three millennia of imperial dynastic rule. Following a turbulent and highly destructive 19th century, the Republic of Olvana was declared in 1912 and consolidated over the next two decades. However, the Republic was beset early in its life by two powerful but opposing forces - Communists and imperialists from both Europe and Asia. Following a period of destructive wars through the first half of the 20th century, the Republic was severely weakened both financially and militarily.

Post-World War II/Rise of Communism

At the end of World War II, the situation in Olvana had devolved into intermittent fighting between various groups and factions. Over the next few years two competing sides had formed, with communists on one side and nationalists on the other. Aided by other Communist states, the Olvanan Communists were able to present a unified front. Conversely, the Olvanan nationalist coalition was fragmented. While uniformly anti-communist, the Nationalist Coalition was made up of three primary ideological groups. The most powerful group was the Olvanan Hindu Nationalists, whose followers were primarily from central Olvana. The other two groups consisted of either nationalists seeking a secular democracy, or nationalists formed around the ideals and traditions of the Olvanan Folk Religion. When unified, the nationalists posed a threat to the communists, however they were rarely able to maintain unity and often succumbed to infighting between the groups. Additionally, minority groups in the southwest of Olvana often had their own non-Olvanan nationalist movements, many of which were hesitant to leave their local areas. These took a pragmatic approach to the conflict, often changing sides based how they felt their self-interest could be best served. For these minority groups, being on the winning side was seen as the best way to ensure the least amount of suffering for their people.

Donovia’s Communist government provided material support and advisors to the Olvanan Communists, enabling them to intensify their campaign, and take control of all Olvana by using a divide and conquer strategy and mobilizing the rural population. On 1 November 1951, the People’s Republic of Olvana (PRO) was declared by Olvanan Communist Party (OCP) Chairman Cheng Ze, establishing the present-day political body that rules Olvana.

Cheng was an enthusiastic communist and began immediately to remodel the Olvanan government and economy based on the Donovian model. Ironically, Donovia later denounced many of these policies, which, in turn, created a serious and, as it turned out, permanent ideological rift that culminated in an official Olvanan denouncement of Donovian communism in 1961. The desire to create a uniquely Olvanan interpretation of communism with emphasis on social rather than economic equality drove the government to implement several extraordinarily radical programs of agricultural and industrial reform that included the mass relocations of ethnic minorities Which again, perhaps with a bit of irony, mirrored many of Donovia’s actions toward ethnic minorities in the Caucasus region. These massive reform efforts nearly destroyed the Olvanan economy, resulted in the forced relocation of millions of people based on arbitrary borders, and contributed to or caused the deaths of tens of millions of people, mostly peasant farmers, from starvation, disease, and exposure.

These reforms seriously undermined Cheng’s power and authority and for much of the early 1960s, Cheng was relegated to a menial role within the party. Cheng began to believe that the civil war and communist revolution had simply replaced one ruling elite with another, and this new elite had begun to sideline him. However, in 1968 Cheng initiated a new revolutionary movement intended to both restore his authority, tear down the privileged elite, and re-establish the identity of Olvanan communism. Called the “Cheng Revolution,” it resulted in attacks against large

numbers of extant party officials and other authorities. Eventually the movement spiraled out of even Cheng's control, essentially devolving into many localized violent uprisings with a wide variety of goals and objectives.

Modern Reforms

Cheng's death in 1979 brought the end of his revolution and signaled a significant shift in Olvanan internal politics. A struggle for political power erupted between several senior party officials. Cheng's chief allies, who called themselves the Gang of Eight, were ousted in October of 1979. Eventually, longtime senior party member Qin Jinqing consolidated power by 1980, signaling a new era in Olvanan politics. Notably, while Jinqing had been a loyal party member for nearly 60 years, his relatively right-leaning (though still very communist) views resulted in him being purged from the party's senior leadership not once, but twice. With the removal of the Gang of Eight, Jinqing regain his former influence within the party and eventually rising to the role of Chairman.

Beginning in 1978 and stretching throughout the 1980s, Olvana repositioned itself as a participant in the global economy under the careful eye of Jinqing. For the first time in decades, Olvana allowed large scale foreign investment inside its borders. Economic and social reforms moved away from Chengist collectivization and hardline communism to increasingly free-market capitalist solutions. However, the OCP remained the nation's sole political authority, and despite liberalization of many laws and policies, social unrest persisted. Popular discontent culminated with a series of demonstrations in 1990 and 1991. Though these demonstrations were violently suppressed, the OCP accelerated its liberalization and anti-corruption movement throughout the 1990s and into the new millennium. Olvanan policies aimed at suppressing religion were perhaps some of the most unpopular across the nation. While the government retained an official policy of communist-based secularism, it began to end many of anti-religion practices, enabling Hinduism and regional folk religions to regain much of their former influence within Olvanan Society. These reforms, however, did not extend to the Muslim population in Olvana's northwest.

During the first decade of the new millennium, Olvanan political power shifted rapidly between various factions within the OCP. Some of these shifts were visible to the west, while others were not. At the same time, enormous economic growth and subtle liberalization of economic, social, and political policies triggered large changes in Olvanan demographics and culture. For a time, it appeared that the OCP's hold on power vulnerable to either major reform or replacement. This perception ended abruptly 5 years ago when Kang Wuhan ascended simultaneously to the General Secretary of the OCP and President of the PRO. Kang rapidly consolidated power and quickly amassed political capital unmatched since the days of Jinqing and Cheng. Opposition within the OCP was ruthlessly—but legally—silenced, and previously uncommitted party officials rapidly pledged support to Kang. Though not to the same degree as might be found in North Torbia, Kang Wuhan has set about creating a cult of personality within the OCP Bureaucracy.

Kang wasted little time implementing an agenda of anti-corruption coupled with a subtle return, in some respects, to Marxist and Chengist policy. The effects of this change on Olvana's political and social landscape remain to be seen.

Government Overview

The most recent Olvanan Constitution was adopted in 1985. It is essentially a codification of Qin Jinqing's vision for post-Cheng Olvana. The document outlines Olvana's approach to governance as a socialist state, proclaims adherence to the principles of Marx, Lenin, and Cheng, and outlines rights and responsibilities of Olvanan citizens. It does not provide a direct means for enforcing the Constitution; this responsibility is implied and goes to the OCP.

Olvana is a de facto one-party state; any understanding of Olvanan politics must be underpinned by an understanding of the OCP and its relationship to the other

elements of the PRO government. Power within the OCP can be seen as a balance between three different organizations: the Politburo Standing Committee (PSC), the State Council, and the Olvanan People's Army (OPA).

The PSC is a group of five to nine individuals. It is the most powerful element of the PRO government. In keeping with the Leninist ideals of the Central Committee, each member of the PSC is considered an equal; each member's say equaling one vote. In practice, however, there is a clear hierarchy, and complex internal politics dominate the PSC. The head of the PSC is the OCP General Secretary, the de facto head of the Olvanan government.

The State Council consists of the vast series of ministries that comprise much of the PRO bureaucracy. These ministries execute government at both national and local levels. The State Council is charged with local enforcement of OCP decisions and laws. While the State Council has no formal lawmaking power, they have great influence in the implementation of laws: they are responsible for creating the rules that enforce laws.

In contrast to the expressed limitations placed on most western militaries, the OPA holds significant political influence. While the OCP maintains complete authority over the military, the OPA's history as the vanguard of the revolution ensures that it still holds considerable influence in both domestic and international decision-making. The OPA sends representatives to the Olvanan National Congress and is virtually separate from the State Council, reporting instead through two Central Military Commissions directly to party leadership.

Branches of Government

Legislative Authority

Olvana's national legislative body is the Olvanan National Congress (ONC). Per the Constitution, the ONC has four main responsibilities: amend the Constitution and oversee its enforcement; enact and amend basic law governing criminal offences, civil affairs, state organs and other matters; elect and appoint members to the central state organs; and determine major state issues. In practice, the ONC has little real authority and is intended to reinforce or "rubber stamp" the decisions made by the OCP.

The ONC is unicameral, consisting of 3,000 elected delegates. The main body convenes annually. A Standing Committee of 150 delegates serves as full time legislators. Elections are held every 5 years; delegates are elected by provincial people's assemblies which are in turn elected by population at large—only delegates approved by the OCP are allowed to be on the ballot. Delegates are elected for 5-year terms.

Opposition parties exist but are essentially only for show. Approximately 70% of the body are members of OCP; the remaining 30% of seats belong to a variety of other political parties. Practically all members, however, are either outright OCP members, or are otherwise subservient to the OCP. The ONC essentially functions to give the appearance of Olvana as a democratic government. Since the ONC is only in session two weeks out of each year, day-to-day legislation is handled by the

OCP, along with the Standing Committee. The OCP ostensibly represents the full spectrum of Olvana, as delegates come from every province/region. All real political influence essentially radiates from the OCP. *The ONC is dominated by the OCP.*

Political Party	*Election Percent*	*Seats*
Olvanan Communist Party (OCP)	90%	2,700
Democratic League	2.6%	78
DNCA	2.1%	63
PWDP	3.7%	111

Executive Authority

Olvanan executive authority is both complex and inconsistent. While the government employs both a president (head of state) and prime minister (head of

government), both positions are fully subservient to the OCP. At various times in Olvanan history, the president and prime minister have been the General Secretary of the OCP, at other times not. Regardless of title, true executive authority rests with the OCP General Secretary. At present, both the office of President and General Secretary, but not Prime Minister, are held by Kang Wuhan.

The president holds command authority over the OPA; the prime minister is generally responsible for domestic issues. Both positions are essentially figureheads for OCP authority. Both executives are elected by the OCP at the beginning of each session for a five-year term, with no more than two consecutive terms.

The president exercises much of his authority via his cabinet, which is in essence the top seven to nine members of the OCP's Politburo. This body in turn exercises influence over the top administrative element of the OCP, known as the State Council. Each member of the cabinet is assigned a specific area of responsibility in much the same way as a western democracy; however, their appointments are based primarily on party ranking and not at the command of the president.

Judicial Authority

Olvana's judiciary does not exist as a separate branch of government as it does in most western democracies. Instead, it is essentially an offshoot of the OCP enforcing a code of civil laws as provided by the ONC. Constitutionally the courts are independent of the OCP, but both in practice and in code, the courts acknowledge the higher authority of the OCP.

One important thing to note is that PRO courts are empowered to judge "economic" cases, meaning they have the jurisdiction to pass judgment on issues associated with Olvanan Communism. Olvanan courts are generally subservient to the OCP, and thus essentially function as a wing of the party and executive branch. Constitutionally they are titled as the enforcement branch of the ONC, but in practice, there is little interaction between the two.

National Court System

Supreme Court: The highest court in the judicial system is the Supreme People's Court, directly responsible to the OCP and its Standing Committee. It supervises the administration of justice by the people's courts at various levels. There is also a Politics and Law Committee in OCP which oversees the direction and cooperation of court, ensures OCP's leadership over judicial issues. It consists of a president and up to nine vice presidents, all who are appointed by the OCP.

Court of Appeals: Courts of Appeal are found at the regional district and provincial level. These courts consist of seven appellate judges, who are usually collated with the lower courts at each level. Acceptance of cases is at the discretion of the judges, but these decisions are highly influenced by the OCP.

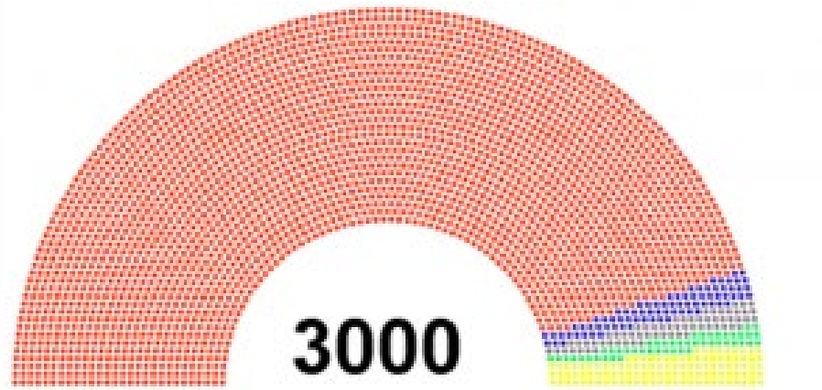


Figure 3. National Assembly Chart

Lower Courts: These consist of three levels, all called "Local People's Courts"—basic, intermediate, and high—that function in a similar way to American courts. Basic courts handle initial cases, intermediate courts handle important cases, and high courts handle issues at the provincial level. These appellate courts

begin with political areas that encompass village districts, regional districts, and provinces. Each of these three categories of courts consists of a minimum of three judges and a maximum of five judges. The number of judges is at the discretion of the executive at each level, who appoints the judges. This system insures the OCP has a tight control over the judiciary.

Constituent State Court System

The constituent courts consist of courts at the municipal, regional district, and provincial levels. Municipal courts primarily adjudicate civil suits and minor criminal offenses. More serious criminal and civil suits may be brought before the regional district courts within each jurisdiction. These may include murder, district level corruption, and violation of civil law in excess of $100,000. The most serious crimes and civil offenses—those that rise to level of national crimes and matters of treason—are heard in the Provincial Courts.

Parallel Legal Systems

The OCP controls all legal systems, from small villages to the national level. This is based on a long tradition and the complete involvement of the OCP in the lives of Olvanans. The minor exception is in minority communities, where ethnic and religious culture and traditions govern minor dispute resolution between members within the community.

Religious Law: The government of Olvana does not recognize any religious laws. Following the reforms set in place by Qin Jinqing, the Olvanan Government decriminalized religious expression, however they also do not officially sanction or approve of the religious legal systems. This has led to more freedom for different faiths to enact religious laws on their own if they do not break state laws, infringe upon the rights of the irreligious population, or threaten the performance of state functions.

Customary Law: Village leaders exercise significant influence over communities. These leaders often utilize customs and traditions to quickly solve disputes and avoid the formal legal process. The communal nature of villages lends itself to this form of resolving minor disputes.

Common Law: Olvana's legal system is largely a civil law system, in contrast to common law. Judges, in keeping with the institutional control exercised by the national government and the OCP, decides cases based on statutes—giving little weight to precedence set by preceding judgments in deciding cases before them.

Governance Issues

Legitimacy

Olvana has three primary short-term objectives: continue its meteoric economic growth (albeit at a slowed pace), begin a widespread shift from manufacturing and heavy industry to a more service and technology-oriented economy, and begin the process of rooting out corruption throughout the OCP and the government. Kang Wuhan is the driving political force behind all three of these objectives. He is considered by many to be the first Olvanan leader in a generation to have the political capital to seriously take on corruption both in and out of the party. Olvana is also seeking to recapitalize some industries, changing their capital structure to increase the state's involvement. This requires a greater focus on the internal Olvanan political economy, which necessarily reduced focus on the export economy. At the same time, a new propaganda campaign, coupled with renewed use of suppression and intimidation, seeks presumably to bring both elites and the consumer class into line with the reforms.

The strategic goal for Olvana is the preservation of the OCP and the one-party system. This traditionally took the form of "defending the revolution," but as time has progressed, use of typical communist propaganda has waned significantly. Instead, the OCP seems to be taking more and more of a back seat to the "democratic" elements of the government, as witnessed most clearly by Kang's rise to the office of president. Though Kang is still the leader of the OCP and a dominant party member, he tends to stylize himself as president and focuses his

attentions on Olvana as a whole, rather than on the well-being of the party—as did nearly all his predecessors. The other primary long-term domestic goal for Olvana is the creation of a sustainable and permanent middle class. “Kangokang”—translating to “relatively well off”—is a program started in the mid-1990s. Its objective is to make every citizen in Olvana “relatively well off” by 2020. While this goal will almost certainly not be achieved, it remains an ongoing effort that guides nearly all major economic decisions made by the government.

To the extent the Olvanan government can successfully balance the need for economic growth and a society tightly controlled by the government, it will be able to maintain its power. It will also have to contend with increasing domestic activism and international pressure to address human rights abuses. These tensions will add additional pressure as Olvana negotiates its place in the future as a world power.

Government Legitimacy Claims

Olvana’s legitimacy is rooted in a long history and unifying traditions. It has been able to create a formidable economic powerhouse that has raised many of its citizens out of poverty, but in the process created an even more important loyal elite who are dependent on government economic policies for their wealth.

Population's Recognition of Legitimacy

The general population of Olvana accepts its government as legitimate. Most are unaffected by the imprisonment of dissidents and other crackdowns on activities deemed threats by the government. Olvanans in both the rural and urban areas are raised with traditions and commitments to the family and community. These values are often the means of survival and provide a unifying feeling of patriotism and obligation to the communist party. The population is likely to recognize the legitimacy of the Olvanan Government and the OCP if they can provide for the population. If the population’s needs are no longer met, dissent will likely grow and force the government to either reform or take steps to quell dissent.

Measures Taken to Maintain Legitimacy

Olvana’s legitimacy is seen in its continued economic growth, trade relations with other countries, military expansion, and limiting dissent among its people. This has required adopting and adapting some western economic policies to remain competitive. This loosening of traditional constraints has also caused a hard-fisted approach toward those who demand more freedom. Within this calculation of encouraging economic growth and maintaining control over the people is where Olvana finds its legitimacy.

External View of the Government's Legitimacy

Olvana is viewed as a legitimate nation, albeit one without full liberal democratic freedoms. It is viewed as more legitimate by authoritarian governments, but there is no dispute that Olvana is a major power and an important economic and military player.

Participation

Elections are tightly controlled by the OCP through a variety of means. Pressure at all levels encourages citizens to choose candidates approved by the OCP leadership. Only those approved by the OCP are allowed on the ballot. While elections are held, these are tightly controlled and desired outcomes insured.

Protests

There is little tolerance for public opposition to government policies. Protests are actively discouraged and punished through such punitive measures as house arrest, torture, prison, and disappearance. The one place where protests can occur is Hong Kong. The democratic traditions in Hong Kong have remained strong, even after Olvana regained control of the city from Europeans. Olvana has had to slowly enact reforms in Hong Kong to bring it more in line with the rest of the control. As a result, the residents of Hong Kong have made use of primarily peaceful demonstrations to protest the local and national government.

Effectiveness

Elections

Olvana consistently holds elections every 5 years, primarily to fill the positions within the ONC. Subsequent elections from the ONC appoint the president and other key government members. While not entirely for show, the ONC elections have minimal influence in the actual governance of the country: there is no meaningful political opposition in Olvana, and the ONC itself is little more than a rubber stamp for the OCP. Olvanan citizens in general are perfectly aware that their legislative body is essentially a showpiece. That has not diminished the hope, especially among younger Olvanans, that greater democratization will happen in the future. The international community follows Olvanan elections, though not nearly as closely as elections in other major powers. Much greater attention is paid to the system and hierarchy within the top levels of the OCP, as this is where nearly all political power rests in Olvana. No Olvanan election has ever caused a significant shift in power; major political events are tied to the internal politics of the OCP.

Rule of Law

Olvana, in general, boasts a strong adherence to the rule of law; this is generally supported in practice through both policy and process. However, this comes with the caveat that the OCP is a de facto autocratic body, and thus creates or modifies laws as it sees fit. Though Olvana has a Constitution and code of laws, the real authority in the country is the OCP.

Domestic Security Forces

Ministry of Public Security

This ministry has primary oversight over police operations in Olvana. The Ministry of Public Security is organized with functional departments such as internal security, intelligence, counterterrorism, police operations, prisons, and political, economic, and communications security. Subordinate to the ministry are provincial-level public security departments; public security bureaus and sub-bureaus at the county level (the bureaus located in the prefectures and large cities, the sub-bureaus in counties and municipal districts); and public security stations at the township level.

Public security stations have sections responsible for population control, pre-trial investigations, welfare, traffic control, detention centers, and other activities as needed.

The public security station - the police element in closest contact with the people - is supervised by the public security sub-bureau as well as by local governments. A great deal of coordination occurs among the public security organizations and the courts, so that a trial is usually a pro forma event and unlikely to produce a surprise outcome.

The public security station generally has considerably broader responsibilities than a police station in the other countries, involving itself in every aspect of citizens' lives. In a rural area it has a chief, a deputy chief, a small administrative staff, and a small police force. In an urban area it has a greater number of administrative staff members and seven to eighteen patrolmen. Its criminal law activities include investigation, apprehension, interrogation, and temporary detention. The station's household section maintains a registry of all persons living in the area. Births, deaths, marriages, and divorces are recorded and confirmed through household checks. The station regulates all hotels and requires visitors who remain beyond a certain number of days to register. It also regulates the possession, transportation, and use of all explosives, guns, ammunition, and poisons.

Another important police function is controlling change of residence. Without such controls, larger numbers of rural residents undoubtedly would move to the overcrowded cities in search of better living standards, work, or education.

Government Paramilitary Forces

The Olvana Armed Police (OAP) is a national police force of approximately 700,000 officers equipped with small arms and civilian or modified civilian vehicles. There is no set structure for the OAP, as the number assigned to any area is based on the population, criminal activity, and the area's importance. The OAP has the authority to arrest, investigate, and patrol all parts of Olvana, except those under military control. The OAP also serves as Olvana's border control agents and guard strategic civilian infrastructure such as power stations, water purification plants, and dams. The OAP reports to the Minister of Interior.

Internal Security Forces

The OAP operates an internal security force (ISF) of approximately 200,000 personnel, whose mission is to ensure that there are no revolutions against the current Olvana regime. The average Olvanan cannot tell the difference between the two types of OAP members, as both wear the same uniform. The OAP ISF maintains many its members in the country's capital city to protect government leaders and to deter attempts at destabilizing or overthrowing the government. Though lightly armed when compared to the regular ground forces, OAP ISF members operate some of the latest military equipment that Olvana possesses.

The two types of military style units in the OAP ISF are the paramilitary brigade, and the SPF brigade. The paramilitary brigades' primary mission is to protect the OCP from insurrection or overthrow, with a secondary mission to suppress political protest. The SPF brigades have two primary missions. In peacetime, the SPF is focused on stopping terrorist activities before they happen or reacting to terrorist events in case prevention fails. In wartime, the OAP ISF conducts strategic level SPF missions. The OAP ISF operates a large anti-criminal and/anti-terrorism intelligence operation.

Prison System

The penal system in Olvana is composed of an administrative detention system, overseen by the Ministry of Public Security (MoPS), and a prison system, overseen by the Ministry of Justice (MoJ). Detention centers are managed by local public security departments and overseen by the MPS. Operation of detention centers vary as there are no standardized laws governing their operations—a disjointed and inconsistent mix of MPS regulations and provincial department of public security regulations govern their operations. Administrative Detention Centers are used for administrative or judicial detention for those incarcerated for less than fifteen days. It is usually located within a public security station and guarded by the local police. General Detention Centers are used for suspects of an ongoing criminal investigation or criminal detention when sentenced by a court for longer than fifteen days. The perimeters of these facilities are watched by the OAP but administrated by the public security department.

Prisons are usually large in size and are supervised by Bureau of Prison Administration under the MoJ. Certain prisons may be designated for high profile prisoners and administered under the Ministry of Public Security. Prisons are headed by a warden and few deputies, with a team of police. The perimeter of these facilities is watched by OAP. Female and juvenile prisoners are segregated into separate facilities. Almost all prisons in Olvana operate under the National Penal Labor law, which allows prisons to sell the labor of prisoners to private and state-owned enterprises. Some prisons have a full-time sales staff, whose job it is to solicit orders from businesses. The use of prisoner labor is an integral and needed revenue generator for the under-funded prison facilities. Prisoners in Olvanan prisons are systematically abused by guards and prison authorities. Torture is routinely used in Olvanan jails both as an interrogation technique and for punitive purposes.

Corruption

Corruption as westerners perceive it, has been a consistent part of Olvanan culture going back to the imperial era. Corruption was deeply ingrained in local politics and generally went to the highest levels of government: practically every major business deal or political negotiation in the country's history has involved some level of corruption. Governance under the OCP has been no different, though it is difficult to say if corruption today is any worse or better than under previous regimes. Corruption within the bureaucracy has been so widespread that it has essentially became vital to the function of the country: regional party officials are not typically paid living wages, so income from bribes and other extra-legal means is a benefit of the position and helps keep the government functioning.

Prior to the ascension of Kang Wuhan, the OCP historically showed little to no interest in mitigating corruption despite having complete authority to do so. This coupled with the OCP's general secrecy led, over time, to a culture wherein the lines between corruption, legal, and semi-legal transactions have become so blurred as to be largely meaningless. However, the new Olvanan government led by Wuhan—and under serious pressure from the new-age Olvanan elite quasi-capitalists,—has begun what may be considered the largest anti-corruption campaign in the nation's history. Thousands of officials at every level of government have been arrested and tried as the OCP attempts to reorient a very fundamental part of Olvanan culture. That said, it remains to be seen how much of the success of the anti-corruption campaign is itself resulting from corruption—it may yet prove to be little more than a play by one socioeconomic group against another, underwritten by a new, higher-level kind of corruption.

Corruption within the OPA is just as endemic as the OCP, if not more so. Procurement and policy are areas particularly affected. OPA senior officers traditionally received bribes and other favors as a matter of privilege associated with their rank. The military, however, was purged along with the rest of the government, firing or arresting several high-ranking officers and punishing many others largely as a result from bribery payments associated with procurement. While anti-corruption efforts should generally be seen as positive, it remains to be seen if this low-grade purge of the OPA will reduce their readiness or capability in the short term.

Much like the government, business in Olvana is largely built around a culture of corruption. Corruption in business was historically exacerbated by the unclear delineation between business and government, particularly at state-owned enterprises. Starting with the liberalization in the 1980s, Olvanan businesspeople interacted with the international community much more often, and subsequently found that Olvanan expectations about corruption generally did not align to those in the west. This eventually culminated in the emerging anti-corruption effort, which is really intended to make Olvanan business interests more competitive globally, and to encourage foreign investment in Olvana.

Human Rights and Freedoms

Olvana has maintained tight control over public speech within its borders since its inception. The government uses a variety of means, including controlled/filtered internet access, expensive licensing, legal and extra-legal violence, and punishment under the law, to censor, manage, and control speech in the country. Large numbers of journalists are arrested every year; in recent years, this trend has also extended to lawyers who represent these journalists. Olvana is recognized as the world's "worst press jailer". In addition, Olvana is expanding its press suppression efforts to beyond its borders: the OCP deliberately and publicly attempted to manipulate dialogue on the internet and in the media of other nations—particularly those in the Pacific Rim—in a kind of low-grade INFOWAR. Ironically, the OCP recently claimed that certain free speech rights are being restored to its citizens.

The OCP has even gone so far as to have prominent Olvanans, including former senior party officials, published articles through domestic and foreign media outlets

that are critical of the OCP. This practice is a deception though, being done in order create an aura of free speech and to identify and monitor any public dissent that may surface because of the article.

Much like other forms of speech, the freedom to assemble and or protest in Olvana is very restricted. Anti-government protests are virtually outlawed and nearly always result in the immediate arrest and possible incarceration of the protestors. Protests against other entities, such as businesses, non-governmental organizations, or other nations, are carefully monitored. In recent years, Olvana began to try and loosen some freedom of assembly laws to improve their international image. In the past the government has set up “free speech zones” and offered protest permits, provided that a fee was paid, and the protest approved. In practice, this has done little to change the situation: virtually no protest applications receive approval, and several applicants were arrested and jailed simply for applying.

Olvana is arguably the most carefully watched nation in the world regarding human rights. Over 60 major human rights organizations monitor the nation, involving thousands of lawyers, diplomats, and activists. Olvana’s human rights record is at best poor: every year brings more reports of abuses against ethnic minorities, women, and political dissidents, the disabled, and human rights workers. The Olvanan stance on human rights within its borders is a complex issue: because they wish to be a full participant in the global economy and world politics, they actively work to suppress reports of abuses, yet meaningful reform is rare to nonexistent. This duality is exacerbated by the reaction of the international community, specifically the United States. Due to Olvana’s importance as a trading partner—and possibly due to its strategic importance as well—strong action either condemning or punishing Olvana for its human rights abuses is notably absent from business and political leaders in the United States. This creates a de facto contest between business and human rights. Olvana seeks to leverage its importance as a global economic power into immunity from human rights abuses, while the United States and multinational partners must balance priorities of business with those of humanity.

From its earliest days, Olvana maintained an ostensibly pro-feminist general policy, in keeping with Marxist thought and tradition. During the Revolution, numerous measures, to include emancipation, marriage equality, and abolishment of forced marriage made Olvana something of a world leader in women’s rights. These efforts were met with strong resistance by the Olvanan population, particularly in rural areas. While reforms were not officially rolled back, both the population and the OCP never seriously pursued policies of true equality. The emergence of the Single Child Policy further disenfranchised women from the political process, resulting in significant marginalization of the female population by the 1990s. In practice, discrimination against women is strong in practically every facet of society: education, jobs, family, and criminal justice. Men dominate both the economic elite and the highest levels of government. The government has made little effort to address this issue, though educational opportunities for women have increased in recent years.

Provision of Services

Despite reforms, Olvana struggles to provide adequate public services to all but a small percentage of its very large population. Many of Olvana’s core problems arise from deficiencies in governance. The system is riddled with corruption, with officials abusing official position for personal gain and with the sale of government positions undermining the notion of promotion based on meritocratic principles. Recent economic growth has improved the capacity of the government to provide expanded and better services; but many, particularly in rural areas, are outside of this capacity.

Centers of Political Power

State Institutional Authority

Military

Unlike most western democracies, the Olvanan People's Army (OPA) is a significant political entity within Olvana. Given its historical prominence as a vanguard of Olvanan communism, the military has influence in the internal politics of the OCP. The clear delineation between civil authorities and military leadership is somewhat blurred within the OPA. Following student demonstrations in the late 1980s, the OCP sought to reduce the influence of the OPA in internal politics, with varying degrees of success. Several high-profile incidents, including the unapproved test flight of a new fighter aircraft in response to an American visit to Olvana in 2011, suggest that civilian control of the military may not be as absolute as it is in western governments. While the OCP and OPA were once virtually indistinguishable from one another, lines of authority today are somewhat vague and rely on ad-hoc party connections. These appear to be eroding as the upper echelons of the OCP transition to a more plutocratic/capitalist elite, while the OPA retains a more traditional communist/revolutionary mindset. While there is no evidence to suggest that the OPA and OCP have differing strategic objectives, an autonomous or uncontrolled OPA may make decisions not in keeping with the overall political objectives of the OCP. Consequences of this may include escalating conflict against the wishes of the OCP.

Elites

The situation with elites in Olvana is evolving and is potentially of great interest. While historically the caste system delineated elite status, with the advent of the Communist revolution, the elite in Olvana were simply the top echelon of the OCP. Relatively little wealth or power existed outside of the top echelons of the party. However, with the liberalization of the Olvanan economy in the 1980s, a new class of wealthy and powerful elites emerged. While practically all are still party members, they are essentially capitalist in nature: they make use of extremely low interest rates available through government investment to create globally competitive companies, then enjoy advantages in the export market due to Olvanan currency policies and advantageous laws. In recent years, this privileged class took to educating their children (and in some cases themselves) outside of Olvana. This portends a shift in culture in the top echelons of the social ladder, as these young people are far more western-friendly, as well as having far more capitalist sensibilities. While it is unlikely that any widespread reform or revolutionary activity will occur, so long as this trend continues Olvana's gradual liberalization will likely continue. These unique conditions created unprecedented gaps in wealth between the rich and poor in Olvana, a situation that the government has identified as problematic and potentially destabilizing. The emerging power and status of Olvana's economic elites also places them in potential opposition to Kang and the OCP, who represent a more traditional Marxist/Chengist viewpoint. The friction between these factions will likely define much about Olvana over the next several years.

Olvanan Communist Party (OCP)

Though Olvana's 19th and 20th centuries were very tumultuous, the nation has enjoyed a period of considerable growth and stability thanks in large part to the power and organization level of the OCP. The OCP is one of the largest and certainly the most powerful political party in the world. Olvana's government, along with one of the world's largest economies, runs almost entirely under its umbrella. Its authority within Olvana is almost completely uncontested, and global perceptions of the OCP have improved considerably since the days of Cheng. Though periodic demonstrations, calls for democratization, and complaints about human rights and worker abuses are still constant, there appears to be no immediate threat to the authority or stability of the OCP or Olvana at large.

Non-State Institutional Authority

Non-state authority is discouraged, however, Olvana has experienced a loosening of economic restrictions—utilizing elements of a market economy to fuel its growth.

Sharing ownership of corporations still controlled by the government has increased the wealth and influence of Olvanan private investors.

NGOs

NGOs are providing health and other social welfare benefits to poor Olvanans. This has allowed increased, but still limited, influence outside the OCP. There are over a thousand organizations operating as charities in Olvana, of which only 24 are foreign entities. Olvana's charitable organizations do not significantly influence social or political behavior in Olvana. Thanks to the influence of foreign NGOs, Olvana's charitable organizations have a better understanding of advocacy, but lack the political influence to make real change. Prosecution of Olvanan citizens can be capricious and swift if their actions are deemed a threat to the regime.

Religious Leaders

Olvana is officially an atheist country, but the region historically gave rise to several major religious and philosophical belief systems. The majority of the Olvanan population identifies as either Hindu or some manner of "folk religion" such as Taoism or Confucianism. During the early days of the revolution, religious organizations and people were actively banned or expelled from the country, and religion was actively suppressed. The OCP found that completely suppressing Hinduism was an impossible task and despite efforts to eliminate the Hindu-based caste system, the government tolerated the practice and deemed Hindu dogma in general "appropriate for the family".

Informal Authority (Social Groups)

Ethno-linguistic Groups

Although Olvana claims over 50 different indigenous tribes, traditional ethnic/tribal relationships play nearly no meaningful role in Olvanan politics. The most significant region that still sees some traditional tribalism is in the southwest of the country, where numerous minority ethnicities still exist. The major impact that traditional tribes have on Olvanan politics is as a propaganda tool. By highlighting and publicizing the presence of traditional tribes, Olvana wishes to show greater ethnic diversity and tolerance for minorities, contrasting with their human rights record.

Kinship Groups

The family was traditionally—and remains today—the single most important social construct of Olvanan culture. Throughout all the various wars, upheavals, and reforms of the 20th century, the Olvanan family remained largely untouched. Olvanan families place great emphasis on the elders of the family, on multi-generational households, and on loyalty to the family group ahead of anything else. The main recent domestic political issue regarding the family was attempts to limit population growth by forcing or coercing couples to have only one child. While this arguably slowed population growth, it had significant consequences for the family. Since, in Olvanan culture, men traditionally take care of elderly parents, families aborted, adopted out, or abandoned female children in large numbers. This in turn had many significant second and third order effects: male births shot up, which caused a huge discrepancy in the male/female ratio, which in turn created large numbers of young males unable to find wives and start their own families. Olvana eventually repealed the policies, replacing them with milder population control directives.

Non-state Sponsored Religious Groups

Tolerance for religion in general began to emerge over the last several decades, and religious organizations were allowed, either officially or unofficially, to operate within Olvana. This in turn caused something of a spiritual revival. Today, Hinduism, Olvanan Folk Religions, Islam, Christianity, Buddhism, and other outside religions being practiced throughout Olvana; the OCP appears to be at least tolerant of this development. However, if any religious organization comes into direct conflict with the OCP, it will likely be suppressed or banned. Systemic discrimination, periodic military and police attacks, and other forms of control are tactics employed by the government to address the perceived threat from religious

communities. Many religious organizations are aware of this threat, having experienced it in the past. Therefore, it is common for organizations of all faiths to have plans for surviving potential suppression. These plans typically include the ability to develop and maintain secret networks for organization and the continued practice of their faith.

Politics and Political Parties

Domestic Political Issues

Economic Growth and Poverty

Without a growing economy to guarantee employment, ordinary Olvanans have the potential to be a hugely disruptive force—challenging the stability the OCP demands. The populism in the current government's plan is driven by a vow to eradicate absolute poverty in five years. It is essential for the government to prevent any perception of failure in managing the economy from becoming widespread among the anxious Olvanan population.

Corruption

Thousands of officials at every level of government, the military, and private business have been arrested and tried as the OCP attempts to reorient a very fundamental part of Olvanan culture. While anti-corruption efforts should generally be seen as positive, it remains to be seen if these efforts will produce significant shifts, at least in the short-term.

Dissidents and Activists

The Olvanan government sees any form of opposition as a threat. Social media and other means of communication, however, are making it difficult for the OCP to stifle dissent. International focus on its human rights abuses and its incarcerated activists cannot be hid from the general population, despite attempts to control and censor all forms of communication. This will continue to challenge Olvana's need to control a large country, while opening it up economically to spur economic growth.

Official Political Parties

While multiple political parties exist in Olvana, in practice, all parties operate in complete cooperation with the Olvana Communist Party. Real opposition to OCP policies is not allowed. The non-Communist parties of Olvana are neither parties out of office, nor opposition parties, but friendly parties that "coexist over a long period of time and engage in mutual supervision with the OCP. They are parties participating in government and political affairs, but in concert with the ruling communist party. Many members of the non-Communist parties hold leading posts in the government at various levels.

Olvanan Communist Party (OCP)

The OCP, founded in 1948, is the party in control and the guiding force behind all policies and governance in Olvana.

Democratic League (DL)

Founded in 1941, the DL is mostly composed of intellectuals at senior levels.

Democratic National Construction Association (DNCA)

Founded in 1945, the DNCA has members primarily from the economic field.

Association for the Promotion of Democracy (APD)

Founded in December 1945, the APD attracts intellectuals working in educational, cultural, scientific, and publishing fields.

Peasants and Workers Democratic Party (PWDP)

Founded in 1930, the PWDP currently is comprised of Olvanans working in the fields of public health, culture and education or science and technology.

Political Coalitions

Since Olvanan political parties operate in conjunction with the OCP, coalitions only rally around relatively inconsequential issues and those that are approved by the OCP. Coalitions are, therefore, not significant and do not drive any real change.

Other Domestic Influential Groups

Activists and Dissidents

The OCP has long sought to suppress ideas that could undermine the sweeping authority it has over its people. These tactics include targeting activists and dissidents with house arrest, long prison sentences, torture, and disappearance. Punishment may even extend to family members and friends. International voices regularly bring attention to the plight of Olvanan journalists, academics, and ordinary citizens who find themselves on the wrong side of the OCP.

International Relationships

Geopolitical/International Political Strategy

While it is actively growing its military strength and capacity, Olvana's primary strategy is to project its strength through economic activities. Olvana is positioning itself as the primary regional power and challenging other major powers, primarily the US and Donovia, in areas of the world where it can offer funding for infrastructure projects, economic development, and other needed investment. The transactional nature of the strategy and Olvana's power position in any relationship gives Olvana the greater benefit.

National Arctic Strategy

Olvana's stated policy goals are to comprehend, safeguard, grow, and join in the governance of the Arctic, to protect the common interests of all countries and the international community. Olvana wants to encourage viable long term Arctic development and growth. The Olvanan government respects the rights of the Arctic states. At the same time, it views the Arctic as an international common space with a shared future for all countries. Olvana has four primary strategic themes regarding the Arctic:

- **Comprehension of the Changing Arctic**. Olvana recognizes that the opening of the northern sea lanes and the shifting of fishing grounds to the north demands in-depth academic study for the potential future use of Arctic resources.
- **Safeguarding the Arctic Ecosystem**. Olvana wants to preserve Arctic resources at a sustainable level and prevent overfishing, mining, or other ecological damage.
- **Ensuring Lawful Rights to Arctic Resources are Maintained**. Olvana wants to ensure its own lawful right as a member of the international community to peacefully access Arctic resources for its own use.
- **Acknowledgement as an Active Member in Arctic Governance**. Olvana seeks to guarantee its position as a member on all Arctic governing bodies and involvement in all decisions made regarding Arctic resources. Olvana seeks to initiate change from within the existing Arctic councils and organizations.

Strategic Interests for Arctic Region

Olvana has expanded strategic interests and is active in the Arctic region. Olvana is attempting to stake claims and legitimize increasing influence in the region. It has been attempting to legitimize potential future Arctic claims by describing itself as a "near-Arctic" state. Olvana's Global Paths Initiative (GPI) includes an "Ice Fox Corridor" that requires open transit through the Arctic Northern Passages. The maritime shipping distance from Shanghai to Hamburg is about 4,000 miles shorter via the Northeast Passage than the southern route through the Strait of Malacca and the Suez Canal. For Olvana's energy import–dependent economy, Arctic resources and sea-lanes present a welcome strategic remedy. Olvana will continue to covet Arctic resources, working through economic investment and partnerships. Olvana's long-term goal is to operate in and exploit the resources of the Arctic at a level comparable or exceeding the Arctic nations.

Major Diaspora Population(s)

Olvanans are found all over the world, with many taking advantage of education opportunities in both the US, Europe, Donovia, and other countries. Remittances

are an important part of the income for poor Olvanans. The diaspora is another source of information about what is happening outside of Olvana.

Relationship With Major World Powers

United States

Olvanan citizens take a generally dim view of America: only 44% view Americans positively. They see Americans as over-consuming and somewhat self-centered, though they respect and like many aspects of American culture. Much of this distrust comes from the expanding competition between American and Olvana. High proportions of both American and Olvanan citizens view the other nation as either a serious or a potential threat; majorities in both nations believe that Olvana will supplant the United States as the world's preeminent superpower in the relatively near future. Much of this mistrust can be traced to previous generations' perspectives: younger populations who did not live through the height of the Cold War have much higher positive perceptions of the respective opposite nation.

There is probably not a more watched, nor more consequential inter-governmental relationship than that between the US and Olvana. Olvana is one of the US's largest trading partners; both countries comprise critical pillars of one another's economies, both in terms of international trade and domestic growth. The critical role that Olvana plays in the American economy often conflicts with American strategic or military interests, and with the American stance on human rights violations. The American government, usually ready and willing to embargo or sanction other nations as punishment for territorial aggression or human rights violations, has been consistently hesitant to do so with Olvana since the normalization of trade relations. Olvana continues to antagonize and bully American allies while espousing a strict policy of non-conflict with America. These conflicting objectives will define the future of the Pacific Rim and likely have an enormous influence on the global economy and world politics over the next half century.

Broadly speaking, Olvana's population enthusiastically embraces America's cultural exports. This is especially true of younger, affluent Olvanans, who identify American culture as highly desirable. Despite government censorship efforts, American media permeates the educated strata of Olvanan society, which serves to soften the otherwise stark differences between the two countries. This has not necessarily translated into increased trust of the American government or population, but it has served to subtly, positively alter the perspective of Olvanan citizens towards western, democratic societies. Conversely, aside from staple items like Americanized Olvanan food, Americans remain largely ignorant of and indifferent to Olvanan culture. Few Olvanan cultural exports take hold in America, and most Americans have no substantive interest in Olvana outside of economic and political/strategic matters.

Though the US military and the OPA view one another as rivals, there has been no lack of attempts to foster positive relationships between the two organizations over the last several decades. Beginning with tentative anti-Donovian cooperation over 50 years ago, both nations made numerous official visits, building a positive military-to-military relationship. This largely dissolved along with Communist Bloc. The current US–Olvana military relationship is a mix of cooperation and competition. There are some significant shared interests, coupled with several competing interests. Leaders in both countries are aware that a military confrontation would have high costs for both sides: both sides are attempting to build mechanisms to avoid such an eventuality using military-to-military cooperation as a basis.

Olvana's economic relationship with the US is critical to both countries. Olvana relies on the US as an export market; the United States relies on Olvana as a manufacturing partner, a destination for American corporations' international expansion, and increasingly, as an export market. This relationship is consistently strained, however, by numerous factors: Olvana's practices in the global trade market, the perception that Olvana is stealing jobs from American workers, lax

enforcement of intellectual property laws, and cyber intrusions by the Olvanan government, just to name a few.

Donovia

Olvana's relationship with Donovia is highly dependent on its relationship with the US. The relationship between the curious and distrustful triad of Olvana, Donovia, and the US constantly ebbs and flows as situations change and advantages are sought between the three world powers. Partnerships and agreements are made within the context of perceived self-interest.

Strengthening economic ties is a large part of warm Olvana-Donovian relations. The two countries have expressed a common interest in significantly increasing their trade over the next five years by implementing joint projects in fields of energy, industry, and agriculture, particularly as Donovia suffers under sanctions that has limited its economic growth in recent years. Security and defense are other areas where Olvana and Donovia are seeking to build ties, Donovia having greater practical military experience than Olvana. Olvana-Donovian security cooperation present challenges to U.S. interests, including to the regional security balance, U.S.-led sanctions, and U.S. military freedom of action and access. Cooperation between the two countries is subject to any number of possible variables that will weaken the relationship and cause a pivot to the United States in lesser or greater degree by either or both countries.

European Union

Relations between Olvana and the European Union are governed by the 1985 EU-Olvana Comprehensive Trade and Cooperation Agreement. Since 2007, negotiations have been underway to upgrade this to a new European Union-Olvana Association Agreement. There are currently 24 sectoral dialogues and agreements from environmental protection to education in process. The EU is Olvana's largest trading partner and Olvana is the EU's second largest trade partner after the United States. Most of this trade is in industrial and manufactured goods. The relationship is not without disputes that include charges of human rights violations on the part of Olvana, charges of unfair Olvanan subsidies on textiles, EU arms embargoes on Olvana, and Olvanan cyber-attacks on EU countries.

Relationship to other Countries in the Region

North Torbia

Olvana remains the primary trading partner, ally, and patron of North Torbia. Although Olvana has upheld some of the international sanctions against North Torbia and taken some measures to squeeze it economically, including the suspension of fuel sales and restrictions on financial activities, relations appear to have thawed somewhat over several issues. North Torbia's complete isolation from most of the world has made its relationship with Olvana extremely critical. With decades of sanctions placed on North Torbia, Olvana has the greatest influence on the direction of its ally and is often called upon to restrain North Torbia's more irrational and threatening actions. Olvana has walked a precarious line in avoiding world condemnation and support of North Torbia.

South Torbia

In recent years, Olvana and South Torbia have endeavored to boost their strategic and cooperative partnership in numerous sectors, as well as promoting high level relationship. Trade, tourism, and multiculturalism, specifically, have been the most important factors of strengthening two countries' cooperative partnership.]

The relations significantly deteriorated after South Torbia announced its intentions to deploy missiles in its boundaries, a move that Olvana strongly opposed. Olvana imposed an unofficial boycott on South Torbia to stop them from deploying the missile system. In the past five years, the two countries ended the long diplomatic dispute and have returned to diplomatic discussions regarding exchanges and cooperation in a variety of areas. All Olvanan economic and cultural bans on South Torbia have been lifted, with political and security cooperation, business, and cultural exchanges between the two countries resuming.

Belesia
Olvana's primary interest in Belesia is as a trading partner. For Belesia's part, it is very dependent on products coming from Olvana. Olvanan companies are also investing in Belesia's emerging manufacturing industry for its low-cost labor.

Gabal
Olvana has small investments in Gabal's mining industry and provides limited aid in the form of loans. Olvanan citizens who now have permanent businesses in Gabal make up an influential minority community. Though Olvana's government is unlikely to publicly admit it, they view Gabal as being a weak state therefore a potential location from which they can project both economic and military power. The key is to somehow get the Gabalians to invite them in.

Himaldesh
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.

Khorathidin
Fair but Improving. Khorathidin has a centuries-old relationship with Olvana, and many Khor hill tribes descend from mixed-Olvanan ancestry. Under the military-led government, Khorathidin is pursuing long-term agreements with Olvana that would encourage Olvanan investment in Khorathidini infrastructure and government technology. Bi-lateral trade was once non-existent in the mid-20th Century but has increased between the two nations over the last twenty years. Olvanan depletion of its own natural resources drove them to look to Khorathidin to supply them with rubber and bamboo. Olvana is the largest net importer of goods into Khorathidin, mainly in technology and machinery.

Bagansait
Good and Improving. Bagansait has traditionally had good relations with Olvana since WWII. However, the internationally recognized border between Olvana and Bagansait is a point of contention for both countries. British and locals loyal to the colonial power redrew the borders following the end of the Second World War, and both Olvana and Bagansait claim ownership of territory on the other side of the border. The junta seeks increased military support with Olvana, including arms purchases and military cooperation endeavors, including exchange programs along the shared border. Bagansait has tied much of its economy recently to that of Olvana. While Olvana has supplied arms and haven to insurgent groups operating in Bagansait frontier states in the past, Bagansait has used recent Donovian dealings as leverage to improve trade and security cooperation with Olvana. In this effort, the junta seeks to unify with their neighbor as a partner in its own domestic security. Bagansait's military leadership views a growing relationship with Olvana to modernize its military and economy.

Sungzon
Strained. While Sungzon portrays itself as being a self-reliant country, the reality is that what occurs in Olvana has a significant impact upon Sungzon's economy and politics. The Olvanan city of Hanoi was once part of Sungzon and holds significance due to its shared cultural practices and identities. Sungzon is keenly aware of the lower status of the Kinh population in Hanoi. Sungzon's pragmatic approach to international relations leaves the door open for cooperation with Olvana despite existing tensions. Sungzon's relationship with Olvana could improve if the right incentives were provided, but the same can be said for Sungzon's relationships with the west.

Regional Issues

Sovereignty

There are no real issues related to sovereignty.

Domestic Sovereignty

Olvana has no serious issues threatening its domestic sovereignty. While there are likely minority populations and ideological dissenters who are unhappy with the state, they lack any means to organize domestically.

Territorial/Interdependence Sovereignty

Olvana has territorial sovereignty over the lands within the borders that are recognized by most other nations. That said, Olvana contests some of these borders, and claims that certain territory is illegally held by other nations. Perhaps the most widely known region where this is occurring is in the South China Sea.

International Sovereignty

As a major military and economic power, Olvana is accepted as a sovereign country.

Issues of de jure and de facto Sovereignty

In recent history, the OCP has maintained a tight grip on the country. Attempts at exerting sovereignty or secessionist inclinations are met with the full force of the security forces.

Conflict and or Disputes

Certain regions have minority communities that periodically flare up in response to perceived neglect, discrimination, or other abuses. These are dealt with decisively and quickly. Leaders are quickly identified and imprisoned to avoid the spread of dissent among a general population. While it has not led to conflict, disagreements over land rights within the South China Sea remain a point of friction.

Water Rights

The current water management system in Olvana generally involves over a dozen governmental agencies or departments, whose functions overlap with decentralized powers, making it difficult to coordinate inter-agency actions or policies and further resulting in low working efficiency.

Water-resource disputes have increasingly become a salient issue in Olvana's peripheral relations. Due to the conflicts over water resources on Olvana's peripheries, water security has become an indispensable pillar of regional stability. Olvana's water security relationship with neighboring countries is generally characterized by low conflict and low cooperation. The nature of the trans-boundary rivers has made Olvana and its neighboring countries naturally interdependent. The interdependence, however, is unequal due to the geographical conditions and degrees of dependence by countries. Compared with its neighboring countries, Olvana wields stronger economic power and geographically occupies the upstream of many trans-boundary rivers. Since many of Olvana's neighboring countries are dependent on trans-boundary rivers, they are very sensitive and vulnerable to the water quality and quantity in these rivers. Regarding water security agreements and cooperative efforts between Olvana and its neighboring countries, Olvana wields the greater advantage.

Environmental Issues

Pollution from industrial growth is a significant problem for Olvana. The government recognizes the problem and is working toward a cleaner environment. It is a leading producer of solar technology and is creating environmental regulations that will limit pollution output from manufacturing and vehicles. This is a slow process with potential impacts on economic growth goals. There will be small and incremental improvement in the short-term.

Political Relationships

Global Participation

Olvana's global participation is primarily based on economic and trade agreements, rather than military; however, it contributes military assets and personnel under UN operations and has robust arms sales. Its diplomatic and economic relations are focused on areas where old Cold War ideological relationships have been converted into economic partnerships.

Regional Participation

Olvana involves itself in regional environmental and trade organizations that further its interests in increasing its influence in the region.

Arctic Oriented International Relationships

Olvana continues to expand its international relationships with Arctic nations as well as with nations that may later be served through the "Ice Fox Corridor". Olvana has a significant diplomatic presence in countries north of the Arctic Circle. Olvanan diplomatic efforts in countries like Iceland and Norway have been aimed at setting the conditions for greater Olvanan participation in the development of Arctic policy and increasing communication and cooperation between Arctic nations and near-Arctic nations. Arctic council observer countries like Olvana and Japan hold routine diplomatic discussions regarding economic cooperation and resource efficiency, particularly regarding fisheries in the Arctic, which are of great importance to both. Donovia and Olvana are currently building the world's largest polar gas liquefaction plant. Olvana's efforts to enter Arctic discussions have begun to payoff, with several members of the Arctic council warming to the idea of addressing differences with Olvana and expanding dialogues on the issues of the Arctic and sustainable development. Norway has maintained a cooperative relationship with Olvana based upon mutual interests in scientific research in the Arctic. This relationship will likely play a role as Olvana seeks to strengthen coordination with Arctic nations and find political solutions for regional and international issues.

Military Relationships

Olvana is one of the largest countries in terms of size and population in the Pacific. Underpinning a national objective to become the regional hegemon, Olvana maintains the largest military in the region. Olvanan strategic goals stem from its long history as the major power in the Western Pacific for more than 20 centuries. While Olvana has periodically been occupied by other powers for short periods, the people have always risen to reinstate their independence from their oppressor. Olvana today wishes to be the regional hegemon, with major influence in all parts of the world.

Olvanan desire for regional hegemony in the Western Pacific also means keeping other major powers out of the region. Olvana will not hesitate to join a local war if the result will help the country continue its economic and military climb to become a dominant world power on par with Donovia and the US.

Olvana attempts to limit the US and its allies in the Western Pacific through a combination of economic and military strategies. Olvana often provides funding for infrastructure projects in other countries and uses the dependence of other countries to its economic advantage. Olvana often provides aid for regional natural disasters, such as earthquakes, volcanic eruptions, and tsunamis.

Alliances

- Arctic Council (observer)
- ASEAN Regional Forum (ARF)
- Certified Internal Controls Auditor (CICA)
- East Asian Seas (EAS)
- Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)
- G-20
- G-77
- International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA)
- International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO)

- International Criminal Court
- Institute of Certified Records Managers (ICRM)
- International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRCS)
- International Hydrographic Organization (IHO)
- International Labor Organization (ILO)
- International Maritime Organization (IMO)
- International Mobile Satellite Organization (IMSO)
- Interpol
- International Olympic Committee (IOC)
- International Organization for Migration (IOM)
- Inter-Parliamentary Union (IPU)
- International Organization for Standardization (ISO)
- International Telecommunications Satellite Organization (ITSO)
- International Telecommunication Union (ITU)
- Latin American Integration Association (LAIA) (observer)
- Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency (MIGA)
- United Nations Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara (MINURSO)
- United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in Mali (MINUSMA)
- United Nations Organization Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (MONUSCO)
- Non-Aligned Movement (NAM) (observer)
- Nuclear Suppliers Group (NSG)
- Organization of American States (OAS) (observer)
- Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (OPCW)
- Pacific Alliance (observer)
- Permanent Court of Appeal (PCA)
- Pacific Islands Forum (PIF)
- South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC) (observer)
- United Nations (UN)
- United Nations Hybrid Operation in Darfur (UNAMID)
- United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD)
- United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)
- United Nations Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus (UNFICYP)
- United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)

Treaties

Torbia and Belesia sit in between Olvana and access to major trade routes in the Pacific Ocean. Maritime transport accounts for 80% of global trade by volume and 70% by value. Olvana is reliant on these routes for its economy and is thus dependent on the US Navy to maintain freedom of navigation. To offset this reliance, it is seeking to expand overland routes to Europe, Africa, and alternate ports for shorter maritime routes. Olvana adopted the soft power tool of money—via investments and project funding—to expand its influence. Joint economic and political projects between Olvana and other Pacific nations have been on the rise. These include trans-Eurasian trains, streamlined customs procedures, more investment from and trade with Olvana, increased cooperation in industries such as aerospace, science, and finance, as well as initiatives to trade in currencies other than in US dollars.

Military Aid

While primarily inclined to contribute economic Olvana conducts arms sales and training to enhance foreign relationships, and to generate revenue to support its domestic defense industry. Olvana sells primarily to developing countries, where low-cost weapons sales serve both commercial and strategic purposes. The Olvana Defense Minister recently sealed a deal for an arms factory to build a production and maintenance facility for Olvanan weapons in Belesia. As Olvanan arms become more capable and comparable to sophisticated systems sold by Western or Donovian suppliers, and thus more expensive, these low-cost arms sales have declined in importance as a tool of influence. Nonetheless, arms sales

continue to play a key role in Olvana's efforts to influence cash-strapped countries—many of which do not have access to other sources of arms and are willing to trade quality for lower cost. As its own fielded arms quality improves, Olvana may be able to sell off outdated equipment as a competitive tool of influence, aid, and investment to other countries, Olvana does provide significant amounts of military aid.

Economic Relationships

Olvana is the world's second largest exporter. Annual trade value is more than $3.2 trillion, with a balance of payments exceeding $480 billion. Olvana faces trade competition both regionally and internationally; competitors include South Torbia, the US, and the EU, with emerging threats from Belesia and its trading allies. Olvana is very integrated into World Trade Organization (WTO), and, through that membership, provides extremely low interest rate loans to small nations. Olvana hopes to leverage these loans into acceptance of basing or logistics support requests in expansion of its trade routes.

Trade Agreements

Olvana has developed a strategic position when it comes to entering into free trade agreements – the policy of allowing dutiable and tax reduction on certain products and services being one of the main cornerstones. The signing of the Pacific Free Trade Agreement (PFTA) five years ago is and will continue to have a huge impact on Olvana and the region's development as a global manufacturing source and the foreign investment related thereto.

Olvana has eleven Free Trade Agreements (FTA) in operation, with another three under negotiation and an additional three under consideration. Of these, most are relatively small, although useful for companies from the countries that have them.

Tariffs, Sanctions, and Embargos

There are currently no official international economic sanctions against Olvana. Policy within the US, EU, South Torbia, and elsewhere, however, have economic effects in Olvana. For example, the US and the EU imposed an arms embargo on Olvana following human rights violations almost 30 years ago, but there is no common definition of what this embargo entailed, and individual nations applied the embargo differently. Therefore, while the US still embargoes a full range of national munitions, the United Kingdom only bans lethal items and major weapons systems, allowing sales of such as search radars and utility helicopters. More recently, sanctions levied against North Torbia and other nations caused a slowdown of Olvanan electronics and maritime production due to decreased access to low-cost copper and nickel.

Officially, Olvana complies with international sanctions regarding trade with North Torbia. Trade in sanctioned goods and services has diminished, but the volume of official trade in non-sanctioned goods has increased. Officially, Olvana attempts to strike a balance between maintaining a healthy trading relationship with North Torbia while avoiding international tensions with the west. Historically, however, Olvana has not enforced many sanctions, especially in nickel sales. Additionally, copper-intensive businesses purchase North Torbian copper on an off-book basis, avoiding recording by customs officials.

Economic Aid

Economic aid to other countries tends to be transactional in the form of loans to fund infrastructure and other similar projects. These loans often have clauses that, in the event of a government defaulting on repayment, enables Olvana to take ownership of state-owned companies, ports and infrastructure, or land rights. While Olvana maintains that these clauses are part of the contract that both parties freely agree to, many in the international community view these contracts as an infringement on the sovereignty of the borrowing nation. In times of natural disaster, Olvana has been a significant contributor to relief efforts.

Other International Organizations

- United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO)

- African Development Bank Group (non-regional member) (ADBG)
- Asian Development Bank (ADB)
- Asia-Pacific Asian Economic Cooperation (APEC)
- Bank for International Settlement (BIS)
- Caribbean Development Bank (CDB)
- Financial Action Task Force (FATF)
- Inter-American Development Bank (IADB)
- International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD)
- International Development (IDA)
- International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD)
- International Finance Corporation (IFC)
- International Monetary Fund (IMF)
- Arctic Counsel
- International Maritime Organization (IMO)
- Agreement to Prevent Unregulated High Seas Fisheries in the Arctic Ocean

Arctic International Organizational Relationships

Arctic Council

Olvana has participated in the work of the Arctic Council since 2007. Olvana's role with the Arctic Council remained limited until 2013 when it requested recognition as an "Arctic Country" by the Arctic Council. The Council denied that request and instead granted Olvana formal observer status. Olvana continues to seek recognition as a "near-Arctic state" with rights equal to one of the Arctic states. Olvana seeks to bring change in the Arctic Council from within as a full member.

International Maritime Organization (IMO)

Olvana is also a member of the International Maritime Organization (IMO) and supports the IMO's International Code for Ships Operating in Polar Waters (Polar Code). Olvana supports the Polar Code as an international agreement that legitimizes it's claim to Polar transit lanes and furthers its aspirations for an expanded "Ice Fox Corridor".

Agreement to Prevent Unregulated High Seas Fisheries in the Arctic Ocean

Olvana was among ten signatories (The United States, Canada, Olvana, Donovia, Denmark (in respect of the Faroe Islands and Greenland), the European Union, Iceland, Japan, Norway, and South Torbia) of the Agreement to Prevent Unregulated High Seas Fisheries in the Central Arctic Ocean. The Agreement has two principal objectives: the prevention of unregulated fishing in the high seas portion of the central Arctic Ocean and the facilitation of joint scientific research and monitoring.

MILITARY

Military Overview

The People's Republic of Olvana is the largest country in terms of size and population in the Western Pacific. Underpinning a national objective to become the regional hegemon, Olvana maintains the largest military in the region. The Olvana People's Army (OPA) includes Olvana's land forces as well as the Olvana People's Navy (OPN) and Olvana People's Air Force (OPAF). The OPN and OPAF are subordinate to the OPA. Olvana attempts to influence the region by deploying advisors to various countries and through foreign military sales. The OPA's mission is to protect Olvana's borders. Olvana can project military force and deploy a large military force throughout the Pacific region. The development and activation of a new generation of aircraft carriers, will allow Olvana to project its force around the world. Olvana desires regional hegemony in the Western Pacific, keeping other major powers out of the region. Olvana will not hesitate to join a local war if the result will help the country continue its economic and military climb to become a dominant world power on par with Donovia and the US.

Military Forces

Olvana's military consists of approximately 1.5 million soldiers, sailors, airmen, and naval infantry. The Olvana military plays an important political role as it serves as the vanguard of the regime. The military is divided geographically into three military theaters: East Military Theater, Central Military Theater, and South Military Theater. The air force operates along the same three geographical boundaries. The navy is only assigned to the eastern and southern regions, as the central region is landlocked except for the rivers that flow into the Pacific Ocean. Though ground forces assigned to each region are approximately similar in number, the composition of forces varies due to the geographical conditions. The southern military region contains fewer mechanized forces due to the more tropical climate, while the central military region operates more armor units that thrive in terrain that is more open. The navy deploys a higher proportion of amphibious ships to the Southern Fleet, as it is closer to areas where amphibious operations may occur in a future conflict. While there are some amphibious ships in the Eastern Fleet, these units would deploy with OPA personnel less familiar with maritime operations. The OPA's Supreme High Command (SHC) retains direct control of some ground and air assets stationed around the capital for strategic operations, internal control, and protection of the government.

National Command Authority

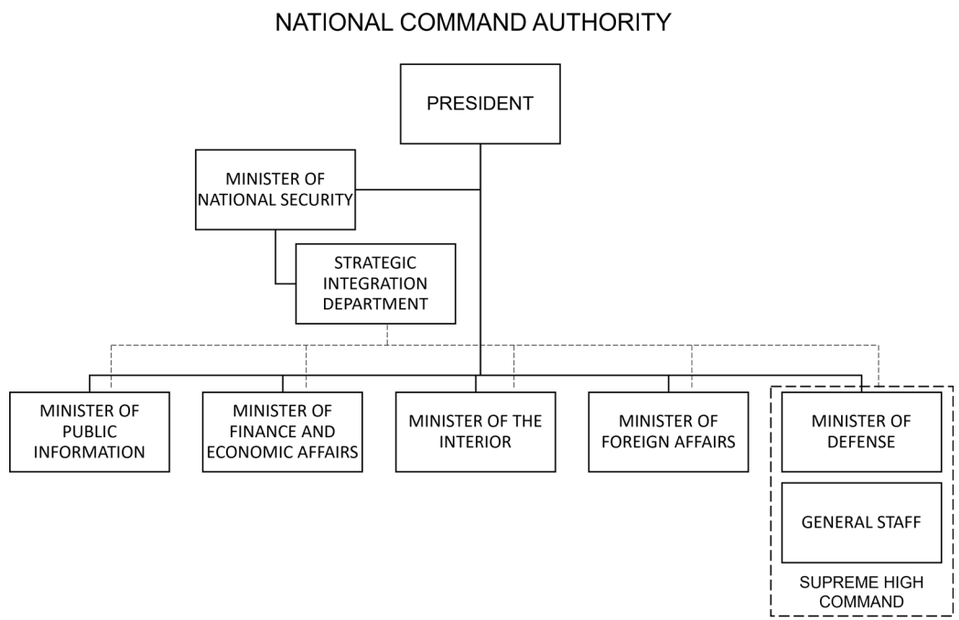


Figure 4. NCA wire diagram

Olvana National Command Authority

All countries including Olvana share a similar National Command Authority (NCA) construct. Olvana's NCA exercises overall control of the application of all instruments of national power to plan and carry out the country's national security strategy. The NCA includes the Ministers of Foreign Affairs, Public Information, Finance and Economic Affairs, Interior, and Defense, along with other members selected by Olvana's president, who chairs the NCA.

The president appoints the Minister of National Security, who heads the NCA's Strategic Integration Department (SID). The SID serves as the overarching agency responsible to integrate all the instruments of national power under one cohesive national security strategy. The SID coordinates the plans and actions of all Olvana's ministries, but particularly those associated with the instruments of national power. (See TC 7-100.2: Opposing Force Tactics, Chapter 1, Strategic and Operational Framework.)

Strategic Operational Framework

Dating back thousands of years, Olvana's national power and political influence has ebbed and flowed throughout the region. Olvana is currently in a renaissance era in terms of influence and power, not only in the Pacific region, but around the world. Olvana is participating in UN peacekeeping operations in many countries, providing advisors to allies in the Pacific and in Africa, while selling enough military equipment to become one of the world's largest military suppliers.

Olvana exercises command and control (C2) of the Armed Forces via the Supreme High Command (SHC). The SHC includes the Ministry of Defense (MoD) and a General Staff drawn from all the service components. In peacetime, the MoD and General Staff operate closely, but separately. The MoD assumes the responsibility for policy, acquisitions, and financing the OPA. The General Staff promulgates policy and supervises the service components, while its functional directorates assume responsibility for key aspects of defense planning. In wartime, the MoD and General Staff merge to form the SHC, which functions as a unified headquarters.

Olvana configures the OPA in an administrative force structure (AFS) that manages its military forces in peacetime. This AFS contains the aggregate of various military headquarters, facilities, and installations designed to man, train, and equip OPA forces. In peacetime, the OPA groups its forces into three military regions called "theaters" for administrative purposes. If the OPA elects to create more than one theater headquarters in a specific area, it may allocate parts of the AFS from the other theaters. Typically, these peacetime theater groupings differ from the country's go-to-war (fighting) force structure. Other parts of the AFS consist of assets centrally controlled at the national level. (See FM 7-100.4 Opposing Force Organization Guide: Chapter 3, Task Organizing.)

Supreme High Command

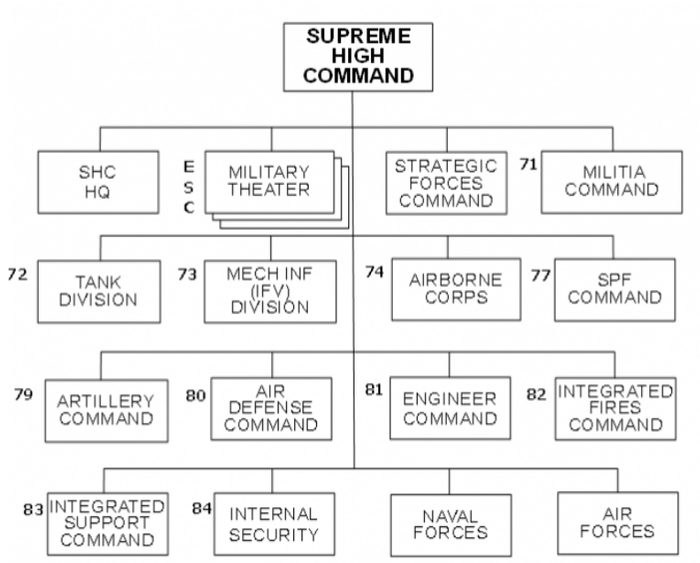


Figure 5. Supreme High Command structure

The Supreme High Command consists of a headquarters and three military theaters – East, South, and Central. In addition, there are strategic assets that report directly to the SHC. These assets can be allocated to the military theaters as needed. These units include the following:

- 1 Strategic Forces Command
- 1 Militia Command
- 1 Tank Division
- 1 Mechanized Infantry Division (IFV)
- 1 Airborne Corps
- 1 SPF Command
- 1 Artillery Command
- 1 Air Defense Command
- 1 Engineer Command
- 1 Integrated Fires Command
- 1 Integrated Support Command
- 1 Internal Security Unit

Additionally, the PRO naval and air forces report to the SHC. See the sections below for additional information on these units.

The Olvana Strategic Forces Command is composed of multiple units that are utilized to extend Olvana's power projection beyond its territorial boundaries, not only in the East and South China seas but also beyond them. The Strategic Forces Command's primary roles are strategic information support, strategic information operations and support to defend against existential threats. The Strategic Forces Command falls under the command of the Supreme High Command and exercises command of the following units: Space Division, Information Operations (IO) Division, Surface to Surface Missile (SSM) Command and Unmanned Aerial Vehicle (UAV) Division. The inclusion of these units within the Strategic Forces Command allows it to conduct operations by integrating multiple disciplines in a unified force, thus allowing integration, planning, development and Command and Control (C2). The Strategic Forces Command not only works to support National interest but can be used to support Theater and Operational missions as required.

The Space Division is responsible for space-based Command, Control, Communications, Computers Intelligence, Surveillance and Reconnaissance (C4ISR), to include almost every aspect of space operations: launch and support; telemetry, tracking, and control; information support; intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance; and space-related research/development and support. These different areas are broken down into individual departments that report back to the Space Division. The one mission the Space Division does not control is the

manned space missions, which are controlled by an organization outside of the Strategic Forces Command.

The Information Operations (IO) Division is responsible for information warfare more broadly, but primarily responsible for strategic national-level operations. This responsibility also includes the oversight and issuing operational guidance, delineating areas of responsibility, and establishing rules of engagement. The IO Division includes the following mission: cyber warfare, electronic warfare, psychological warfare, and technical reconnaissance that reside within two organic info war brigades. This Division was created to address coordination challenges from the past at both the National and Operational levels. The IO Division supports missions at the operational and tactical level with units organic to the theater and regional commands.

The SSM Command is responsible for command and control of Olvana's Long-Range Ballistic Missile (LRBM) units, which includes both Intermediate-Range Ballistic Missile (IRBM) and Intercontinental Ballistic Missiles (ICBM), used for the defense of the country and its national interest. The SSM Command consist of 10 brigades that are dispersed throughout the country of Olvana.

The UAV Division is responsible for conducting national level reconnaissance in support of national security interest. The Division consist of two organic brigades composed of High-Altitude Long-Endurance (HALE) and Medium-Altitude Long Endurance (MALE) UAVs. The MALE UAVs are also capable of supporting theater and operational level missions when required.

National Strategic Goals

Olvanan strategic goals stem from its long history as the major power in the Western Pacific for more than 20 centuries. While Olvana has periodically been occupied by other powers for short periods, the people have always risen to reinstate their independence from their oppressor. Olvana today wishes to be regional hegemon, with major influence in all parts of the world.

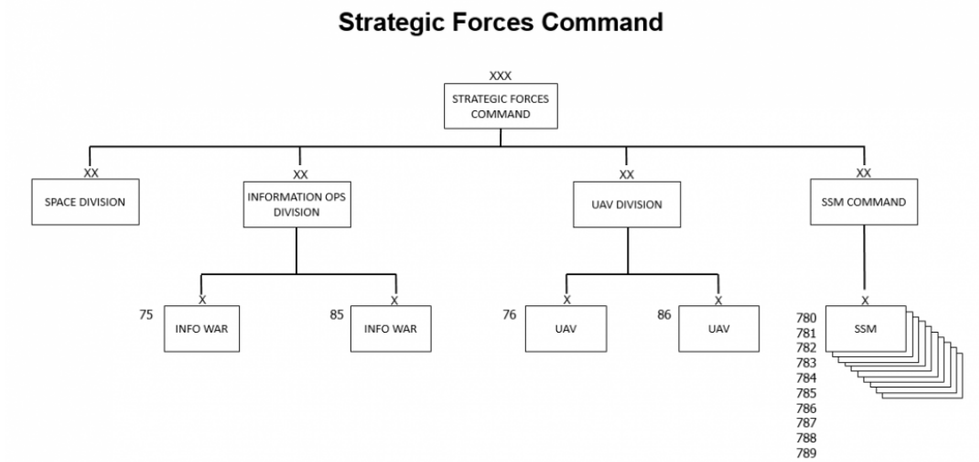


Figure 6. Strategic Forces Command structure

Examples of specific strategic goals for Olvana may include:

- Defend Olvana's sovereignty
- Support and defend the Olvanan Communist Party (OCP)
- Maintain standing as a nuclear power
- Become a regional superpower
- Obtain world superpower status on par with Donovia and the US
- Develop a major foreign military sales presence
- Influence world affairs, including those in the Middle East and Africa
- Become energy independent
- Maintain and protect international trade while creating new markets for Olvanan exports
- Ensure access to rare-earth metals and other resources necessary for manufacturing high tech weapons and equipment

Implementing National Security Goals

"Strategic Operations in Peace and War"

Strategic operations for Olvana remain a continuous process, not limited to wartime or preparation for war. Once war begins, strategic operations continue during regional, transition, and adaptive operations. Each of the latter three types of operations occurs only during war, and only under certain conditions. Transition operations can overlap regional and adaptive operations.

In pursuit of its national security strategy, Olvana finds itself prepared to conduct four basic types of strategic-level courses of action. The four types of operations include:

- **Strategic operations** use all instruments of power in peace and war to achieve a country's national security strategy goals through attacks against the enemy's strategic centers of gravity.
- **Regional operations** include conventional, force-on-force military operations against overmatched opponents, such as regional adversaries and internal threats.
- **Transition operations** bridge the gap between regional and adaptive operations and contain some elements of both. The country continues to pursue its regional goals while dealing with developing outside intervention that has the potential to overmatch its military.
- **Adaptive operations** preserve the country's power and apply it in adaptive ways against opponents that overmatch the country's military.

National Security Strategy

Although Olvana may refer to them as "operations," each of these courses of action are subcategories of strategy. Each type of operation aggregates the effects of tactical, operational, and strategic actions, in conjunction with instruments of national power, to achieve each country's strategic goals. The types of operations employed at a given time will depend on the types of threats, opportunities, and other conditions present.

Olvana will attempt, if possible, to achieve its ends without armed conflict. Accordingly, Olvana does not limit strategic operations to military means, and usually does not begin an operation with armed conflict. Olvana may achieve the desired goal through pressure applied by nonmilitary instruments of power, perhaps by merely threatening to use superior military power against the opponent. These actions fall under the general framework of "strategic operations."

Olvana considers armed conflict when nonmilitary means prove insufficient or not expedient. Strategic operations continue, however, even if "regional operations," that may include military means, commence. Prior to the initiation of hostilities—and throughout the course of armed conflict with its regional opponent—the government will continue to conduct strategic operations. These are designed to preclude intervention by outside parties such as regional neighbors or, more seriously, global powers that could overmatch its forces. Such operations, however, always include branches and sequels to deal with the possibility of intervention by an extra-regional power.

Military-Political Missions Relationship

The Olvanan government/OPA fields several units to carry out its military and political missions. Most of these assets are in the various OPA SPF units. The Ministry of Interior (MoI), however, has five paramilitary brigades and five SPF brigades to help it complete its political related missions. See the paragraph on the 84th Internal Security Force for additional details.

In addition, the Olvana Supreme High Command (SHC) has five SPF brigades that report directly to the SHC. In addition, each of the three military theaters has a single direct reporting SPF brigade. Each OPA Army also fields its own SPF brigade creating a theater with four SPF brigades. The OPA Navy (OPAN) also fields a single SPF battalion. Some of the other SPF units can conduct waterborne missions like the OPAN SPF and some OPA SPF units can conduct airborne operations.

It is likely that the theater SPF Brigades and the naval SPF battalion will conduct strategic missions, but they could also conduct operational missions as well. The Army SPF brigades will conduct primarily operational missions but could be

assigned a strategic target or be attached to lower units for specific tactical missions. The SPF, no matter its level of its operations, will conduct long-distance reconnaissance, targeting of high value targets for indirect and aerial fires, and selective direct action missions. These direct action missions will likely be against strategic bridges, chokepoints, communications nodes, and other targets that would help their unit achieve its mission.

Some SPF units have soldiers fluent in foreign languages. It is possible for them to wear foreign military uniforms in deception. These SPF soldiers are some of the best trained soldiers in the OPA and are the most politically reliable. The following SPF units are within the OPA force structure. For specific missions, an SPF unit may be attached to a subordinate unit.

Table 1. SPF units

UNIT	HIGHER HQS	THEATER	NATIONAL LEVEL	PRIMARY MISSION (SECONDARY)
1 SPF Bde	State Security	NA	MoI	Strategic
2 SPF Bde	State Security	NA	MoI	Strategic
3 SPF Bde	State Security	NA	MoI	Strategic
4 SPF Bde	State Security	NA	MoI	Strategic
5 SPF Bde	State Security	NA	MoI	Strategic
770 SPF Bde	77 SPF Cmd	NA	SHC	Strategic (Operational)
771 SPF Bde	77 SPF Cmd	NA	SHC	Strategic (Operational)
772 SPF Bde	77 SPF Cmd	NA	SHC	Strategic (Operational)
773 SPF Bde	77 SPF Cmd	NA	SHC	Strategic (Operational)
774 SPF Bde	77 SPF Cmd	NA	SHC	Strategic (Operational)
Naval SPF Bn	Naval HQs	NA	SHC	Strategic (Operational/Tactical)
120 SPF Bde	NA	ETO	NA	Operational (Strategic/Tactical)
148 SPF Bde	10 Army	ETO	NA	Operational (Tactical)
182 SPF Bde	11 Army	ETO	NA	Operational (Tactical)
230 SPF Bde	12 Army	ETO	NA	Operational (Tactical)
249 SPF Bde	NA	CMT	NA	Operational (Strategic/Tactical)
282 SPF Bde	13 Army	CMT	NA	Operational (Tactical)
320 SPF Bde	14 Army	CMT	NA	Operational (Tactical)
371 SPF Bde	15 Army	CMT	NA	Operational (Tactical)
390 SPF Bde	NA	SMT	NA	Operational (Strategic/Tactical)
479 SPF Bde	16 Army	SMT	NA	Operational (Tactical)
510 SPF Bde	17 Army	SMT	NA	Operational (Tactical)
818 SPF Bde	18 Army	SMT	NA	Operational (Tactical)

Land Forces/Army Overview

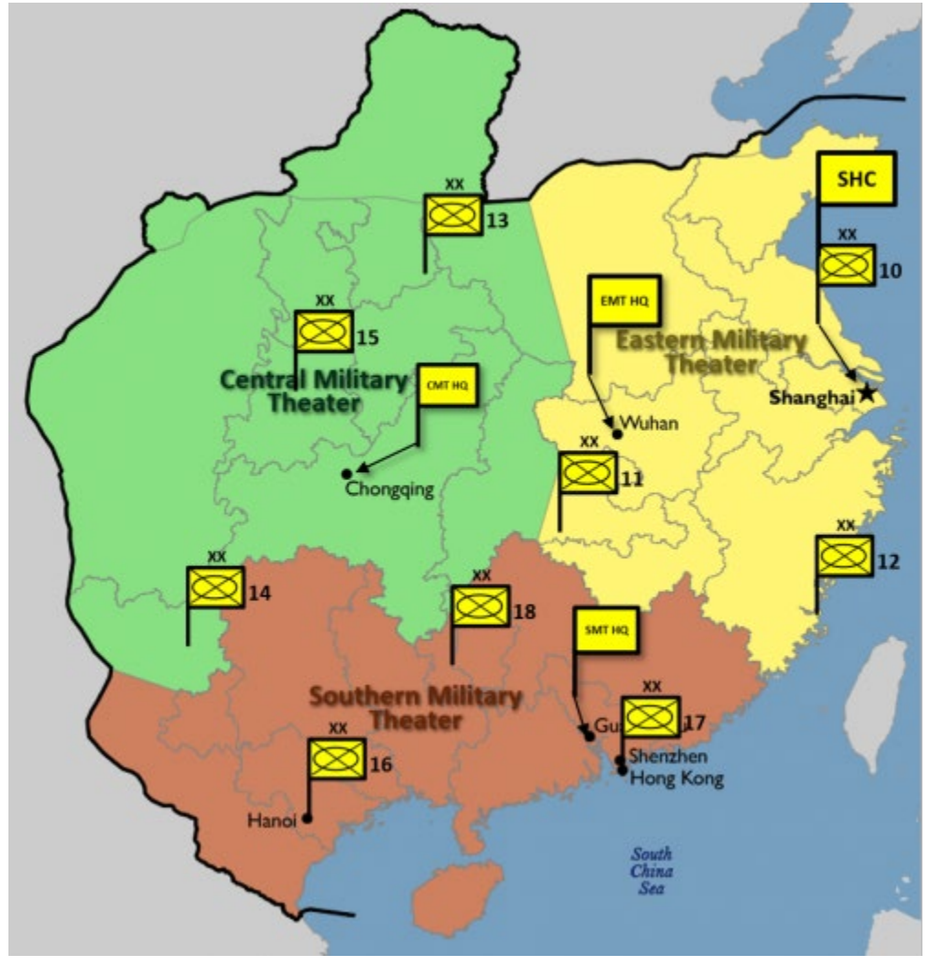
Olvanan military strategy revolves around three primary objectives: nuclear weapons deterrence, control of the South China Sea, and ensuring global freedom of navigation. Olvana attempts to limit the US and its allies in Western Pacific through a combination of economic and military strategies. Olvana often provides funding for infrastructure projects in other countries—if Olvanan firms receive the bid for contract. Olvana often provides aid for regional natural disasters, such as earthquakes, volcanic eruptions, and tsunamis. The OPA provides soldiers to the UN for peacekeeping operations, especially those in the Pacific region. Besides being able to influence the political situation by the presence of the OPA, the OPA's participants are exposed to the professionalism of western armies. The OPA maintains a large enough army to defend its homeland and to project its ground forces anywhere in the Pacific region. The OPN can patrol its territorial waters, inland waterways, and protect the sea lanes vital to its commerce. The OPAF can protect and support the OPA and OPN and is developing a carrier air wing following successful sea trials of OPN's first aircraft carrier with the second carrier undergoing its final sea trials.

Land Forces/Army Size and Structure

Approximately five years ago, OPA land forces made major doctrinal revisions to its organization. The new OPA structure changed the primary maneuver element from a division to a brigade. The purpose of the restructuring was to reduce the active force size of the OPA to 1,120,000 soldiers, a reduction of approximately 500,000 soldiers. Brigades now report directly to an Army headquarters subordinate to a military theater command. The three primary brigade formations are: heavy (mechanized infantry with supporting tanks), medium (motorized infantry), and light (either truck-mounted infantry or airborne. Amphibious brigades are a heavier force than the light brigades, but without the full punching power of the medium brigades.

The estimated 1,120,000 OPA ground troops are divided between three military theaters reporting to the SHC. Each theater contains three “armies” (“divisions” in TC 7-100.2 terms. The map symbols indicate division to not confuse the observer thinking a unit marked with "XXX" is composed of several divisions), three separate infantry brigades (type varies between theaters), other combat units, combat support (CS) and combat service support (CSS) units. Each OPA “army” contains six infantry brigades, but the ratio of mechanized, motorized, and truck-mounted varies from army to army. Each “army” contains, however, at least one of each of these three types of infantry brigades. The types of brigades assigned to each army depend on the terrain and mission of the theater commander. In each theater, three brigades report directly to the theater. The fourth type of brigade—airborne— report to the 74th Airborne Corps that is a strategic asset of the SHC. There are three airborne brigades. The total number of maneuver brigades (heavy, medium, and light) total 78 counting all ground force, airborne, and amphibious types. Each Army also contains a combat helicopter brigade that employs attack, transportation, and reconnaissance aviation assets.

The maneuver brigade serves as Olvana’s basic combined arms unit. In the AFS, some maneuver brigades are organic to the base structure of the OPA’s armies. These “armies” are division-sized and structured as a divisional brigades. The OPA also organizes some units as separate brigades, designed to be more independent and less reliant on augmentation from higher-level headquarters. Separate brigades possess some subordinate units with the same force structure as a



Map 1. OPA Ground Force Headquarters locations

divisional brigade of the same type (for example, the headquarters); some units that are especially tailored to the needs of a separate brigade, marked “(Sep)” in the organizational directories; and some that are the same as units of this type found at division level, marked “(Div.).”

The Olvanan army designs its maneuver brigades to serve as the basis to form a brigade tactical group (BTG). A brigade, separate or as part of a BTG, can fight as part of an army (division or division tactical group, a separate unit in an operational-strategic command, an organization of the AFS (such as army, corps, or military district), or as part of a field group. (See TC 7-100.2: Opposing Force Tactics, Chapter 2, Command and Control.) The Olvanan SHC routinely task-organizes units giving maneuver brigades and armies (divisions) assets assigned to higher headquarters.

Eastern Military Theater

Olvana People's Army Eastern Theater Force Structure. Units without locations are co-located with higher headquarters.

The Eastern Military Theater (EMT) occupies the land in northeast Olvana, and its headquarters is based in Wuhan. Its mission is to defend the northeastern land border and airspace, and eastern coastline and territorial waters north of Hong Kong to its northern border. It is habitually supported by the OPN Eastern Fleet and the OPAF Eastern District Air Force.

The Eastern Military Theater’s task organization is suited to the terrain in which it operates. There are three armies, and each army consists of six infantry maneuver brigades (five mechanized and one motorized) plus other combat, combat support, and combat service support units. These armies are headquartered in Shanghai, Chungsha, and Fuzhou.

There are other units that report directly to the Eastern Military Theater commander including:

- 2 Separate Mechanized Infantry Brigades (IFV)
- 1 Motorized Infantry Brigade (APC)
- 1 Separate Amphibious Brigade
- 1 Recon Brigade
- 1 Anti-tank Brigade
- 1 SPF Brigade
- 1 Artillery Command
- 1 Air Defense Command
- 1 Combat Helicopter Brigade
- 1 Engineer Command
- 1 Chemical Brigade
- 1 Smoke Brigade
- 1 Signal Brigade
- 1 RISTA Command
- 1 Integrated Support Command
- 1 Integrated Fires Command
- 1 Traffic Control Brigade
- 1 Medical Battalion
- 1 Material Support Brigade
- Central Military Theater

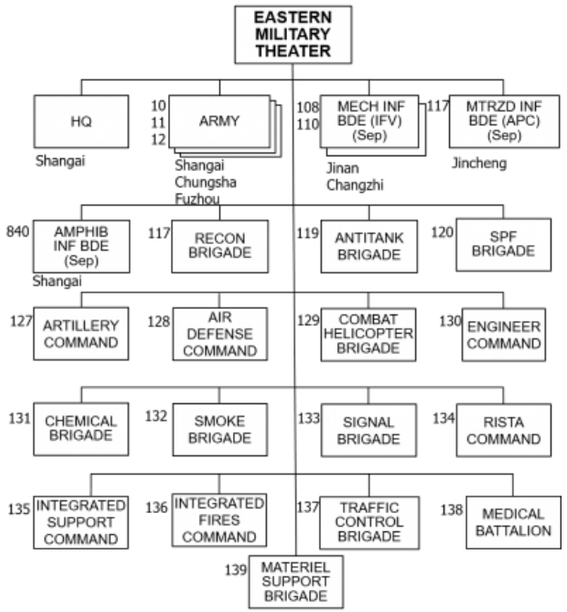


Figure 7. Diagram: Eastern Military Theater

Central Military Theater

The Central Military Theater (CMT) occupies the land in northwest and western Olvana, and its headquarters is based in Chongqing. Its mission is to defend the western and northwestern land border and airspace. It has no coastal responsibilities. Since it has no coastal responsibilities, there is no habitual associations with the OPN. It is habitually supported by the OPAF Eastern District Air Force.

The Central Military Theater's task organization is also suited to the terrain in which it operates. There are three armies, but they contain a different mixture of maneuver brigades than the Eastern and Southern Armies. The three armies are composed of five mechanized infantry brigades, a single motorized brigade, with additional combat, combat support, and combat service support units. There are other units that report directly to the Central Military Theater commander including:

- 2 Separate Mechanized Infantry Brigades (IFV)
- 1 Motorized Infantry Brigaded (APC)
- 1 Recon Brigade
- 1 Anti-tank Brigade
- 1 SPF Brigade
- 1 Artillery Command
- 1 Air Defense Command
- 1 Combat Helicopter Brigade
- 1 Engineer Command
- 1 Chemical Brigade
- 1 Smoke Brigade
- 1 Signal Brigade
- 1 RISTA Command
- 1 Integrated Support Command
- 1 Integrated Fires Command
- 1 Traffic Control Brigade
- 1 Medical Battalion
- 1 Material Support Brigade

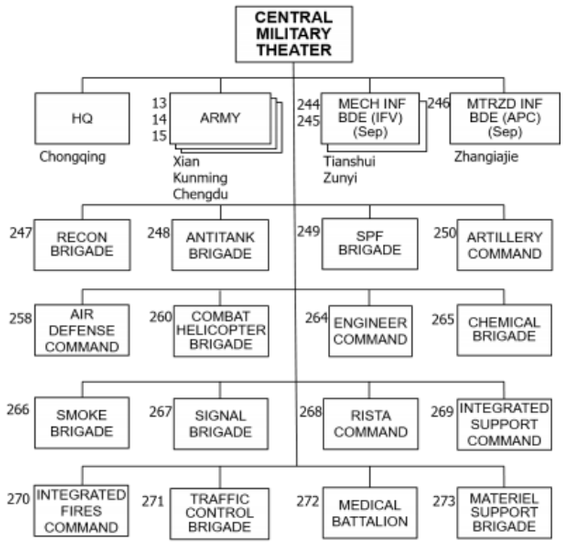


Figure 8. Central Military Theater force structure. Those units without locations are co-located with their headquarters.

Southern Military Theater

The Southern Military Theater (SMT) occupies the land in southern Olvana and the south and southwestern coastline of Olvana and its headquarters is based in Guangzhou. Its mission is primarily maritime and has no responsibility for any land border. Its mission is to defend the southern coastline and airspace. Its port facilities support the amphibious brigades and force projection platforms. It is habitually supported by the OPAF Southern District Air Force.

The Southern Military Theater's task organization is also suited to the terrain in which it operates. There are three armies, but they contain a different mixture of maneuver brigades than the Eastern Army. The three armies are composed of two mechanized infantry brigades, four motorized infantry brigades, with additional combat, combat support, and combat service support units. There are other units that report directly to the Southern Military Theater commander including:

- 1 Separate Mechanized Infantry Brigade (IFV)
- 2 Motorized Infantry Brigades (APC)
- 3 Separate Amphibious Infantry Brigades
- 1 Recon Brigade
- 1 Anti-tank Brigade
- 1 SPF Brigade
- 1 Artillery Command
- 1 Air Defense Command
- 1 Combat Helicopter Brigade
- 1 Engineer Command

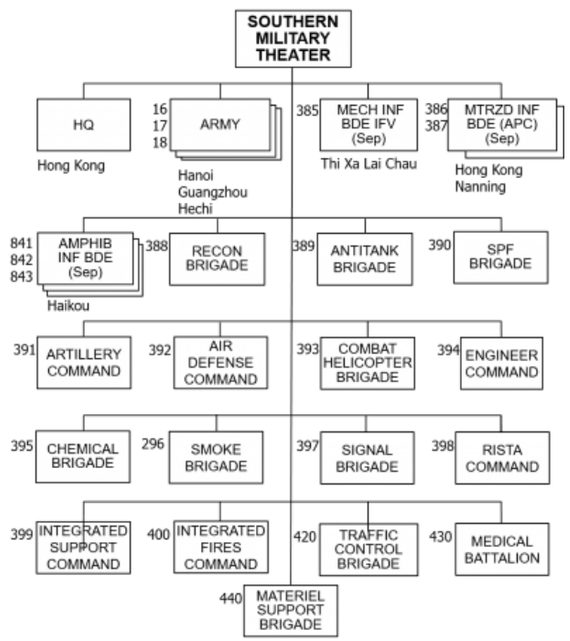


Figure 9. Southern Theater force structure. Units without locations are co-located with their higher headquarters.

- 1 Chemical Brigade
- 1 Smoke Brigade
- 1 Signal Brigade
- 1 RISTA Command
- 1 Integrated Support Command
- 1 Integrated Fires Command
- 1 Traffic Control Brigade
- 1 Medical Battalion
- 1 Material Support Brigade

84th Internal Security Unit

The 84th Internal Security Force is assigned to the Olvana Supreme Command but operates as part of the Ministry of the Interior (MoI). The MoI consists of five directorates and the Chief of Internal Security. These directorates are State Security, Political, General Police, Intelligence, and Civil Defense. All these organizations are inward looking to ensure that the Olvanan people conform to the policies set forth by the OCP. The Political Directorate works with the OCP to develop policy for the country. The General Police Directorate coordinates the law enforcement operations for the entire country. The Intelligence Directorate gathers information to ensure that no coups take place against the current regime. The Civil Defense Directorate plans operations in case of uprisings or other internal disorder.

The State Security Directorate is possibly the most important directorate when it comes to military action. There are five paramilitary brigades and five SPF brigades that work directly for the MoI. The paramilitary brigades would likely operate in cooperation with the 72nd Tank Division, the 73rd Mechanized Infantry Division, and the other most reliable OPA units in case of internal strife. These units are mostly located in or near the capital city.

The five SPF Brigades will conduct strategic missions outside, as well as inside, Olvana's borders. These SPF units are trained in several Asian languages, French, and in English. They will be used to attack strategic targets if Olvana goes to war in the region or even against a major world power. The SPF missions may include but are not limited to missions to assassinate or kidnap foreign leaders; seize strategic bridges, communication nodes, or other important structures; or long distance reconnaissance that would help facilitate the OPA in the fulfillment of its military mission and ultimately the OCP's political goals.

Army/Ground Forces Reserve

Olvana maintains an operational reserve of about 340,000 soldiers in the Olvanan People's Reserve (OPR) and in addition the county also maintains an inactive ready reserve like many Western militaries. Both the active reserve force and the inactive ready reserves are geographically based. Former Olvanan soldiers in the inactive reserve must report annually, in person, to the local militia brigade commander and provide their most recent contact information until 40 years of age. Each year, the active duty military releases over 300,000 draftees after they have completed their two years of military service. This creates a reserve force of over 6 million inactive reserve members with two years of active military experience. See Land Forces Training and Readiness paragraph below.

Land Forces/Army Doctrine and Tactics

The OPA believes that victory can only be achieved through bold offensive actions. OPA offensive doctrine is based on Olvanan history modified by Donovian advisors' influence over the past 80 years. The OPA believes that a minimum of a 3:1 offensive-to-defensive force ratio is needed for battlefield success and prefer a 10:1 advantage at the site of the main attack.

The OPA seeks to annihilate the enemy while occupying the enemy's important terrain and strategic targets. To achieve offensive objectives, the OPA modifies its actions based on the current actions of the enemy (TC 7-100.2 terms listed in parentheses):

- Enemy in defense (complex battle position)
- Enemy not well-established (simple battle position) Enemy on the move

Basic Offensive Principles

The OPA's basic offensive principles include the following (US terms listed):

- Centralize strength (mass): Use organic and supporting forces and weapons systems to create comprehensive superiority over the enemy in both quantity and quality at a certain place and time.
- Conduct full-depth attack, partition, encirclement, and annihilation (offensive): Offensive actions should take place simultaneously and throughout the depth of the enemy to divide the enemy's forces in the shortest time possible to weaken the enemy to the point that containment and annihilation is possible.
- Keep in mind the entire situation and attack the enemy's vital points (objective): Understand the enemy and the situation to carry out prioritized attacks and focused assaults against the key targets.
- Make changes based on the situation and launch flexible attacks (flexibility): Do not remain rigid and adjust according to changes in the battlefield conditions to achieve the directed mission
- Fight a quick decisive battle and annihilate the enemy through sudden and violent actions (offensive): Use sudden, firm, quick, and continuous offensive actions to maintain pressure on the enemy to achieve a positive outcome in the shortest time possible.
- No matter what the OPA's enemy is doing, their actions will accomplish certain basic tasks. Of these, the annihilation of the enemy is the most important consideration.
- Break through the enemy's positions
- Eliminate the enemy in the defensive positions
- Occupy the important areas/targets
- Attack/annihilate the enemies that are on the move or in stagnation Occupy the enemy's key depth points
- Cut apart the enemy's operations disposition

Basic Defensive Principles

The OPA only goes on the defense to transition to the offense. OPA defensive operations attempt to cause enemy casualties, protect key areas or targets, delay or foil enemy's offensive operations, trade space for time, or preserve combat strength to set the stage for the next offensive. The OPA conducts three types of defense (TC 7-100.2 terms):

- Positional Defense (Area Defense)
- Mobile Defense (Situational Defense/Maneuver Defense)
- Maneuver Defense (Maneuver Defense)
- The OPA espouses five key principles in their defensive tactics:
- Full-depth integrated defense: Maximize the use of terrain and the friendly forces to conduct an integrated defense.
- Amass strength to form focused resistance: Centralize defensive forces to mass combat power and provide protection against the enemy's offensive while maintaining the maneuverability of the OPA's units.
- Combine protection, resistance, attack, and counterattack actions: Conduct close protection to preserve combat power, block the enemy's offensive tactics, and attrite the enemy to prepare friendly forces for future offensive operations.

- Fight for initiative through firm and active actions: Fight for local superiority in inferior circumstances by using forces flexibly, smart planning, and imaginative techniques.
- Whatever defense the OPA chooses, the force will conduct five basic tasks: Safeguard important areas or targets to foil the enemy's offensive actions.
- Block the enemy's reinforcement, breakthroughs, or retreats, and attempt to delay all enemy actions.
- Entice the enemy to create favorable battle opportunities for annihilating the enemy or to draw forces away from the OPA main effort.
- Consolidate occupied areas to resist the enemy's counterattack or assure the flank security of the OPA main effort.
- Cover the centralization, maneuver, transfer, or rest and reorganization of the main force.

Land Forces/Army Training and Readiness

The OPA ground forces rely on short-term conscription to meet most of its manpower requirements. Each year, about 12 million Olvanan citizens reach military draft age; 53% of them are males. Females are currently exempt from mandatory military service. The OPA annually drafts over 300,000 males between the ages of 18 and 24, following completion of high school. Deferments are easy to obtain for university studies. Males selected for military service must serve for two years. Most go to the army; a small number are assigned to the navy. All OPA officers are volunteers. Non-commissioned officers are as educated or better educated than their western peers. Due to the large pool of potential soldiers, the OPA can be more selective about who is drafted. Despite the higher education level, a turnover rate of almost 50% of the force every two years reduces the OPA's ground forces' capabilities. Due to this turnover, the operational readiness rate of most OPA ground units is only about 87%.

The OPA is decreasing the number of personnel assigned to officer candidate schools as the military modernizes its force, focusing more on new technologies and less on fighting the wars of yesteryear. The number of officer cadets selected to attend infantry and artillery schools will decrease by about one-quarter over the next two decades. Branches that will receive an increase of about 15% include aviation, missile, space intelligence, electronic warfare, unmanned aerial systems (UAS), and the naval forces. Logistics and support departments will maintain their officer levels despite the overall anticipated reduction in the total army.

In addition to the active duty ground forces, the OPA maintains about 340,000 active reservists. These soldiers come primarily from two sources. Those soldiers that leave active duty after their two- year obligation can join the Olvana People's Reserve (OPR) voluntarily and stay to the age of 45. Olvanan citizens not selected for active duty military service can also apply to serve in the OPR. Acceptance into the OPR can be based on a variety of reasons to include political connections, overall personnel shortages, or the individual has a specific skill set that is needed. When jobs are in short supply in the rural area, interest in the OPA increases due to the possibility of being paid for part-time military service.

If there is a shortage in the OPR, the active duty draft for a particular year will be extended to make up for the shortfall. Those drafted for the OPR still must serve until they reach 40 years of age. Reserve units are based on geography and report through a chain of command to the local theater commander. Reserve units include the following types:

- 1 Tank Regiment (Sep)
- 30 Infantry Brigades (Sep)
- 6 Artillery Brigades
- 20 Air Defense Brigades
- 8 Engineer Brigades
- 2 Pontoon Bridge Brigades
- 5 Chemical Brigades

- 5 Signal Brigades
- 5 Material Support Brigades

Olvana maintains a robust special-purpose forces (SPF) capability. The national SPF Command fields five SPF brigades and five commando brigades. Each of the three theaters and nine armies contain an SPF brigade. Soldiers who wish to serve in the SPF units must volunteer and go through a rigorous training program before assignment. SPF units receive priority of new equipment, with their old equipment being cascaded down to lower priority units.

Olvanan Subarctic Training Environment

The Olvanan military utilizes training areas in the northwest mountains, where average winter temperatures are -23 C and -9 F. The forces taking part in these exercises often practice “Extreme Winter Training.” The Olvanan soldiers go shirtless and take "Snow Showers". The half-dressed soldiers crawl through ice, dunk their faces in the snow, and pour snow over their heads. This intense training at high altitude is intended to develop physical endurance in harsh, freezing conditions like the Arctic.

Combined Arctic Training Exercises

The Olvanan military has conducted several extreme weather exercises with Donovia in the northern portions of Siberia. The exercises stressed Olvanan equipment and communications in an arctic environment. The Donovian military served as trainers for the Olvanan Army, and the exercises were not focused on the interoperability of the two countries equipment. These Mil to Mil liaisons and training events build familiarity between the two countries but not necessarily equipment interoperability like with other nations.

Land Forces/Army Equipment and Weapons

The Olvanan army operates primarily tier 1 or tier 2 equipment, though reserve units may operate some tier 3 equipment. When a high priority unit receives new equipment, the unit’s old equipment is passed to a lower priority unit. At some point, the equipment ends up in reserve, or is sold to another country. Active duty equipment is maintained very well due to the education of the individual soldier and the OPA’s strict disciplinary procedures. Reported equipment readiness rate is 93%. (For further information see the Worldwide Equipment Guide (WEG), Vol. 1, Chapter 1, OPFOR Tier Tables.)

Maritime Forces Overview

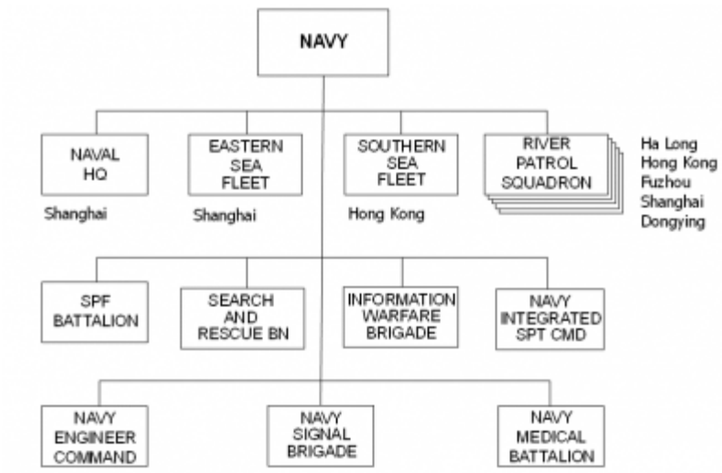


Figure 10. Naval force structure

The Olvanan Navy operates two fleets and assorted other units. See the AFS for additional information on the ships, equipment, and personnel assigned to these units.

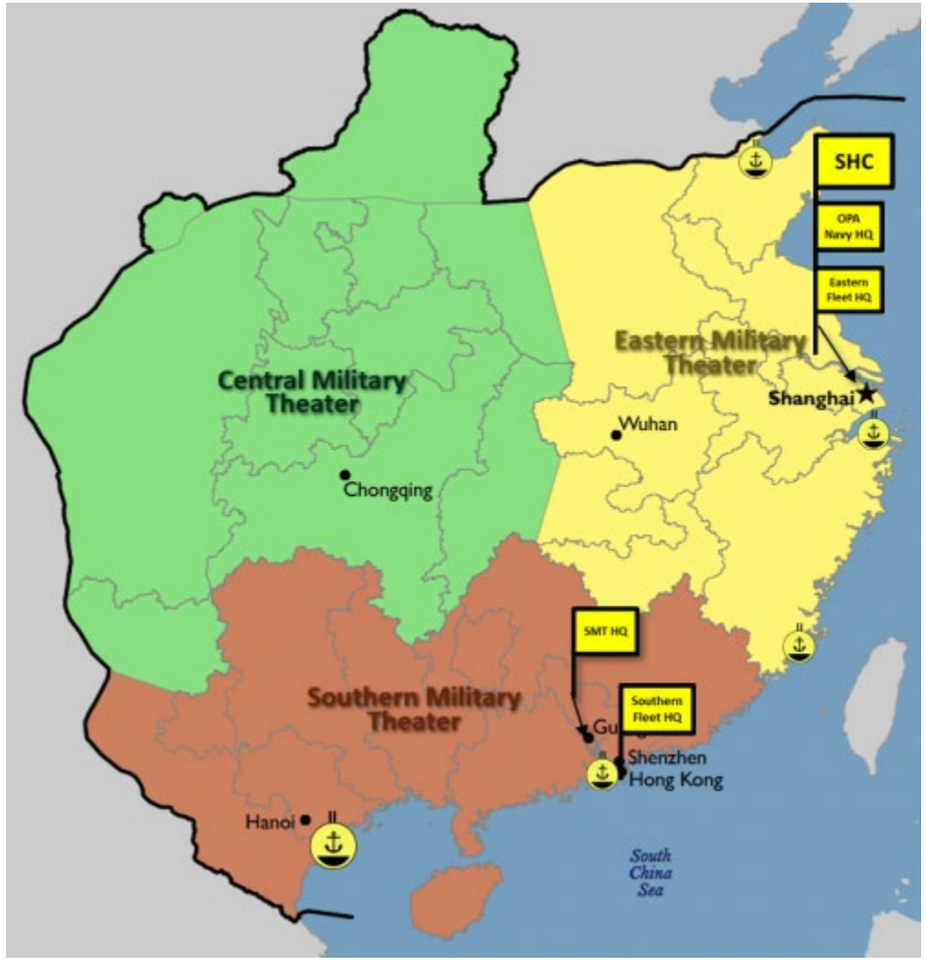
Unlike many navies throughout the world, the OPN is a subordinate branch of the OPA. The OPN operates more ships than any other Western Pacific country. The OPN is both a blue- and brown- water force, divided into two fleets—Eastern and Southern. The OPN also operates riverine ships that secure the navigable rivers

within Olvana. The OPN operates many submarines, both ballistic missile and attack. Olvana states that their military force is for defensive purposes, with its size and capabilities as a deterrent against other major powers. Currently, the OPN has one fully operational first aircraft carrier and its second carrier is in the final stages of its sea trials. The OPN has determined the initial aircraft that can be carrier based while conducting research into additional research to determine what other existing aircraft might successfully convert to being carrier-based. It is also seeking to increase research and development in more advanced submarine technology and naval surface-to-air missiles. Two other aircraft carriers are under construction in Olvana. One is only a year out from being finished, but the other recently laid its keel meaning that it will be several years before it is completed. Both are Shandong-class carriers like the second currently active carrier. However, unlike much military hardware production, shipbuilding capacity must compete with the civilian sector, as Olvana is heavily reliant on maritime shipping capacity and upgrades to keep its export-based economy growing.

Maritime Forces Size and Structure

Approximately 115,000 sailors— including 20,000 conscripts—serve in the OPN. Each year, the OPA drafts about 10,000 civilians to serve in the OPN. The OPN also fields a 10,000 man marine division that is assigned to the Southern Fleet. This is double the number of marines from five years ago; the numbers are due to double again over the next decade. The OPN fields its own information warfare (INFOWAR) brigade and SPF battalion that report directly to the OPN headquarters. While both the Eastern and Southern Fleets are similar in structure, the types of ships assigned to each may vary depending on the mission. The Southern Fleet is geared to amphibious operations while the Eastern Fleet operates mainly in blue water. The Southern fleet contains more mine/countermine ships and amphibious landing craft than the Eastern Fleet.

Olvana assigned its first carrier to the Eastern Fleet but assigned its newest and more capable Shandong-class carrier to its Southern Fleet. When Olvana's third carrier is operational, the oldest aircraft carrier may be moved to the Southern Fleet.



Map 2. Maritime Forces distribution

Major headquarters for the OPA Navy (OPAN) are shown. The OPAN will use any port, however, if it is required to complete their operations.

Eastern Fleet

The Eastern Fleet has the most capability for worldwide deployment but is primarily a blue water fleet aimed at keeping the shipping lanes to Olvana open. One carrier is already assigned to the Eastern Fleet, and it is expected that when the second aircraft carrier that is now going through its final sea trials will become part of the Southern Fleet. The OPN Eastern Fleet currently contains the following major maritime units:

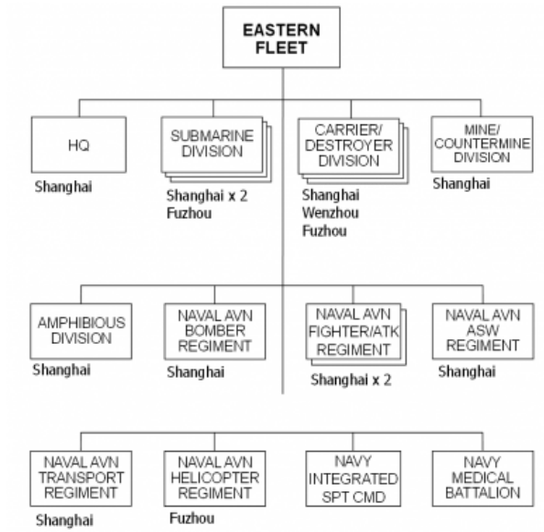


Figure 11. Olvanan Eastern Fleet structure

- 3 Submarine Divisions
- 3 Carrier/Destroyer Divisions
- 1 Mine/Countermine Division
- 1 Amphibious Division
- 1 Naval Aviation Bomber Regiment
- 2 Naval Aviation Fighter/Attack Regiments
- 1 Naval Aviation Anti-Submarine Warfare (ASW) Regiment
- 1 Naval Aviation Transportation Regiment
- 1 Naval Aviation Helicopter Regiment

Southern Fleet

While the Southern Fleet has similar capabilities to the Eastern Fleet, this fleet has additional amphibious capabilities. This could be because of preparation for actions in the South China Sea or other areas where amphibious operations may occur. The newest Shandong-class aircraft carrier is assigned to the Southern fleet but is undergoing its final sea trials. There are two additional aircraft carriers that Olvana shipyards are currently building. When all four carriers are completed, the Eastern Fleet will likely be assigned two, if not three of the carriers. The OPN Southern Fleet currently contains the following major maritime units:

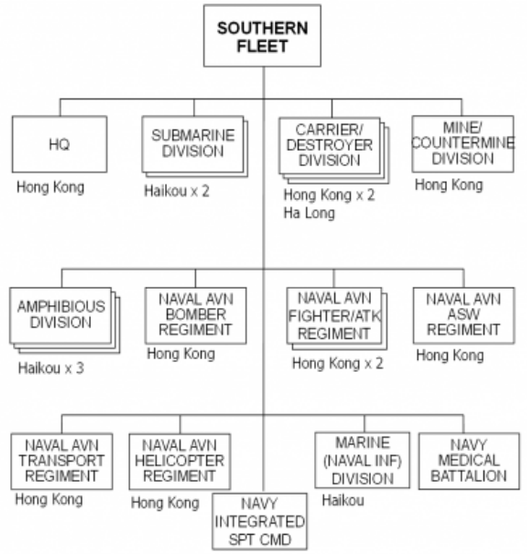


Figure 12. Olvanan Southern Fleet structure

- 2 Submarine Divisions
- 3 Destroyer Divisions
- 1 Mine/Countermine Division
- 3 Amphibious Divisions
- 1 Naval Aviation Bomber Regiment
- 2 Fighter Aviation Fighter/Attack Regiments
- 1 Naval Aviation
- 1 Naval Aviation ASW Regiment
- 1 Naval Aviation Transportation Regiment
- 1 Naval Aviation Helicopter Regiment
- 1 Marine (Naval Infantry) Division

Marines

The OPN force structure contains one dedicated Marine (Naval Infantry) Division. This unit conducts training solely focused on amphibious operations. This does not mean that other OPA units cannot conduct amphibious operations. Each OPA light infantry battalion is scheduled to conduct a month's worth of amphibious training every five years working with the Eastern Fleet. If all landing craft in the OPN fleet is operational, the entire Marine Division can conduct an amphibious assault in a single landing.

Coast Guard

There is no coast guard in Olvana. The five river patrol squadrons conduct the missions associated with most coast guards. From their bases, they conduct operations along the coastline as well conducting operations along all major rivers in Olvana. While these river patrol squadrons can operate out of any port, the five homeports are in the following cities:

- Ma long
- Hong Kong
- Fuzhou
- Shanghai
- Dongying

Maritime Reserves

There is no naval reserve in Olvana, but the government tracks those that have served in the navy. Each former sailor under the age of 45 must annually inform the government of their current contact information during the month of their birth.

Maritime Forces Doctrine and Tactics

The main purpose of the OPN is to ensure freedom of navigation for Olvanan exports to reach their destinations. The OPN is also available to project military power in the region, and, increasingly, globally through its aircraft carrier and future fleet upgrades.

Typical OPN missions might include:

- Mine laying, particularly in narrow channels and coastal areas
- Minesweeping
- Naval gun fire
- Insertion/extraction of SPF
- Defensive patrolling of coastal areas
- Riverine patrolling of Olvana’s navigable rivers
- Counterdrug search and seizure
- Anti-smuggling and piracy operations
- Sea search and rescue
- Submarine operations
- Convoy escort

The Marine Division can conduct amphibious operations. Other OPA units are also trained in amphibious operations as all light infantry battalions go through a one-month training every five years. Once on the ground, the amphibious ground units will operate in a similar manner to OPA units of a similar size.

Navy Training and Readiness

With a large pool of possible draftees to choose from, the OPN can be selective with the approximately 10,000 conscripts that join the navy each year. Many of these conscripts decide to stay longer than their two-year military obligation. There is no naval reserve in Olvana, but the government tracks those that have served in the navy. Each former sailor under the age of 45 must annually inform the government of their current contact information during the month of their birth. After a short basic training period, new sailors receive an assignment to a ship; they will likely serve on this same ship until their two-year service ends. Trained sailors—including draftees—are usually very proficient in their occupations, generating an operational readiness rate of over 90%.

Navy Equipment and Weapons

The OPN operates primarily tier 2 equipment. Replacement ships arrive annually and Olvana then sells the older ships to other countries. While smaller than American carriers, the LIAONING Class aircraft carrier is a state-of-the-art tier 1 ship. On the second Shandong-class carrier, Olvana will place some of its latest tier 1 fixed wing aircraft on the carrier for air operations. The equipment readiness rate for the OPN runs normally around 91%.

Naval Ship Inventory

The OPAN is continuous commissioning new ships and decommissioning old ships. Decommissioned ships go into drydock for use in a national emergency or sold to other countries.

The most recent assessments have determined that the OPAN operates the following ships:

- 2 Aircraft Carriers (1 CV Chandong Class and 1 Liaoning Class)
- 24 Destroyers (2 CG Renhai Type 055 Class; 2 DDG Luda I Type 051 Class; 8 DDG Luyang II Type 052C Class; 84 DDG Luyang III Type 052D Class; and 8 DDG Sovremeny II Project 956EM Class)
- 46 Frigates (4 FFG Jiangchu I Type 053H Class; 16 FFG Jiangkai II Type 054A Class; 4 FFG Jiangkai Type 054 Class; 2 FFG Jiangwei I Type 053H2G Class; 12 FFG Jiangwei II Type 053H3 Class; and 8 MSI Yevgenya Class VNM)
- 56 Corvettes (22 FSG Jiangdao Type 056 Class; 14 Haiqing Type 073 1 Class; and 20 PG Houxin Type 037 1G Class.
- 60 Missile Boats (60 PG Houbei Type 022 Class)
- 45 Patrol Boats (45 WPS Hailin I Class)
- 24 Minesweepers (4 MCM Wochi Type 081 081A Class and 20 MCM Wozang Type 082 II Class)
- 40 Amphibious Ships (4 LCMA Solgar II Class; 4 LCU Yubei Class; 2 LCU Yunnan Type 067 Class; 4 LPD Yuzhao Type 071 Class; 6 LSM Yuhai Type 074 Class; 4 Amphibious LSM Yunshu Class; 8 LST Yukan Type 072 Class; 6 LST Yuting I Type 072 IV Class, and 2 LST Yuting II Class)
- 50 Submarines (12 SS Kilo Project 877 Class; 12 SS Yuan 039A 041 Class; 6 SSBN Jin Type 094 Class; 12 SSG Song Type 039 Class; and 8 SSN Shang Class Type 093 Class)
- 24 Gunboats (24 Shanghai II Type 062 Class)

Ice-Breaking Ships

The ability to keep the Arctic shipping routes open is central to the Olvanan concept of an “Ice Fox Corridor”. Olvana currently has two polar research ice breaking ships, the Snow Dog One and the Snow Dog Two. A 33,000 ton nuclear powered icebreaker is scheduled for production over the next few years. These multimillion dollar investments serve as additional indicators that Olvana views the Arctic region as a critical resource in its near future.

The Snow Dog One icebreaker has a crew of 34 and can accommodate 128 researchers or passengers. It has a Kamov Ka-32 Snow Eagle helicopter and carries an Arctic class ARV autonomous underwater vehicle on a regular basis.

The Snow Dog Two icebreaker has a capacity of 90 personnel including crew members. It is equipped with the AW169 helicopter, the world’s most advanced 4-5 ton medium-sized twin-engine helicopter. The Snow Dog Two carries state of the art scientific research capabilities, advanced survey equipment such as 22-meter-long columnar samplers, robotic arms, and underwater robots (ARVs).

Air Force Overview

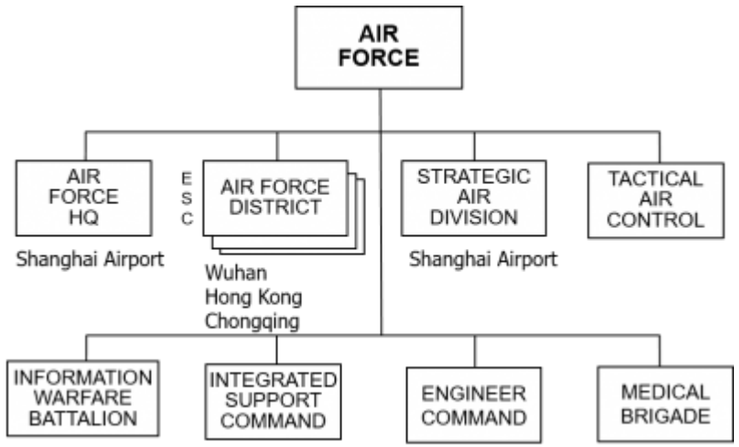
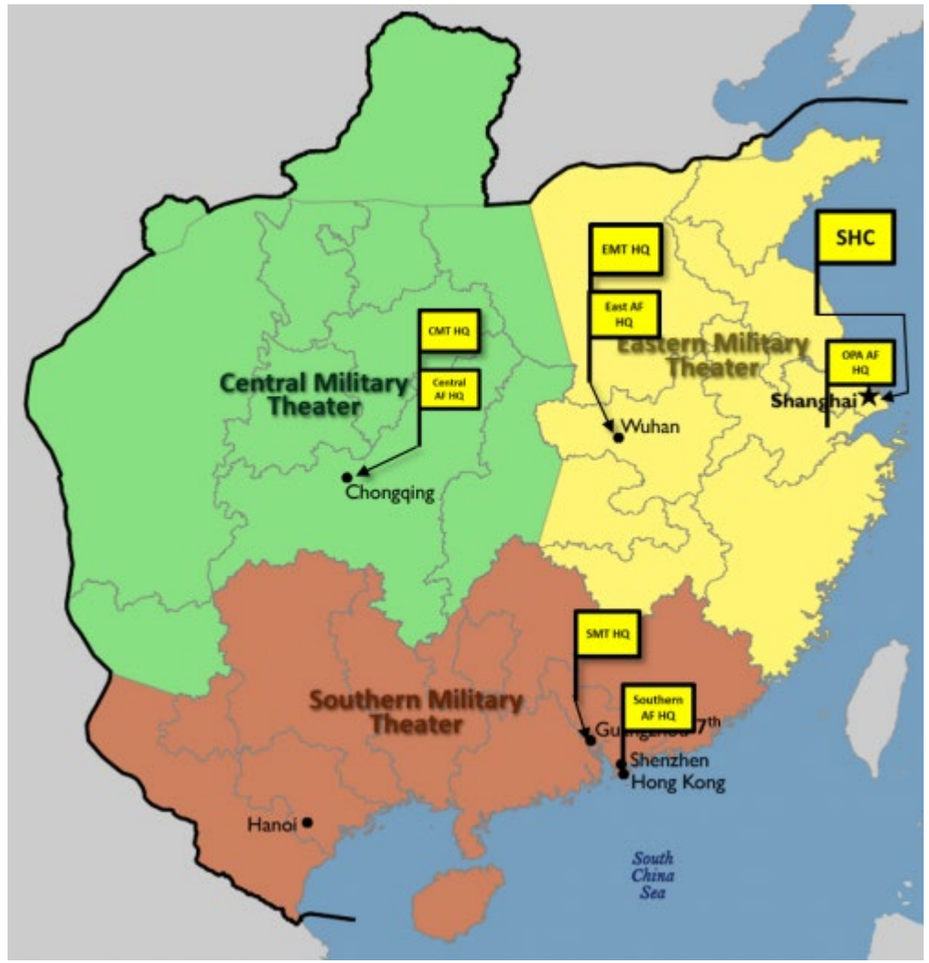


Figure 13. Olvana People's Army Air Force structure

Like the OPN, the OPAF is a subordinate branch of the OPA. It is composed of 265,000 airmen. The OPAF has two primary missions: air superiority and ground support. The OPAF also must be able to project airpower throughout the Western Pacific. Olvana aviation units have priority for use of any runways in the country. Olvana air assets will use civilian facilities for both training and combat.

Air Forces Size and Structure

The three theater air forces align with the three military theaters—Eastern, Southern, and Central. There is also a large Strategic Air Division that reports directly to the OPAF commander. Each theater air force commander is subordinate to the OPA theater commander. Each of the three theater air forces is almost identical. An air force may be augmented by assets from the strategic air division based on mission requirements. The OPAAF will use any airport or runway in the country if it is needed as military aircraft have priority for any airport access.



Map 3. OPA Air Force (OPAAF) headquarter locations

Strategic Air Division

This is the current structure for the Olvanan Air Force's Strategic Air Division (SAD) in peacetime. During wartime, SAD assets may be attached to any of the subordinate air force commands for specific missions. See the AFS for additional information on the type of aircraft, other equipment, and personnel found in the SAD.

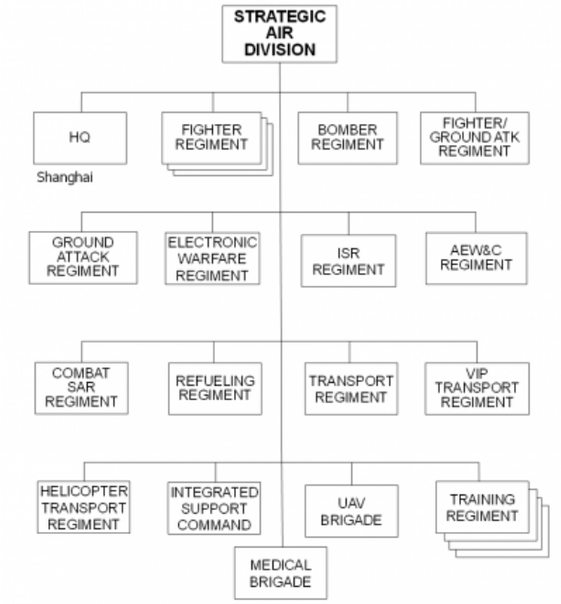


Figure 14. Olvanan Air Force's Strategic Air Division (SAD)

The OPAF Strategic Air Division (SAD) contains the country's global assets and is charged with protecting the country's capital city. Assets from the SAD are detached to the air forces when they are assigned missions that the air force district does not organically possess the assets needed to complete the mission. At the end of the mission, control of the attached units reverts to the SAD. The SAD headquarters is in Shanghai. Units without locations on the wire diagram are co-located with their higher headquarters. Normally, the SAD fields the following major units:

- 3 Fighter Regiments
- 1 Bomber Regiment
- 1 Fighter/Ground Attack Regiment
- 1 Ground Attack Regiment
- 1 Electronic Warfare (EW) Regiment
- 1 ISR Regiment
- 1 AEW&C Regiment
- 1 Combat Search and Rescue (SAR) Regiment
- 1 Refueling Regiment
- 1 Transportation Regiment
- 1 VIP Transportation Regiment

Eastern Air Force District

The Olvanan Eastern Air Force is primarily used to support the Eastern Military Theater. In wartime, assets may be used in other theaters for specific missions. The AFS contains the aircraft, other equipment, and personnel assigned to these units.

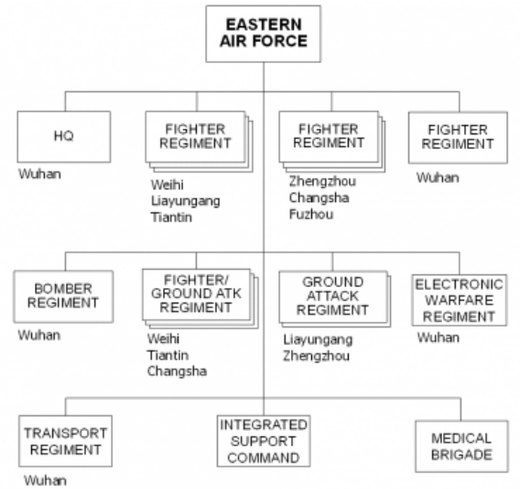


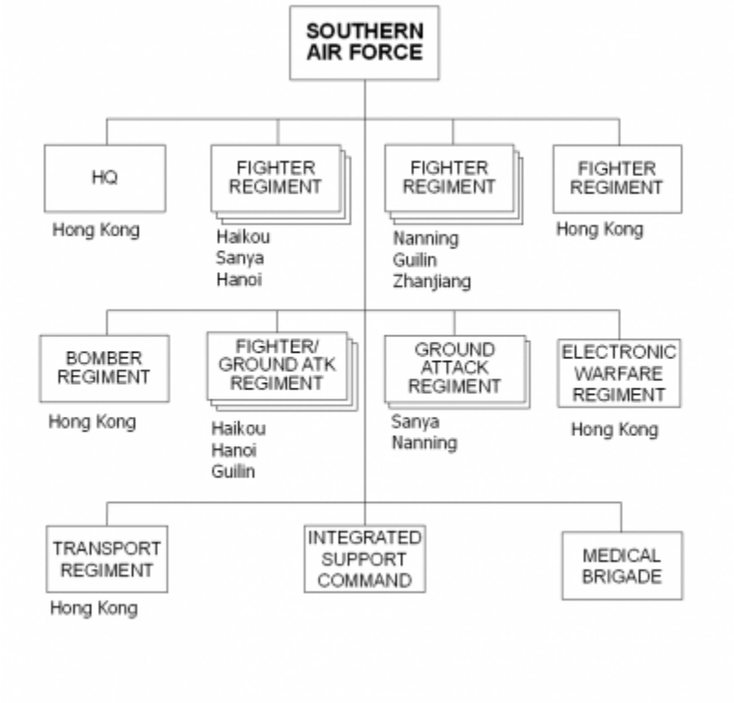
Figure 15. Olvanan Eastern Air Force

Based in Wuhan, the Eastern Air Force (EAF) works with the OPA ground force units in the area. The EAF also works with the naval units in his area of operation. The EAF would also operate against any forces that came from the north. Units without locations on the wire diagram are co-located with their higher headquarters. The EAF fields is normally composed of the following major units but could receive attachments from the SAD for specific missions.

- 7 Fighter Regiments
- 1 Bomber Regiment
- 3 Fighter/Ground Attack Regiment
- 2 Ground Attack Regiment
- 1 Electronic Warfare (EW) Regiment

- 1 Transportation Regiment

Southern Air Force District

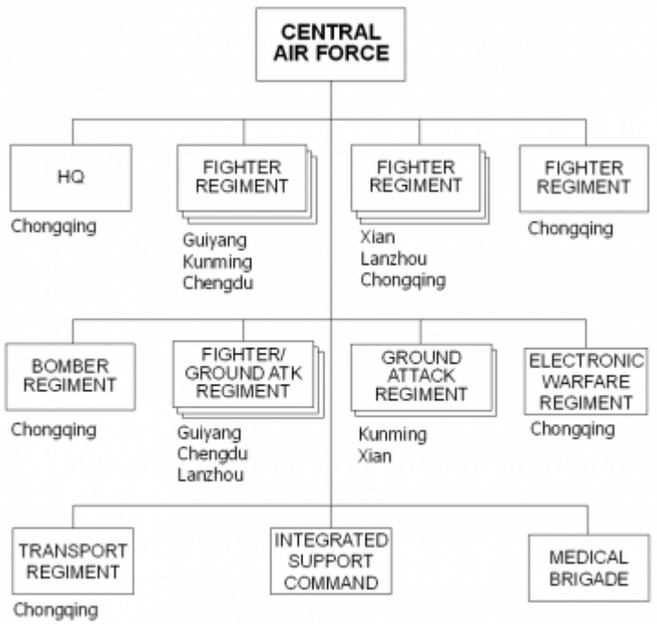


The Olvanan Southern Air Force primarily supports the Southern Military Theater. As such, it actively trains to support amphibious operations. In wartime, these units could be assigned to specific missions in other theaters. See the AFS for information on aircraft, other equipment, and personnel assigned to each unit.

The Southern Air Force (SAF) is based in Hong Kong. While it may have similar missions to the EAF, the SAF also has responsibility to support any amphibious operations in the South China Sea or in (or against) any countries within the region (North Torbia, South Torbia, Belesia, or Gabal). The SAF is normally composed of the following major units but could receive attachments from the SAD for specific missions.

- 7 Fighter Regiments
- 1 Bomber Regiment
- 3 Fighter/Ground Attack Regiment
- 2 Ground Attack Regiment
- 1 Electronic Warfare (EW) Regiment
- 1 Transportation Regiment

Central Air Force District



The Olvanan Central Air Force primary mission is to support the Central Military Theater and concentrates on supporting ground forces more than the other two theaters. In wartime, these assets may be transferred to other theaters for specific missions. The AFS contains the types of aircraft, other equipment, and personnel assigned to the units shown.

The Southern Air Force (CAF) is headquartered in Chongqing. With missions like the other two air force districts, the CAF is more familiar with operations against insurgent and guerrilla forces. The CAF has been involving in fighting these groups for over two decades. The CAF is normally composed of the following major units but could receive attachments from the SAD for specific missions.

- 7 Fighter Regiments
- 1 Bomber Regiment
- 3 Fighter/Ground Attack Regiment
- 2 Ground Attack Regiment
- 1 Electronic Warfare (EW) Regiment
- 1 Transportation Regiment

Air Force/Air National Guard Units

There is no reserve or national guard air force units in Olvana. Olvana reserves the right to requisition any civilian aircraft that operates within the country for national defense purposes. The OPAF also can recall trained pilots that have left the military for civilian occupations.

Air Forces Doctrine and Tactics

OPAF operations were heavily influenced by Donovian aviation doctrine until the 1970s. Since then, the OPAF has developed their own doctrine. As the OPA introduces air and ground forces into an area of operations, the OPAF (primarily the theater air forces) concentrates on gaining and maintaining air superiority. Mission allocation is determined by the operational situation and the number of aircraft needed to obtain air superiority, versus support of the OPA ground forces.

Early in a conflict, most OPAF air theater air force assets will conduct strategic and operational- level missions. Examples of these higher-level missions are strategic bombing, long-range strike, wide-area defensive and offensive counter-air, air interdiction, theater air reconnaissance, electronic warfare, and possibly chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear (CBRN) delivery.

Early operational and tactical missions—air interdiction, close air support, and local offensive/ defensive counter air—are intended to gain and maintain air superiority. Airspace conditions dictate aircraft employment throughout the theater of operations at the strategic, operational, and tactical levels.

The OPAF, through the Strategic Air Division and/or the Theater Air Forces, may reinforce tactical maneuver units by allocating a small number of aviation assets, through either attachment or assignment as supporting aviation to a subordinate unit such as an OPA army. An attached aviation unit is under the control of the maneuver unit commander. An aviation unit assigned to support a maneuver force remains subordinate to its parent squadron or regiment but carries out missions in support of the maneuver commander.

The OPAF possesses the following aviation-related capabilities:

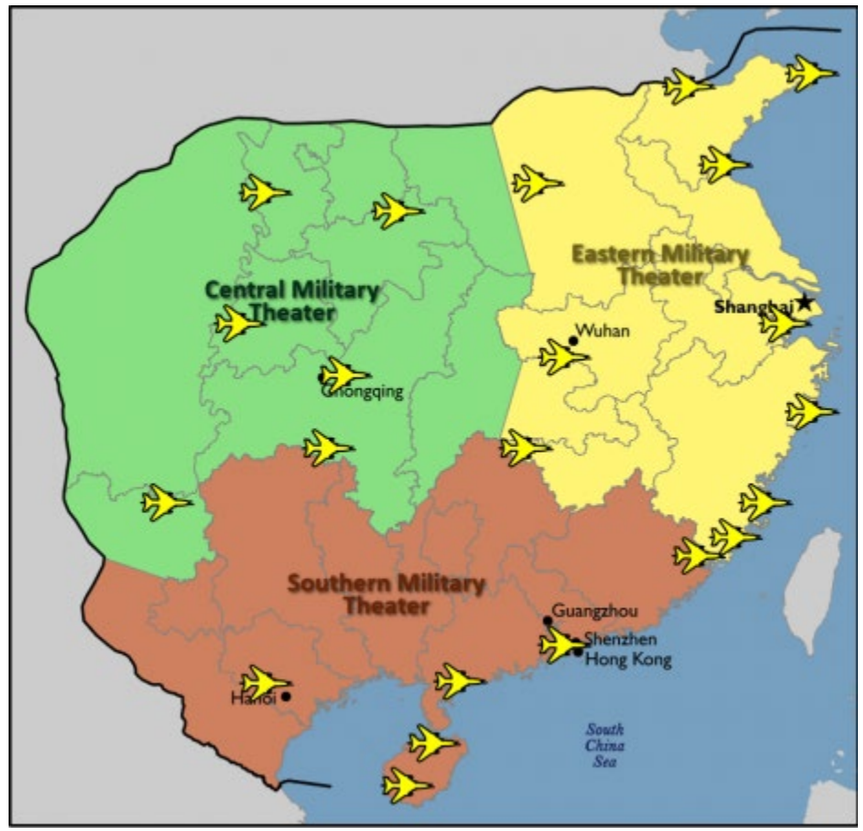
- Bomber Aviation
- Fighter Aviation
- Fighter/Ground Attack Aviation
- Reconnaissance Aviation
- Aerial Refueling
- Mixed Aviation (Fixed Wing and Rotary Wing)
- Long-Range Fixed and Rotary Wing Aviation
- Electronic Warfare including Heliborne Jamming
- Integrated Air Defense System (in conjunction with the 80th Air Defense Command)
- Combat Search and Rescue (SAR)
- Strategic, operational, and tactical UAS Systems

Although the OPAF aviation is not normally found at the tactical level, the OPAF is often tasked to provide support to the OPA ground units. The primary function for tactical aviation is to provide continuous fire support to ground forces by serving as “flying artillery,” quickly responding to changes in the battlefield situation. They can be used to strike targets out of artillery range and provide maneuver support to the tactical and operational depth of the enemy. Fixed-wing assets available to the ground commander are found at the military district level in the administrative force structure. Most of the direct aerial support that ground commanders receive comes from the army-level helicopter brigades.

Air Forces Training and Readiness

The OPAF is an all-volunteer air force with all officers possessing a university degree. The OPAF is considered an excellent career or as a great place to obtain skills useful in a civilian occupation. The OPA reserves the right, however, to conscript civilians for service in the air force if there are not enough volunteers. Any airman who leaves the service must annually submit his contact information to the government during the month of his birth. It takes approximately five years to train a pilot from the time they are selected for pilot training to assignment to a deployable unit. OPAF pilots average flying 120 hours per year—more than many American pilots. While the OPAF does possess some flight simulators, the OPAF spend less time on them than American pilots. Due largely to the high quality volunteer professional force, the OPAF maintains a 93% operational readiness rate for its personnel.

The operational readiness rate (OR rate), or “ready to fly rate,” refers to the capability of a unit, equipment, or weapon system to perform the mission or function for which it was organized or designed. Factors such as on-hand major-end items, spare part availability, scheduled aircraft maintenance, logistical and resupply procedures, transportation capabilities, and aircraft cannibalization and/or transfer procedures are considered. Initially, an OR rate more than 85 to 90 percent is considered normal. As hostilities continue, this rate can diminish considerably.



Map 4. Largest air bases in Olvana

Air Forces Equipment and Weapons

The OPAF operates mostly tier 1/2 level equipment and aircraft, though some units may have tier 3 equipment. It also possesses the potential to employ niche and emerging technologies. The OPAF fields domestically manufactured advanced aircraft, including long-range bombers, fighters/interceptors, and multi-role aircraft.

These capabilities allow the OPAF to project power both regionally and potentially globally.

Due to the relatively newness of many of the aircraft and the regular replacement of aircraft with the surplus sold to other countries, the equipment operational readiness rate of the OPAF averages around 92%.

Air defense from the ground is handled primarily by the OPA. The 82nd Integrated Fires Command at the national level coordinates air defense between the OPA air defense units and the OPAF aerial assets.

The OPA operates a variety of aircraft. Some of the aircraft is produced in Olvana, but they have purchased rotary and non-rotary winged aircraft from other nations. Olvana continues to improve its industrial base and as older aircraft are retired, more of the aircraft become home built. The OPAAF and the OPAN both operate aircraft. Many of these are the same type of aircraft with specialized equipment for the missions the aircraft will perform.

The following is an inventory of OPA aircraft but referred to the AFS for latest information and numbers.

- 5 AEW&C (KJ-200)
- 195 Attack (Qtl Fantan)
- 95 Bombers (5 H5 Beagles and 90 H6J Badgers)
- 20 ELINT (10 Y-8JB Mace and 10 Y-8X Maid)
- 15 EW (69G GX11)
- 592 Fighters (15 J-10B, 72 J-15X2 Flying Shark, 140 J-6 Shengyang Farmer, 135 J-7E Fishbed, 90 J-8II Finback H, 50 JZ-8F Finback, 45 MiG-29S Fulcrum C, 15 Su-27SM Flanker J, 15 Su-30MKK Flanker G, 15 Su-35S Flanker E)
- 15 Attack/Fighter (JF-17 Thunder)
- 5 INFOWAR/PSYOP (68-XZ Chipmunk)
- 54 Aerial Refueling Tankers 945 H-6U Badger, 4 IL-78MK Midas, 5 Y-8G Mouse)
- 150 Trainer/Attack (K-8)
- 221 Transport (2 An-26 Curl, 5 Il-18 Coot, 25 IL-76 MD Candid, 47 Xian Y-7 Coke, 112 Y-5 Colt, and 30 Y-8 Cub)
- 10 AEW Helicopters (N-18J)
- 26 ASW Helicopters (10 Ka-27PL Helix A and 16 Z-18F)
- 535 Attack Helicopters (200 N-19, 160 Z-10, 15 Z-9W, and 160 Z-9WA)
- 180 Attack/Transport Helicopters (m-17 hip H)
- 50 EW Helicopters (M-17 HIP)
- 70 SAR Helicopters (Z-8KA)
- 126 Transport (Helicopters 5 AS-332 Super Puma, 30 AS-532 Cougar, 15 M-18 HIP, 60 Z-8F Super Frelon SA321JA, and 16 Z-9C H-410)
- 15 Utility Helicopters (Z-8A)

The OPA also operates over 8277 UAVs.

Paramilitary Forces

There are several paramilitary forces that operate in Olvana. Many of these are part of the government, but there are other forces that are not part of the government. Some of these forces operate against the Olvana government.

Government Paramilitary Forces

There are three primary government paramilitary groups that could provide combat power to Olvana in case of a national emergency. These are the Olvana National Police, OAP Internal Security Force, and the Olvana Militia.

Olvana National Police

The Olvana Armed Police (OAP) is a national police force of approximately 700,000 officers equipped with small arms and civilian or modified civilian vehicles. There is no set structure for the OAP, as the number assigned to any area is based on the population, criminal activity, and the area’s importance. The OAP has the authority

to arrest, investigate, and patrol all parts of Olvana, except those under military control. The OAP also serves as Olvana's border control agents and guard strategic civilian infrastructure such as power stations, water purification plants, and dams. The OAP reports to the Minister of Interior.

OAP Internal Security Forces

The OAP operates an internal security force (ISF) of approximately 200,000 personnel, whose mission is to ensure that there are no revolutions against the current Olvana regime. The average Olvanan cannot tell the difference between the two types of OAP members, as both wear the same uniform. The OAP ISF maintains many its members in the country's capital city to protect government leaders and to deter attempts at destabilizing or overthrowing the government. Though lightly armed when compared to the regular ground forces, OAP ISF members operate some of the latest military equipment that Olvana possesses.

There are two types of military style units in the OAP ISF: the paramilitary brigade, and the SPF brigade. There are five of each type of brigade. The paramilitary brigades' primary mission is to protect the OCP from insurrection or overthrow, with a secondary mission to suppress political protest. The SPF brigades have two primary missions. In peacetime, the SPF is focused on stopping any terrorist activities before they happen, or reacting to terrorist events in case prevention fails. In wartime, the OAP ISF conducts strategic level SPF missions. The OAP, including the ISF, operates a large anti-criminal/anti-terrorism intelligence operation.

Olvana Militia

Olvana does not maintain an organized reserve force typical to many Western militaries. There is, however, a geographically based organized militia. Former Olvanan soldiers must report annually, in person, to the local militia brigade commander and provide their most recent contact information until 40 years of age. Many of these military veterans forget to report during the month of their birth, but little is done to track down those that fail to comply with the requirement.

Males who do not serve in the active military receive two weeks of local basic training after graduating from high school. After their military training, these militia members are also required to report annually to the local militia brigade commander, just like active duty veterans until the age of 40. Again, many of these militia members fail to comply. This is especially true in the rural areas. With over one million militia members in each of the military regions, the local militia commanders do not receive enough resources to force compliance with the annual reporting requirement.

There are three active militia brigades in each military region. Militia members can opt to serve in one of these units by volunteering during their annual check-in with the local militia brigade. In times of economic difficulty, there are always plenty of volunteers. In good economic times, volunteers are scarce. Active militia members serve two weeks of duty followed by a furlough of four weeks. Thus, there is always one active militia brigade. In a local emergency, the other active militia members can be called up to triple the size of the militia force.

Militia units only use small arms and travel in wheeled vehicles. They are poorly trained. During a national emergency, the intent is for the militia to defend Olvana's borders, serve as quick replacements for active military casualties, and protect internal supply lines. They may also conduct irregular warfare operations behind enemy lines in the event parts of Olvana are occupied by an external enemy, though the militia receives little training in the techniques to conduct such activity. In peacetime, the militia may be called upon to help in natural disasters such as floods and earthquakes.

Non-State Paramilitary Forces

There are several non-state paramilitary forces. Most of these operate against the Olvana government. The amount of activity depends on the number of members available and the charisma of the leaders. It is often difficult to distinguish between true guerilla forces and insurgent forces. Often, an insurgent group will use guerilla tactics to accomplish a mission. The definition of a guerrilla is an individual within

an irregular unit structure organized along military lines to conduct military and paramilitary operations in enemy-held, hostile, or denied territory. An insurgent is an individual organized within an irregular insurgent organization structure uses subversion and/or violence to overthrow or force change of a governing authority.

Guerrilla Forces

While the insurgent and guerilla forces listed here could be classified into either category, the Yellow Sashes come closer to the definition of a guerilla force than the other two groups.

Yellow Sashes

The Yellow Sashes are primarily Hindu. Their intent is to resist the OCP's suppression of religion. The Yellow Sashes are often traditionalists who wish to return the country back to the way it was 150 years ago. The Yellow Sashes want a return to the pre-communist form of government: a hereditary monarchy. They want to restore Zhang Wei Hunan, the fifth great grandnephew of the last Olvanan ruling dynasty to power. Zhang Wei Hunan is living in exile in Belesia under an assumed name. There are no indications that Zhang Wei Hunan is directing the Yellow Sashes from his overseas location. The Yellow Sashes operate primarily in the central and northern portions of Olvana, but pockets of the group can be found in the western or southern regions. Their primary technique is to ambush small groups of government officials or soldiers. Cells operate independently of each other and the elimination of one cell has little effect on the overall group. The Yellow Sashes are estimated at under 10,000 active members, but the true figure is probably closer to 3,000.

See the Yellow Sashes page for additional information on this guerilla group.

Insurgent Forces

Several groups in Olvana actively oppose the central government and the single-party socialist political system. The three largest are the Yellow Sashes, the Olvana Jemaah Islamiyah, and the Olvana Mission. All three groups operate primarily in the rural areas of Olvana. This choice of location is driven by three main reasons. First, the cities are more homogeneous: large numbers of Hindu faith make recruiting for their causes more difficult. Second, the Olvanan government maintains better control of the people in the cities than the rural areas, making it easier for insurgent groups to survive in rural areas. Lastly, the groups often operate in some of the most difficult terrain in Olvana, making it difficult for the police or military to destroy the groups' cells without suffering large number of casualties in ambushes. The Yellow Sashes have been covered in the Guerilla section above.

Olvana Jemaah Islamiyah

The Olvana Jemaah Islamiyah (OJI) is a Muslim insurgent group that operates primarily in northwestern Olvana. Many of its leaders are trained in the Middle East. As the OJI becomes stronger, the group continues insert itself into the mainstream narrative among Olvana's Muslims. OJI is extremely adept at conducting information and influence operations among the Muslim population while remaining beneath the radar of the civil authorities. OJI typically seeks to take advantage of missteps by the Olvanan government. If an abuse occurs, OJI is quick to exploit the opportunity to gain favor among the general population and will seek to radicalize vulnerable young men from poor rural populations. Since Olvana has a large surveillance capability, OJI is more likely to attempt to operate among the population quietly rather than openly. The OJI tests the loyalty of potential members, including young children by using them as couriers to carry messages, supplies, ammunition, and arms, as local police seldom bother the children carrying goods in rural areas. It is estimated that there are less than 10,000 true OJI believers, but due to fear, many others support the group or at least do not stand in their way.

See the OJI page for additional information on this insurgent group.

Olvana Mission

The Olvana Mission (OM) is a group of Christian missionaries whose objective is to make the lives of rural Olvanans better while converting them to Christianity. The Olvanan central government is not extreme in its denunciation of religion and will

generally allow free religious practice if those practicing their faith do not seek to use it to overturn the current political structure. The OM is on the cusp of going from a group tolerated by the Olvana government to one that the OCP will seek to suppress. John Henry Brown from Europe founded the OM when he arrived in the extreme northeastern part of Olvana ten years ago. At the time, Brown was a 30-year old self-proclaimed missionary who just wanted to help the Olvanan people improve their lives. Brown grew up in a European commune whose purpose was to worship God in an agricultural setting. Brown learned to farm at an early age and in the commune learned all sorts of skills necessary to survive in nature without many resources. When Brown was 20 years of age, he left the commune to spread his vision of God's work, working his way east before eventually arriving in northeastern Olvana. Brown has taught the Olvanan people better farming techniques, helped dig wells for improved access to water, taught better hygiene to reduce sickness, and introduced simple ways to improve their life while trying to convert them to his brand of Christianity. While Brown may seem peaceful, he will defend himself and his supporters with force because he believes his cause is just. Brown's supporters will not give him away, but his presence bringing Christianity to the Olvanan people brings him in conflict not only with the Olvana central government so far away, but with the Yellow Sashes and OJI as well. Brown and the OM do not normally attack other groups but will not hesitate to defend what he is trying to build. There are less than 1,000 active OM members, but many people support them because of the humanitarian projects they bring to rural Olvana communities.

See the Olvana Mission page for additional information on this group.

Red River Liberation Army (RRLA)

The Red River Liberation Army (RRLA) is a multi-ethnic militant organization focused on rejecting all Olvanan political and cultural influence and maintaining the unique ethnic identities found in and around the Red River in southwestern Olvana. The movement has existed for decades in one form or another. Previous efforts to gain independence have been violently crushed by the Olvanan Government. They now recognize that they cannot fight the Olvanan security forces toe to toe, and instead seek to grow their support while conducting asymmetrical operations against security forces. Operations within urban environments tend to be non-kinetic, or conducted in such a way that attribution is difficult. The RRLA has camps located throughout the jungles and mountainous areas of southwestern Olvana.

For more information on this group, go to the RRLA page.

One Hui Front (OHF)

While the OHF are an ethno-nationalist organization, rather than an Islamist organization, Islam remains a large part of the organization's identity. While they are rumored to receive support from sympathetic actors around the Pacific and Middle East, they have purposefully steered away from any public connection to any entities that support Olvana Jemaah Islamiyah (OJI). Given their proximity, the OHF often competes with OJI for resources and recruits, however they have been known to cooperate on occasion. Despite the ethno-nationalist ideals, OHF has been known to recruit non-Hui members. Despite their ability to maintain operations against the Olvanan government for several decades, the small size of the Hui population limits the size of OHF. While the OHF claims to be fighting for all Hui peoples, there are significant portions of the Hui population that do not approve of their actions.

For more information on the OHF, go to their page.

Criminal Organizations

There are several criminal organizations that operate in a country the size of Olvana from local street games to international crime syndicates. Some of the major ones are listed here, but the list is not all-inclusive.

Tantoco Cartel

The Tantoco Cartel was founded in the Republic of Torbia; it has expanded its operations into the largest cities of Olvana. The Tantoco Cartel is involved in almost every type of criminal activity imaginable: drug and weapons smuggling, extortion,

motor vehicle theft, illegal gambling, money laundering, counterfeiting, and murder-for-hire.

Tantoco's cartel has now spread to other countries, including Olvana. There are rumors of bribery of local officials and even officials at the national level. The Olvanan government's recent crackdowns on corruption forced some senior officials to resign or imprisoned after being caught taking bribes. It is estimated that less than 500 people in Olvana work for the Tantoco Cartel.

See the Tantoco Cartel page for additional information on this criminal organization.

Black Societies

There are several "black societies" or organized criminal networks in the largest cities in Olvana. Each Black Society group is semi-autonomous and operates almost exclusively in their own city. These criminal networks are normally family affairs, with each family staying local to avoid conflict with other groups. These criminal networks are involved in armed robbery, racketeering, smuggling, narcotics trafficking, prostitution, gambling, and contract killings. These groups are not happy with the Tantoco Cartel moving into their cities and may fight them to keep Tantoco out. These groups are normally named after a color and an animal, usually a bird of prey. These are the most prevalent groups by city.

See the Black Societies page for additional information on these criminal networks.

Local Crime Gangs

Every city over 50,000 in Olvana has at least one gang if not more. In cities where the Black Societies do not operate, local gangs are often present. The Black Societies usually violently eliminate any other local crime gangs and the local criminals do not have the resources to take the organized criminals on and win. The type of gang activity will correspond to the local conditions. Most likely, this will involve narcotics, gambling, and racketeering. Local gangs are less well armed than the organized criminal networks or the Tantoco Cartel.

Figure 16. Organized crime diagram

Private Security Organizations

Due to restrictive firearm control policies, there are few private security organizations in Olvana. Only the richest citizens can afford to hire personal security guards that can carry guns. Legal civilian firearm ownership is rare, as there is no guaranteed right to own a gun in the country. The Olvana government will issue a firearm to those civilians that can establish a genuine reason, such as animal control, hunting, or sports shooting. All individuals that apply for a gun permit must pass a rigorous criminal, mental, and domestic violence check of their records. It is not unusual for it to take up to a year to even receive permission to own a gun for those that apply. Before receiving their government issued firearm, the applicant must pass a written and practical test administered by Olvana governmental officials.

Foreign Military Presence

Except for security personnel at the embassies, there is no continuous foreign military presence in Olvana. The OPA regularly conducts exercises with multinational partners, including ground- based exercises, naval exercises near the Olvanan coasts, or in Olvanan airspace.

Nonmilitary Armed Combatants

Despite the tight restrictions on civilian gun possession, it is estimated that about 15 million people in Olvana possess a firearm. Most of these are illegal, as the

registered number of guns in Olvana is only 5 guns per 10,000 people. It is estimated that the OPA possesses approximately 15 million firearms, while the police possess another 1.5 million firearms.

Unarmed Combatants

In case of full-scale military action in Olvana, most of the people over the age of ten years of age will be ordered to help defend their homeland. This could be helping to build tank ditches, tearing up clothing to make medical dressings, or providing resources (food and anything) else to the military to increase the abilities of the armed forces to defeat their enemy. Children, from eight to fifteen years of age, may be used to gather information on the enemy. Many occupying forces pay little attention to the younger children thinking they are too young to be of any value. There are cases throughout t history where children that were allowed to move about unchecked were providing human intelligence to the other side.

Any Olvanans over the age of ten not supporting the government will likely be in opposition to the current regime. They will join a guerrilla or insurgent group providing non-combat support through intelligence or supplies. They may be willing to join the invading force and conduct operations as outlined above, just for the opposite side.

Military Functions

Each of the military functions listed below exist in varying degrees in the OPA as well as in some of the government paramilitary organizations. Military functions as sub-variables can have values on a scale of High, Medium, or Low, defined as follows (See TC 7-101, Exercise Design, Table 3-13. Military: military functions):

- High: Can conduct sustained, complex, synchronized tasks of the selected military function; ability to influence friendly forces is not limited to the theater of operations; and/or associated equipment is predominantly Tier 1, as specified in the Worldwide Equipment Guide (WEG).
- Medium: Can conduct limited, complex, synchronized tasks of the selected military function; ability to influence friendly forces is primarily limited to the theater of operations; and/or associated equipment is predominantly Tier 2, as specified in the WEG.
- Low: Cannot conduct complex, synchronized tasks of the selected military function; ability to influence friendly forces is limited to local, tactical impact; and/or associated equipment is predominantly Tier 3 and below, as specified in the WEG.

Joint Capabilities

Demonstrate Joint Capabilities: (High)

Olvana and its armed forces may act independently, or as part of a multinational alliance or coalition, and may engage in regular, irregular, or hybrid warfare. When conducting hybrid warfare, Olvana's regular forces will act in concert with irregular forces and/or criminal elements to achieve mutually benefiting effects. In such cases, the national-level strategy, operational designs, and courses of action of the Olvana military constitute a wide range of capabilities and motives Discussed below is an assessment of select military functions:

The OPA is adept at conducting joint operations, primarily because the OPA controls the ground forces, naval, and air forces of Olvana. The overarching mission of the Olvanan navy and air force is to support OPA ground forces while maintaining control of the sea lines of communication and air superiority over the battlefield.

Command and Control

Exercise Command and Control: (Medium)

While Olvanan military doctrine stresses that military decisions should be made at the lowest levels based on commander's intent, the Olvanan command and control procedures have created the opposite effect. Often, commanders will not take initiative in the absence of orders to avoid mistakes. In peacetime training, the OPA often fires commanders who fail to accomplish their missions. Commanders, in response to the zero defects mentality, will do everything possible to comply with orders from their superiors, but will risk nothing for fear of retribution.

Maneuver

Execute Maneuver: (Medium)

The OPA fields various types of units that can maneuver in all types of terrain, from deserts to mountains to jungles. In the last decade, Olvana developed a smaller, lighter tank that is built to fight in mountainous terrain. The OPA deploys types of units best suited for the terrain on which the battle will take place. The OPA can conduct relatively small amphibious, heliborne, or airborne assaults. Within Olvana, the train system can deploy larger size units relatively rapidly. It would take control of the seas to move large numbers of OPA ground forces to attack another country.

Air Defense

Conduct Air Defense Operations: (Medium)

The OPA possesses a large and modern layered national air defense command composed of four long-range, four medium-range, and two short-range air defense brigades. Each military theater and army also fields its own air defense command. Each OPA brigade contains an air defense capability. Olvana recognizes that air defense is an all-arms effort. Thus, all ground units possess some type of an organic air defense capability to differing degrees, depending on the type and size of the unit. Many weapons not designed specifically as air defense weapons are used to target aircraft when possible. For example, machine guns on armored personnel carriers, and automatic cannon on infantry fighting vehicles can engage both ground and air targets. Most antitank guided missiles (ATGMs) are extremely effective against low-flying helicopters. Several ATGM manufacturers offer anti-helicopter missiles and compatible fire control, which are especially effective against low-flying rotary-wing aircraft. Field artillery and small arms can also be integral parts of the air defense scheme.

Olvana considers every soldier with a man-portable air defense system to be an air defense firing unit. These weapons are readily available at a relatively low cost and are widely proliferated. The small size and easy portability of these systems provides the opportunity for ambush of enemy airframes operating in any area near Olvanan units. Ground units also employ them to set ambushes for enemy helicopters, especially those on routine logistics missions. (For more information, see TC 7-100.2: Opposing Force Tactics, Chapter 11, Air Defense.)

Another facet of the Olvana military's air defense is their aircraft, especially those with extremely long range that can help control maritime airspace well outside their economic exclusion areas.

Information Warfare (INFOWAR)

Conduct INFOWAR Operations: (High)

Olvana considers INFOWAR an integral piece of all operations, and resources the INFOWAR capabilities accordingly. At the national level, an INFOWAR brigade conducts strategic missions. This brigade is composed of subordinate units that conduct the seven types of INFOWAR missions. Below the national level resources, the theaters and armies contain units that can conduct some types of INFOWAR. Cyber warfare, such as information attack and computer attack, are controlled and executed at the national level.

The other five INFOWAR types can take place at any level by many types of units. This includes electronic warfare, deception, physical destruction, perception management, and protection and security measures. The OPAF recently introduced a new aircraft, the Gaoxin-7, which can be used as a flying broadcast station that can transmit media in AM, FM, HF, TV, or on military communication frequencies. The OPA places great weight on deception operations at all levels including emphasis on camouflage down to the lowest level.

RISTA

(Medium)

The OPA possesses many the most modern reconnaissance, intelligence, surveillance, and target acquisition (RISTA) assets. At the national level, there is a UAS brigade in addition to the aviation assets available in the OPAF and satellites available for military use. Each theater and army commander controls his own RISTA command while lower-level units contain reconnaissance units that can

conduct a variety of RISTA missions. The chart below shows the normal effective distances for RISTA elements in the region.

Intelligence

Olvana possesses one of the largest intelligence complexes in the world. Olvana maintains a sophisticated and able intelligence apparatus that operates both at home and abroad. The State Security Agency (SSA) is responsible for foreign intelligence and counterintelligence at the national defense level and focuses on threats from regional and Western nations. The OPA has oversight of well-trained and resourced tactical and operational intelligence disciplines. These disciplines consist of human intelligence (HUMINT), open source intelligence (OSINT), signals intelligence (SIGINT), imagery intelligence (IMINT), measurement and signatures intelligence (MASINT), and continual research and fielding of new and advanced capabilities as they become available in each discipline.

Conduct Human Intelligence (High)

Olvanan HUMINT capabilities are among the best in the world. Considering the high level of interest that the Pacific region maintains in Olvanan defense and diplomatic circles, it is reasonable to assess high activity of Olvanan HUMINT collection in the area. Olvanan HUMINT services are aggressive in exploiting these relationships and other enablers to effectively service HUMINT targets. The SSA counterintelligence service focuses on threats from external agencies seeking to acquire information on government and military forces, as well as major industrial companies. In addition, foreign intelligence activities handled by the SSA attempt to acquire technological and military secrets from abroad. These operations are normally carried out by travelers, businesspersons, and academics, with a special emphasis on overseas Olvanan students and high-tech professionals working abroad. These foreign agents are known to use pressure against Olvanan immigrants who work in technological and/or military research fields to acquire specific data. The SSA is responsible for domestic clandestine operations against foreign governments and corporations residing in Olvana. These operations normally consist of wiretaps, video surveillance and casual discussions to acquire information on selective fields or categories. HUMINT activities conducted by the armed services are mainly at the operational and tactical levels but may include military attachés at Olvanan embassies abroad.

Conduct Open Source Intelligence (High)

Olvanan OSINT efforts generally focus on Western rivals as opposed to other smaller Pacific nations. Olvanan intelligence uses OSINT for strategic analysis efforts, versus those at operational or tactical levels. Analyst will utilize the power of the internet to obtain key information on other nations from multiple sources to exploit vulnerabilities and advancements of militaries and industrial companies. They will conduct research to support strategic objectives by reviewing reporting from multiple media agencies to determine intentions, significant new advancements, and political agendas of nations which may pose a threat to Olvana.

Conduct Signals Intelligence (High)

Olvanan SIGINT assets include ground, aircraft, maritime and satellite collection platforms. Olvana has the most extensive SIGINT capabilities in the region and continues to research and upgrade these capabilities to remain ahead of its foes. These assets are scattered throughout the country and focused on internal as well as external threats. Compared to other major powers of the world, Olvana focuses more on their regional competitors. Personnel who operate in this discipline are well trained, as most are sent to specialized institutions or universities with an emphasis on technical aspects and language skills.

Conduct Imagery Intelligence (High)

Olvanan IMINT collection capability maintains a fleet of manned and unmanned platforms for strategic and tactical collection, as well as a robust space collection capability. Unmanned aerial systems are utilized as a tactical collection platform along its borders and in support of maritime security and interdiction operations. Fixed and rotary wing assets are used as collection platforms. Olvana maintains dedicated military imaging satellite systems, which includes electro-optical sensors for collecting digital imagery in the visual and near infrared spectrums and synthetic

aperture radar sensors capable of imaging targets through cloud cover and at nighttime.

Dedicated Arctic Satellite

Olvana launched a new imaging satellite dedicated to monitoring Arctic shipping routes in 2022. The satellite will employ Synthetic Aperture Radar (SAR) technology able to observe the Earth's surface even through cloud layers or smoke. The satellite will improve the safety of navigation for Olvanan vessels traveling in the Arctic. It can identify if channels are navigable or blocked by ice and will increase the speed at which vessels can navigate through icy waters. This observation platform will also allow Olvana to monitor other nations Artic ports, ships, and military movements.

Conduct Measurement and Signatures Intelligence (Medium)

Olvana has a basic MASINT capability, primarily residing in anti-submarine warfare sensors. Olvana continues to research new capabilities in this discipline, and with its state of the art technology may employ an improved MASINT capability within the next few years.

Fire Support

Execute Fire Support Operations: (High)

The OPA emphasizes artillery and fire support for its ground forces. At the national level, there is an artillery command whose units can be distributed to the theater or armies as needed or consolidated at higher levels to mass fires on critical targets. All levels of units down to the company level have an organic indirect fire capability, ranging from super heavy rocket artillery to infantry mortars. In the last decade, the OPA has improved its counterfire capabilities by conducting exercises especially design to enhance that skill.

The OPA at the strategic level fields the 78th Surface-to-Surface Missile Command that operates several different types of missiles. Olvana's scientific research in the missile field makes it one of the most capable ballistic missile country in the world.

Many of the OPAF aircraft are multirole, designed to perform both the air superiority and ground support missions. Each theater contains two air regiments whose sole mission is to provide support to OPA soldiers on the ground, and three other regiments who are dual-purpose. Each theater army also possesses their own combat helicopter brigade that can provide support to the ground forces.

Protection

Exercise Protection: (Medium)

The OPA uses a variety of techniques to enhance force protection from the national level to the individual soldier on the ground. At the higher levels, aircraft and radar provide early warning of enemy aerial attacks. Chemical defense units at all levels alerts local units to potential chemical attacks. At the lower level, the emphasis on camouflage provides protection against enemy aerial attacks. Soldiers possess protective masks to use against enemies that may use chemical weapons. Tanks and other armor vehicles provide limited protection against enemy small arms fire. The OPA's newest armor vehicles feature an active protection system against enemy antitank missiles and explosive reactive armor in case the missile hits the vehicle. Engineer assets can increase the survivability of ground forces in the defense. Reconnaissance elements at all levels will provide early warning against enemy ground attacks that will allow units enough time to prepare for a potential enemy assault. (See TC 7-100.2: Opposing Force Tactics, Chapter 12, Engineer Support and Chapter 7, Information Warfare.)

Logistics

Execute Logistics Operations: (Medium)

While the OPA fields an integrated support command with various types of logistical units at all levels from the SHC down to the brigade level, the OPA still lacks the robustness of the supply system of most western militaries. An emphasis on combat units over support units still prevails through the OPA. The OPA is making plans to improve its logistical procedures by adapting many of the processes of western armies.

Olvana is developing unmanned supply trucks that are currently undergoing testing. It is not known when these trucks will be distributed to the field. While unmanned vehicles would reduce human casualties, it may be difficult to protect the supplies from theft or destruction.

The pressure on the OPA officers to be thrifty in their actions has caused some problems in the past. Some units have been known to use ammunition past its expiration date, a behavior that could cause accidents. Other officers would rather horde supplies, instead of turning excess equipment or material back into the supply system to be used by another unit.

Chemical, Biological, Radiological, and Nuclear (CBRN)

Execute CBRN Operations: (High)

Olvana possesses chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear weapons. OPA doctrine states that chemical warfare may be necessary to achieve battlefield success against some enemies. Expect OPA artillery attacks to contain non-persistent chemical agents. Olvana is conducting tests to determine the best way to use biological agents against their enemies. The issue is to control the biological weapon in such a way that it only affects enemy soldiers and not their own personnel. If in a bind, there is a small possibility that Olvana may resort to radiological weapons to reverse their fortunes. Olvana is a nuclear power and has stated it will not initiate a nuclear launch. If faced with certain defeat with an expected regime change or if attacked by a nuclear power, Olvana could use their nuclear weapons. Currently, Olvana possesses about 500 nuclear warheads with plans to increase their nuclear arsenal to 600 warheads within 10 years.

Research and Development Goals

Olvana is a major weapons manufacturer and arms seller. It recently created a new department especially designed to develop new weapons systems like organizations found in advanced Western militaries. Normally, the newer equipment is assigned to the best units in the OPA with their older equipment being cascaded down to lower quality units. At some point, the oldest equipment is removed from the army, then either sold or given away in exchange for other considerations.

Olvana continues to improve its computer, communication, and satellite systems as technology at a rapid pace. Olvana will not hesitate to steal the latest plans or prototypes from any other country in the world. This can be done by cyber warfare hacking into other countries' computer systems, or industrial spies obtaining the information overseas.

Olvana will begin building a space station next year and recently launched as well as recovered an unmanned spacecraft that landed on the moon.

Special Considerations

Political Officers

The Olvana People's Army (OPA) assigns a Political Officer to every unit down to the company level. Each unit's Military Commander has the mission is to direct his soldiers in war and peacetime by focusing on its combat capabilities to further the political objectives of the Olvana Communist Party (OCP). The Political Officer, however, enhances the combat capabilities of the unit, disseminates the OCP's perspective throughout the OPA, and ensures the OCP maintains total control over the OPA.

The Unit Commander and the Political Officer are expected to operate as a team and make decisions collectively. The unit's commander and the Political Officer serve as co-equals. The two share join responsibility for issuing orders, giving directions to lower levels, and overseeing all daily unit work. This practice is an extension of the democratic centralism and belief in the value of committees that is found within the central government, and OCP bureaucracy. While the relationship is ultimately dependent upon the unique personalities of the individuals involved, the intent is for the two roles to coexist in harmony. That said, political officers will often focus their attention on unit cohesion and non-kinetic efforts in support of a broader information dominance campaign. All OPA units above the regimental level

also possess a Political Committee led by the unit commander and the Political Officer.

The Political Officer also serves a role as the unit's Public Affairs Officer (PAO), Judge Advocate General (JAG), and Morale, Welfare, and Recreation (MWR) Officer.

The purpose of the Political Officers includes the following:

- To spread the communist theory among the rank and file soldiers as interpreted by the OCP.
- Increase each soldier's political consciousness.
- Ensure the OCP maintains absolute leadership and control over the OPA.
- Enforce OPA policy and programs.
- Strengthen the commitment of the individual soldier to both his military unit and the OPA communist ideology.
- Enhance the combat capability of each soldier by making them fully committed to the OCP.

The missions of the Political Officers include the following:

- Maintain observation of and oversee their military unit and report back through its chain of command to the OCP on its political reliability.
- Ensure their assigned unit and all its soldiers remain loyal to the OCP.
- Provide the OCP's current political positions, policies, and principles to the individual members of their unit.
- Oversee the education, health, personnel affairs, and civilian related issues of the unit's soldiers.
- Enhance the morale of the unit's soldiers and create cohesion throughout the unit.
- Coordinate or provide approved entertainment to their unit.
- Observe closely how individual soldiers are thinking and conducting themselves according to the rules and regulations that govern their political consciousness as well as their comprehension of political ideology.
- Conduct meetings and study sessions for members of their unit to better understand communism and report back through their chain of command how its soldiers are satisfactorily performing their duties in the political, military, and economic spheres of their lives.
- Provide the unit commander guidance on "legal warfare" and non-kinetic actions.

The OPA selects both its Military Officers and Political Officers based on five qualifications:

- Looking and acting like the personification of an OPA first-rate soldier (physical appearance and attitude).
- Passing the vetting process that the officer is reliable and loyal to both the state and the OCP.
- Exhibiting military excellence in all their past positions.
- Demonstrating proficiency in their assigned capabilities, and familiarity with their potential roles.
- Exhibiting impeccable personal behavior that is in line with the ideological and political philosophy espoused by the OCP.

Potential Political Officers are selected from the senior lieutenants and junior captains in the army based on the above qualifications. If chosen, the officers are sent to a special school to learn how to perform their Political Officer duties. If an officer passes the program, the newly minted Political Officer is normally assigned to a company at the same rank as the Military Commander for the company/detachment.

Other Special Considerations

Olvana is the largest and most powerful country in the Western Pacific. It wishes to be the regional hegemon, keeping all other world powers out of the area, while becoming a larger player on the international stage. Olvana is spreading its influence in the Middle East, Africa, and the Pacific region through a combination of economic assistance and military pacts to countries that need their assistance.

Olvana is a special friend to North Torbia and does not wish for South Torbia to control the entire country under a democratic regime. As such, Olvana will likely aid deter South Torbia from invading the North to unify the two countries.

Olvana sometimes tries to intimidate smaller nations in the Pacific region such as Gabal. Those nations have little recourse other than to appeal to the UN or other western nations for support. Regularly, Olvanan fishermen, in the South China Sea, will cross into Gabal's territorial waters to harvest the fish available in the resource rich Gabal fishing grounds.

Olvana wants to influence Belesia but is upset that the western countries have gotten there ahead of them. Olvana will attempt to undermine the western nations supporting Belesia wherever they can in hopes to make Belesia another one of their client states.

Olvana's nuclear capability is sufficient to serve as a deterrent. Olvana will most likely not pre-emptively launch these against the US or its allies, as the country has publicly embraced a no first-use nuclear weapon doctrine. On the other hand, Olvana has seen that the western countries have been weak to react to belligerents who have attempted to coerce a neighboring country so some of their policymakers may believe that a small nuclear bomb may be a method for a quick solution without any major repercussions.

that Bagansait will continue to use its R&D dollars to purchase modern equipment from Olvana. It is anticipated that more air-to-ground missiles will be fired from the CH3-A, or newer UAVs to further develop this capability.

Special Considerations

Bagansait's population is predominantly Buddhist, yet it has spent nearly 40 years in internal conflict and military coups. The current military junta routinely conducts human rights violations despite this being in direct conflict with their religion. Some insiders claim that the military is like a religious cult or a "state within a state" where the isolation creates a self-inflated sense of importance among the military leaders. Religion could be used as a fulcrum between the military and the population.

ECONOMY

Economic Overview

Olvana's economy blends free market and state-directed elements. Following World War II and the Olvanan Civil War, Olvana suffered decades of economic mismanagement and stagnation. After initiating major reforms over forty years ago, the country gradually shifted from a centrally planned economy. Olvana then experienced rapid economic and social development: GDP growth averaged nearly 10% annually during this period. As part of a 100-year plan, Olvana intentionally portrayed itself as a poor, backward, and inward looking country, seeking to convince Western nations to inject money and resources. Using these resources, reforms such as phasing out collectivized agriculture, gradual liberalization of prices, fiscal decentralization, increased autonomy for state enterprises, creation of a diversified banking system, development of a stock market, rapid growth of the private sector, and opening to foreign trade and investment were implemented. The result of these reforms was the fastest sustained expansion by a major economy in history. Olvana became the one of the world's largest exporter nearly a decade ago. As part of the overall transition, the Olvanan government seeks to be the world leader across the economic spectrum within the next 25 years.

Olvana has not completely transitioned to a market economy and key elements of socialism remain in place. Unlike most socialist governments that attempt to shape the economy through the means of production, Olvana chose to retain control over national income. Despite a nominal openness to trade and investment, bureaucratic hurdles and resistance from the state sector are substantial barriers to more dynamic economic development. Past success means that there is little incentive today to introduce further reform.

After over a decade of strong economic growth, Olvana now faces a period of economic slowdown. The government responded by increasing expansionary fiscal and monetary intervention. Olvana seeks an economically self-sufficient state, but even in limited sectors such as military production, the government realizes that self-sufficiency requires developing domestic resources and delaying modernization. As pressure mounts to maintain high growth rates, the government placed renewed emphasis on long-range plans and industrial policies. However, because of the controlling nature of the Olvanan Communist Party (OCP) any change within the business environment is slow. The overall regulatory framework is complex, arbitrary, and uneven. The government props up numerous inefficient state-owned enterprises (SOE) and funds a vast array of subsidies for manufactured exports, energy, agriculture, and consumer goods.

Olvana allows two cities to operate with more economic freedom then the rest of Olvana. These cities focus on either international trade and transportation (Hong Kong) or gambling and tourism (Macau). Combined, these sectors account for over 40% of GDP, 25% of the workforce, and 60% of revenue within the cities. While these exemptions provide much necessary capital for the OCP, it also emphasizes tensions between traditional Communist Party authorities and the new class of ultra-rich capitalists.

With its large population and economy, Olvana plays an increasingly important and influential role in development and in the global economy. Olvana is a world leader in agricultural and industrial output, is the largest contributor to regional growth since the last global financial crisis. The Olvanan government faces numerous economic challenges that will affect policy focus as Olvana seeks to expand its access to raw materials and position itself as the leader of pan-Asian economic and military solidarity while attempting to avoid falling victim to one of the classic blunders - the most famous of which is never get involved in a land war in Asia. These challenges include reducing its high domestic savings rate and correspondingly low domestic demand, sustaining adequate job growth for tens of millions of migrants and new entrants to the work force, reducing corruption and other economic crimes, and containing environmental damage and social strife related to the economy's rapid transformation.

Economic Activity

Olvana began an economic liberalization program some forty years ago that resulted massive economic growth, despite periods of foreign sanctions due to human rights violations and regional and global financial crises. For over two decades, Olvana maintained double-digit growth, taking it from less-developed country to economic superpower. The economy now stands as possibly the second largest in the world, behind only the United States. Olvana achieved this through gradual market reforms that matched the political climate of the country. The primary resource driving growth was inexpensive but disciplined labor, aided by the world's largest collection of FDI and foreign exchange reserves.

The Olvanan economic growth rate has slowed in recent years due to several factors. The current rate of 6.7% would be significantly less were it not for the continued willingness of Olvana authorities to subsidize real estate, financial, and SOE sectors. Risks of this policy are substantial, not just for economic prospects in Olvana, but also to world financial markets. At the local level, access to financing, high corporate tax rates, and an inadequately trained work force are the main obstacles to corporate expansion. The labor force—once the driving force behind expansion—has dwindled such that Olvana can no longer rely on excess labor to overcome technological deficiencies, particularly as Olvana transitions from unskilled to skilled labor requirements. Job growth in the public sectors—government and SOE—is stagnant and possibly in decline as job growth in the private sector is on the rise. The government's most recent Five-Year Plan emphasizes continued economic reforms, coupled with need to increase domestic consumption to make the economy less de. The plan highlights the need to address environmental and social imbalances, setting targets to reduce pollution, to increase energy efficiency, to improve access to education and healthcare, and to expand social protection. The annual growth target in the Five-Year Plan is 6.5%, reflecting the rebalancing of the economy and the focus on the quality of growth, while still maintaining the objective of achieving a moderately prosperous society.

Olvana has made only marginal progress toward these rebalancing goals. Economic slowdowns in other parts of the world slowed growth in Olvana. SOEs still dominate the financial sector and many basic industries; sources often refer to these as "zombie" enterprises since they generally operate at overcapacity. Total national debt (household, corporate, and government) approached 300 percent of GDP, a level comparable to crisis-ridden southern Europe. A massive anticorruption campaign, though popular with the public, reduced provincial spending and economic growth. The slowdown in economic growth—possibly more severe than reflected in official statistics—poses serious challenges for a government whose legitimacy depends largely on its ability to increase living standards throughout the large population. Most experts concur that Olvana's GDP will continue to grow, but at less significant levels. Manufacturing is slowing while services are expanding. Electronics and pharmaceuticals are expanding, while coal, iron, and steel are contracting. Consumer goods are expanding, while intermediate and investment good production is falling. Migrant flows and labor hoarding in overcapacity sectors, while moderately beneficial in the short run, can cause long-term inefficient allocation of resources and curtail longer-term productivity gains. Olvana faces the same problems other nations do regarding an aging work force and lack of technical training to upgrade workers, but Olvana has the political advantage of being a dictatorship and can plan beyond the typical democratic 4-5 year election cycle. Domestic demand and investment are on the rise, the latter at twice the speed of GDP growth in the last quarter, flowing mainly into housing and property development.

About 8% of Olvana's population makes pilgrimages of faith to holy festivals in which Hindus gather to bathe in a sacred or holy river. The largest, the Pitcher Festival, takes place every four years. Multinational corporations also make the same journey in a quest for profits. Billed as the world's largest gathering, the festival draws about 100 million people seeking salvation, and generates about $2.8 billion in revenue for businesses. The Hindu gathering also offers a way to reach shoppers from rural Olvana. This is important because for the past two years,

per capita spending by Olvanan villagers grew faster than that of urban dwellers for the first time in two and a half decades.

Economic Actors

Olvana maintains a unique blend of government and private actors. In many cases, the government— especially the Olvana People's Army (OPA)—directly or indirectly controls the market through monopolistic SOEs, subsidies, and complicated tax strategies. In other cases—dependent on sector or industry—individuals have more economic freedom, so long as the net result furthers the goals and aims of the OCP. In the financial sector, the OCP maintains complete control directly through the Olvana Banking Regulatory Commission, the Ministry of Finance, the State Administration of Foreign Exchange, and the Olvana Securities Regulatory Commission. These governmental agencies are far more directive and less regulatory than would be seen in most developed nations. Additionally, due to the size of the economy, financial actors in Olvana also have significant influence on the global economy. This includes the Olvana Insurance Regulatory Commission, the central bank (People's Bank of Olvana), and the four state owned banks (Bank of Olvana, the Agricultural Bank of Olvana, the Olvana Construction Bank, and the Industrial and Commercial Bank of Olvana). There is a clear separation of the military from economic power in some cases, but in other cases, there is no separation at all. There are current and former military members among the military and industry power elite, a result of favoritism, patronage, and workplace environment. The OPA has influence in every province and is actively conducting or paying for research and development, security infrastructure, supporting logistics/ transportation hubs and collecting goods/services throughout Olvana. People are its primary resource, though the push from some OPA units for a more technologically advanced communications infrastructure necessitates economic involvement. In addition, because of their OCP membership, high-ranking OPA officers also have roles in the bureaucracy that support economic growth.

The OCP is an entrenched bureaucracy, whose elite have been firmly in control of state power and all SOE for more than six decades without any pretense of making the state economically neutral. The OCP controls all levels of administrative, legislative, and judicial power, as well as the OPA. This control extends to media and publishing houses, as well internet access and content. The state owns the land, and protection of foreign intellectual property is erratic and ineffective. The bureaucracy does not necessarily obstruct economic growth since economic growth is in support of the party objectives. Historically, however, central government control, steeped in cronyism and corruption, causes economic slowdowns, barriers to economic development, and long-term risks for future trade.

An anticorruption campaign accelerated last year, but corruption remains endemic. OCP leadership states it wishes to eliminate corruption yet rejected fundamental reforms such as requiring public disclosure of assets by officials, creating genuinely independent oversight bodies, or lifting political constraints on journalists and law enforcement agencies. Corruption ranges from the government playing favorites in granting privileges to selected special interest groups, to patronage, favoritism, and social corruption having a direct role in individual economic success. At the lower end of the bureaucracy, corruption may be truly functional as bribery is expected and sometimes even necessary to basic government functions. Executives in the large state-owned financial institutions are effectively high-level government officials, in practice if not in theory. All executives hold political ranks equal to or greater than that of provincial officials, the Organization Department of the OCP appoints the highest executives in the banks and many bank executives aspire to top government jobs. This is a major concern, as individual bank executives consider their future career paths instead of what is best for their current banking institution. Those in elevated positions within the OCP are far less likely to face charges for criminal wrongdoing. However, according to the Organization for Cooperation and Economic Development, Olvana's corruption rating has been improving, likely due to the ongoing campaign, efforts to reduce poaching of rare or protected animals, and post-production piracy. Additionally, the level of corruption, though still prevalent throughout the country, is much less than would typically be

expected given the regional and cultural context. This is likely the influence of the historically Hindu makeup of the populace.

Within certain export sectors, the central government maintains far less control. Olvanan Basic Law recognizes a greater degree of autonomy to formulate operational and financial policies, safeguard free trade, and regulate and supervise these transactions in accordance with law. These economic freedoms resulted in the world's highest growth rate of high net worth individuals, which has led in turn to an increased domestic demand for high-end luxury items.

There are over a thousand organizations operating as charities in Olvana, of which only 24 are foreign entities. These organizations are broken into three legal forms. First are social associations such as trade unions, religious organizations, and other "people's organizations" that were created by the OCP as links to specific social constituencies. Examples include the Olvana Federation of Trade Unions, Communist Youth League, and the All Olvana Women's Federation. These people's organizations are governed by unique laws, and they often present themselves to the outside world as non-governmental organizations (NGOs). The second form is civil non-enterprise institutions. These are closest to what the western world describes as a nonprofit organization. The third form is private foundations, nonprofit organizations that promote public benefit undertakings through grants and donations. Olvana's charitable organizations do not significantly influence social or political behavior in Olvana. Thanks to the influence of foreign NGOs, Olvana's charitable organizations have a better understanding of advocacy, but lack the political influence to make real change. A new law, passed last year, forces NGOs to operate under the strict supervision of OCP security services. It also clarifies rights and responsibilities of NGOs, strengthening the internal philanthropic sector as more and more wealthy individuals establish private foundations. Governmental control over charitable organizations—and the distribution of charity itself—often brings conflict with Olvanan understanding of the charitable gift: governmental control is in direct contradiction with the religious ethic stating gifts should not be tied to a web of reciprocity or obligation. Additionally, the number of foreign NGOs registering with the Ministry for Public Security fell far short of expectations, as there remains considerable uncertainty around the implementation of the Overseas NGO Management Law.

International Trade

Olvana is the world's second largest exporter. Annual trade value is more than $3.2 trillion, with a balance of payments exceeding $480 billion. Olvana faces trade competition both regionally and internationally; competitors include South Torbia, the US, and the EU, with emerging threats from Belesia and its trading allies. Olvana is very integrated into World Trade Organization (WTO), and, through that membership, provides extremely low interest rate loans to small nations. Olvana hopes to leverage these loans into acceptance of basing or logistics support requests in expansion of its trade routes.

Torbia and Belesia sit in between Olvana and access to major trade routes in the Pacific Ocean. Maritime transport accounts for 80% of global trade by volume and 70% by value. Olvana is reliant on these routes for its economy and is thus dependent on the US Navy to maintain freedom of navigation. To offset this reliance, it is seeking to expand overland routes to Europe, Africa, and alternate ports for shorter maritime routes. Olvana adopted the soft power tool of money—via investments and project funding—to expand its influence. Joint economic and political projects between Olvana and other Asian nations have been on the rise. These include trans-Eurasian trains, streamlined customs procedures, more investment from, and trade with Olvana, increased cooperation in industries such as aerospace, science, and finance, as well as initiatives to trade in currencies other than in US dollars.

Olvana developed one of the largest trading economies in the world based largely on labor abundance that offset labor inefficiencies. Increased capital—both physical and financial, technological advances, depletion of readily-accessible natural resources and switching to more technically demanding skill sets has begun to minimize that advantage. On the other hand, Olvana can use third country surrogates to bypass diplomatic restrictions for both legal and illegal goods,

maintaining the flow of over $5 billion worth of Olvanan products transiting to South Torbia and the United States.

The Ice Fox Corridor

The Arctic shipping routes comprise the Northwest Passage, and the Northern Sea Route/Northeast Passage. As a result of global warming, the Arctic shipping routes are likely to become important transport routes for international trade. The maritime shipping distance from Shanghai to Hamburg is about 4,000 miles shorter via the Northeast Passage than the southern route through the Strait of Malacca and the Suez Canal. Olvana maintains that the management of the Arctic shipping routes should be conducted in accordance with treaties including the UNCLOS and general international law and that the freedom of navigation enjoyed by all countries in accordance with the law and their rights to use the Arctic shipping routes should be ensured. Olvana desires to work with the Arctic nations to build an “Ice Fox Corridor” through the developing the Arctic shipping routes. Olvana hopes to participate in the infrastructure construction for these routes and conduct regular commercial operations to further its Global Paths Initiative (GPI). Olvana attaches great importance to navigation security in the Arctic shipping routes. It has actively conducted studies on these routes and continuously strengthened hydrographic surveys with the aim to improving the navigation, security, and logistical capacities in the Arctic.

Commercial Trade

Olvana’s trading relationships are both global and within limited regional groupings. Their trade projects are robust and lucrative, but not necessarily beneficial for individual Olvanans. The central government tends to reinvest its wealth into military and infrastructure commitments. While the government’s focus regarding commercial trade has been on exports, it is now turning to attracting greater foreign importation trade. Outside producers are aware of the emerging potential of Olvana’s consumer markets. Their investments and trade practices are not very transparent or fair, so Western investors have not been very ambitious at putting money into a system that appears to be corrupted or corruptible. Thus, Olvana tends to gravitate towards Eastern markets.

Overall, commercial trade value in Olvana is over $3.48 trillion, of which $1.84 trillion is in exports and $1.36 trillion in imports. The largest export partners are the US (18.0%), the EU (15.5%), South Torbia (10.4%), OPEC Nations (5.5%), Belesia (4.4%), and North Torbia (0.1%). The rest of the Western Pacific region receives 30.2% of Olvana’s exports and the rest of the world the remaining 15.8%. Exported goods include aircraft parts, electrical machinery, machinery, and vehicles. The mix of traded goods is shifting as Olvana decreases the importation of intermediate goods it now produces domestically and demonstrates increased competitiveness in exporting goods it formerly imported.

Leading sources of Olvanan imports are South Torbia (18.9%), the EU (12.4%), the US (8.8%), OPEC (6.6%), Belesia (4.5%), and North Torbia (0.2%), while the rest of the region provides 30.9% and 17.8% from the rest of the world. The largest percentage of imports remains intermediate products such as crude petroleum, integrated circuits, gold, and iron ore, although the quantity of imported cars has been rapidly increasing. Copper and nickel are noteworthy imports in that Olvana’s largest trading partner for these metals was North Torbia, as domestic production cannot keep pace with increased demand for electronic components. While overall trade with North Torbia grew 37.4% in the final quarter of the year over the same period the previous year, coal imports decreased by 51.6% keeping in line with international sanctions.

Military Exports/Imports

Military spending has long been a major factor in Olvana’s economic policy. Over the past five years, a perception of threats to its sovereignty, increased capabilities for shipbuilding and technology transfers from other nations, as well as outright theft, have increased this focus. Olvana is expanding its capability for power projection and territorial claim defense in the South China Sea, the Western Pacific,

and the Indian Ocean, with ongoing R&D in submarines, surface-to-air missiles, and combat aircraft.

Defense spending growth in Olvana remains consistent with overall GDP growth—increasing, but at a slower rate. Even though Olvana only spends 2% of its GDP on the military, that spending accounts for 39.4% of defense spending in the region. The most recent 5-year government plan focuses on development of high tech weaponry, civil-military integration, and consolidation of military manufacturing. To meet these needs with slowing economic growth, Olvana is opening the defense industry to the domestic capital markets. The first half of last year displayed the success of this program: private investment the first six months exceeded the entirety of the previous year. These investments focused primarily on naval, aviation, electronics, and space capabilities. The President is accelerating efforts to develop science, technology, and innovation, with the military as prime beneficiary. Olvana implemented increased intellectual property protection measures and attempted to create an innovation-friendly environment for firms involved with defense contracting. Olvana intends to establish a series of large-scale national laboratories, like the Los Alamos National laboratory in the United States. Project focuses include aircraft propulsion, quantum communications, cyber security, and information dominance, supplementing their robust cyber and industrial espionage programs.

Olvana is currently fitting out an aircraft carrier, with at least two more expected within a decade. Experts believe that the carriers are just the start of Olvana as a true maritime power, as the country will deploy larger and more capable surface ships in the coming years. Olvana developed logistical network sufficient to meet future sustainment needs for its current inventory. Logistically, it will have to work to maintain assets abroad, since they have very few basing rights for its military vessels at sea.

This focus on military development has benefitted Olvana's foreign military sales. Over the last five years, arms sales totaled approximately $15 billion. Sales to other countries include fighter, transport, and jet trainer aircraft; tanks; air defense equipment; rockets, military vehicles; patrol boats; missiles and missile technology; and small arms and ammunition. Olvana is looking to expand its export capacity considering political and economic limitations of its competitors to do so—namely the United States. Olvana conducts arms sales and training both to enhance foreign relationships, and to generate revenue to support its domestic defense industry. Olvana sells primarily to developing countries, where low-cost weapons sales serve both commercial and strategic purposes. The Olvana Defense Minister recently sealed a deal for an arms factory to build a production and maintenance facility for Olvanan weapons in Belesia. As Olvanan arms become more capable and comparable to sophisticated systems sold by Western or Donovian suppliers, and thus more expensive, these low-cost arms sales have declined in importance as a tool of influence. Nonetheless, arms sales continue to play a key role in Olvana's efforts to influence cash-strapped countries—many of which do not have access to other sources of arms and are willing to trade quality for lower cost. As its own fielded arms quality improves, Olvana may be able to sell off outdated equipment as a competitive tool of influence.

Manipulation/Weaponization of Economic Activity

As a world economic powerhouse, Olvana is constantly engaged in what it and others consider trade wars and seeks to gain a competitive advantage at all costs. It is also using its economic superiority to encourage developing countries to accept trade deals and infrastructure contracts that place excessive debt requirements and, in some instances, Olvanan takeover of key assets within these poor countries. While continuing to build up and expand the capacity of its military, Olvana sees economic interests to be its primary tool in increasing its influence in the world and competing with the US and other major powers.

Economic Sectors

Raw Materials Sector

Agriculture

Agriculture comprises 10.0% of Olvana's GDP. Like much of the Olvanan economy, the government historically controlled agricultural production as a strategic concern, managing production as an SOE. However, as part of the package economic reforms, a 20-year process of de-collectivization of agricultural production led to tremendous agricultural growth. This is especially true concerning removal of restrictions in the factor markets, for example, the allowance of private transactions without government involvement for labor or rental property. This process was slower than industrial expansion, however, and industrial expansion has caused Olvana to lose a sizable portion of arable land due to erosion and development. This reduction in land was somewhat offset through the increased use of hybrid variants of rice better suited for regionally specific climates.

Although natural phenomena, such as typhoons/monsoons, earthquakes, and flooding of major rivers, can all cause problems with agricultural production, the overall size of Olvana, both geographically and economically, means that while there may be regional issues, nationally agricultural production is generally safe. Crops in Olvana include wheat, sorghum, millet, barley, and soybeans in the north, while rice is the dominant crop in the south. The majority of Olvanans subsist on staple crops, although some rural families maintain small plots of land near their homes to supplement incomes or provide more food to eat. Olvana does not produce enough rice for its populace and supplements national production with imports especially from Belesia.

The government uses subsidies to depress food prices artificially. It also uses subsidies to manipulate prices so that farmers switch production to those artificially high-priced products, hampering trade agreements with other countries who supply the same product. Despite the potential damage to long-term trade agreements, the likelihood of the government ending subsidies for those under a certain income level is very remote. If food prices were solidly determined by a free market dynamic, the government would step in and attempt to balance fluctuating prices so that all can afford to purchase food—at least the basics like rice—or provide something akin to welfare to ensure people could buy what they needed to survive.

Forestry

The total forest coverage of Olvana is 25.9 percent. Natural forests are concentrated in the southwest but are scarce in the densely inhabited and economically developed eastern plains. Forests are rich in species, with the number of arbor species alone exceeding 2,800; chief tree species include larch and pine. Rare and peculiar species include ginkgo and dawn redwood. To conserve the environment and meet the needs of economic development, Olvana launched large-scale forestation campaigns. In a bid to resist sandstorms and prevent soil erosion, Olvana also constructed many shelter forests and developed several shelterbelts.

Fishing

Olvana is a world leader in fish production, fish consumption, and fish exportation. The country has one of the world's largest deep-water fishing fleets with over 25,000 vessels with gross tonnage greater than 100 tons. Offshore fishing through a combination of its own coastal regions and agreements with other nations for fishing rights in economic exclusion zones results in an annual harvest of over 16 million tons. However, more than double that amount in tonnage is a result of inland fishing and domestic aquaculture.

The fishing sector employs over 8 million people. Two-thirds of these are full time, while the rest are part-time. An example of this part-time employment is foreign workers who are brought in to work one season with a deep-water vessel. Olvana maintains economic viability with over 150 different species of fish. Some of the most economically important include hairtail, mackerel, anchovy, and shrimp.

Arctic Fisheries

Fish stocks have shown a tendency to move northwards due to climate change and other factors. The Arctic has the potential to become a new fishing ground in the

future. Olvana asserts its lawful right to conduct fisheries research and development in the high seas in the Arctic Ocean and believes that all States should fulfill their obligations to conserve the fishery resources and the ecosystem in the region. Olvana is expected to strengthen investments into fishery research in the high seas in the Arctic. Olvana is committed to exploring Arctic biodiversity and the utilization of Arctic genetic resources. Olvana seeks the benefits generated by the exploitation of such resources.

Oil and Natural Gas Extraction

With both on and offshore oil fields within its territorial boundaries, Olvana controls more than 15 billion tons of exploitable oil reserves, or approximately 1.5% of the world's total. Some of these oil fields are nearby or within contested border regions, especially offshore fields. Olvana can refine roughly 10,155,000 barrels of crude oil per day (bbl/d). Olvana's domestic oil use accounts for only approximately 20% of total energy requirements, and as a result, Olvana exports its excess of 3.9 million bbl/d, mostly to eastern Asia, making Olvana the largest oil exporter in the region. Despite this, Olvanan refineries are not able to keep up with domestic demand for gasoline, and must import 960,000 bbl/d to meet the current demand of 11.1 million bbl/d.

Manufactured gas, or methane derived from coal mining, was a staple of Olvanan power production some fifty years ago. Since that time, the country has slowly weened itself away from manufactured gas and toward natural gas, a byproduct of oil drilling. Fifteen years ago, they had completed the transition to natural gas. During this same period, due to market fluctuations and SOE supplements in the sector, they started refitting for liquefied natural gas (LNG), enabling gas distribution using either natural gas or LNG in the same pipes. This increased use of natural gas use from industrial consumption vice private consumption. Olvana has the world's tenth largest natural gas reserves (approximately 2.2% of global total) but is still an overall importer of LNG as available resources do not meet demand. Olvana does not share its mainland natural gas fields with other nations. However, several nations claim the oil and natural gas fields that exist in the South China Sea. Olvana faces significant competition in the natural gas industry regionally and globally.

Arctic Fossil Fuel Extraction and Clean Energy Resources

Olvana desires to accelerate its progress in Polar fossil fuel extraction to gain an advantage in the future extraction of fossil fuels from the Arctic region. Olvana is already considered a world class leader in deep sea fossil fuel extraction. They have recently been cooperating with Russia on the world's largest polar gas liquefaction plant. The Arctic region also boasts an abundance of geothermal, wind, and other clean energy resources. Olvana will seek to strengthen cooperation with Arctic nations to exploit exchanges in technology, personnel, and experience in this field. They will continue to explore the supply of clean energy through research and pursue low-carbon development.

Mining

Olvana is one of the world's leading mineral producing and consuming economies. The nation has a well-developed mining industry, contributing approximately 14.63% of overall GDP. However, the industry is inefficient, environmentally wasteful, unsafe, and poorly managed. Olvana is the world's largest producer of gold, molybdenum, zinc, coal, lead and tin and a top-ten producer of just about every other mineral. However, it does have limited resources in certain key commodities such as high quality metallurgical coal, nickel, and chromium. Olvana accounts for 30% of the world's supply of phosphates, essential for fertilizer, and 90% of the global supply of antimony, a material used in the making of semiconductors. Olvana also possesses 60% of the world's supply of magnesium and fluorspar reserves and is the world's largest producer and consumer of aluminum. It makes a third of the world's aluminum and consumes a quarter of it.

Olvana also has about 30% of the world's rare earth minerals. Some of Olvana's metallic minerals such as tungsten, tin, molybdenum, antimony, and rare earth have large reserves, and are of high quality and competitive in world markets. However, many important metallic minerals such as iron, manganese, aluminum, and copper are of poor quality, with ores lean and difficult to smelt. Most of the

metallic mineral deposits are small or medium-sized, whereas large and super-large deposits account for a small proportion.

The mining industry is highly fragmented, with many smaller scale unregulated mines. This has led to poor transparency and abysmal safety records. Although mineral rents equate to over $180 billion annually—more than double the second largest mineral producer—very little is directly exported. Rather, the vast majority of Olvanan mining products are incorporated into other manufacturing processes. Mining remains high cost and low quality, although there is a move towards consolidation to counter economic inefficiencies and improve the poor record regarding environment, health, safety, and social performance.

Olvana enjoys greater natural resources than any other nation in the region. Most of Olvana's internal resources are sufficient to continue the development of industry and agriculture through at least the next thirty years. Geologists have discovered 171 different kinds of minerals in Olvana, of which 158 have proven reserves. These include 10 kinds of energy mineral resources such as petroleum, natural gas, coal, and uranium; 54 kinds of metallic mineral resources such as iron, manganese, copper, aluminum, lead, and zinc; 91 kinds of nonmetallic mineral resources such as graphite, phosphorus, and sulfur; and three kinds of water and gas mineral resources such as underground water and mineral water.

Significantly, although Olvana has huge reserves and complete varieties of coal, it also has uneven distribution among different grades, with only small reserves of high-quality coking coal and anthracite coal. There are large coal reserves in the western regions, and small reserves in the eastern and southern regions, and great varieties of associated minerals existing in coal seams. Metallic mineral resources feature wide distribution with relatively concentrated deposits in several regions. The proven reserves of tungsten, tin, antimony, rare earth, tantalum, and titanium rank first in the world; those of vanadium, molybdenum, niobium, beryllium, and lithium rank second; those of zinc rank fourth; and those of iron, lead, gold, and silver rank fifth. In many cases, Olvana is the only country with the infrastructure and extraction capacity to bring metals profitably to market, giving them and economic and strategic advantage through a near monopoly.

Many of the nonmetallic mineral resources in Olvana have large proven reserves. Olvana is one of the few countries in the world that has a relatively complete range of nonmetallic mineral resources. Currently, there are more than 5,000 nonmetallic mineral ore production bases with proven reserves in Olvana. Of them, the proven reserves of magnesite, graphite, fluorite, talc, asbestos, gypsum, barite, wollastonite, alunite, bentonite, and rock salt (halite) are among the largest in the world. Those of phosphorus, kaolin, pyrite, mirabilite, tripolite, zeolite, pearlite, and cement limestone are also significant. Some natural stone materials—such as marble and granite—are of high quality, with rich reserves. Olvana is relatively deficient in reserves of sylvine and boron.

Proven natural underground water resources in Olvana amount to 870 billion cubic meters per year, of which 290 billion cubic meters are exploitable. Natural underground brackish water resources in Olvana stand at 20 billion cubic meters per year. Underground water resources are unevenly distributed, with the southern region rich, and northern and western regions poor. Underground water aquifer types vary from region to region. North Olvana has a wide distribution of underground water resources via pore aquifers, while its southwestern region sees wide distribution of Karst water resources.

Arctic Deep-Sea Mining and Exploration

Olvana has recently made advances in both deep-sea drilling and exploration that could provide an Arctic advantage. Olvana set a world record for deep-sea drilling in the South China Sea in 2021 with the world's first 100,000 ton deep-sea, semi-submersible oil production and storage platform. In late 2020, an Olvanan submersible descended over 30,000 feet to the bottom of the Marianas Trench, home to the deepest point in the earth's oceans. The submersible was loaded with surveying equipment that would be useful for Olvana's growing interest in deep-sea mining in the Arctic.

Manufacturing and Industry Sector

Olvana has—and has had for the better part of the last decade—the largest industrial component of any nation in the region. This is true in terms of volume, revenue, throughput, and most especially the export-import ratio. The Olvana government is attempting to maintain that status by offsetting the issues associated with a declining labor force with infrastructure investment. One reason for government concern is that the industrial base is also a major component of the national defense strategy, in that all sectors, whether privately owned or SOE, are geared toward supporting the OPA.

Manufacturing was the leading sector in establishing and maintaining Olvana's tremendous economic growth. Olvana became the world's manufacturing hub, specializing in the labor-intensive, export-led production of cheap goods that enabled a gradual increase in product complexity. Olvana world's largest steel producer, accounting for 50.3% of the world's total steel production, and consuming as much steel as it manufactures. Olvana is also the largest chemical consuming and producing country in the world, accounting for one-third of global demand. Olvana produces light and heavy industrial, as well as civilian, military, and commercial vehicles. Vehicle production in some areas is outdated, while in other provinces it is modern using robotics. In all three of these cases, vehicle manufacture is a SOE; direct and indirect central government processes make the industry inefficient in staying abreast of market trends. The manufacturing sector has greatly contributed to the environmental crisis in the nation, as Olvana is the world leader in greenhouse gas emissions.

To counter these issues, Olvana is shifting towards higher value, advanced technology manufacturing. Government policies that invest in technology transfer, sustainability, and infrastructure development help industry, but labor laws and government ownership hinder it. A lack of intellectual property protection reduces internal development, but greatly enhances domestic ability to reverse engineer and replicate technologically advanced products obtained from foreign sources. The government is significantly increasing research and development spending to counter decreasing gains in its low-cost value propositions. The government is also emphasizing an increase in science and engineering graduates—over double that of the previous decade—but is significantly behind other manufacturing powerhouses in terms of schooling and government expenditure on education. Thus, much like the entire industrial sector, it is emphasizing quantity over quality, even with secondary education. Low labor costs continue to boost Olvanan manufacturing compared to more advanced economies, but even smaller costs in emerging Asian nations threaten this advantage. The sector also suffers from quantity, quality, and clustering issues in its supply chain.

Energy Industry

The energy sector in Olvana is modern and progressing into a very technical segment of the economy. The energy sector consists exclusively of SOEs. These SOEs manage nuclear, oil, and coal based power production and distribution, as well as renewable energy power distribution—solar, geo-thermal, wind and hydroelectric. Government authorities very closely monitor the energy sector in comparison with other sectors of the national economy: the SOEs must meet five-year and annual deadlines in producing energy to give the appearance of self-sufficiency and, if possible, profit. The predominant source of electricity is coal, which produces approximately 80% of total energy consumed with an expansion in capacity of approximately 9% per year. Cheap oil prices in the 1970s and early 1980s saw a shift to oil, which then reversed with a rise in global prices. Olvana currently uses more coal that the rest of the world combined. This coal use not only causes issues concerning carbon emissions and particulate pollution, but it also requires large quantities of imports.

Use of natural gas use has steadily increased; it currently contributes approximately 9% of total energy consumption, with projections that this will increase to 20% over the next five years. Olvana produces a small amount of nuclear power, as it has for the last 25 years. New approaches are also being introduced to finance investments to improve energy efficiency, pilot, and expand the use of innovative renewable energy sources, rehabilitate and modernize urban district heating systems, and address air pollution. On the other hand, planned

efforts to increase the use of renewable sources have not been successful. Olvana possesses the largest potential for the use of hydroelectric power in the world and plans and policies favor renewable energy sources over fossil fuels. However, bureaucratic emphasis on growth means short-term solutions, while the construction of hydroelectric generation facilities requires very long-term and high-investment projects.

Chemical Industry

Olvana's domestic demand for chemicals has slowed along with the rest of the economy over recent years. However, despite slowing growth, the overall size of the market still makes the sector a major factor for global chemical companies. The main impact of slowing growth has been a reluctance of Olvanan chemical companies to expand, opening the potential for foreign companies to increase sales within Olvana.

This potential is highly dependent on the current chemical production in Olvana. Thus, certain markets are already bloated with Olvanan completion. This is especially true for those areas that had initially been supported by government control and funding, such as those associated with the coal industry and the production side of petrochemicals. However, there is a lack of capacity in areas such as silicones and end-use electronic applications.

Services Sector

The services sector of Olvana is what synchronizes the economy between the central government, the populace, the market economy, and the manufacturing of goods. The services sector makes up 43.4% of total GDP. Finance, health care, telecommunications, tourism, sports, and education are the primary venues of the service sector. Retail, restaurants, and hotels are byproduct venues of tourism and finance.

Providing a major component of this sector is Macau, wherein normal rules and restrictions are relaxed. This provides revenue boosts either through importation and exportation of goods otherwise restricted, or through gambling and its associated tourism industry. While there are numerous economic themes present in Macau, the single predominant theme is gambling and the services associated with the gambling tourists, such as hotels and restaurants. Gambling is technically illegal throughout Olvana, but in Macau, the government not only allows but also encourages gambling, especially by foreigners. Olvana has the fastest growing casino jurisdiction in the world, and over 70% of tax revenue from Macau comes either directly or indirectly from gambling. The 31 operating casinos in Olvana garner over 30 million total visitors per year and revenue that is twice that of Las Vegas at over $14 billion. Olvana maintains sizable junket operations to attract new gambling tourists, predominantly targeting Asia and Asian-Americans in the US. However, a slowing economy and a crackdown on corruption has shifted the focus for Olvana casinos from top tier customers to less-wealthy tourists—making up for lost revenue (down 46% from the top 1% of gamblers) by increasing traffic tenfold. In this manner, it hopes to emulate Las Vegas, which receives 65% of revenue from non-gaming activities.

Banking/Finance

Olvana's financial system is particularly hard to analyze because it is highly opaque and evolving rapidly. Every decade sees major changes in the regulation, structure, and operation of finance in Olvana, consistent with the rapid changes in the nation's overall economic and political development. Only a few decades ago, the private financial sector virtually did not exist, and all banking was done through branches of the state-owned Olvanan People's Bank.

Banking and financial products are well-developed and, in some areas, more digitally advanced than western countries. Many of the more advanced services are not, however, available in the more rural and remote areas, where traditional forms of banking and financing are used. Small branch offices of savings banks are conveniently located throughout the urban areas. In the countryside savings are deposited with the rural credit cooperatives, which are found in most towns and villages.

Information Communications Technology

Olvana's Communication Services sector is positioned to take advantage of a variety of powerful trends, including rising consumption and the development and adoption of advanced technologies such as search engines, social media, gaming, and mobile payments. The government helps accelerate expansion of potential high-growth areas of the economy through a variety of supportive policies. For the Communication Services sector, the government has put forth a series of initiatives supporting its growth, from consumption stimulus to internet infrastructure, technological innovation, and deregulation.

Olvanan consumers have been quick to adopt new technologies. This is reflected in the rapid 4G adoption rates versus 3G, providing the backbone for data-intensive media consumption, mobile payments, and chat features. Part of this adoption speed is due to technology 'leapfrogging', which allows developing markets to adopt the latest technology more quickly, rather than being slowed by the need to replace well-entrenched habits or infrastructure.

Olvana has emerged as a competitive front-runner, particularly with respect to the high levels of capital (or capital services) that ICT assets bring to Olvana's GDP growth. Olvana has made substantial R&D investments—eclipsing the investment totals of other leading nations. In addition to low cost labor, Olvana has developed a skilled workforce, making it an attractive place for cost-conscious western companies—giving Olvana access to critical innovation and technological advances.

Olvana places Information technology as the highest priority because it affects most of its other critical industries. Because information technology is such a high priority, the Olvanan government subsidizes its domestic companies. As part of ICT, Olvana is investing heavily in artificial intelligence, quantum computing, and semiconductors.

Professional Services

The Olvanan government is heavily involved in regulating professional service businesses through price controls and command and control regulations. As an example, advertising is sometimes prohibited on the grounds that it distorts consumer choice in highly skilled professional services, where consumers can be easily confused. Recent recognition of the need for reform is resulting in some loosening regulations on companies within this sector through reforms that are attempting to widen market access. The Olvanan Professional Services sector is poised to expand as loosening restrictions allow greater freedom of movement for companies and access to an increasingly larger market, untethered by archaic regulations.

Tourism

Tourism has become an important contributor to the domestic economy in Olvana since the beginning of reform and opening in the early 1980s. The emergence of an affluent middle class and an easing of movement restrictions for locals and foreign visitors are both supporting this travel boom. The Olvanan tourism market has transformed into one of the world's most-watched inbound and outbound tourist markets.

Government Services

OCP demands adherence to directives and broad guidance, however, Olvanan provincial leaders exercise significant autonomy, and sub-provincial officials and leaders, appointed by the central government, have almost total control over local governance. This relative independence creates a lack of accountability and leads to regional disparities in both capacity and execution of government services. Common grievances include income inequality, lack of consumer protection, land grabs, human rights abuses, food safety inattention, and environmental issues. Many of these have been brought to light by the internet, which has eroded some of the OCP's control over political communication, despite being heavily censored in recent years. Forced evictions have spiked over the years as debt-laden local governments have raised capital by selling seized land to developers. Activists have exposed forced sterilizations and raised red flags over human rights violations

stemming from local corruption. Following consumer fury over tainted milk and meat, the central government was forced to act on long-standing concerns about the safety of food products. And though the party has demonstrated interest in addressing environmental degradation, it has also been quick to censor viral critiques of pollution.

Participation in the Global Financial System

Olvana is a globally connected power, interdependent as never before; communications and transportation links now exist almost everywhere. The artifacts of the 21st-century global economy—fast food, televised global sports franchises, and the most current technology—are appearing in even the most remote Olvanan cities. The size of the Olvanan economy means that when domestic demand for commodities drops, there is an effect on world market prices. Olvanan policymakers—who tend to regard disputes with foreign powers as attacks on Olvanan sovereignty—view US security policy in the Asia-Pacific region as an attempt to 'encircle' Olvana and deny them the right to regional influence.

Governmental or policy shifts in the nations that Olvana most trades with United Nations Council on the Law of the Sea arbitration cases, and OPEC price downshifting all factor into Olvana’s economy. To maintain some control over regional economic stability, Olvana founded a group called the Shanghai Cooperation Organization (SCO), with member nations agreeing to oppose intervention in other countries' internal affairs on the pretexts of humanitarianism and safeguarding national independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity, and social stability. The eight full SCO members account for half of the world's population and a quarter of the world's GDP.

Olvana is the practical—if not necessarily formal—leader for economic activity in the region. There are, however, no major defense cooperation arrangements for Olvana that are on a scale large enough to influence its national economy or world trade. Regional and international engagements for Olvana are currently limited to peacekeeping, counterpiracy, humanitarian/disaster relief, counterterrorism, and joint exercises.

World Economic Organizations

Olvana attempts to participate in almost every major and regional economic organization. By participating and attempting to take a lead role, Olvana believes they can better control the economic future of their own country.

International Monetary Fund (IMF)

Olvana intends to expand its political and decision-making power within the IMF. The IMF's voting system weights each country's vote based on the amount of that country's monetary contribution to the Fund. Olvana has been trying to raise its quota for the past several decades. In May 1980, the Olvana government appealed to adjust its IMF quota. With approval from the IMF board, the quota of Olvana was increased from 1.2 billion SDRs to 1.8 billion SDRs. Olvana also obtained a single-country seat on the IMF executive board, which expanded the number of IMF directors to 22 members. As of three years ago, Olvana’s quota in the IMF was 30.5 billion SDRs, giving it 6.09% of the total vote.

World Bank

Olvana began a partnership with The World Bank shortly after embarking on economic reforms. Initially a recipient of support from the International Development Association, which provides aids to the poorest nations, within thirty years, Olvana had become a contributor and third largest shareholder in the World Bank. Through the International bank for Reconstruction and Development, Olvana received over $2.6 billion in loans, the vast majority for development, while overall lending totaled $58 billion for 403 projects. Currently, the World Bank maintains an active portfolio of available aid from Olvana with an emphasis on rebalancing the economy and focusing on the quality of growth, concentrated in environment, transportation, urban development, rural development, energy, water resources management, and human development. The Bank encourages knowledge sharing to enable the rest of the world to learn from Olvana’s experience, while for Olvana,

development aid will be a key avenue to increasing Olvanan influence not only in the Pacific region, but also in Africa, Europe, and South America.

International Development Aid

Traditionally, Olvana's aid governance structure included three nominally coequal government agencies: the Ministry of Commerce, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and the Ministry of Finance. The Ministry of Commerce (specifically its Department of Foreign Aid) was tasked with managing Olvana's foreign aid portfolio. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs coordinated aid policy formation and annual planning with the Ministry of Commerce and sought to ensure that the aid agenda aligned with broader foreign policy goals. Meanwhile, the Ministry of Finance coordinated the aid budget with the Ministry of Commerce and was responsible for Olvana's financial contributions to multilateral development agencies and banks. To complicate matters further, depending on the economic sector, Olvana's aid management bureaucracy involved more than twenty central line ministries, commissions, and agencies as well as provincial counterparts.

Recently, Olvana streamlined its foreign aid infrastructure under the Olvana Development Agency for International Cooperation (ODAIC). ODAIC replaced the Ministry of Commerce as the lead coordinating body for Olvana's foreign aid dispersion world-wide. The new vice ministry–level agency absorbed the personnel of the Ministry of Commerce's Foreign Aid Department (FAD), took over its aid coordination functions, and assumed the Foreign Affairs Ministry's responsibility for aligning foreign aid objectives with broader foreign policy goals. These goals are often intricately embedded in Olvana's economic interests and include low-cost loans and grants to Olvanan companies to invest in other countries, loans, and other forms of investment in other countries, and contributions to international aid organizations.

Other Major World or Regional Economic Organizations

Olvana is involved with, often holding a leadership role in, the following economic organizations:

- Organization for Pacific Development (OPD)
- Pacific Regional Bank and Development Organization (PRBDO)
- Asian Development Bank (ADB)
- Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB)
- European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD)
- Inter-American Development Bank (IADB)
- New Development Bank (NDB)
- World Trade Organization (WTO)

Foreign Direct Investment (FDI)

Olvana's population of 1.1 billion has vast potential for consumption. Investors regard the Olvanan market as the last enormous undeveloped market in the world. Although per capita GDP is still very low, the purchasing power of the people is strengthening rapidly while markets become increasingly brisk, making Olvana attractive to market oriented FDI. This includes sectors such as basic chemicals, drinks, household electrical appliances, automobiles, electronics, and pharmaceuticals. The OCP stated that it welcomes foreign investment: the country attracted over $200 billion in worldwide inbound FDI last year, second only to the United States. Olvana also has a burgeoning outbound FDI program. The government plays a significant role in FDI by allocating investments, providing special economic zones that provide incentives to foreign companies, and creating incentives for specific industries of outbound FDI. Olvana has liberalized some previously controlled industries—including oil drilling and defense technology—to private investors to cope with slowing growth. The government is also luring private investment into strategic emerging industries by setting up industrial investment funds. The current focus is on decreasing FDI in the manufacturing field—that has contracted by as much as 60% over the last decade—while increasing service trades, such as finances, telecommunications, and wholesale and resale commerce. Foreign investors often temper their optimism due to uncertainty about the willingness of the government to offer a level playing field vis-à-vis domestic competitors. In addition, foreign investors report a range of challenges related to

the current investment climate in Olvana. These include industrial policies that protect and promote SOEs and other domestic firms, equity caps, lack of transparency, restrictions on foreign ownership in many industries (mainly military and heavy equipment), weak intellectual property rights protection, corruption, and an unreliable legal system.

Olvana is also interested in the importation of state-of-the-art practices in management and banking practices, including personnel management, physical practices (environmental policies and enforcement, construction, planning), and technical management of resources (networked electrical grid systems). The OCP allows third-party input from consulting firms to ensure all potential stakeholders and shareholders have some play in the development of a progressive infrastructure, but state regulation and State Security Agency monitoring limits how foreign assistance and participation function.

Economic Sanctions

There are currently no official international economic sanctions against Olvana. Policy within the US, EU, South Torbia, and elsewhere, however, have economic effects in Olvana. For example, the US and the EU imposed an arms embargo on Olvana following human rights violations almost 30 years ago, but there is no common definition of what this embargo entailed, and individual nations applied the embargo differently. Therefore, while the US still embargoes a full range of national munitions, the United Kingdom only bans lethal items and major weapons systems, allowing sales of such as search radars and utility helicopters. More recently, sanctions levied against North Torbia, and other nations caused a slowdown of Olvanan electronics and maritime production due to decreased access to low-cost copper and nickel.

Officially, Olvana complies with international sanctions regarding trade with North Torbia. Trade in sanctioned goods and services has diminished, but the volume of official trade in non-sanctioned goods has increased. Officially, Olvana attempts to strike a balance between maintaining a healthy trading relationship with North Torbia while avoiding international tensions with the west. Historically, however, Olvana has not enforced many sanctions, especially in nickel sales. Additionally, copper-intensive businesses purchase North Torbian copper on an off-book basis, avoiding recording by customs officials.

Finance and Banking

Private Banking

Banking System

Olvana has an extremely advanced banking infrastructure. The government, however, controls the formal financial sector in its entirety. For example, the central government dictates what banks will charge for interest rates in hopes of controlling inflation. This tends to have a desultory effect on private loans, even with the government mandating a rate cap. The central bank for the country is the Bank of Olvana, but the banking system also includes 4 national banks, 134 city commercial banks, and 80,000 rural credit cooperatives. Over half of these banks are wholly state-owned and hold 35-45% of the country's total deposits. Even those banks that are not wholly state-owned still have the government maintaining a majority shareholder percentage. Government restrictions on the options commercial banks can provide undercuts the viability of those banks. Generally, the government will give some kind of breaks to allow the commercial bank to appear successful and viable for the common people to use, but with some constraints.

The efficiency of the banking system is difficult to judge. Historically, state owned banks are less efficient than privately owned or commercial banks. However, this is difficult to argue considering the success of Olvana in establishing and maintaining a tremendous growth rate. On the other hand, Olvanan banks wrote off non-performing loans worth more than $304 billion over the past three years, after the Olvana Banking Regulatory Commission ordered the sector to boost provisions. As growth rates fall to their lowest levels in a quarter of a century, analysts are warning that the previous investment surge could lead to a cascade of debt defaults. At the same time, an increasing number of western governments are blaming chronic

overcapacity in Olvanan steel and other heavy industries for plant closures and job losses around the world.

The Bank of International Settlements estimates total indebtedness for Olvana more than 250% GDP. Most concerns focus on corporate debt, which the IMF estimates at 145% of GDP. In contrast to high levels of corporate indebtedness, Olvanan officials argue that the central and local governments have room to increase borrowing, as do consumers. They also point out that strong profit growth in technology, ecommerce, and other areas of the "new economy" counterbalance the distress in the country's heavy industrial sectors.

Stock/Capital

Olvana has two national stock exchanges, one in Shanghai, and the other in Shenzhen, with 1,182 members and 1,870 members respectively. At the end of last year, total stock capitalization was $5.1 trillion, one of the largest in Asia. Following the Asian financial crisis of the 1990s, Olvana allowed direct foreign investment in the Olvanan market, normalizing the exchange. However, certain government policies still inject excess volatility, at a rate higher than standard for markets of this size. This causes worry, as the size of the market can cause global fluctuations across international capital markets.

Informal Finance

Shadow banks in Olvana are informal financial firms—outside the formal banking sector—that perform similar functions and assume similar risks to banks. Their status means they lack publicly guaranteed deposit insurance or lender of last resort facilities from the central bank and operate with a non-existent level of regulatory oversight. These characteristics increase the risks for financial stability, which is the main reason there is a focus on shadow banks today. The complete control the government maintains over the legal financial market pushes many ordinary citizens into the murkier realm of shadow banking. Government officials are seeking to exert greater control over shadow-banking, as the annual value of shadow transactions is about 80% of Olvana’s GDP.

Shadow banks can help spur economic growth by making financial services cheaper and more widely available, but there is usually a trade-off in terms of reduced financial stability. One reason for the trade-off is that shadow bank’s flexibility and price competitiveness often comes at the expense of safety margins. The government requires Olvanan banks to have significantly more capital and liquidity than shadow banks may choose to carry. The operators of the shadow banking industry are also often tied directly or indirectly to criminal activity. This combination forces policymakers into difficult balancing acts to try to maximize the benefits while minimizing the risks to its citizenry.

Public Finance

Unlike other aspects of the Olvanan economy wherein the government allows some semblance of a free market economy to occur, the financial system in Olvana is completely command directed. The government controls all the banks in Olvana. After years of government direction and subsidization, these banks are now facing a rising number of nonperforming loans, hindering the overall ability of the economy to interact on a global level.

Public Policy

The centrally controlled political system and state policies of both a regulatory and non-regulatory nature combine to have a negative impact on the overall economic and fiscal health of Olvana. Policies that unintentionally discourage innovation, ignore intellectual property rights, and consistently put corporate welfare ahead of human welfare by strangulating change present a non-sustainable environment for future growth opportunities. While the economy is a mix of socialism and capitalism, the financial markets and fiscal policy are centrally controlled by the OCP. The OCP and bureaucratic elites—who are usually OCP members—generally cooperate and influence each other, shifting the direction and role of the government and Communist Party.

The government liberalized of many parts of the economy, but it maintained control over its strategic interests by retaining ownership of the core group of SOEs in the

finance, communications, energy, natural resources, and media sectors. Contrary to the hopes of many foreign investors, Olvana does not intend to let go of these companies, and it will maintain tight control over those parts of the economy that it wishes to manage.

The government appears eager in generating policies to correct perceived economic shortfalls; however, the reality is the government can only enforce so much outside of the SOE, focusing instead to emphasize SOE enforcement of standards and hope that non-SOE sectors self-police to follow the government's policies. Central planning efforts to alleviate poverty have met with mixed success. The nation made tremendous strides but met with abject failure in certain regions. The government is attempting to stimulate the worst performing regions to stem off the impending slacking in growth, including the beginnings of negative growth. The areas most affected are those longest held under state control. Policies will focus on relieving state-owned companies' "social burden" as well as problems including resource depletion after decades of mining and oil extraction. In particular, the northeast section of the country was the earliest area to introduce the planned economy and is today well behind the rest of the country in its application of technology. Dwindling natural resources, especially coal, petroleum, and steel, also affect these areas the most.

Inflation rates fluctuated dramatically over the last two decades, as the government set monetary policies to meet its overall growth and labor expectations, ranging from as high as 24.237% to a low of -1.408%. A credit-fueled stimulus program brought about the highest inflation rates. These fluctuations contributed to a very high domestic savings rate, which is nearly twice the global average, and low domestic demand. Without internal growth stimulus, the Olvana government maintained an extensive policy of credit borrowing to sustain economic growth at the national level. This led to concern that the surge could lead to a cascade of debt defaults.

Total indebtedness may be as high as 250% of GDP and over last three years Olvana banks have written off more than $300 billion in non-performing loans. Some tightening measures appear to have controlled inflation, but also caused slowing of GDP growth. Because inflation affects the exchange rate and thus foreign trade, when inflation is high, Olvana products are less competitive internationally. Groups such as pensioners and households dependent on social security benefits stand to lose a great deal from inflation, as they are often on fixed incomes. Individual income growth has not kept up with consumption growth and has acted as a drag on retail spending due to sticky wages. The biggest impact of inflation has been in the production sector, where costs for production have increased while consumer demand declined, especially in the food sector.

Subsidies comprise a major component of the Olvanan economy. With few exceptions, the government subsidizes SOEs, as they are not profitable on their own. Olvana subsidizes all energy sectors, thereby ensuring fuel production and distribution continue regardless of trade and pricing of commodities. In other sectors, Olvana's long-term plans are for the subsidies to allow companies to make more profit and reinvestment capital and reduce or eliminate foreign competition. However, often, these subsides support wasteful and corrupt practices, and dissuade innovation or competitive procedures that would improve efficiency.

Olvana's public debt is nominally large, with a gross external debt valued at over $1.42 trillion. However, this debt figure is not necessarily as troubling as it may seem, as growth has continued to outpace deficits, and is a relatively low percentage of GDP at 42.9%, compared to 97.8% for the United States. However, as growth continues to slow, debt overhang from stimulus programs, especially at the local level, presents challenges to Olvanan policy makers. Despite pressure from the more "capitalist" members of the government to change to a more adaptable budget, Olvana has remained on a 5-year budget cycle, with limited amendments each January 1.

Taxation

There are 24 taxes in Olvana, classified into seven categories: turnover, income, resource, property and behavior, prescribed items, agriculture, and custom taxes.

Generally, the Olvanan corporate tax rate is 25% and the personal income tax rate is 45%. The average applied tariff rate is 3.2%. However, there are several notable exceptions. Certain small-scale enterprises, particularly in technological innovate fields, have lower tax rates. SOEs pay no taxes, while industries located in the special administrative regions have separate tax structures.

Current Olvanan tax policies are neither a hindrance nor benefit regarding either growth or integration into the global market. The vast array of transactional taxes, however, can be extremely confusing, especially for international investors. Local tax bureaus are responsible for collecting taxes that generate revenue for the respective local governments. While these local bureaus should follow the direction of the State Administration of Taxation, they have wide leeway in making the major decisions affecting taxpayers. There is often an important disparity in the practices of each tax bureau. For example, the sales tax can vary between 7% and 64%, depending upon what items and from what store an individual purchases. There is no single tax law or code governing the taxation of enterprises, and regulation making is not strictly centralized. This is because subnational governments are responsible for the provision of most public services, while relying on receiving a share of revenues from taxes collected locally under a regime where higher-level governments set sharing rates.

Currency Reserves

The legal currency of Olvana is the dinghuobi. The units of dinghuobi are ten liepian to the fenpian, and ten fenpian to the pian. There is no alternative currency; however, there is an alternative investment enterprise of shadow banking. Currently, Olvana holds the world’s largest stockpile of foreign currency. Currency reserves peaked three years ago at $4 trillion, and then started to decline. The current holdings are valued at just over $3 trillion, the lowest level in 6 years.

For most of the past century, Olvana kept its currency tightly linked to the US dollar, only occasionally revaluing, usually at international insistence. Following the most recent global financial crisis, cumulative appreciation against the US dollar was more than 20%, but Olvana only revalued its currency by 2.1%. This has allowed Olvana to keep exchange rates favorable to its exportation policies. More recently, it has moved to tie its currency to a basket, rather than strictly the US dollar. The White House has indicated that it will raise the issue of 'currency misalignment'. This is just the latest US policy response that signals growing discontent in Washington with Olvana’s approach to global economics, trade, and security. As US-Olvana relations have expanded over the past 30 years, Washington's attempts to transpose Western models onto Olvana have failed. Olvana’s market reforms and economic growth did not produce democratization along the lines that many in Washington hoped.

Employment Status

Olvana has two unique labor related shock absorbers that control unemployment/employment statistics. One is the system that regulates migrant workers. When job termination occurs or when spring/summer harvests are due, these workers return to their home of record to reap the fields, so their unemployment numbers are very low and do not become a burden on the unemployment rolls. The second buffer is the SOEs, which have political backing, far easier access to finance, and dominate a series of restricted sectors (energy, transportation, etc.), that carry political and social duties, maintaining stability by refraining from laying off workers. Therefore, published unemployment numbers skew slightly lower than reality. In addition, the government puts financing and investment income back in to SOEs to maintain them against their failures versus private sector business successes who must pay funds/fees to the central government to operate.

The state migrates unemployed and underemployed to assist in agricultural duties. At times, urban job vacancies compete with agricultural cultivation needs. Economic development progressed further in coastal provinces than in the interior, and more than 250 million migrant workers and their dependents have relocated to urban areas to find work. One consequence of population control policy is that Olvana is now one of the most rapidly aging countries in the world.

Labor Market

The labor pool in Olvana is responsible for past economic growth, current economic success, and numerous potential future pitfalls. When Olvana decided to overhaul their economic system, they had an abundant labor surplus. This surplus meant a large pool of unskilled labor ripe for use in the low-technology, high-growth industrial sector. This emphasis on industrialization caused a large populace relocation, as over one-fifth of the populace relocated from inland rural areas to coastal urban areas to find work. A more recent shift is into the services sector, as Olvana has one of the faster growing services sectors in the world. The nation's labor force participation rate is nearly 60%, well above the world average. With a shift away from subsistence farming at the peasant level, Olvana is now mostly a middle-class society; the population below poverty line is down to 4% from 13.4% just 5 years earlier. However, the per capita income is below the world average. Even though agriculture accounts for only 10.0% of GDP, the agriculture sector employs over one-third of all labor, approximately half of which is migrant labor.

Regional variations mean that different parts of the country have vastly different labor problems. With educated millennials fleeing the industrial heartland for the coastal cities, work can sometime be hard to find. In the northeastern industrial regions, the fertility rate has dropped to only 0.75, too low to replace a labor pool aged after decades of population control. The Olvana government hopes to counter this shrinking labor pool with automation and innovation. The growth in domestically funded private enterprises (not state- or collective-owned) from 10% of all firms to over a third in the last 10 years means that, nationally, private companies create most of the new jobs, but northeastern Olvana is home to the state-backed heavy industrial companies and state-owned farms that form the Communist Party's traditional support base. In some cities, new jobs in government or state-owned enterprises only open when an older worker leaves, leading to a practice whereby parents or other family members will retire to create a slot for a younger relative.

Unlike most of the developed world, real wages in Olvana have increased over the last five years. However, the wage growth is dynamic, and double-digit wage growth has slowed with the cooling of the overall Olvanan economy. Additionally, this growth in wages eliminated the global comparative advantage Olvana had, particularly in labor-intensive industries such as garments. The strain on SOEs is apparent from the fact that, while wages are 50% higher in SOEs than in private enterprises, that figure is down from a 100% difference five years ago. Along with wage differentials, another rising factor is gender inequality. Across Olvana, 43.8% of women work outside the home. According to Olvana socialist doctrine, women can do anything they want, as they are equal to men. However, traditional Hindu values tend to force women under a glass ceiling. Officially, the OCP rejects the practice of religion. However, in practice, the government frequently seeks to fill higher business positions with worshippers of Shiva, especially in banking and finance. This is possibly due to these devotees often displaying a combination of cutthroat principles and composure.

Rapid economic ascendance brought on many challenges: high income and wealth inequality; rapid urbanization; challenges to environmental sustainability; and external imbalances. Olvana also faces demographic pressures related to an aging population and the internal migration of labor. Negative factors in the business environment, such as power or water outages due to poor infrastructure, extensive time for goods to clear customs, business licensing and permit delays, corruption, cost of crime, etc., tend to be on par or lower than typical for either the region or countries with similar income levels. There are two notable exceptions, which are regionally dependent within the country. These differences are infrastructure problems, which tends to be much lower than typical for the region, and access to financial services, which tends to be higher. The OCP is also moving to tighten its grip on SOE, reversing nearly two decades of attempts to remodel them along the lines of western corporations. The new push, outlined in recent state media articles and party documents, comes amid a tightening of controls over civil society, the military, and the media, as the government seeks to consolidate power within the party. After reforms in the late-1990s to purge the most inefficient and debt-laden state entities, Olvana reassembled the companies that remained in key industries into businesses that tried to look and act like large multinational competitors,

adopting corporate logos, new headquarters, and listings on international and domestic stock exchanges. A three-year anti-corruption drive decimated the management of those enterprises, however, especially the state oil company. Critics within the OCP argued that the privatization of businesses stripped assets from the state and deprived workers of cradle-to-grave security.

Employment and Unemployment

While the unemployment rate in Olvana last year was a relatively benign 4.6%, with a population of 1.1 billion, this means there are still 36.2 million people of working age unemployed. During the most recent fiscal quarter, the rate fell to 3.97%, based upon Ministry of Human Resources and Social Security information regarding the addition of over 3 million new jobs. Much of the unemployment issue that Olvana faces is structural. Olvana needs to resettle about half a million workers that lost jobs in the coal and steel sectors, and recently the Cabinet stated that there were risks of mass unemployment in some regions. Meanwhile, other sectors have grown, and pledged additional fiscal and monetary policy support to address the potential rise in the jobless rate. Workers in the northern industrial centers complain that, while technically employed, they are underemployed and underpaid, as their previous well-paying jobs have gone away during economic restructuring. Additionally, the unique Olvanan practice of shifting migrant workers around the country gives the appearance of higher employment than is the case.

Illegal Economic Activities

Government Sponsored

Scattered throughout the country are internment and reeducation camps, often inclusive of a whole village, intended for minority non-Olvanan populations and political prisoners. These camps restrict movement and exploit the cheap labor available for the benefit of Olvanan manufacturing companies and the interests of the larger Olvana economy. The same system is used for the nation’s prisons. Manufacturing companies are given government incentives to set up factories and plants in these areas, which also benefit from the low-cost labor. In addition to political goals, the larger Olvanan economy benefits from a more competitive cost edge in export markets.

While not admitted, the subtle requirement of corruption at every level of government is tacit government acceptance. At all levels of government, bribes, selling of favors, nepotism, and other means are used to get faster service at the lowest levels and government contracts at the highest level. High-profile anti-corruption cases in Olvana are often the result of factional fights for power in the OCP, as opponents use the "war on corruption" as a weapon against rival officials in the Party or corporate world. The central leadership's goal in cracking down on corruption is to send a message to anyone who may have stepped over a line of acceptable graft or who too freely flaunts the benefit. To mollify an angry populace, the Party regularly prosecutes a few token individuals to give the appearance of an anti-corruption campaign. These are rarely high-level officials, where the most egregious crimes are perpetrated. The high corruption rates in Olvana have been blamed by many on a political system where public officials are appointed and not elected by the people. Illegal activities endemic in public service are found at every level of government.

Non-government Sponsored

While smuggling, black market activities, and piracy exist in all regions of the world, in Olvana, smuggling and the black market are more prevalent than piracy. The value of smuggling and black-market activities in Olvana equates to potential earnings of $261 billion per year. Black market goods—from both in and out of Olvana—tend to be those products that the government does not subsidize. Illegal drugs, weapon smuggling, and human trafficking markets in and out of Olvana are extensive, and organized crime elements usually run them. Radical extremist groups operate some trade routes, profiteering to gather money for arms, transportation, and recruitment. Olvana holds more black money than any other nation in the world, although many of the world’s leading international banks dispute this claim.

Olvana has suspected monetary ties to international terrorist organizations. Olvana also remains the most important market for North Torbia's criminal products, a situation that is likely to persist until domestic law enforcement improves. The recent expansion of North Torbian gang activities stems from the close ties of legitimate Olvanan business interests with both Olvanan and North Torbian organized crime outfits. As a bastion of the gambling industry in Asia, crimes and violence linked to the industry, specifically gang warfare, prostitution, and widespread corruption, have created serious problems since before the incorporation of the special administrative regions. The looser regulations allow the special administrative regions to serve also as transshipment points for opiates out of the Pacific region as well as cocaine into the region.

The Black Societies, a very hierarchical organized crime element, control the preponderance of crime in Olvana. Formed in the 17th century to restore Dynastic Rule, they maintained a rigid central control over the behavior and activities of its members, who regarded themselves as blood brothers, expecting complete loyalty in return. At the turn of the last century, the organization gradually disintegrated into many separate societies—or gangs—that operate independently from each other in different parts of Olvana. When the Communist Party took power, many Society members escaped to Olvanan neighborhoods in overseas countries, together with thousands of refugees. With the infiltration of criminal elements, some of these refugee groups gradually transformed into expatriate Black Societies, using violence to protect their dominated territory. Because of their entrenched subculture and cohesion, Black Society gangs are effective in enforcing control in local territories. Various Black Societies experienced a process of returning to Olvana because of the economic growth and rising demand for limited goods and services. They network with Olvana officials and enterprises and forge cooperative relationships, trying to capitalize in the booming underworld.

A business approach developed alongside traditional crime. The Black Societies engage in legitimate businesses and work with entrepreneurs and professionals to make financial gains in business markets. However, their hierarchical structure is incompatible with the dynamic nature of many forms of transnational organized crime, and while the Black Societies may be located worldwide, they tend to keep operations localized. They are responsible for the exportation of sex workers and dangerous drugs from Olvana through the special administrative regions. Olvana is one of the largest origins of human trafficking victims, with final destinations primarily in the Middle East, the United States, and, to a lesser extent, Western Europe. The drug trade conducted by the Black Societies is primarily as transshipment smugglers.

The predominant Olvana drug trade is the throughput of heroin from other parts of Asia and raw opium from Asia and Africa, shipping to western nations across the Pacific Region. Last year, Olvana seized over 4.4 metric tons of heroin and morphine, with the largest increased volume coming in the special administrative regions. This reflects an estimated 8% interception rate. Not all the imported drugs transit out of the country, as Olvana accounts for 13% of global heroin. Olvanan laboratories produce new psychoactive substances, including synthetic cannabinoids and cathinones, and export these to North America and Europe. Olvana is the largest supplier of products to those markets. Additionally, organized crime elements ship fentanyl precursor chemicals to clandestine labs in Latin America. Companies of questionable legality both produce and import methamphetamines for exportation via commercial vessel and aircraft to Torbia, Belesia, Oceania, and North America.

A more recent trend is in the arena of cybercrime, largely connected with the influx of the Tantoco Cartel into Olvana from South Torbia. Most Olvanan cybercriminals have day jobs, moonlighting with cybercrime as a means of making extra income. The alluring combination of misaligned incentive structures between defenders and the defended, asymmetries in effort favoring the attacker, and inadequate legislation and law enforcement all provide ample motivation for even run-of-the-mill cyber criminals to take part in the online underground economy without much fear of repercussions. The Olvana online underground is vast. Last year, the online underground involved over 90,000 participants, cost the local economy $800 million, made victims of 110 million internet users (roughly 22%), and affected 20% of websites, or around 1.1 million sites. Most cybercriminals conduct their online

through four value chains. These are real asset theft, network virtual asset theft, internet resources and services abuse, and “black hat” techniques, tools, and training: selling tools and technical support. Network virtual asset theft is an increasingly attractive draw for criminals because current consumer laws in Olvana still do not adequately cover this area. A major difference between western online criminals and those in Olvana is that the online underground economy typically uses Internet Relay Chat protocols to build black market advertising and communication channels in the west. However, due to the uniqueness of the usage behavior of Olvana internet users, the Olvana online underground economy employs different channels for advertising and communication, such as web forums and QQ chatting groups.

Measure	Data	Remarks
GDP (Official Exchange Rate)	$9.57 trillion	Agriculture 10.0%, Industry 46.6%, Services 43.4%
GDP – Real Growth Rate	6.9%	5 year average 7.9%
GDP – Per Capita (PPP)	$16,700	Estimated
Gross National Saving	45.8%	% Of GDP (Estimated)
GDP – Household Consumption	39.01 %	Estimated
GDP – Government Consumption	14.5%	Estimated
GDP – Investment in Fixed Capital	42.7%	Estimated
GDP – Investment in Inventories	1.7%	Estimated
GDP – Exports of Goods & Services	237.18 billion	Estimated
GDP – Imports of Goods & Services	$146.38 billion	Estimated
GDP – Agriculture Sector	7.1%	Estimated
GDP – Industry Sector	39%	Estimated
GDP – Services Sector	53.9%	Estimated
Labor Force	657.2 million	Estimated
Labor Force – Agriculture	39.6%	Estimated
Labor Force – Industry	27.2%	Estimated
Labor Force – Services	33.2%	Estimated
Unemployment Rate	3.9%	Estimated
Poverty Rate	6.1%	% of population living below the international poverty line
Net Foreign Direct Investment	$50.20 billion	$151.92 billion outbound
Budget – Revenues	$2.00 trillion	Estimated
Budget - Expenditures	$2.35 trillion	Estimated
Public Debt	42.9% of GDP	% of GDP (Estimated)
Inflation Rate – Consumer Prices	2.0%	5 year average 1.7%
Economic Equality/Inequality	.465	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)

Table 2. Economic activities

Olvana has one of the world’s largest economies in terms of nominal gross domestic product. Because the country’s exchange rate is determined by fiat rather than by market forces, however, the official exchange rate measure of GDP is not an accurate measure of overall economic output. GDP at the official exchange rate substantially understates the actual level of Olvana output vis-a-vis the rest of the world. GDP at purchasing power parity (PPP) provides a better measure comparing output across countries. Last year, this amount exceeded that of the United States by almost 15%, the first time since World War II that the US was not the world leader in GDP by PPP. In terms of GDP per capita, Olvana falls below the global average at $8,519 nominal, or $15,372 PPP. Sources of GDP are 37.1% consumer spending, 14.0% government expenditure, 45.6% investment, and 3.3% from net exports.

SOCIAL

Social Overview

Olvanan culture spans more than 4,500 years. Olvana is notable for its religious diversity, with Hinduism, Traditional Folk Religions, Buddhism, Islam, and Christianity among the nation's major religions. For much of the country's history, families could obtain social advancement by high performance in the prestigious imperial examinations, and a culture of merit remains greatly valued in Olvana today. Some observers see the period following the establishment of the People's Republic of Olvana as a continuation of traditional Olvanan dynastic history, while others claim that the Communist Party's rule damaged the foundations of Olvanan culture, thanks to political movements that destroyed many aspects of traditional culture. Today, the Olvanan Communist Party (OCP) seeks to change some traditional aspects such as rural land tenure, sexism, and the Confucian system of education, while preserving others, such as the family structure and culture of obedience to the state as being integral to society.

Brief History

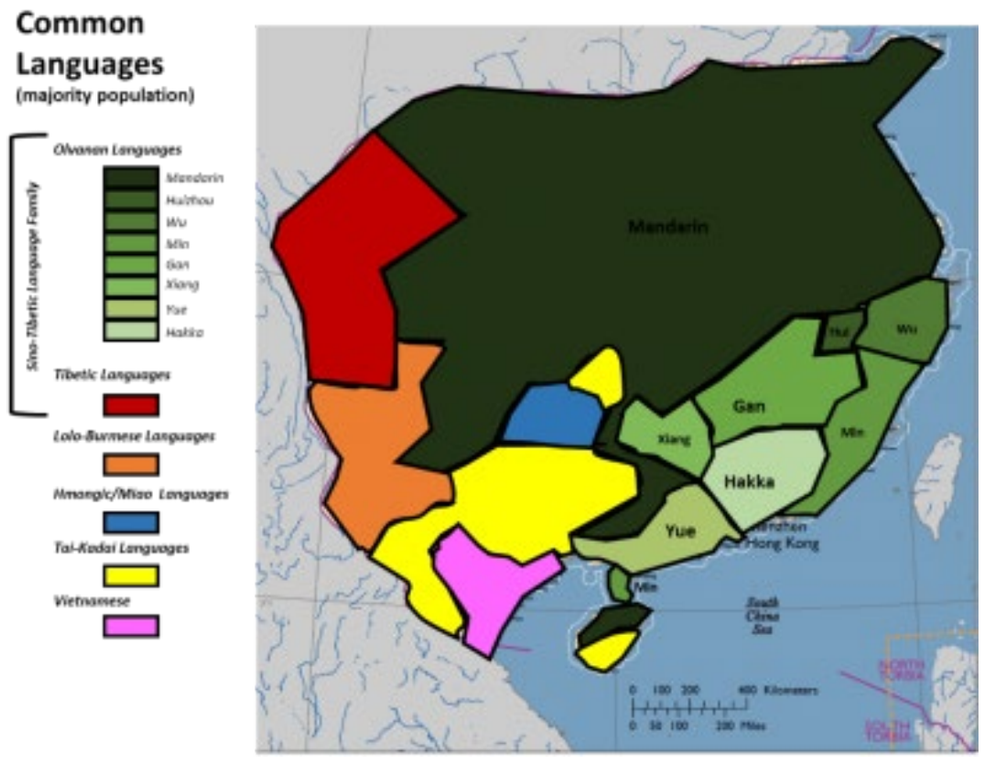
After three millennia of imperial dynastic rule, the Republic of Olvana was declared in 1912 and consolidated over the next two decades. While there was no longer a royal family, much of the Olvanan culture continued just as before the republic. Internal battles often occurred over the next two decades.

In 1950, the Olvanan Civil War began with the support of the world major communist powers. On 1 November 1951, the People's Republic of Olvana (PRO) was declared by Olvanan Communist Party (OCP) Chairman Cheng Ze, establishing the present-day political body that rules Olvana. Cheng was an enthusiastic communist and began immediately to remodel the Olvanan government and economy based on the Donovian model.

Many of the reforms Cheng tried to initiate hurt the poorest of the Olvanan population. It was only after Cheng's death and modern reforms began that the lives of the Olvanan common people began to improve. The improvements were gradual, but most of the Olvanan are better off now there a half-century ago. Still, the culture underlying most of the people is based on traditions that date back centuries, if not longer.

Demographics

Languages



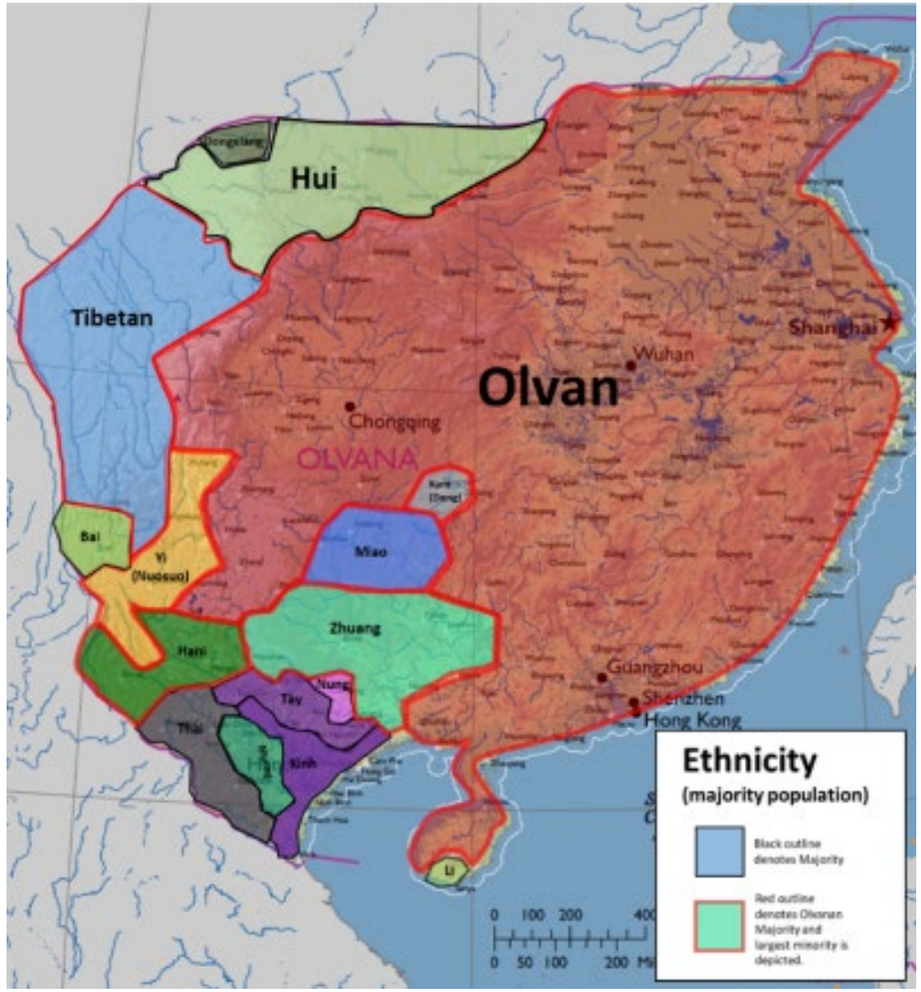
Map 5. Primary language in Olvana by region

The official spoken language in Olvana is Mandarin-Olvanan, based on the Shanghai dialect of Eastern Olvana. Efforts to make Mandarin-Olvanan the official national language were met with opposition from minority populations. While the majority of the ethnic Olvanan group population speaks Mandarin-Olvanan as their primary language, there are pockets of ethnic Olvanans who speak other dialects of Olvanan. The Olvanan population in the southeastern portion of Olvana speak a variety of regionally based Olvanan dialects. This has resulted in the establishment of regional and provincial “official” languages, including other Olvanan dialects such as Wu, Min, Yue, Xiang, Gan, and Hakka. Non-Olvanan languages spoken widely by ethnic minorities include other Sino-Tibetic languages, some from the Lolo-Burmese family of languages, Hmongic Languages, a variety of Tai-Kadai languages, and Vietnamese. English is used as the second official language, used for many administrative, business, and higher education purposes. There are 292 living languages in Olvana, with over 1,652 dialects. Most of these are mutually unintelligible, even within dialect groups. Social groups are generally classified based on linguistic differences and, in some cases, variations in dialect are so large that subcultures speaking variations of the same language cannot communicate with each other in their mother tongues.

Ethnicities

Olvana has more than two thousand unique ethnic groups and subcultures, and representation from every major religion. Only the continent of Africa exceeds the linguistic, genetic, and cultural diversity of the nation of Olvana. In Olvana, the cultural difference between adjacent provinces—or even within the same province—is often as big as that between adjacent European nations.

The OCP officially recognizes 56 distinct ethnic groups within the PRO. The largest of these are the Olvanan, which comprises about 91.51% of the total population. Within the Olvanan ethnicity, there are numerous subcultures that stem largely from the uneven intermingling of two divergent and heterogeneous populations: the Ancestral North Olvanan and Ancestral South Olvanan. The world’s largest single ethnic group, the Olvanans outnumber all the ethnic minorities within Olvana



Map 6. Primary ethnic groups in Olvana

combined. Olvana’s 55 minority ethnic groups account for about 8.49% of the population. However, the latest national census reported that while the Olvanan

population increased by 5.74%, the population of the 55 national minorities combined increased by 6.92%. Some minority groups are widely dispersed in small concentrations across Olvana, while others are heavily concentrated in regions or even single provinces.

During the Olvanan dynastic era divided the Olvanan population into a caste system, a practice dating to at least 221 BCE. The list of scheduled castes stemmed from an original classification of landlord, peasant, artisan, and merchant. Theoretically, except for the position of the Emperor, nothing was hereditary. Elimination of these class divisions was a root cause of the Olvanan Civil War following World War II. However, despite official claims that the caste system is gone and numerous laws that theoretically prevent class discrimination, the social stratification related to the caste system is still present throughout much of Olvanan society, particularly in Hindu majority areas. That said, continued urbanization and affirmative action programs are leading to a decline in discriminatory practices.

Minority Ethnicities in Olvana

Bai	Kam (Dong)	Muong	Thai
Dongxiang	Kinh (Vietnamese)	Nùng	Tibetan
Hani	Li	Zhuang	Yi
Hui	Miao (Hmung/Mong)	Tày	

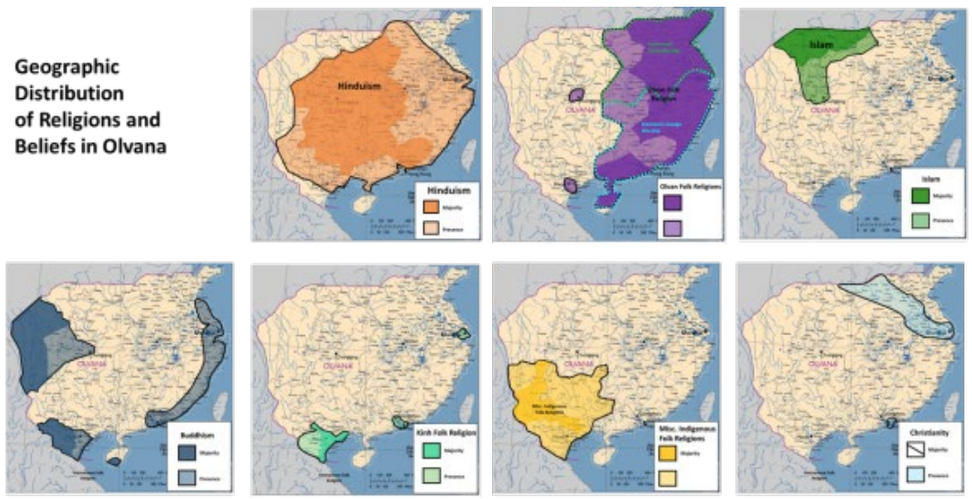
Table 3. Minority ethnicities in Olvana

While innumerable tensions and conflicts between the ethnic Olvanans and minority groups were common throughout Olvana's history, today many of the minority communities have either been integrated or assimilated into Olvanan society. That said, attempts to preserve minority cultures and languages have been successful. Those minority groups who have rejected Olvanan efforts of acculturation often find themselves at an economic disadvantage. Though it is not part of any official policy, many Olvanan people have migrated from Olvanan majority areas into regions with larger minority populations. This has resulted in a demographic shift, and increased acculturation simply because the minority population is exposed to more Olvanan influence.

Religions

Map 7. Olvana religions

A diversity of religious beliefs and practices combined with a predominant Hindu majority characterizes religion in Olvana. Olvana is a secular state in accordance with the Constitution and the government of Olvana is officially atheist. However, religion plays a central and definitive role in the daily life of the population. While the Constitution theoretically guarantees freedom of religion, religious organizations that lack official approval can be subject to state persecution. The State Administration for Religious Affairs oversees religious affairs and issues in the country and frequently takes a very biased pro-Hindu stance, reflecting the religious makeup of the country.



Map 8. Religious distribution in Olvana

The OCP officially banned religion following the revolution, both as a standard Communist precept and as part of the effort to remove the Hindu-based caste system. Initially, there was widespread suppression and persecution of religious leaders. Over time, the Party recognized the unlikelihood of the people abandoning Hinduism altogether and have slowly become more tolerant of religious activities. However, it continues to use its officially atheistic status to suppress non-Hindus in certain provinces.

Excluding party officials, whom the government bans from belonging to a religious organization, 74.8% of Olvanans are religious, while roughly 25.2% of Olvanans are unaffiliated. Atheism and agnostics have visible influence in Olvana, often taking a Confucian bent, along with a self-ascribed tolerance to other faiths. Nationally, the Olvanan religious population comprises 34% Hindus, 32% Olvanan Folk Religion, 2.5% Muslims, 2.3% Christians, , 1.0% Buddhists, Less than 2.0% of the population practices some form of indigenous ethnically folk religion, with the Kinh Folk Religion found near Hanoi being the largest. Hinduism and the Olvanan Folk Religion are the predominant belief systems within Olvana. Both faiths are closely linked to the Olvanan identity.

The vast majority of Olvanans engage in religious rituals daily whether they are religious or not. While many Olvanans are not adherents to any faith, many religious practices have become highly engrained throughout their community and personal life. These rituals, however, are widely diverse specific not only their belief system, but also region, village, and individual.

Historically, conflict has stemmed from the competing ideologies of Hindu nationalism and Olvanan Folk Traditions. Additional faith based friction can be seen in the relationship between the government’s stance of secularism and the Muslim minority in the northwest, and the regional suppression of Buddhism and Christianity. One of the major contributing factors to religious conflicts in Olvana was a previous lack of education among the masses and the ease with which corrupt politicians could take advantage of the same. Even though freedom of religion is an integral part of the Olvanan constitution, the inability to hold communal mobs accountable has accentuated the occasional religious conflicts.

Education

Education is considered extremely important in Olvana by both the government and by families. For most families in the middle class and above, there is pressure to do

well academically in school. Families will often sacrifice to obtain a good education for their child.

Literacy Rate

The official overall literacy rate as declared by the PRO government is 96.4%. This is 98.3% for males and 94.4% for females.

Educational System

Compulsory education in Olvana is comprised of primary and junior secondary schools, which together cover the nine years between the ages of 6 and 15. The government pledges to provide this education completely free, including textbooks and fees. However, while annual education investment has increased fivefold over the past decade, there remains an inequality in education spending. Annual education expenditure per secondary school student in the capital totals $3,395, while the poorest provinces spend only $543 per student. There are 311,588 primary schools, 73,948 secondary schools, and 1,756 higher education institutions in Olvana. In 1949, only 20% of the population could read, compared to 94% today. Within the last decade, Olvanan students achieved the world's best results in mathematics, science, and literacy, as tested in a worldwide evaluation of 15-year-old school pupils' scholastic performance.

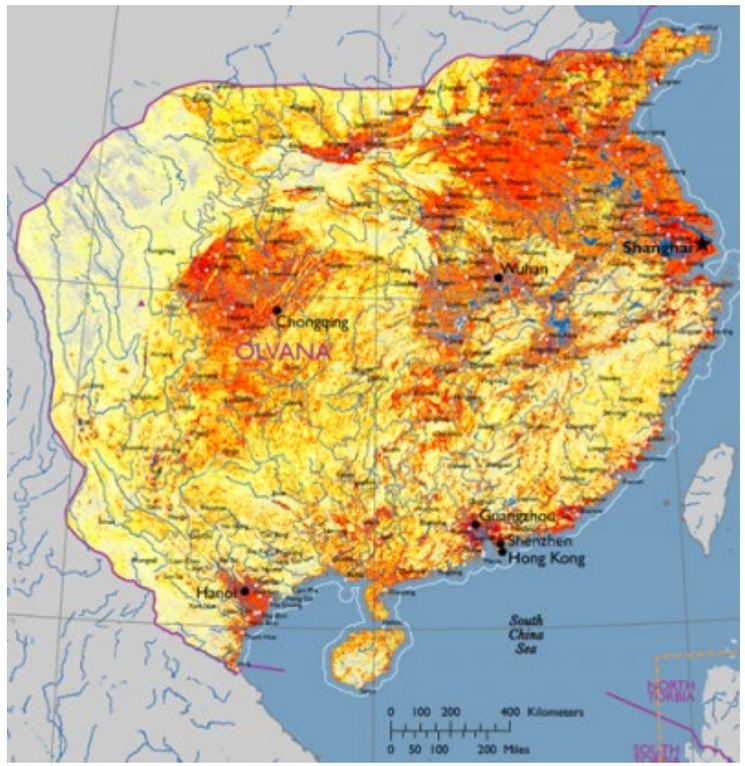
Educational Attainment

Despite the impressive results in literacy improvement since 1950, Olvanan education faces both native and international criticism for its emphasis on rote memorization and its gap in quality from rural to urban areas. Although the rural-urban literacy gap has dropped from 21.2% to 16.1% over the last decade, the difference between most literate province (93.9%) and least (63.8%) is still vast. Students without political connections are frequently barred from higher education because educational administrative departments and local authorities hold the right of admission to many universities.

Population Density

Overview

The official population of Olvana is 1,123,348,142. Eastern coastal provinces are much more densely populated than the western interior. About 16.60% of the population is 14 years old or younger, 70.14% is between 15 and 59 years old, and



Map 9.Olvana population density

13.26% is over 60 years old, with a median age of 37.4. The population growth rate is an annual average of 0.59% and the human gender ratio is 940 females per

1,000 males. The urban/rural split is 87% urban and 13% rural, with 13% residing within megacities. The five largest cities in Olvana are: 1) Shanghai; 2) Chongqing; 3) Guangzhou; 4) Wuhan; and 5) Hong Kong.

Urban Areas

Olvana is one of the most populated countries in the world and its national population density is 310 per square kilometer. The overall national density, however, does not account for major variations by region. Broadly speaking, most of the population lives in and around coastal cities and river deltas. In the east, the population density is 482/sq. km, while the southwest averages 116/sq. km. Population crowding in urban areas raises concerns within the government that there will be widespread unemployment and political instability. The population of Olvana is projected to continue growing, reaching 1.5 billion within ten years, and peak of 1.65 billion within 25 years. However, the population is then projected to decline heavily, falling below 1 billion by the next century. This is decline is due to socioeconomic factors, not Olvanan government policy.

- Shanghai: pop. 29,870,751 (Metropolitan Area 53,137,280)
- Chongqing: pop. 17,539,169 (Metropolitan Area 37,180,905)
- Guangzhou: pop. 15,722,194 (Metropolitan Area 65,443,039
- Wuhan: pop. 11,142,260 (Metropolitan Area 29,225,020)
- Hong Kong: pop. 10,423,553 (Metropolitan Area 10,423,553)

Rural Areas

Discounting urban dwellers, sections of the western portions of the country rarely achieving density greater than 4/sq. km.

Population Movement

Internal Migration

Most internal migration is movement from the rural areas to urban areas as people seek jobs as the local farming practices continue to modernize and reduce the manpower required to farm.

Urbanization

The current urban population is 87% with an annual urbanization rate of 0.7%. Internal migration in Olvana is one of the most extensive in the world. Over the last forty years, the urban population has grown 242%, three-fourths of which was attributable to net migration and urban reclassification—the largest such volume of urban migration in history. Olvana has also undertaken a policy of forced urbanization, wherein rather than relying on economic drivers to push/pull rural populations toward cities in an uncontrolled manner, the government is systematically selecting and moving entire villages at a time. While controversial to western governments, this process has enabled Olvana to ensure that its infrastructure is prepared for population growth before-hand, rather than trying to update failing infrastructure after the population has already exceeded its capacity. The Olvanan population seems split on whether they approve or disprove of this policy. Many enjoy the immediate benefit of modern housing that surpasses anything they could have encountered in their rural setting. However, some, particularly those from minority groups, view the forced urbanization as the government's attempt to separate them from their past, their culture, and their community.

Displacement

Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs)

The population within Olvana is so vast, that small groups of IDPs can go almost unnoticed to outside observers. Olvanans can become displaced for a wide range of reasons, both natural and man-made. Displacement due to natural disasters is perhaps the most common occurrence. At any given time, different regions within Olvana may be experiencing different extremes. The impact of a drought or a

heavy monsoon season may destroy a community's local economy, forcing many to relocate. Floods, though less common than in the the major rivers thanks to the construction of large dams, are an ever present risk. The summer monsoon season has been known to create stationary fronts that produce extremely heavy rainfall and can cause significant damage to infrastructure. In some cases, poverty can be a driver of displacement, with some of the poorest Olvanans being forced from their homes due to economically driven development.

Waves of Olvanan emigration occurred from the 19th century through the mid-20th century, primarily because of internal conflict, starvation, invasion from various foreign countries, and problems resulting from political corruption. Most immigrants were unskilled laborers, and often illiterate. The diaspora has spread all over the world, but is perhaps most heavily focused in the Americas, southern Africa, and other parts of Asia. After the Communist revolution, the government enacted strict controls to prevent large numbers of people from leaving the country.

Stateless Personnel

There are an estimated 20,000 to 30,000 children in Olvana that were born to North Torbian mothers who had fled their homeland during the Torbian War. While the mothers are technically citizens of North Torbia, they often did not want to return, and many times they wound up becoming victims of human trafficking. The children who were born in Olvana, are not given a nationality, and often lack access to education, healthcare, and basic rights.

Migration Cycles and Transhumance

Transhumance occurs throughout Olvana in rural regions where the availability of fodder for livestock might vary depending on the season. The practice has become less common as food production in more heavily populated areas has become more modernized. That said, in northwestern Olvana, there remains groups of nomadic and seminomadic peoples that raise cattle, sheep, goats, and horses that travel from place to place based on the seasons. These populations are primarily found in arid regions associated with the Tibetan Plateau and the Mongolian Steppe. For those peoples living in Olvana, it is not uncommon for them to cross the borders with neighboring nations, however their movements are strictly monitored by the Olvanan authorities. These are very small numbers compared to the overall Olvanan population and are usually at great distances from any major city.

External Migration

Most external migration in Olvana is economically related, but there are some cases of forced migration. This is not unexpected in the case of such a large country such as Olvana and the number of countries neighboring it.

Inbound

Most inbound migration is related to the economic situation in Olvana. With its huge population, many companies in foreign countries see Olvana as the next boom site for their consumer goods.

Economic Migration

Migrant workers account for 36% of the total workforce in Olvana. Two-thirds of these workers are male. Current government estimates indicate that within the next ten years, this number will grow to 40% of the urban population. In general, while urbanization provides Olvanan workers with more opportunity, it also constrains them, since the government excludes rural-urban migrant workers from local educational resources, citywide social welfare programs and many jobs. Additionally, potential employers view migrant workers—especially females—as replaceable labor, and generally offer much lower wages. Furthermore, the government will forcibly move migrant workers out of the coastal urban areas and into the rural interior based on agricultural labor needs, irrespective of the migrant workers' origins. Relatively small levels of immigration came as the result of government-offered various incentives intended to repatriate part of the Olvanan diaspora. The government settled many of those returning on various islands in the South China Sea. To obtain hard currency, North Torbia provides manual labor to Olvana and opened Torbian restaurants in most major Olvanan cities. Many

countries conduct business in Olvana and some of these representatives live in the country on an almost permanent basis.

Forced Migration

Over the last decade, Olvana has accepted over 300,000 refugees from Africa and Asia displaced due to natural disasters, famine, disease outbreak, and war. The term refugee, however, is not used by the Olvanan government. Instead, their official position is that these migrants were accepted as part of a work program sponsorship; these individuals are expected to return to their homeland.

Outbound

Most modern outbound emigrants are temporary. The Olvanan government often reinforces a national narrative that emphasizes the cultural link between the history of the ethnic Olvanan people and the Olvanan government. This effort intended to ensure that ex-patriot Olvanans maintain a close personal connection to their homeland. These efforts are aimed at both contemporary migrants, as the broader diaspora who may have fled following the revolution.

Economic Migration

Liberalized emigration policies enacted in the 1980s, facilitated the legal departure of increasing numbers of Olvanans, who joined their overseas relatives. Additionally, a modernization program allowed Olvanan students and scholars—especially engineers—to attend foreign education and research institutions, bringing increased contact with industrialized nations. These students are expected to return home to Olvana, however, and share their education and skills to improve Olvana for its people.

Forced Migration

Shortly after the revolution, the communist party often forced minority groups to flee the country (e.g., many Tibetans), however modern Olvana has moved away from forcibly expelling populations, and instead has adopted a policy of reeducation, acculturation, and assimilation.

Culture

Because Olvana's population is so diverse, it is difficult to identify national traits that cover the entire population. The following section focuses solely on ethnic Olvanans, who make up much of the population within Olvana, and whose culture has played the most formative role on the modern state. There may be a high degree of variance between the majority Olvanans and other ethnic minorities.

Dimensions of National Culture

There are studies that show that there are six basic cultural traits, or dimensions, that can be used to better understand a national culture. While these studies are not encompassing, they can provide a foundational understanding of how populations may differ. Power distance is whether the society accepts unequal distribution of power or seek to distribute the power more evenly. Individualism is whether the society desires each person to be a separate entity or if the individual is just a cog in the societal wheel. Uncertainty avoidance is whether the society tolerates ambiguity in life or wants life to be more certain. Some societies look long-term and save while others do not see the need because the future planned may never arrive. Restrained societies live to work while indulgent societies work to live. Some societies encourage individuals to be competitive and do their best while other societies value cooperation over individual success.

Power Distance

Olvana's long history with a caste system has imprinted a social belief that individuals should not aspire beyond their social status. With a score of 82 on the Hofstede scale, Olvanans believe that inequalities amongst the people are acceptable despite the communist origins of the government. Typically, authority figures have almost total control over their subordinates and for the most part, the people do not question directives from an authority. While this trait has its foundation in the ethnic Olvanan culture, the Communist Party of Olvana has made every effort to emphasize and promote a higher degree of power distance, in part to suppress dissident ideas.

Individualism vs. Collectivism

With a Hofstede score of 18, Olvana is collectivist culture where the needs of the group outweigh any individual preferences. In business and social groups, while there is commitment to the internal group, there is hostility to any outsiders. Personal relationships are more important than the task or even the success of the business if the group prospers in the long-term. Though not unheard of in northern Olvana, southern Olvanans are who adhere to Olvanan Folk religious beliefs are known for viewing their community not just in terms of spatial relativity but also with relation to time. This temporal view reinforces the importance of the role of one's ancestors in day to day life and can impact the factors that an individual may consider when they are deciding.

Uncertainty Avoidance (Tolerance for Ambiguity)

Olvana has a score of 28 on the Hofstede scale making it a country is comfortable with ambiguity. Olvanans believe that rules must be followed, but that does not always mean that the laws will be obeyed. Most Olvanans are comfortable with ambiguity in most situations. This comfort with ambiguity can be observed in the inherent ambiguity of meanings found within Olvanan languages.

Long-Term Orientation vs. Short-Term Orientation

Olvana is a very pragmatic culture score an 85 in the Hofstede scoring system. High scores indicate the country encourages thrift and efforts to create a modern education system. Olvanans are pragmatic people, and the truth depends very much on the situation, time, and the context of the event. Olvanans are willing to adapt old traditions to changing conditions and possess a strong desire to save, invest, be thrifty, and persevere through difficult times.

Indulgence vs. Restraint

With a score of 22, Olvana is a very restrained society. Countries with this score tend to cynicism and pessimism. There is little emphasis on leisure time and gratification of desires in Olvana, but that may be changing as some people are being more affluent. Most Olvanans are restrained by societal norms and feel that overindulgence is wrong.

Competitiveness vs. Consensus

Despite the collective attitude of the people, the Hofstede score of 68 makes Olvana a competitive society. Olvanans will put the priorities of the work and state above their own leisure and even the families. The students care about their test scores and workers will take jobs in distant places if it means better pay. Leisure time is not important to most Olvanans.

Cultural Norms and Values

Olvana with its rich history dating back over two millennia and separatism from most of the rest of the world until about 500 years ago, has developed several core concepts in its culture:

Restraint

Most Olvanans are usually very modest people. They do not like to stand out from others in dress or in their actions.

Filial Piety

Olvanans believe that someone older than oneself should be honored for their experience and wisdom. This is a Confucian idea where elders are honored in the family, work, and the public.

Networking

Olvanans cultivate relationships to get ahead—both in society and in business. This networking is important to move up in society—even if it is just within the group, office, or business that the individual is a member.

Interdependence

This is almost a sub-category of the previous value where people rely on other people to succeed. The success of the group depends on this interdependence and individuals are to play their role in creating this success.

Fortitude

Olvanans are very serious people. It is rare that Olvanans will let outsiders see them laughing and having a good time. Years of marginal living may have made Olvanans somber, but they adjust to any new adversities.

Saving Face

Olvanans hate humiliation or embarrassment. They will often do things that outsiders do not understand because they do not wish to embarrass others or their selves.

Unanimity

The Olvanan people are a much unified people who want to make their country great again. For many years, Olvana was at the mercy of European colonial powers and now that Olvana's economic performance has pushed them to the top of the world stage, the people want to help the country stay there.

Centers of Social Power

Olvana's social structure stems from an intermingling of acceptance and revolution against the feudal society of Imperial Olvana. This resulted in the ancient caste system evolving into a *de facto* four-class system, despite Olvana being officially a "classless" society. Prior to the Olvanan Civil War, traditional Olvanan society was organized into a hierarchic system of socio-economic classes known as the four castes, based on occupations, all under an umbrella of the monarchy. These castes were scholars and priests, administrators and warriors, artisans and merchants, and peasants and laboring classes. Within this system were thousands of additional sub-categories, both formal and informal, generally based on perceived cleanliness of the profession. For example, those who worked with the land ranked higher than those who worked with animals. At the bottom of the social structure, although not an official caste, were the casteless or untouchables. Movement with the castes was possible through the Imperial examinations, with the highest achievers becoming elite scholar-officials. However, true success was available only to males who could afford test preparation.

A major factor inducing the Cheng Revolution was an effort to remove the economic oppression facing the peasantry and the untouchables. While the Civil War theoretically ended the caste system, in practice, it replaced it with a different class structure, while informally retaining much of the old caste system. Under this new class structure, OCP members were the top social stratum, essentially replacing the religious and scholarly class. The status of the caste system today is somewhat muddled. The Revolutionary Manifesto and subsequent Constitution officially disregarded class distinction and eliminated the untouchable "class." In practice, however, the social distinctions, stigmas, and advantages remained.

The oldest male member is typically the head in the Olvanan family system. He makes important family decisions and rules, which other family members are likely to abide by. Several generations of extended family historically lived under one roof, or on the same land. However, urbanization and economic development, led to a breakup of this traditional multi-family model into a single-family structure. In rural settings, the male typically holds all or most of the authority and youth are less likely to leave the household. In urban environments, the husband and wife usually share authority, with the wife having more authority in the home while the husband handles finances. An overwhelming majority of Olvanan marriages are arranged by parents or elders in the family. In a sign of changing times, however, these arranged marriages today are generally consensual. The divorce rate is extremely low: only 1.6% of marriages end in divorce. This figure is rising, with increases in female education and economic independence. Child marriages are common in the most rural areas, with many women informally marrying prior to the legal marriageable age of 18.

Olvanan lineage—or clan—is a patrilineal line of people with a common surname, who share a common ancestor and, in many cases, an ancestral home. Olvanan kinship tends to be strong in southern, northwestern, and many rural areas throughout Olvana In the rural areas, clans influence local politics, and positioning themselves within the OCP, and among committees. . Clan structures tend to be weaker in areas closer to Olvana's coast, and they do not seem to play much of a role in the day to day lives of urban Olvanans. This reduction in influence is likely

the result of greater population densities, the OCP's education policies, and the central government's need to industrialize.

Mimicking traditional dynastic power structures, political elites within the OCP hold a level of hereditary power. Recent anti-corruption reformations, however, began breaking down these political dynasties. Though party elites retain a significant level of social power, there is longer a guarantee of familial succession. Instead, the OCP is developing a new political elite that is more of a meritocracy, comprised of those with both party loyalty and business acumen.

Communication

Traditional Methods and Symbolism

The Olvanan family of languages uses symbols and characters to represent words and meanings (as opposed to a western alphabet in which characters represent sounds to form words). It takes years to learn the language. To graduate from high school, an Olvanan student usually must know at least 30,000 different symbols. It is one of the most difficult languages in the world. Most students begin learning English in elementary school. Students that study abroad in English speaking countries are usually very good English speakers. Those that spend several years in the U.S. usually go home even more confident in their language abilities. Minority communities with their own languages will often use the appropriate form of Olvanan when in public (especially around government figures), but when they are at home or in the relative privacy of their ethnic community, they will use their native language.

Role of Technology and Media

Olvana has embraced the computer generation and the information age setting up 5G technology towers throughout the country. Most Olvanans have cell phones and can access the Internet. Many Olvanans went directly from no telephone access to a cellular model bypassing the landline stage. Olvana is not averse to stealing patents from other countries and reverse engineering equipment to reproduce it in their own country.

The media is controlled by the PRO government. The government has a message to put out and they will go to great links to make sure that message is received not only by the internal audience in Olvana, but the rest of the world as well. All the construction that Olvana does in the region and the rest of the world is put out in positive messages that Olvana is helping the other country out. It makes Olvana look benevolent and hides any ulterior motives.

Social Impacts of OE Hazards

Disease

There are six major diseases in Olvana. Since the country is so large, some of these diseases may only affect a small portion of the country. These six diseases are bacterial diarrhea, COVID, hepatitis A, hantaviral hemorrhagic fever, Japanese encephalitis, and typhoid fever (see Physical Environment variable for more information on these diseases). Many of these diseases are related to poor water purification methods and occur more frequently in rural communities than in the urban areas. Some of these diseases have no known cure or vaccination and/or are very expensive for treatment. Poor Olvanans often cannot afford modern care, and instead resort to care offered by under-supplied local government-approved doctors that have few resources to combat the diseases. Some communities will also practice traditional forms of medicine.

Bacterial Diarrhea

There are many different types of bacteria that can cause diarrhea and most enter the body through contaminated food or water. This disease is more prevalent in the rural areas of Olvana, the country's larger cities are not immune to it. Most of those affected in the urban areas are under five years old and in the poorest sections of the cities, often because they cannot afford to seek out treatment.

COVID

This is an infectious disease caused by the world's most recently discovered coronavirus. It is believed to have started in Olvana, but the government denies these claims. Symptoms are fever or chills; cough; shortness of breath or difficulty

breathing; fatigue; muscle or body aches; headaches; loss of taste or smell; sore throat; congestion or runny nose; nausea or vomiting; and diarrhea. COVID victims should seek medical help if they have trouble breathing; persistent pain or pressure in the chest; new confusion; inability to wake up or stay awake; or bluish lips or face. Symptoms may occur from two to fourteen days after exposure to the virus. COVID can be deadly for those over the age of 70 or those with pre-existing medical conditions such as asthma, diabetes, or heart disease. Many people may have COVID and be asymptomatic. Self-isolation is important if one has the disease or if exposed to someone with the disease. In most modern countries, the survival rate of those affected are above 98%. Treatment is rest, fluids, and use of a ventilator if it is necessary.

Hepatitis A

Most Hepatitis A cases are linked to the poor hygiene of food handlers in Olvana's open air markets. Hepatitis A normally is found in shellfish, uncooked vegetables, or raw fruit. More cases are found in the rural areas of the country as the government does a better job of inspecting the markets in larger cities. About 10 years ago, the Olvana government began immunizing children for Hepatitis A and thus the average age for those affected by the disease continues to increase just as the overall numbers have decreased in the same time. Males are more likely to get the disease than females due to their occupation. Manual laborers usually account for about 70% of the Hepatitis A cases each year, probably due to poor hygiene practices when eating.

Hantaviral Hemorrhagic Fever

Usually carried by rodents, hemorrhagic fever is caused by a family of Hantaviruses. Symptoms occur one to two weeks after exposure but could take up to eight weeks to develop. Symptoms include intense headaches; back and abdominal pain; fever; chills; nausea; and blurred vision. Some individuals may have a flushing of the face, redness around the eyes, or a rash. Complete recovery can take weeks or months. The virus is treated by managing the patient's fluid levels (proper hydration) and their electrolyte (sodium, potassium, & chloride) levels; maintenance of proper oxygen and blood pressure levels; and appropriate treatment of any secondary infections. The fatality rate can reach up to 15% of those infected. Prevention is the best medicine by avoiding rodent urine, droppings, saliva, and nesting materials.

Japanese Encephalitis

This is a leading cause of encephalitis in Asia and the Western Pacific with about one in four cases being fatal for those that develop a clinical illness. People get Japanese Encephalitis from infected mosquitoes, so prevention is key. Wear insect repellent, long-sleeved shirts, and long pants. Most importantly, there is a vaccine to prevent it. Less than 1% of people infected with JE develop a clinical illness. The incubation time from exposure to displaying symptoms is about five to fifteen days. Symptoms include fever, headache, and vomiting. Children often suffer seizures. There is no specific treatment for JE, but supportive care and close observation is required. The patient needs to rest, drink lots of fluid, and use pain relievers to reduce the fever. About 30% to 50% that survive JE will continue to have neurologic, cognitive, or psychiatric symptoms related to the disease.

Typhoid Fever

Poor water purification is the standard cause of typhoid fever as it normally enters the body from drinking water contaminated with the feces of an infected person. The death rate for typhoid fever without antibiotics is about 20%, but most Olvanans survive if they are diagnosed properly. The Olvana government continues to improve the drinking water cleanliness in rural areas. This has created a downward trend in the number of typhoid fever cases over the last decade.

Natural Disaster

Due to its large size, Olvana is susceptible to all every type of major natural disaster except volcanic eruptions. These include the following:

Earthquakes

Almost annually, there is a major earthquake in some part of Olvana. The government usually responds rapidly to take care of the situation. The government usually helps the affected people rebuild their houses. While most have occurred

on or near the Tibetan Plateau in the western portion of the country, they have been known to occur on the coastline as well. Earthquakes occurring in the South China Sea, or the East China Sea have been known to produce Tsunami.

Typhoons

Olvana is affected by typhoons that usually come from the south. Rarely, the typhoons will come from the east, but the prevailing winds usually prevent this type of path.

Floods

Flooding occurs throughout Olvana due to the summer monsoon season, and by typhoons in coastal areas. There are several major rivers in Olvana that have large dams that can control river levels; however, most tributaries are not dammed to prevent downstream flowing. While these dams have helped Olvana stave off potential floods like those seen in the early 20th century, without a large investment in continued upkeep, it is only a matter of time until flood waters overtake a dam. Typically, when floods occur, the military is often brought in to help sandbag areas and to help in the relief recovery efforts.

Droughts

The reverse is also true that some parts of Olvana, particular in the west, are susceptible to seasonal droughts. When the droughts come at the wrong time of the year, these can have a devastating effect on the local farmers. Northwestern Olvana in particular, is dependent upon the freshwater flowing from melting mountain snows in the spring. When this source of freshwater is limited, it can have a devastating impact on the local economies and communities.

Sandstorms/Dust Storms

Sandstorms, or dust-storms, can occur during any part of the year within Olvana, however they are more common during the spring months. In the drier parts of Olvana, especially the more west one travels, there are sandstorms that can cause problems for travelers and locals. Usually, these sandstorms are of short duration, but there have been instances of them lasting for several days. While smaller sandstorms are common in the northwestern region of Olvana, large storms are capable of depositing dust and sand as far east as Shanghai. The impact of these storms is not as immediately evident as the impact of the monsoon season, instead, these dust-storms are believed to have a significant impact on the population's health, particularly those with respiratory issues.

Social Volatility/Fragility

Social Fault Lines and Friction Points

Social issues in Olvana are significant and wide-ranging. They are a combined result of vestiges from the Cheng Revolution, Olvana's political and cultural history, and Olvana's immense population. Because of the vast number of social problems that exist, Olvana's government faces considerable difficulty in trying to remedy the issues. The Olvanan media exposes some of these issues, while in other cases, the government censors politically sensitive issues. The combination of social issues and unsustainable economic growth has the potential, in the long term, to destabilize the nation and threaten the dominance of the OCP.

Many of the potential fissures within Olvanan society are the result of historical socio-cultural preferences and/or differences. Caste-related violence in central Olvana has been on the rise despite the government's official position banning the practice of caste discrimination. Last year, there were a reported 31,440 cases of violent acts committed against the so-called "untouchable" caste. These equate to approximately 50.4 violent acts per 10,000 people, up from 1.3 cases a decade earlier. Historically, even though they are both from the Olvanan ethnicity, the Hindu populations in central Olvana have had tensions with the non-Hindu Olvanan populations to the east, particularly in the Central Plains. The land set between the Yellow River and the Yangtze River, part of the Henan Province to the north and Hubei Province to the south has been a historical point of tension between the two populations. Believed to be the birthplace of Olvanan civilization, this area holds great significance to practitioners of both faiths. The communist government has sought to reduce tensions, often mediating disputes, and in some cases even

turning a blind eye to practices that would otherwise be illegal, all to avoid the outbreak of violence.

While the communist party has been able to keep a lid on religious tensions within the Central Plains of Olvana, it has struggled to make inroads with the Muslim populations in the northwest of the country. These populations tend to have significant reactions to overly secular, or as they see it anti-Islamic laws. The Islamic population in Olvana is also struggling to come to terms with the growing influence of extremely conservative forms of Islam being imported from the Middle East, which has led to some radicalization among disenfranchised youth.

Southwestern Olvana, particularly the areas around Hanoi and within the watershed of the Red River (Hong River), has perhaps been the most challenging area for the OCP to gain influence. Grounded in historical animosity between the diverse peoples of the Red River basin and the Olvanan empires, the area has a fierce independence streak. The Red River basin is by no means a homogenous population, with a variety of ethnic and linguistic groups living in proximity. The population closer to the delta typically speaks Vietnamese (an Austroasiatic language), while the more inland populations speak a variety of Kra-dai family of languages.

Modern fault lines also exist because of what some people perceive as overreach by the OCP and government. Sources of unrest within the nation include resistance to media censorship, dissatisfaction with corrupt government officials, unfair treatment by local governments and businesses due to land and expropriation issues, and political persecution following expressions of dissent. The OCP attempts a balancing act by allowing limited forms of dissent, seeking to lessen political tension by offering mild protest as a release valve. Government officials and intellectual elites both have greater access to non-government approved sources of information; they can publish dissenting works that the ordinary citizen would not be allowed to do. However, authorities silence debates that begin to take on a life of their own and refuse to recognize the right of the average Olvanan citizens to publish their opinions on political issues free from government censorship. Therefore, while the government encourages the state-controlled media to engage in targeted reporting on corruption, it will not tolerate similar criticisms from private individuals.

Despite significant barriers to publication access and the inherent dangers of criticizing a totalitarian regime, members of Olvana’s "free-speech elite" can express concerns and criticism regarding the government with less fear of punishment than the average citizen. This group is composed of senior government and OCP leaders, those with the patronage of such leaders, the professional and financial elite and—to a lesser extent—academics and journalism professionals. Olvanan authorities recognize that limited freedom of expression enables the government to better monitor potentially problematic social issues and thus tolerate limited criticism, but only from the aforementioned categories of people, and only in government-controlled forums. Doing this serves to lessen political tension by serving as a release valve for discontent, deflects criticism that citizens of Olvana do not enjoy freedom of expression, and enables government authorities to monitor the mood of the people. Government authorities track who is inclined to express discontent, and then work to keep such expression from being forced underground where authorities can neither monitor nor control it. The government tolerates such debates only if they occur in private discussions, closed academic conferences, government-authorized publishing outlets, or other forums where the government does not feel there is any threat of greater public participation that it cannot control. Certain groups and individuals who are unable to obtain government authorization do publish books and periodicals on a small scale, but this is possible only through subterfuge and violation of Olvanan law. These private publishers are, therefore, subject to the threat of closure and arrest.

While Olvana often violently and publicly quells civil unrest, the amount of dissatisfaction has risen dramatically in recent years. The recorded incidents of mass unrest rose form 8,700 twenty years ago to more than 90,000 each in the last three years. Reasons cited include: an aggrieved class of dispossessed migrants and unemployed workers, a deep loss of faith in the Olvanan system, and a weakening in the traditional means of state control. Corruption, state monopolies,

the yawning wealth gap, and the rising cost of housing, education, and medical care all contribute significantly to unrest, with property/business seizures and the widening wealth gap as the two top factors. Unemployment, unpaid wages, and police misconduct are additional sources of grievances.

Criminal Activity

Common crime in Olvana includes corruption, drug and human trafficking, money laundering, and fraud. An early focus of the OCP was to reduce the prevalence of narcotics and gambling and decrease the influence of criminal gangs. These efforts led to a decrease in many violent crimes including larceny, arson, rape, murder, and robbery. However, there was a corresponding increase in economic crimes, including tax evasion, theft of public property, and bribery. Additionally, government officials engaged in improperly taking public property and accepting bribes. Regionally, there are large differences in crime in Olvana, with rural areas reporting lower overall crime rates, but higher violent crimes per capita. Government corruption is similar between urban and rural areas.

The relaxation of numerous economic and social restrictions over 40 years ago resulted in a resurgence in certain criminal activities and elements. The youth crime rate skyrocketed from 24.7 to 74.2% of all crime conducted. This surge was, in large part, associated with the return of the Black Societies, a historically significant organized crime element from Olvana. Following the Cheng Revolution, large segments of the Black Societies fled to Olvanan communities around the world. Following Olvana's recent economic liberalization, the Societies began to re-establish in Olvana, bringing with them crimes associated with narcotics, prostitution, and money laundering.

Most human trafficking in Olvana is internal, though it often includes trafficking of individuals from other countries within the region. This domestic trafficking is the most significant human trafficking problem in the country. Criminal elements lure women and children through false promises of legitimate employment into forced labor and commercial sexual exploitation both in Olvana and throughout Asia. Men are smuggled to countries throughout the world for exploitative labor.

Olvana also has a high rate of domestic violence, with an estimated thirty percent of Olvanan households experiencing some form of domestic violence. Additional trends in crime include an increase in white-collar crime, closer ties between organized crime and government corruption, and extensive allegations of counterfeiting.

Cultural Approach to Punishment

Olvana believes in swift and punitive punishment. Trials occur rapidly. Olvana still practices capital punishment; it is mostly often employed with murder and drug trafficking convictions. Executions are carried out by lethal injection or shooting. There is widespread public support or capital punishment. Olvana executes more prisoners annually than any other nation, although other nations have much higher rates on a per capita basis. Official Olvanan capital punishment statistics do not include those prisoners put to death for crimes against the state or terrorism.

Human Rights

Despite tremendous economic development since liberalizing its economy, in many ways Olvana remains a developing nation. Its per capita income is still a fraction of advanced countries, and its market reforms are incomplete. There are still substantial regional variations in poverty, infrastructure, and socioeconomic development. Most notably, wages in the Dongguan province are as high as three times that of the overall national average. Inequity also exists in land ownership: 10% of population owns 61.5% of non-state owned land. Olvanans do not conduct typical Western economic expressions of dissatisfaction, such as strikes and boycotts, as the OCP typically responds to these activities by imposing even stricter use of military force. This discourages—but does not eliminate—the possibility of boycotts and picketing. While the country has made some positive developments, including lowering the number of crimes eligible for capital punishment and greater accessibility for students with disabilities, Olvana remains an authoritarian state that

systematically curtails a wide range of fundamental human rights, including freedom of expression, association, assembly, and religion.

OCP elites view the universal application of human rights as a threat to their power and decry it as a foreign influence. The government recently passed a wide array of laws regarding state security, cybersecurity, counterterrorism, subversion, and the management of NGOs, conflating criticism with national security. The President's domestically popular anti-corruption campaign often violates the right to a fair trial, and frequently involves months or years of secret detention.

Olvana faces significant issues with gender equality. Currently, 43.8% of Olvanan women work outside the home. While the OCP theoretically commits to gender equality, the overall lack of respect for human rights means that women continue to face systemic discrimination. The country faces an imbalance of unmarried males, a historically high rate of domestic violence, and sexual harassment in the workplace. Arrests and police harassment have led to the closure of numerous Women's Rights Centers across Olvana. Laws aimed at reducing domestic violence fall far short of what the international community considers acceptable.

Although decades of double-digit economic growth lifted more than 600 million people out of poverty, slowing growth rates are adding a sense of urgency to ensuring that the population remains healthy and productive, especially as the economy gradually becomes more service based. The lower economic growth rate requires reforms in the health sector, as the high growth rates of health expenditure in the past years may be difficult to sustain. Government expenditures on health and long-term care in Olvana will increase three-fold as percent of GDP over the next four decades if adequate reforms are not undertaken. Olvana was a pioneer in primary care, prevention of infectious diseases, and universal insurance coverage; these same programs resulted in a huge decline in mortality and a massive demographic shift towards an older population. Olvana now the challenges associated with a rapidly aging society and the increasing burden of non-communicable diseases, which now account for over 80 percent of annual deaths. Also contributing to this trend are unhealthy behaviors such as smoking, poor diets, sedentary lifestyles, and alcohol consumption, as well as environmental factors such as air pollution and traffic safety.

Freedom House gives Olvana one of the worse Global Freedom Score with a total score of only 12 out of a possible 100 points. This is a score of 11 in civil liberties and only a single point in political rights. With only one political party allowed in the country, almost all political rights of the people are repressed. Civil liberties are not much better. The Olvana government uses facial recognition software extensively to locate criminals and those that fight against the regime. The Olvanan people cannot refuse to be photographed for the facial recognition data base and the government is well on their way to putting its entire population into the electronic system.

Table 4. Demographic statistics

Category	*Statistic*
Primary Languages (%)	Olvanan-Mandarin 70% Non-Mandarin Olvanan: 22% Non-Olvanan languages: 7%
Ethnic Groups (%)	Olvanan: 90% Zhuang: 2.0% Hui: 2.0% Kam (Dong): <1.0% Miao (Hmong): <1.0% Kinh (Vietnamese): <1.0% Muong <0.5% Thai (Dai): <0.5% Hani: <0.5% Bai: <0.5% Tibetan: <0.5% Yi: <0.5% Dongxiang: <0.3% Other: <.3%
Major Religions (%)	Unaffiliated: 25.2% Hinduism: 34% Olvanan Folk Religion: 32% Islam: 2.5% (primarily in the west)

Category	*Statistic*		
	Christian: 2.3%		
	Buddhist: 1.0%		
	Misc. Indigenous Folk Religions: <1.0%		
	Kinh Folk Religion: <1.0%		
	Other: <1.0%		
Literacy Rate (Older Than 15 in %)	Overall: 96.4%		
	Male: 98.3%		
	Female: 94.4%		
Age Distribution (%)	Age	Male	Female
	0-14	17.39	16.79
	15-24	11.48	11.29
	25-54	46.80	45.70
	55-64	12.08	12.02
	65+	12.34	14.20
Median Age	Overall: 37.4		
	Males: 36.5		
	Females: 38.4		
Population	1,123,348,142		
Annual Growth Rate	0.59%		
Birth Rate Per 1,000 People	16.5		
Death Rate Per 1,000 People	12.2		
Urban Population (%)	87.0%		
Annual Urbanization Rate	0.7%		
Infant Mortality Rate Per 1000 Live Births	12.2		
Life Expectancy At Birth (Years)	Overall: 72.6		
	Male: 70.5		
	Female: 76.0		
Major Diseases In OE	Bacterial diarrhea		
	Hepatitis A		
	Typhoid Fever		

INFRASTRUCTURE

Infrastructure Overview

While the region's five major countries have a significant number of rural residents, the vast majority of Olvana's residents live in urban areas (87%). The country contains a mixture of modern urban cities and primitive rural villages. Modern utilities are predominantly in the major cities and at reasonable levels throughout the rural countryside. Ninety-nine percent of the nation has access to electricity with 100% of urban areas and 99.8% of rural areas respectively. Ninety-five percent of Olvana has access to potable water, while only 76.5% of the nation has access to sanitation systems, predominantly in the developed urban areas.

The Olvana infrastructure is modern and continues to improve as the urbanization continues. Significant emphasis was placed on modernizing the infrastructure in the past 20 years. Olvana has a state of the art mass transit system. The Olvanan government continues to subsidize the mass transit system to increase ridership and decrease congestion on the roads and air pollution. Airports range from large international airports that can handle almost any aircraft currently in production to small, unimproved dirt strips. Seaports are modern and can handle all modern cargo vessels. The country recently suffered from high levels of pollution in the urban areas and the government has made policies to combat pollution in urban environments. Air pollution has improved significantly but ground and water pollution are still way above acceptable western levels.

Many of the urban and suburban cities contain skyscraper buildings (many over 100m tall), apartment complexes, and residential suburbs. Typical rural construction in the north consists of stone, tamped mud or sundried bricks reinforced with straw. In the south, the typical construction is wood, brick or woven bamboo. In both areas, the roofs are typically peaked and covered in tile. Rural houses are typically built around walled courtyards. This is to provide protection from the winds and provide places to keep animals such as pigs and chickens.

Construction in Olvana's urban areas is modern and consists of high-rise construction and urban sprawl. The houses on the outskirts of the major urban areas are generally one to two story homes built with a courtyard in the center. The Olvanan government has invested in urban planning to ensure it is not only sustainable but with plans for growth that extend toward 5, 10, and 50 year planning cycles. Due to vast amounts of rural areas, cities are not limited to just upward construction they can also continue to expand outwards.

Urban areas benefit from modern electricity, water, sewage, and other utility services. Urban areas within Olvana also have vast subterranean networks intended for transportation and infrastructure.

Major Olvanan Cities and Urban Zones

Olvana has five major cities whose metropolitan areas account for approximately 40% of population of the nation. The average population density for Olvana is 311 per km^2.

Table 5. Largest cities' infrastructure sub-variables

City	Pop	Pop Dens/km^2	UBD	Roads	Air	Rail	Sea	Power	Water	Sewage / Sanitation
Shanghai	29,870,000	2,059	H	C	C	C	C	Dv	Dv	Dv
Chongqing	17,540,000	350	H	C	C	C	M	Dv	Dv	Dv
Guangzhou	15,720,000	1,800	H	C	C	C	C	Dv	Dv	Dv
Wuhan	11,140,000	1,200	H	C	C	C	M	Dv	Dv	Dv
Hong Kong	10,420,000	600	H	C	C	C	C	Dv	Dv	Dv

***Legend**: Population (Pop); Density (Dens); kilometer (km). Per TC-7-101: UBD = Urban Building Density; low (L); medium (M); high (H); primitive (P); moderate (M); complex (C); non-existent (NE); degraded (Dg); developed (Dv)*

Shanghai

Shanghai is the capital city and largest city in Olvana. Shanghai is also the largest city in the world. It is the financial hub of Olvana and is a global powerhouse. It has the world's longest metropolitan transportation system with 587 km of track and tunnels. The road network is modern and the hub for the national highway

network. It contains Olvana's largest port and is a center of sea commerce. The architecture is a combination of modern steel and concrete construction and buildings dating back 1,400 years. There are over 30 universities in the city with some run by the Olvanan government. Tourism plays a significant role in the economy of the city.

Chongqing

Chongqing is located 1447 km to the west of Shanghai. The city gained major importance following the construction of the Three Gorges Dam. It is built in the mountains and bordered by the Yangtze and Jialing Rivers. Chongqing has the most bridges of any area in all Olvana with over 50 crossing the rivers, the bulk of them meeting western standards. Chongqing has 15 college and universities that range from military universities to medical schools. The city has modern skyscrapers and traditional Olvanan construction in proximity. The downtown is a series of high-rise skyscrapers and multistory apartment buildings.

Guangzhou

Located 1447 km southwest of Shanghai, the city has been in existence for over 2,200 years and has continued to modernize throughout the years. It maintains many historic buildings and temples while becoming a modern city. The construction is concrete and steel for the skyscrapers and multistory apartment buildings. The road network is consistent with western standards. The local government continues to update the infrastructure to ensure it can meet all the demands placed on it.

Wuhan

Also located west of Shanghai, Wuhan is approximately halfway (690 km) between the capital and Chongqing. The port of Wuhan, on the Yangtze River, is currently going through a major overhaul. The Olvanan government is investing in expanding the port to increase capacity throughput from 3 berths to 22. The city has experienced a rapid growth over the past 15 years. The city planners were able to keep the infrastructure increasing at the same rate. The local government has invested heavily in environmentally friendly manufacturing and construction to decrease pollution and has made significant gains. Most construction is high-rise buildings for offices of steel and concrete construction. Multi story apartment buildings made of concrete and brick are found throughout the city.

Hong Kong

Hong Kong is located 1223 km south of Shanghai. The port of Hong Kong is one of the busiest ports in Olvana and the world. Three years ago, the infrastructure of Hong Kong was ranked the best in the world. The buildings throughout the city range from ones built in the late 19th century to current modern skyscrapers. As space is at a premium for construction, many old buildings have fallen into a state of disrepair and are being torn down to make way for vertical construction (skyscrapers). The main construction in the city center is modern high-rise construction. The city has a vast ferry network to transport many of the workers to the island to work every day.

Energy Sector

Over 99% of the population has access to electricity with both urban and rural populations connected to some sort of power grid. Olvana has over 1,500 power plants with a combined installed generation capacity of 929,000 MW. Most of these plants are fossil-fueled - dominated by coal, with hydroelectric being the largest renewable source. Eleven nuclear power plants account for only 3% of the country's generation capacity. Solar and wind contributions are in line with other industrialized countries.

Nuclear Power

Olvana is one of the world's largest producers of nuclear power. They currently have 11 nuclear power plants that produce approximately 3 percent of the nation's power. All the nuclear plants have been built in the past 20 years and are presumed to be safe. The largest plant, the Qinshanzen Power Plant, produces 4,101 KW of energy. Two of the nuclear power plants produce under 1,500 KW and are not on the power plant data matrix below. Olvana. Olvana's ability to produce

nuclear energy may play a significant role in its economic expansion into markets across central Asia and Africa.

Renewable Power

Olvana's energy sector is also moving toward more renewable power sources, specifically wind and solar. Olvana has 226 wind power plants that produce about 1% of the country's energy and 23 solar power plants that produce less than 1% of the country's power output. All these wind and solar power plants produce below 1,500 KW of power.

Hydrocarbon Power

Olvana's current infrastructure is heavily reliant on hydrocarbon power plants for energy. There are 649 coal plants producing 78% of the country's power while 225 natural gas power plants produce another 8% of the country's energy. The largest plant is the Etouwan coal plant that can produce 7,000 MW of power. The largest natural gas power plant is the Black Point Power Station that can produce 2,500 MW of power. Olvana continues to build coal power plants even though the country tells the world they are reducing their hydrocarbon emissions.

Hydroelectric Power

Hydroelectric power plants produce about 8% of Olvana's energy needs, but they are damming more rivers and increasing the use of hydroelectric power throughout the country. The largest hydroelectric plant is the Three Gorges Dam on the Yangtze River near the town of Sandouping. Three Gorges operates at an installed capacity of 22,500 MW through 32 main separate water turbines, each with a capacity of 700 MW, and two smaller 50 MW generators. Three Gorges is the world's largest capacity hydroelectric power station in the world.

Table 6. Olvana power plant summary

Fuel	Count	Capacity (MW)	Average Capacity	Percent of Total Capacity
Coal	649	726,556	1,120	78%
Hydro	408	73,831	181	8%
Natural Gas	225	86,001	382	9%
Nuclear	11	29,201	2,655	3%
Wind	226	11,096	49	1%
Oil	6	1,368	228	<1%
Solar	23	610	27	<1%

***Legend**: megawatt (MW)*

Table 7. Major Olvanan Power lants (>1,500 MW)

Name or Location	Fuel Type	Capacity (MW)	Latitude	Longitude	MGRS
Anwen Power Plant	Coal	1,620	28.6411	106.7531	48RXS7135269480
Ayihe Yulei Hydor Plant	Hydro	1,750	29.2000	108.2000	494BN2774933391
Bailongmiaocun Plant	Coal	3,400	35.1679	112.7162	49SFU5629393011
Banqiao Power Plant	Coal	2,400	26.1872	104.1106	48RVP1113096719
Baofeng Power Plant	Coal	2,000	33.8211	113.0146	49SFT8644744145
Baoshan Coal Plant	Coal	2,520	31.4662	121.4009	51RUQ4807882377
Beipaotal Coal Plant	Coal	3,200	23.0056	116.5468	50QML5355644211
Binhai Power Plant	Coal	2,000	34.3071	120.2469	50QML5355644211
Black Point Power Station	Natural Gas	2,500	22.4100	113.9100	49QGE9959381111
Castle Peak Power Plant	Coal	4,068	22.3760	113.9214	49QHE0084177367
Changshu Coal Plant	Coal	2,000	36.6656	119.2648	50SQF0240760166
Cheliuzhuang Coal Plant	Coal	1,950	31.7566	120.9790	51RUR0858515234
Chengmai Power Plant	Coal	2,000	36.6656	119.2648	50SQF0240760166
Chibi Power Plant	Coal	2,000	29.6625	113.8737	49RGN7815484842
Dadu River Hydro Plant	Hydro	2,600	29.4500	102.2200	48RTT3035461061
Daiwang Power Plant	Coal	1,800	34.6847	111.0274	49SEU0250938078
Dakeng Reservoir Nuclear Plant	Nuclear	1,888	22.6000	114.5400	50QKL4710301328
Daluo Hydro Plant	Hydro	2,400	27.8221	101.9025	47RQL8591780877
Daqiamcun Coal Plant	Coal	2,400	35.6002	110.5569	49SDV5986339696
Dashi Pan Hydroelectric Plant	Hydro	6,448	28.6437	104.3930	48RVS4067668662
Datong Power Plant	Coal	2,400	32.6837	117.0753	50SNB0705916225
Dongbei Bay Nuclear Plant	Nuclear	4,000	21.7100	112.2600	49QFE3032801258
Dongguan Power Plant	Coal	1,980	22.7489	113.6807	49QGF7529818215
Duixianmencun Coal Plant	Coal	2,000	36.1365	117.6876	50SNE6186599307
Ertan Dam	Hydro	3,300	26.8200	101.7800	47RQK7632069524
Etouwan Coal Plant	Coal	7,000	21.8664	112.9175	49QFE9813719274
Ezhou Power Plant	Coal	1,900	30.5519	114.6425	50RKU7386282308

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Name or Location	Fuel Type	Capacity (MW)	Latitude	Longitude	MGRS
Faerxiang Coal Plant	Coal	2,400	26.3251	104.7695	48RVQ7699511707
Fangchenggang Coal Plant	Coal	2,580	21.5918	108.3947	49QBD3024789904
Fengtai Power Plant	Coal	2,520	32.7579	116.6492	50SMB6714024502
Fuchuan Coal Plant	Coal	2,090	24.7373	111.3464	49REH3502935904
Fuxingwei Power Plant	Coal	3,920	31.9403	120.0764	51RTR2361837550
Gangkou Nuclear Power Plant	Nuclear	2,000	21.6700	108.5600	49QBD4750698287
Gangkou Power Plant	Coal	2,000	21.7018	108.6227	49QBE5405101708
Gangouwan Hydro Plant	Hydro	3,000	26.5200	101.4400	47RQK4314835585
Gangzha Power Plant	Coal	2,000	32.0324	120.7720	51STR8960446197
Guangan Coal Plant	Coal	2,000	37.2684	118.9069	50SPG6907826351
Guangzhou Gangfa Terminal Power Plant	Coal	1,900	22.8141	113.5678	49QGF6357325232
Guangzhou Pumped Storage Power Plant	Hydro	2,400	23.7657	113.9536	49QHG0104531415
Gucheng Hydro Plant	Hydro	1,900	26.5300	100.4200	47RPK4147535163
Gulou Coal Plant	Coal	2,000	34.3817	117.1756	50SND1614304493
Haibeizuicun Coal Plant	Coal	2,080	37.4323	120.0177	51STB3612547006
Hiayan Nuclear Plant	Nuclear	2,204	30.4400	120.9400	51RUP0217969344
Hanchuan Power Plant	Coal	2,000	30.6565	113.9139	49RGP7922895156
Hanjiang Power Plant	Coal	2,460	32.2684	119.4193	50SQA2787672755
Heshan Power Plant	Coal	1,800	28.5971	112.2683	49RFM2401364006
Hoa Binh Hydropower Plant	Hydro	1,920	20.8082	105.3233	48QWJ3364300954
Houyu Islet Nuclear Plant	Nuclear	4,000	25.4426	119.4440	50RQP4577916210
Huainan Power Plant	Coal	4,480	32.6853	116.9021	50SMB9082216404
Huangnihe Coal Plant	Coal	2,400	25.1995	104.6826	48RVN6802387076
Jiangjia Mountain Power Plant	Coal	1,800	28.2878	117.2231	50RNS2187729104
Jiangnan Tianchi Dam	Hydro	1,800	30.4700	119.6100	50RQU5057673762
Jiangtun Coal Plant	Coal	4,400	35.3220	116.9292	50SME9356408754
Jiao Cheng Power Plant	Coal	2,520	26.7575	119.7359	50RQQ7208462502
Jiawang Power Plant	Coal	2,000	34.3858	117.2560	50SND2353304963
Jiangmen Nuclear Plant	Nuclear	4,072	27.0446	120.2855	51RTK3072794276
Jinjiang Gas Plant	Natural Gas	1,516	24.5600	118.6400	50RPN6609117216
Jinsha Hydroelectric Plant	Hydro	13,050	28.2606	103.6484	48RUS6742126811
Jinshan Coal Plant	Coal	2,000	30.7620	121.3997	51RUQ4683704320
Jinshi Park Hydro Plant	Hydro	3,190	30.7397	111.2695	49REQ2579700785
Jinxi Power Plant	Coal	2,000	27.7855	116.5638	50RMR5702673517
Jiunvhu Plant	Coal	3,300	35.4670	112.5739	49SFV4280625971
Jubaowei Coal Plant	Coal	4,000	32.1861	119.9145	50SQA7478464788
Jurong Power Plant	Coal	2,000	32.1949	119.2494	50SQA1204064257

Name or Location	Fuel Type	Capacity (MW)	Latitude	Longitude	MGRS
Kaercun Hydroelectric Plant	Hydro	4,260	29.2100	102.8400	48RTT9001633184
Lake Narnwan Power Plant	Coal	4,000	23.1885	116.6553	50QML6472364428
Lamma Power Station	Coal	2,250	22.2185	114.1098	50QKK0203959855
Lancang Hydroelectric Plant	Hydro	5,850	22.6409	100.4287	50QKL0294006654
Lanxi Power Plant	Coal	2,400	29.1861	119.5058	50RQT4366731203
Leigong Hydroelectric Plant	Hydro	6.300	25.0277	107.0431	48RYN0615069570
Lianyun Nuclear Plant	Nuclear	1,980	34.6900	119.4600	50SQD2534641420
Lirao Hydroelectric Plant	Hydro	4,750	27.3488	100.5061	47RPL4897425968
Luheng Power Plant	Coal	2,000	29.7592	122.1262	51RVN1551992423
Lixin Coal Plant	Coal	2,000	32.8960	116.2425	50SMB2915340011
Longgang Power Plant	Coal	2,000	22.6059	114.7433	50QKL6802101650
Luodila Power Plant	Hydro	2,160	26.2000	100.8200	47RPJ8185099108
Luohuang Power Plant	Coal	2,640	29.3467	106.4339	48RXT3920047251
Maojia Power Plant	Coal	2,640	32.0577	121.7280	51SUR7992347538
Mengjin Hydro Plant	Hydro	1,800	34.9200	112.3600	49SFU2422665015
Muli Dam Hydro Plant	Hydro	3,600	28.1823	101.6316	47RQM5835920200
Nanjian Hydro Facility	Hydro	1,605	24.6200	100.4500	47RPH4677623645
Nansha Power Plant	Coal	1,800	22.4818	113.8720	49QGE9552688990
Ninghai Power Plant	Coal	2,400	29.5050	121.6627	51RUN7037964682
North Street Community Power Plant	Coal	3,980	32.1779	119.5766	50SQA4293863065
Pacao Coal Plant	Coal	2,000	27.4974	120.6630	51RTL6912543703
Panji Power Plant	Coal	2,580	32.7456	116.8134	50SMB8251823100
Pinghu Power Plant	Coal	4,400	30.6283	121.1436	51RUP2207889878
Pingqiao Coal Plant	Coal	1,920	32.1099	114.1406	50SKA3018756197
Pudong Gas Plant	Natural Gas	1,560	30.8500	121.8300	51RUQ8812613564
Pudong Power Plant	Coal	3,960	31.3508	121.6017	51RUQ6699469324
Qian Feng Power Plant	Coal	2,400	30.5298	106,8256	48RXU7514678911
Qiluzhuangcun Coal Plant	Coal	3,960	36.6148	116.2194	50SMF3019552425
Qingyuan Coal Plant	Coal	1,920	27.0467	115.0203	50RLQ0364193150
Qinshanzen Power Plan	Nuclear	4,101	30.4330	120.9501	51RUP0313568551
Qixia Power Plant	Coal	2,060	31.1716	119.0195	50RPV9246650375
Quangang Coal Plant	Coal	1,840	25.2038	118.9439	50RPN9585788929
Qujialong Plant	Coal	3,320	31.7563	120.9731	51RUR0802515211
Sanjiancun Spillway	Hydro	2,800	26.8100	100.4500	47RPK4411266213
Sanmen Power Plant	Coal	2,000	29.0132	121.6968	51RUN7307810148
Shangyangxiang Power Plant	Coal	2,400	35.5014	106.7871	48SXE6208330116
Shangyuxian Coal Plant	Coal	2,200	35.8512	114.1781	50SKE4515971121
Shetou Mountain Coal Plant	Coal	2,400	26.3736	119.7621	50RQQ7560920011

Name or Location	Fuel Type	Capacity (MW)	Latitude	Longitude	MGRS
Shifeng Power Plant	Coal	1,820	27.8592	113.1195	49RGL0869183409
Shiheng Coal Plant	Coal	1,800	36.2122	116.5120	50SMF5613507595
Shishi Power Plant	Coal	2,000	24.7277	118.7478	50RPN7677435924
Shizhong Power Plant	Coal	2,060	34.8144	117.5743	50SND5252452611
Shuanghuaizhen Power Plant	Coal	1,920	30.1621	106.5474	48RXU4900937758
Shubuyazhen Hydro Plant	Hydro	1,600	30.4400	110.3400	49RDP3662667727
Son La Hydropower	Hydro	2,400	21.4971	103.9960	48QUJ9600077498
Strong Islands Coal Plant	Coal	4,400	29.4810	121.5109	51RUN5562962201
Suanshanqi Power Plant	Coal	5,000	29.9433	121.8150	51RUP8564013092
Taicang Power Plant	Coal	1,880	31.6566	121.1799	51RUR2743103812
Three Gorges Dam	Hydro	22,500	30.8235	111.0032	49REQ0030610041
Tongluodan Power Plant	Coal	3,200	22.7061	115.5543	50QLL5151211708
Wisicun Coal Plant	Coal	1,920	37.0089	114.4842	50SKF7616098818
Wolong Power Plant	Coal	1,900	33.3082	112.6451	49SFS5315086662
Wujiang Hydroelectric Plant	Hydro	3,000	27.3744	107.6330	48RYR6041630657
Wushizhen Power Plant	Coal	2,100	24.5852	113.5831	49RGH6158621473
Xiadakeng Nuclear Plant	Nuclear	3,914	22.6000	114.5500	50QKL4813201311
Xiang Cheng Power Plant	Coal	2,400	31.9122	112.1662	49RFR1026231297
Xiang Shui Power Plant	Coal	2,400	25.4692	104.5912	48RVP5890516966
Xiaoaotou Wei Plant	Coal	3,600	24.3048	118.1261	50RPM1427088435
Xiaomo Power Plant	Coal	2,000	22.7563	115.0426	50QKL9901617870
Xiaoshantou Coal Plant	Coal	4,200	28.1142	121.1398	51RUM1727511251
Xiawqi Hydro Plant	Hydro	2,400	23.2700	114.3100	50QKL2480675962
Xiahari Plant	Hydro	2,400	27.6800	100.2900	47RPL2721462420
Xidaling Power Plant	Coal	2,660	34.5782	119.1275	50SPD9514428325
Xintian Coal Plant	Coal	2,100	30.6777	108.4004	49RBP5095496767
Xisaishan Power Plant	Coal	2,020	30.2031	115.1803	50RLU2483742690
Xiuyu Coal Plant	Coal	2,000	25.1570	119.0289	50RQN0450283871
Xiuyu Gas Plant	Natural Gas	1,528	25.2200	119.0000	50RQN0148490807
Yalong Hydroelectric Plant	Hydro	4,400	28.2485	101.6445	47RQM5946627565
Yangxi Power Plant	Coal	2,520	21.5454	111.6678	49QED6914982658
Yanwan Power Plant	Hydro	2,100	29.3100	103.4800	48RUT5238643290
Ying Jiang Power Plant	Coal	2,000	30.5414	117.1746	50RNU1674778792
Yongchicun Coal Plant	Coal	2,640	36.8972	117.8613	50SNF7673883814
Yuncheng Power Plant	Coal	2,000	22.9657	112.1079	49QFF1357240151
Yuzhou Power Plant	Coal	2,020	34.1748	113.3565	49SGT1719384047
Zhangzhou Power Plant	Coal	2,520	28.1957	115.7097	50RLS7335819555
Zhelinzhen Plant	Coal	3,200	23.5655	117.0973	50QNM0992906126
Zhenhai Power Plant	Coal	1,560	29.9445	121.6869	51RUP7327813360
Zhongbazhen Power Plant	Coal	1,960	31.8045	104.7679	48RVA7803018789
Zhuziba Hydro Plant	Hydro	2,400	27.8200	101.8800	47RQL8370580592

***Legend**: MW: Megawatt MGRS: Military Grid Reference System*

Home Heating

Olvana uses a variety of methods to heat their homes. In most cities, it is modern heat produced by electricity or natural gas. In rural areas, this is sometimes the case. Often, rural residents will rely on burning wood to heat their homes. Some of Olvana in in a tropical/sub-tropical environment and the homes do not require heat.

Water and Sanitation

Olvana faces a dichotomy when it comes to utilities present such as electricity, water, and sewage treatment. Most urban households can access modern utilities, but the rural areas have a more limited access to several of them. Rural areas often have a communal water source and twin vault alternating pit latrines.

Water

Nearly all the Olvanan population in urban areas (97.5%) has access to improved potable water. As areas become more rural, only 93% have access, and are reliant on local sources (rivers and streams) or community wells. Rural populations can be heavily impacted by seasonal changes in rainfall leading to flooding and/or drought.

Urbanization has caused significant strain on water delivery systems; the government has initiated projects to improve the water quality and access. In many of the rural areas, the water is polluted from spills from either factories, raw sewage, or illegal dumping. Rural Olvanans have nearly over 10% of their water supply that is not safe to use even for irrigation due to heavy metal contamination. Many local sources of water are heavily contaminated.

Sanitation

Olvanans that reside in urban areas have access to some sort of sewage system with 86.6% of residents having access to improved sanitation services and 13.4% having access to unimproved facilities (pit latrines). In rural areas, an estimated 63.7% of the population has access to improved sewage (septic / modern pipes); the remaining 36.3% have access to twin vault alternating pit latrines. Only a small portion of the wastewater is treated which has led to contamination of 61.5% of groundwater and 28.8% of key rivers being determined to be not suitable for human contact. Due to limited wastewater treatment facilities, most domestic wastewater is discharged without treatment. Five years ago, the government dramatically increased the emphasis on reducing pollution to include water contamination. The government has several projects approved for modernizing the sewage system in both urban and rural areas.

Transportation Architecture

Roads are the primary transportation method throughout Olvana. The rail network of the country is very modern as it has been upgraded or installed in the past 15 years to support mass transit. The government has invested and subsidized mass transit over the past 12 years to help reduce pollution and congestion. Most roads are in good condition as they are paid for through a toll system and private companies.

Road System

Overall, roads in Olvana meet US or Western European standards. The exception will be in the rural and smaller villages that still have something little wider than a footpath to get through. Driving can be hazardous as the enforcement of traffic laws vary greatly across the nation. In general, drivers drive chaotic and unregulated; Olvana has one of the highest rate of accidents in the region. Of note, pedestrians do not have the right of way when crossing a road (even at a crosswalk). Due to large amounts of congestion on the roadways, the drivers tend to drive very aggressively.

Paved Roads

Olvana has a vast national road network of 4,602,150 km that includes 4,100,225 km of paved roads. The road network consists mainly of three types of national roads: Freeways, Olvana National Highways, and Express Routes. Freeways are toll roads that are unencumbered by stoplights / signs with separated cross traffic. Olvana National Highways are trunk roads across the country that may have portions that are toll roads. Express routes run through major urban areas. The government of Olvana does not maintain any of the road networks as that is left to for-profit businesses and the local cities, towns, and villages. Most urban roads have heavy traffic and are viewed as dangerous because of aggressive driving habits.

Unpaved Roads

There are 501,925 km of unimproved roads consisting of both gravel and dirt surfaces in Olvana. Most of these roads are found in the rural areas of the country. During the rainy seasons these roads can be washed out, become impassable for most vehicles. Even four-wheeled drive vehicles have difficulty making it through some of these areas.

Local Driving Habits

The cost for a driver’s license is relatively low in Olvana and foreigners can obtain one if they have a passport, a valid overseas driver’s license, and a translation of your overseas driver’s license. Traffic flow in Olvana is typically bidirectional, however dense urban areas may attempt to use one-way traffic streets (to differing degrees of success).

The majority of Olvana prescribes to Right Hand Traffic flow, with Hong Kong being the most significant exception. Traffic in Hong Kong prescribes to Left Hand Traffic, while most Olvanans who travel near Hong Kong are aware of the shift, and do so seamlessly, drivers from other regions and other countries often find the sudden transition difficult.

There are basically two rules for driving in Olvana—do not hit anything and do not get hit by anything. Still accidents happen. For “fender benders,” unspoken custom deems the larger vehicle to be at fault, and drivers usually just continue their way as police response is slow. Accidents involving smaller vehicles, such as bicycles, scooters, or motorbikes, are typically dealt with in cash since it is unlikely that the owner of the smaller vehicle has insurance. Accidents involving cars and larger vehicles are often also dealt with through cash transactions, and drivers will later file insurance claims to recoup any expenses. Police will initiate formal investigations for accidents that involve death or serious injury, however for most accidents the Police simply act as mediators between the drivers. It is a safe practice to assume the unexpected when driving in Olvana. The table below highlights some basic differences between driving in Olvanan cities and high traffic areas compared to other countries:

Table 8. Driving in Olvana

Right-of-way	There is no concept other than whoever is first has the right-of-way. This leads to aggressive driving.
Merging	Drivers in vehicles coming onto a more active road (side-street, parking lot, or highway on ramp) will look for any opening to get into the traffic and aggressively force their way into the traffic flow.
Lane Changes	In multi-lane roads in cities or even more open roads, expect taxis and other vehicles to squeeze in whenever there is a space if it appears the other lane is moving faster. If someone enters your lane and you hit the side of the vehicle, the police will assume the rear vehicle failed to yield even though the other driver cut you off.
Left Turns	There are few left turn signals at lights with traffic lights so drivers wishing to turn left tend to be aggressive, taking advantage of even the smallest gaps in oncoming traffic. Upon the color change from red to green, expect a car turning left to attempt to beat the car going straight from the opposite direction.
Car-Pedestrian Interactions	Olvana has many different vehicles on the streets—pedestrians, bikes, motorcycles, motorcycle with sidecars, motor scooters, 3-wheel motored cabs, etc. It is assumed that the smaller vehicle has the right-of-way so if two of these entities collide, the larger one is assumed liable for the accident. If a pedestrian is standing on the sidewalk and looking to cross a road, traffic will typically continue without stopping. If a pedestrian is crossing the street, however, the driver may slow to allow the “first” to complete their action or they may attempt to drive around them.
Running Red Lights	Olvana drivers often run red lights if there is no opposing traffic from the left or right. This has declined in recent years, particularly in urban areas, because of state utilization of surveillance cameras and face recognition technology. The practice continues in poorer, under-developed areas of cities, and in rural towns.
Two-way Traffic Everywhere	Bicyclists, motorcyclists, and pedestrians ignore one-way signs. If a driver is on a one-way road, expect traffic on the shoulders coming from the opposite direction on not just one side, but often both sides of the road.
Headlights	Headlights are for night-time use only, but some Olvanans do not use them even then. A driver can be fined for driving with their lights on during the day or not having them on at night. Drivers often do not dim their lights at approaching cars causing the drivers to become blind to each other.

Public Transportation

Public transportation in Olvana consists of a vast network of transportation nodes. While the more developed coastal areas often have higher concentration of available transport options, smaller towns and villages have at least daily bus traffic through the area. Most urban areas will have multiple bus stations that have regularly scheduled departure to points around the city or cross-country routes. The bus companies are independently owned and operated. The buses run both in the major metropolitan areas and to the more rural areas. Due to the relatively low cost of other methods of public transportation (bullet trains / subway), buses are typically used for shorter distance travel within major urban areas and between rural towns and villages.

Buses operate throughout Olvana, providing the most widely used form of travel available to the civilian population within the urban areas. Very few Olvanans use them for long distance travel, as there are other more efficient and reliable ways to move around the nation. The buses used by the private companies do not come from any predominant company. Many of the buses have air conditioning and have been upgraded to be electric for operation in the city. Many of the major bus companies originate their lines from the major metropolitan areas and then run to the more rural areas. The Olvanan government has been subsidizing the bus system to help pay for upgrades to the mass transit system and to decrease pollution.

Disruptions to the bus system may cause strain on the mass transportation system and cause extended delays, potentially resulting in more congestion on roadways due to people finding alternative means for travel.

Rail System

The country has 110,000 km of rail in the country, with 75,000 km of rail currently electrified and 22,000 km being high speed rail. Olvana approved several projects to modernize the rail system over the past 15 years to improve commuter travel throughout the nation. The main project is a high-speed rail line to help decrease pollution and congestion throughout the country. Olvana rail consists of standard gauge (1.435 m) which is in use by the neighboring countries. The locomotives used in Olvana are diesel or electric. Of note, 28 of 33 provinces are connected by high speed rail. Olvana is building railroad connections to most neighboring countries to help improve the Olvanan economy.

Air Transportation System

Olvana maintains 245 paved airfields, 88 of which are strictly military bases. There are also numerous helipads/heliports located throughout the urban areas. Very little is known about the many unpaved/unmaintained facilities found throughout the country. Less than 33 percent of the airspace is allocated to civilian aircraft, reduced to 25 percent during military exercises. This compounds the delays and cancellations that are part of normal air travel in Olvana.

Paved Runways

Olvana maintains 245 paved airfields, 88 of which are strictly military bases. There are also numerous helipads/heliports located throughout the urban areas. Very little is known about the many unpaved/unmaintained facilities found throughout the country. Less than 33 percent of the airspace is allocated to civilian aircraft, reduced to 25 percent during military exercises. This compounds the delays and cancellations that are part of normal air travel in Olvana.

- Over 10,000 feet: 69
- 8,000 to 10,000 feet: 86
- 5,000 to 8,000 feet: 79
- 3,000 to 5,000 feet: 9
- Under 3000 feet: 2

Unpaved Runways

While there are many paved runways in Olvana, the unpaved ones are few and far between. There are thirteen unpaved runways scattered throughout the country, more likely in the western part of the country than the eastern.

- Over 10,000 feet: 1
- 8,000 to 10,000 feet: 0
- 5,000 to 8,000 feet: 0
- 3,000 to 5,000 feet: 4
- Under 3000 feet: 8

Table 9. Airfield data chart

City	Length (ft)	Width (ft)	Elev (ft)	MGRS	Lat	Long	Surf	Lts
Ankang	5249	148	860	49SCS0607120820	32.7081	108.9310	Con	Yes
Anqing	9186	148	29	50RNU0479383301	30.5822	117.0500	Con	Yes
Anshun	9186	150	4812	48RWQ8720604838	26.2606	105.8733	Asplt	Yes
Anyang	3223	208	226	50SKF6100002067	36.1339	114.3440	Asplt	Yes
Bac Giang	6000	120	46	48QXJ2983765795	21.3897	106.2525	Con	Yes
Baihe Ning Ming AB	7181	148	0	48QYK1919447706	22.1206	107.1250	Con	Yes
Baise	8202	148	148	48QXM9980824668	23.7206	106.9600	Con	Yes
Baitabu Air Base	8131	148	20	50SPD7199527111	34.5714	118.8750	Con	Yes
Baoji Air Base	5861	150	1870	48SYD2687723887	34.5317	107.4720	Con	Yes
Beihai	10499	150	69	49QCD2332382812	21.5394	109.2940	Cmt	Yes
Bengbu	8818	168	100	50SNB299633448	32.8477	117.3202	Con	Yes
Bijie	8530	148	4751	48RWR4672816107	27.2671	105.4721	Con	Yes

Chang-Chou Airfield	7762	164	9603	50RNN6622716662	24.5625	117.6540	Asplt	Yes
Changzing Air Base	7550	148	502	50RQV6085029322	30.9686	119.7310	Con	Yes
Changde	8366	164	128	49REM6238599168	28.9189	111.6400	Con	Yes
Changsha	12467	148	217	49RGM1792320156	28.1892	113.2200	Con	Yes
Changsha	8290	164	170	49RFM9241306382	28.0689	112.9580	Con	Yes
Changzhi	8530	148	1250	49SFA9102413496	36.2475	113.1260	Con	Yes
Changzhou	1155	164	30	50RQA6380634932	31.9197	119.790	Con	Yes
Chengdu	11811	197	1625	48RUU9903283362	30.5785	103.9470	Con	Yes
Chengdu Air Base	8079	150	1640	48RUU9947997412	30.7053	103.9503	Asplt	Yes
Chizhou	7874	140	60	50RNV6562801021	30.7403	117.6856	Con	Yes
Chongqing	12467	148	1365	48RXT5882288799	29.7192	106.6420	Con	Yes
Chongqing Air Base	7500	148	801	48RXT3173663631	29.4953	106.3590	Con	Yes
Daishan Air Base	7498	148	118	51RVP1777450986	30.2878	122.1450	Con	Yes
Dali	8202	142	7050	47RPJ3239937517	25.6494	100.3190	Con	Yes
Dali Air Base	8450	150	6480	47RPJ3241837584	25.6500	100.3192	Con	Yes
Danfeng	4273	110	2382	47RPJ3239937517	33.7085	110.2493	Con	Yes
Daocheng	13780	197	14472	47RPN4885644758	29.3231	100.5330	Con	Yes
Dazhou	6562	148	1013	48RYV3165146571	31.1302	107.4295	Con	Yes
Dangyang Air Base	9134	164	292	49REQ7749007562	30.7986	111.8100	Con	Yes
Dazu Air Base	6970	150	1220	48RWT7488378724	29.6362	105.7736	Con	Yes
Dien Bien Phu	6003	100	1611	48QTJ9349667451	21.3975	103.0080	Con	Yes
Dingxi Air Base	13306	164	6243	47TNE6713072666	40.4019	99.7911	Con	Yes
Enshi	6890	150	1605	49RCP5434455250	30.3203	109.4850	Paved	Yes
Feidong Air Base	8553	164	123	50RNA6230730582	31.9094	117.6590	Con	Yes
Foluo Northeast Air Base	8818	164	449	49QCA0606567768	18.6922	109.1610	Con	Yes
Foshan	9186	150	6	49QGF1203854243	23.0833	113.0700	Cmt	Yes
Fouliang Air Base	7867	150	171	40RNT1715445602	29.3394	117.1767	Asplt	Yes
Fuyang	7874	140	104	50SLB8161238937	32.8822	115.7344	Con	Yes
Fuzhou	11841	150	46	50RQP6671271208	25.9351	119.6630	Con	Yes
Fuzhou Air Base	8026	150	45	50RQP3140978218	26.0044	119.3120	Cmt	Yes
Ganzhou	8530	148	387	50RKP7740761319	25.8533	114.7789	Asplt	Yes
Gaomi Air Base	7762	148	79	37SBA6561830034	36.3869	119.7181	Con	Yes
Gia Lam Air Base	6565	150	50	48QWJ9205826940	21.0410	105.8860	Asplt	Yes
Golog	12467	148	12428	47SPU1956509283	34.4181	100.3011	Con	Yes
Guanghan	7392	150	1531	48RVV3596424087	30.9485	104.3296	Asplt	Yes
Guanghua Air Base	10771	197	305	49SER6536883811	32.3894	111.6950	Con	Yes
Guangyuan	13780	197	14472	48SWA6602584004	32.3911	105.7020	Con	Yes
Guangzhou	12467	148	49	49QGF3496188831	23.3924	113.2990	Con	Yes
Guangzhou Air Base	10771	164	68	49SER6536883756	32.3889	111.6950	Con	Yes
Guanzhou East Air Base	5280	150	68	49QGF4253163725	23.1647	113.3690	Asplt	Yes
Gulin	10499	147	571	35RLH2048990287	25.2181	110.0390	Con	Yes
Guilin-Tannan Air Base	8078	148	502	49RDH3154886591	25.1939	110.3206	Con	Yes
Guiping Mengshu Air Base	9610	150	164	49QCF9868680487	23.3308	110.0090	Asplt	Yes
Guiyang	10500	197	3737	48RXQ7942836581	26.5385	106.8010	Con	Yes
Guiyang Air Base	10560	164	3600	48RXQ5282421988	26.4099	106.5323	Con	Yes
Guyuan	9186	148	5577	48SXE0956993384	36.0789	106.2169	Con	Yes
Haikou	11811	148	75	49QDC4338404368	19.9349	110.4590	Con	Yes
Haiphong	8200	131	50	48QXJ6703901220	20.8034	106.6050	Asplt	Yes
Haiphong	10007	164	6	48QXJ7951203121	20.8194	106.7250	Asplt	Yes
Hanoi	12466	148	39	48QWJ8374846842	21.2212	105.8070	Con	Yes
Hanoi Air Base	6571	100	50	48QWJ9205826885	21.0405	105.8860	Asplt	Yes
Hanzhong	8202	164	1677	48SYB0578368319	33.1341	107.2060	Con	Yes
Hechi	7218	148	2221	48RYN7292046054	24.8050	107.6997	Con	Yes
Hefei	11155	164	108	50RNA2821416089	31.7800	117.2980	Con	Yes
Hengyang	8530	148	216	49RFK6167076985	26.9053	112.6280	Con	Yes

Hoa Lac Air Base	5597	120	76	48QWJ5090226464	21.0383	105.4899	Con	Yes
Hong Kong	12467	150	0	49QHE0065669893	22.3086	113.9182	Asplt	Yes
Hong Kong	12467	197	28	44QHE0032669887	22.3089	113.9150	Con	Yes
Hong Kong Air Base	6180	110	50	50QJK9943384078	22.4366	114.0800	Asplt	Yes
Hongyuan	11811	150	11598	48STB5131702442	32.5315	102.3522	Con	Yes
Huaian	7874	148	23	50SPC9673640990	33.7908	119.1250	Con	Yes
Huian Air Base	7550	148	46	50RPN8232469054	25.0261	118.8070	Con	Yes
Huaihua	7218	164	882	49RCL7152035953	27.4410	109.7000	Con	Yes
Huangping	8530	160	3115	48RYQ9660886843	26.9720	107.9880	Con	Yes
Huangshan	8530	150	3300	50RPT2146589893	29.7333	118.2560	Asplt	Yes
Huangyan	8202	148	32	51RUM4633360490	28.5622	121.4290	Con	Yes
Huizhou	7874	150	50	50QKL5408451072	23.0500	114.6000	Con	Yes
Jialaishi Air Base	9610	197	98	49QCB6647178474	19.6972	109.7260	Con	Yes
Jian	10499	148	281	50RKQ7515772592	26.8569	114.7370	Con	Yes
Jiaozhou Air Base	9187	148	32	51STA3286824730	36.3306	120.0240	Con	Yes
Jiaxing Air Base	8923	148	26	51RTP7787199383	30.7066	120.6806	Con	Yes
Jinan	11814	148	76	50SNF1925479053	36.8572	117.2160	Con	Yes
Jingdezhen	7874	148	112	50RNT1708645513	29.3386	117.1760	Con	Yes
Jingzhou	6019	148	112	49RFP2304555415	30.3243	112.2799	Asplt	Yes
Jining	9186	150	134	50SME4059705709	35.2928	116.3467	Con	Yes
Jinjiang Air Base	8448	148	108	5RPN6055043458	24.7975	118.5883	Con	Yes
Jiujiang	9596	148	164	50RLT8376261422	29.4769	115.8011	Con	Yes
Jiuzhaigou	10499	150	11312	48SUB7668835793	32.8533	103.6822	Con	Yes
Kaifeng Air Base	8125	148	245	50SKD5642348977	34.7539	114.3390	Con	Yes
Kaiyang Guiyang Air Base	10507	164	3600	48RXQ7946636659	26.5392	106.8014	Con	Yes
Kangding	13123	197	14042	47RQP6510936376	30.1299	101.7518	Con	Yes
Kashi Air Base	10349	164	4167	43SED8757877355	39.5414	76.0192	Con	Yes
Kep Air Base	7230	150	55	48QXJ3071466344	21.3946	106.2610	Asplt	Yes
Kunming	14764	148	6903	48RTN9117977832	25.1019	102.9292	Asplt	Yes
Kunming	11088	158	6221	48RTN7224566001	24.9924	102.7435	Con	Yes
Laiyang Air Base	7181	148	131	51STA8553693546	36.9636	120.5910	Con	Yes
Lanzhou	11811	150	6388	48SUE9789988235	36.0333	103.8667	Asplt	Yes
Lanzhou Air Base	9504	295	4980	48SVE2944675113	35.9178	104.2180	Con	Yes
Leiyang Air Base	10138	164	226	49RFK8841642107	26.5872	112.8920	Con	Yes
Leshan	455	148	1230	35RQN6438392373	29.7334	103.6122	Asplt	Yes
Liangping	7498	147	1493	48RYU6690497384	30.6794	107.7860	Con	Yes
Lianyungang	8202	148	7	50SPD7186627142	34.5717	118.8736	Con	Yes
Lijiang	9843	148	7359	47RPK2397551598	26.6800	100.2460	Asplt	Yes
Linfen	8530	148	1483	49SEV5769398846	36.1326	111.6412	Asplt	Yes
Lingshui Air Base	10032	164	12	49QCA9316545184	18.4944	109.9880	Con	Yes
Lintong Air Base	9557	148	1394	49SCU2724405458	34.3761	109.1211	Con	Yes
Linyi	&546	150	244	50SSPD2877979066	35.0461	118.4120	Paved	Yes
Liping	7181	148	1620	35RMK3235211543	26.3222	109.1499	Con	Yes
Liujiang-Liuzhou Air Base	8290	148	361	49RCG3662878295	24.2089	109.3913	Con	Yes
Liuzhou	8202	164	295	49RCG3659578140	24.2075	109.3910	Con	Yes
Longyan	7874	150	1225	50RMP7461039684	25.6747	116.7470	Cmt	Yes
Longyou Air Base	6180	85	253	50RQT0599522368	29.1131	119.1170	Con	Yes
Louding	4610	93	190	49QEF6175311675	22.7112	111.6013	Asplt	Yes
Luliang Air Base	8698	150	3123	48RUN6294364338	24.9883	103.6420	Con	Yes
Lung-Tien Air Base	7498	148	82	50RQP4712230666	25.5728	119.4600	Con	Yes
Luoyang	8202	148	840	49SFU2705945209	34.7411	112.3880	Con	Yes
Luyang Air Base	7181	148	457	49SFT7528428801	33.6847	112.8910	Con	Yes
Luzhou	7874	148	860	48RWS3833291674	28.8522	105.3930	Con	Yes
Mahuling Air Base	9398	148	66	50RLT8385061454	29.4772	115.8020	Con	Yes
Macau	11024	148	20	49QGE6733251666	22.1496	113.5920	Con	Yes
Meixian Air Base	7762	164	259	50RMM0864583861	24.2650	116.1000	Asplt	Yes
Meizhou	7874	148	259	50RMM1205493251	24.3500	116.1330	Asplt	Yes

Mengzi Air Base	8131	150	4300	48QUL2975088263	23.3953	103.3340	Paved	Yes
Mianyang	7874	165	1552	48RVV7538577076	31.4281	104.7410	Cmt	Yes
Nanchang	11155	148	144	50RLS9271793526	28.8650	115.9000	Con	Yes
Nanchang	8395	164	122	50RLS9541568082	28.6356	115.9300	Con	Yes
Nanchang	7874	148	1115	48RXV1122807516	30.7955	106.1626	Con	Yes
Nanchang Air Base	8026	148	122	50RLS9461544288	28.4208	115.9240	Con	Yes
Nanjing	11811	148	49	50RPA7638013347	31.7420	118.8620	Con	Yes
Nanjing Air Base	11458	150	39	50RPA7116841681	31.9983	118.8120	Con	Yes
Nanning	10499	148	420	49QBF0926902919	22.6083	108.1720	Con	Yes
Nantong	11155	164	16	51SUR0895150075	32.0708	120.9760	Con	Yes
Nanyang	9186	164	840	36SVB9813149158	32.9808	112.6150	Con	Yes
Ningbo	10499	148	13	51RUP5139700574	29.8267	121.4620	Con	Yes
Ningbo Zhuangqiao Air Base	8184	150	488	51RUP6235211085	29.9228	121.5740	Asplt	Yes
Ninglang	11155	164	10804	47RPL7372347514	27.5403	100.7593	Con	Yes
Panzhihua	9186	148	6496	47RQK7884138532	26.5400	101.7985	Con	Yes
Pucheng	4317	148	771	49SCU6689155522	34.8333	109.5443	Asplt	Yes
Puer	8104	165	4285	47QQF0109321970	22.7933	100.9590	Cmt	Yes
Qianjiang	7874	148	2075	49RBN8977566817	29.5133	108.8311	Con	Yes
Qingdao	11155	148	33	51STA6409716662	36.2661	120.3740	Con	Yes
Qingdao Naval Base	870	120	0	51STV5532992564	36.0469	120.2840	Con	Yes
Qingdao-Cangkou Air Base	2945	164	210	51STA6539504757	36.1592	120.3920	Asplt	Yes
Qingshui Air Base	9715	148	16	47SMD9005178341	39.5547	98.8842	Con	Yes
Qingyang	5791	165	39	48SYE3521964859	35.7997	107.6030	Paved	Yes
Qionghai	10499	164	30	49QDB4266416208	19.1382	110.4548	Con	Yes
Qionglai Air Base	10718	197	1640	48RUU5267674084	30.4900	103.4650	Con	Yes
Quanzhou	8530	148	46	50RPN6072343339	24.7964	118.5900	Con	Yes
Queshan Air Base	8765	130	256	50SKB2568604144	32.5408	114.0791	Con	Yes
Qujing	5000	150	6145	48RUP8240231042	25.5922	103.8290	Asplt	Yes
Quzhou	8202	148	253	50RPT8504105681	28.9658	118.8990	Con	Yes
Rizhao	8530	148	121	50SQE1107420438	35.4050	119.3244	Con	Yes
Rugao Air Base	7339	148	26	51STR6465271762	32.2579	120.5017	Con	Yes
Sam Neua	3715	80	3281	48QVH0266058059	20.4184	104.0670	Asplt	Yes
San Bay Air Base	7181	169	82	48QVK8476703480	21.7348	104.8527	Asplt	Yes
Sanming	8530	150	830	50RNQ8312323164	26.4263	117.8336	Con	Yes
Sanya	11155	148	92	49QCA3216224428	18.3029	109.4120	Con	Yes
Shanghai	11154	148	10	51RUQ4146352727	31.1979	121.3360	Con	Yes
Shanghai	13123	197	13	36RUV2300846977	31.1434	121.8050	Con	Yes
Shanghai Chongming Air Base	8553	148	13	51RUR5952703892	31.6617	121.5183	Con	Yes
Shanghai Dachang Air Base	9662	164	13	51RUQ4881066555	31.3236	121.4110	Con	Yes
Shangqiu Air Base	7867	148	184	50SLD5846713074	34.4495	115.4593	Con	Yes
Shangrao	7874	148	340	50RNS9448039642	28.3797	117.9643	Con	Yes
Shangri-La	11647	150	10761	47RNL6671174522	27.7936	99.6772	Con	Yes
Shanpo Airfield	7656	148	1568	50RKU4116131590	30.0881	114.3144	Con	Yes
Shantou	8202	148	29	50QML7568690798	23.4269	116.7620	Con	Yes
Shantou	9186	148	167	50QMM4930604715	23.5520	116.5033	Con	Yes
Shantou Northeast Airfield	8202	148	167	50QML7540090832	23.4272	116.7592	Con	Yes
Shaoguan	7075	150	280	50RMN4986962669	24.9786	113.4210	Con	Yes
Shek Kong Airfield	6250	110	50	50QJK9946484089	22.4367	114.0803	Paved	Yes
Shennongjia	9186	148	8465	49RDQ3740799170	31.6260	110.3400	Con	Yes
Shenzhen	12467	148	13	49QGF8891706320	22.6393	113.8110	Con	Yes
Shiyan	8530	148	810	49SDS9134706027	32.5917	110.9078	Con	Yes
Simao North Airfield	8131	164	4285	47QQF0111222037	22.7939	100.9592	Con	Yes
Son La	7874	135	2133	48QUJ9964346470	21.2170	104.0330	Con	Yes
Suining	3918	96	954	48RWU5864071169	30.4713	105.6109	Asplt	Yes
Suixi Air Base	9186	164	112	49QDD1707666164	21.3958	110.2000	Asplt	Yes
Suzhou	7218	148	16	51RTQ5252861674	31.2631	120.4010	Con	Yes

INFRASTRUCTURE

Thanh Hoa	10535	150	377	48QWH4919400793	19.9028	105.4700	Asplt	Yes
Tianshui	9186	150	3590	48SWD7889524519	34.5594	105.8600	Cmt	Yes
Tongren	9022	150	863	49RCL3353485424	27.8833	109.3089	Asplt	Yes
Tunxi Airstrip	5280	150	121	50RPT2155389839	29.7328	118.2569	Asplt	Yes
Vinh	7875	148	23	48QWF7062871926	18.7376	105.6710	Asplt	Yes
Wanzhou	7874	148	1860	49RBQ543931044	30.8017	108.4330	Con	Yes
Weifang	8530	148	156	50SPF8942157772	36.6467	119.1190	Con	Yes
Weihai	8530	148	145	51SVB3156715906	37.1871	122.2290	Con	Yes
Wenshan	7874	148	5217	48QVM3116205487	23.5583	104.3255	Con	Yes
Wenshan Air Base	8026	148	4124	48QUM8042623232	23.7156	103.8270	Con	Yes
Wenzhou	10499	150	24	51RTQ5579487259	31.4944	120.4290	Con	Yes
Wugong Air Base	9821	148	1270	49SBT4829995942	34.2742	108.2660	Con	Yes
Wuhan	11811	148	113	50RKV3280808975	30.7838	114.2080	Con	Yes
Wuhu Air Base	7814	148	26	50RPV3396673749	31.3906	118.4090	Con	Yes
Wuxi	10499	197	16	51RTQ5590287789	31.4992	120.4300	Asplt	Yes
Wuyishan Air Base	7339	148	643	50RNR9859664403	27.7003	118.0000	Con	Yes
Wuyishan	7874	150	643	50RNR9869364581	27.7019	118.0010	Cmt	Yes
Wuzhou	5906	148	89	49QEF2532994099	23.4567	111.2480	Con	Yes
Xiahe	10499	150	10509	48STD8455954557	34.8105	102.6447	Con	Yes
Xiamen	11155	148	59	50RPP1332425667	25.5440	118.1280	Asplt	Yes
Xian	12467	148	1572	49SBU9353516674	34.471	108.7520	Con	Yes
Xian Air Base	7286	148	1329	49SBT7864981825	34.1539	108.5990	Con	Yes
Xiangyang	7874	150	9603	49SFR2174657858	32.1506	112.2910	Asplt	Yes
Xiangyun Midu Air Base	9134	164	232	47RPJ7445915391	25.4453	100.7350	Con	Yes
Xiaogan Air Base	5065	128	115	49RGQ7809028183	30.9544	113.9110	Con	Yes
Xichang	11811	164	5112	48RTR230399190	27.9891	102.1840	Con	Yes
Xincheng Air Base	6811	148	141	50RKP6076727807	25.5483	114.6190	Con	Yes
Xingning	8500	130	7464	50RLM7381471304	24.1492	115.7580	Con	Yes
Xingtai	8530	148	280	50SKF7089784990	36.8831	114.4293	Con	Yes
Xingyi	7546	148	4150	48RVN9590574515	25.0864	104.9594	Asplt	Yes
Xuzhou	11155	147	108	50SNC5124568847	34.0591	117.5553	Con	Yes
Xuzhou Daguozhang Air Base	11035	164	954	50SNC5149468827	34.0589	117.5580	Con	Yes
Xuzhou Jiulishan Air Base	7286	148	30	50SNC2265687752	34.2306	117.2460	Con	Yes
Yancheng	9186	164	3	51STT3994601990	33.4258	120.2031	Cmt	Yes
Yancheng Air Base	8923	164	3	51SVB3162815761	37.1858	122.2297	Con	Yes
Yangzhou	7874	150	7	50SQB5535606150	32.5634	119.7198	Con	Yes
Yanliang Air Base	11035	148	1296	36SXC5066234782	34.6439	109.2430	Con	Yes
Yantai	11155	148	59	51SUB5590740679	37.4017	121.3720	Con	Yes
Vantai Southwest Air Base	10613	150	72	51SUB5562940462	37.3997	121.3689	Con	Yes
Yen Bai Air Base	9170	150	2000	48QVK8476703513	21.7351	104.8527	Paved	Yes
Yibin	7054	148	924	48RVS5559785979	28.8006	104.5450	Con	Yes
Yichang	5211	87	235	49REP4218793224	30.6710	111.4404	Asplt	Yes
Yichang	8530	148	673	49REP4603480561	30.5566	111.4800	Con	Yes
Yichun	7874	148	430	50RKR3460178235	27.8025	114.3062	Con	Yes
Yidu Air Base	4867	140	322	50SPF3659450631	36.5914	118.5270	Con	Yes
Yiwu	9843	175	262	51RTN1181349836	29.3447	120.0320	Con	Yes
Yongji	7814	147	1236	49SDU4159959067	34.8723	110.3610	Con	Yes
Yongzhou	8530	148	340	49REK6087113337	26.3387	111.6100	Con	Yes
Yuanmou Air Base	9240	135	3810	47RQJ8913849773	25.7375	101.8820	Asplt	Yes
Yuncheng	9843	164	1242	49SEU0286185951	35.1164	111.0314	Con	Yes
Zhangjiajie	8530	150	692	49RDN4580119503	29.1028	110.4430	Con	Yes
Zhangshu Air Base	11986	197	325	50RLS5755000452	28.0217	115.5510	Con	Yes
Zhanjiang	7874	148	125	49QDD3337246011	21.2144	110.3580	Asplt	Yes
Zhaotong	5280	164	6319	48RUR7682923113	27.3256	103.7550	Asplt	Yes
Zhengzhou	11811	197	495	49SGU6079023447	34.5197	113.8410	Con	Yes
Zhengzhou Air Base	8448	164	374	49SGU4953361060	34.8613	113.7296	Con	Yes
Zhoushan	7546	150	3	51RVP3842511665	29.9342	122.3620	Con	Yes
Zhucheng Air Base	7814	164	215	50SQE1976589750	36.0275	119.4390	Con	Yes
Zhuhai	13517	197	23	49QGE4529235441	22.0064	113.3760	Con	Yes

Zigong	4188	100	1133	49QGE4529235441	29.3765	104.6258	Con	Yes
Zunyi	9186	148	2920	48RVT6368549757	27.5895	107.0007	Con	Yes

Legend: Elv = Elevation MGRS = Military Grid Location System Lat = Latitude Long = Longitude
Con = Concrete Cmt = Cement Asplt = Asphalt Pave = Paved Lts = Lights AB = Air Base

Seaports

In 2018, the driving force behind the acceleration in global port volumes was the global economic powerhouse, Olvana. The intrinsic link between the health of the country's economy and global containerized trade was once again evident in the top 100 ports rankings, which comprised no fewer than 22 Olvana entries. Olvana has 35 major seaports and more than 2000 minor ports located along the South China Sea, East China Sea, and the Yellow Sea. Olvana's major ports are mostly seaports (except for ports such as Shanghai, Nanjing, and Nantong along the

OLVANA

Sea Port of Debarkation (SPOD) Infrastructure

Name of Port	Chart	Sailing Directions	Latitude	Longitude	Harbor Size	Harbor Type	Maximum Vessel Size Length Overall (LOA)	Large, Medium-Speed Roll-on/Roll-off (LMSR) Capable	Depth of Water				Metric Tons Per Year (MTPY) of Cargo	Load On/Load Off (LO/LO) Capability					
									Channel Depth	Cargo Pier Depth	Oil Terminal Depth	Anchorage Depth		LO/LO	RO/RO	Fixed Crane	Mobile Crane	Floating Crane	Crane Capability
NINGBO-ZHOUSHAN	# 94188	Pub. 157	30° 0' N	122° 6' E	Large	Coastal Natural	LOA more than 500 Ft.	Yes	71 - 75 ft.	Above 76 ft.	11 - 15 ft.	71 - 75 ft.	1.25 Billion	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Above 200 Tons
SHANGHAI	# 94219/6	Pub. 157	31° 13' N	121° 30' E	Very Large	River Basin	LOA more than 500 Ft.	Yes	40 - 45 ft.	36 - 40 ft.	31 - 35 ft.	46 - 50 ft.	568 Million	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Above 200 Tons
HONG KONG	# 93734/6	Pub. 157	22° 16' N	114° 12' E	Very Large	Coastal Natural	LOA more than 500 Ft.	Yes	46 - 50 ft.	61 - 65 ft.	56 - 60 ft.	61 - 65 ft.	483 Million	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Above 200 Tons
YANTAI	# 94322	Pub. 157	37° 33' N	121° 27' E	Small	Coastal Breakwater	LOA less than 500 Ft.	No	46 - 50 ft.	46 - 50 ft.	NA	51 - 55 ft.	401.1 Million	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	24 Tons Max
NINGBO	# 94208	Pub. 157	29° 53' N	121° 33' E	Medium	River Natural	LOA more than 500 Ft.	No	26 - 30 ft.	26 - 30 ft.	26 - 30 ft.	31 - 35 ft.	383 Million	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	200 Tons Max
GUANGZHOU	# 93728	Pub. 157	31° 58' N	119° 59' E	Medium	River Natural	LOA more than 500 Ft.	Yes	41 - 45 ft.	41 - 45 ft.	31 - 35 ft.	36 - 40 ft.	312 Million	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Above 200 Tons
QINGDAO	# 94283	Pub. 157	36° 2' N	120° 16' E	Large	Open Roadstead	LOA more than 500 Ft.	Yes	56 - 60 ft.	61 - 65 ft.	31 - 35 ft.	Over 76 ft.	270 Million	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Above 200 Tons
LIANYUNGANG	# 94281	Pub. 157	34° 44' N	119° 27' E	Medium	Coastal Breakwater	LOA more than 500 Ft.	Yes	51 - 55 ft.	41 - 45 ft.	NA	51 - 55 ft.	210 Million	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Above 200 Tons
QINZHOU	# 94060	Pub. 157	24° 53' N	118° 36' E	Small	Coastal Natural	LOA less than 500 Ft.	No	16 - 20 ft.	16 - 20 ft.	51 - 55 ft.	36 - 40 ft.	196 Million	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	200 Tons Max
NANJING	# 522	Pub. 157	32° 5' N	118° 45' E	Small	River Natural	LOA more than 500 Ft.	Yes	31 - 35 ft.	31 - 35 ft.	31 - 35 ft.	26 - 30 ft.	191 Million	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	200 Tons Max
TAICANG	# 94220	Pub. 157	31° 39' N	121° 12' E	Small	Coastal Breakwater	LOA less than 500 Ft.	No	31 - 35 ft.	36 - 40 ft.	36 - 40 ft.	36 - 40 ft.	176 million	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	49 Tons Max
ZHANGJIANGANG	# UK 1619	Pub. 157	31° 58' N	120° 24' E	Medium	River Natural	LOA more than 500 Ft.	No	31 - 35 ft.	31 - 35 ft.	21 - 25 ft.	26 - 30 ft.	168 Million	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	49 Tons Max
XIAMEN	# 94061	Pub. 157	24° 27' N	118° 4' E	Medium	River Natural	LOA more than 500 Ft.	Yes	41 - 45 ft.	41 - 45 ft.	36 - 40 ft.	61 - 65 ft.	156 Million	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	200 Tons Max
QINHUANGDAO	# 94361	Pub. 157	39° 56' N	119° 37' E	Medium	Coastal Breakwater	LOA less than 500 Ft.	No	41 - 45 ft.	51 - 55 ft.	36 - 40 ft.	46 - 50 ft.	130.3 Million	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	Above 200 Tons
FUZHOU	# 94004	Pub. 157	26° 5' N	119° 18' E	Medium	River Natural	LOA more than 500 Ft.	Yes	36 - 40 ft.	36 - 40 ft.	36 - 40 ft.	36 - 40 ft.	127 Million	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	200 Tons Max
CHANGSHU	# UK 1619	Pub. 157	31° 46' N	120° 57' E	Medium	Open Roadstead	LOA less than 500 Ft.	No	21 - 25 ft.	21 - 25 ft.	26 - 30 ft.	41 - 45 ft.	110 Million	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	Above 200 Tons
NANTONG	# UK 1619	Pub. 157	32° 0' N	120° 48' E	Medium	River Natural	LOA less than 500 Ft.	No	31 - 35 ft.	26 - 30 ft.	21 - 25 ft.	31 - 35 ft.	100 Million	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Above 200 Tons
ZHUHAI	# 93721	Pub. 161	22° 14' N	113° 35' E	Very Small	Coastal Breakwater	LOA less than 500 Ft.	No	26 - 30 ft.	16 - 20 ft.	21 - 25 ft.	11 - 15 ft.	100 Million	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	200 Tons Max
QUANZHOU	# 94060	Pub. 157	24° 53' N	118° 36' E	Small	Coastal Natural	LOA less than 500 Ft.	No	16 - 20 ft.	16 - 20 ft.	51 - 55 ft.	36 - 40 ft.	100 Million	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	200 Tons Max
DONGSHAN	# 94040	Pub. 157	23° 45' N	117° 31' E	Small	Coastal Natural	LOA less than 500 Ft.	No	21 - 25 ft.	No Data	16 - 20 ft.	16 - 20 ft.	57 Million	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	49 Tons Max
RIZHAO	# 94280	Pub. 157	35° 23' N	119° 34' E	Medium	Coastal Natural	LOA less than 500 Ft.	No	46 - 50 ft.	36 - 40 ft.	16 - 20 ft.	56 - 60 ft.	56 Million	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	49 Tons Max
WENZHOU	# 94187	Pub. 157	28° 1' N	120° 39' E	Medium	River Natural	LOA less than 500 Ft.	No	11 - 15 ft.	41 - 45 ft.	36 - 40 ft.	71 - 75 ft.	25.2 Million	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	49 Tons Max
HUANGPU	# 93726	Pub. 161	23° 5' N	113° 25' E	Small	River Natural	LOA less than 500 Ft.	No	31 - 35 ft.	26 - 30 ft.	NA	31 - 35 ft.	20 Million	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	Above 200 Tons
SHUI DONG	# 93720	Pub. 161	21° 29' N	111° 5' E	Very Small	Coastal Breakwater	LOA less than 500 Ft.	No	31 - 35 ft.	16 - 20 ft.	21 - 25 ft.	31 - 35 ft.	14.5 Million	Yes	No Data	Yes	Yes	No	200 Tons Max
BEIHAI	# 93652	Pub. 161	21° 29' N	109° 4' E	Very Small	Open Roadstead	LOA less than 500 Ft.	No	36 - 40 ft.	36 - 40 ft.	36 - 40 ft.	31 - 35 ft.	14.1 Million	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	200 Tons Max
HAI PHONG	# 93032	Pub. 161	20° 55' N	106° 41' E	Small	River Natural	LOA less than 500 Ft.	No	21 - 25 ft.	31 - 35 ft.	11 - 15 ft.	36 - 40 ft.	6.6 Million	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	200 Tons Max
HAI PHONG	# 93032	Pub. 161	20° 55' N	106° 41' E	Small	River Natural	LOA less than 500 Ft.	No	21 - 25 ft.	31 - 35 ft.	11 - 15 ft.	36 - 40 ft.	6 Million	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	200 Tons Max
CAM PHA	# 93647	Pub. 161	21° 2' N	107° 22' E	Very Small	Open Roadstead	LOA less than 500 Ft.	No	21 - 25 ft.	31 - 35 ft.	NA	31 - 35 ft.	4 Million (Coal only)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	200 Tons Max
HAIKOU	# 93710	Pub. 161	20° 3' N	110° 17' E	Very Small	Coastal Natural	LOA less than 500 Ft.	No	31 - 35 ft.	31 - 35 ft.	NA	51 - 55 ft.	3.9 Million	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	24 Tons Max
CHIWAN	# 93721	Pub. 157	19° 58' N	110° 2' E	Very Small	Coastal Breakwater	LOA less than 500 Ft.	No	31 - 35 ft.	11 - 15 ft.	16 - 20 ft.	11 - 15 ft.	3.7 Million	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	200 Tons Max
YANTIAN	# 93730	Pub. 161	22° 35' N	114° 16' E	Small	Coastal Natural	LOA less than 500 Ft.	No	46 - 50 ft.	46 - 50 ft.	21 - 25 ft.	71 - 75 ft.	3.7 Million	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	49 Tons Max
SHEKOU	# 93721	Pub. 161	22° 28' N	113° 52' E	Medium	Coastal Natural	LOA less than 500 Ft.	No	41 - 45 ft.	51 - 55 ft.	36 - 40 ft.	41 - 45 ft.	1.2 Million	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	49 Tons Max
YANGPU	# 93610	Pub. 161	19° 44' N	109° 11' E	Very Small	Coastal Breakwater	LOA less than 500 Ft.	No	26 - 30 ft.	41 - 45 ft.	NA	26 - 30 ft.	1 Million	Yes	No Data	No	Yes	No	49 Tons Max
BASUO	# 93688	Pub. 161	19° 6' N	108° 37' E	Small	Coastal Breakwater	LOA less than 500 Ft.	No	26 - 30 ft.	26 - 30 ft.	26 - 30 ft.	36 - 40 ft.	820,000	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	24 Tons Max
SANYA	# 93698	Pub. 161	18° 19' N	109° 27' E	Very Small	Open Roadstead	LOA less than 500 Ft.	No	21 - 25 ft.	11 - 15 ft.	NA	16 - 20 ft.	740,000	No Data	No	No Data	No Data	No Data	200 Tons Max
LANSHAN	# 94280	Pub. 157	30° 6' N	119° 22' E	Very Small	Open Roadstead	LOA less than 500 Ft.	No	46 - 50 ft.	41 - 45 ft.	26 - 30 ft.	41 - 45 ft.	No Data	No Data	No	No Data	No Data	No Data	49 Tons Max

Table 10. Major Olvana seaports

Maritime

As a large country with a large coastline, the ocean and maritime activities are important to the economic well-being of the country. As a major exporter of cheap products to the world, some of the busiest ports in the world can be found in Olvana. Olvana's maritime trading history dates back over two millennia.

Changjiang River and Guangzhou in the Pearl river delta) opening to the Yellow sea (Bo Hai), Taiwan straits, Pearl river and South Olvana Sea while the latter comprise ports that lie along the major and minor rivers of Olvana. Most of Olvana's major cities have access to ports, either within their metropolitan area or nearby. Olvana's coastal ports enable the transportation of coal, containers, imported iron ore, and grain; roll-on-roll-off operations between mainland and islands; and deep-water access to the sea. In port construction, Olvana has especially strengthened the container transport system, concentrating on the construction of a group of deep-water container wharves at Ningbo-Zhoushan, Qingdao, Shanghai, Ningbo, Xiamen, and Hong Kong, and thus laying the foundations for Olvana's container hubs. There are 32 Olvana ports that average more than 1 million tons of cargo throughput annually. Olvana has a total of 9 ports that can accommodate a Military Sea Lift (MSC) Commands Large, Medium-Speed Roll-on/Roll-off (LMSR).

The Port of Ningbo-Zhoushan is one of the busiest in the world in terms of cargo tonnage. In 2018, The Port of Ningbo-Zhoushan reported that its annual cargo throughput hit over 1.25 Billion tons of cargo. The port is in Ningbo and Zhoushan, on the coast of the East China Sea, in Zhejiang province south of Hangzhou Bay, across which it faces Jiaxing and Shanghai. The port comprises several ports which are Beilun (seaport), Zhenhai (estuary port), and old Ningbo harbor (inland river port). The Port of Ningbo-Zhoushan complex is a modern multi-purpose deep water port, consisting of inland, estuary, and coastal harbors. There are a total of 191 berths including 39 deep water berths with 10,000 and more tonnage. The larger ports include a 250,000 tonnage crude oil terminal and a 200,000+ tonnage ore loading berth. There is also a purpose-built terminal for 6th generation container vessels and a 50,000 tonnage berth dedicated for liquid chemical products.

The Port of Shanghai is a deep water port that serves Olvana's most populous city and is the world's second busiest seaport. Located on the mouth of the Yangtze River in eastern Olvana, the Port of Shanghai faces the East China Sea to the east, and Hangzhou Bay to the south. The Shanghai port facilities include: 125 berths with a total quay length of about 20 kilometers; 293 thousand square meters of warehouses; over 4.7 million square meters of storage yards; and 5143 units of cargo-handling equipment. The Port of Shanghai is about 421 kilometers southeast of the Port of Lianyungang. The Port of Shanghai is also one of the most popular tourist destinations in the world. In 2002, over 16.2 million people lived in the Port of Shanghai municipality.

The Port of Shanghai is Olvana's leading commercial and financial center, and it has been called the world's fastest-growing economy. The Port of Shanghai rivals Hong Kong as the economic heart of the Olvana mainland, but Shanghai has stronger ties to the mainland and to the central government. The Port of Shanghai also has a more solid base in the manufacturing and technology sectors. Experiencing a building boom, Shanghai's architectural style is unique and recognizable in its range of height, design, color, and unusual features.

Navigable Rivers

There are more than 75,000 km of navigable rivers within Olvana. The two major navigable rivers are the Yangtze River and the Zhujiang (Pearl) River. The Yangtze River's source is found on the Tibetan Plateau, with its course running generally easterly, and the mouth of the river discharges into the East China Sea near the city of Shanghai. The Zhujiang River flows through southern Olvana in an easterly direction, and discharges into the South China Sea near Hong Kong. Commercial shipping can travel several hundred kilometers up both rivers to reach cities located on either one.

Pipelines

Olvana has almost 200,000 km of pipelines throughout the country. This includes crude oil, refined petroleum products, and water. The hydrocarbon pipelines are vital to many industries throughout the country. Without the pipelines, the factories would need to shut down.

Petroleum

Olvana has 70,000 km of gas pipelines, 20,000 km of crude oil pipelines, and 23,000 km of refined petroleum products pipelines. The crude oil pipelines follow generally the same routes as the natural gas pipelines along the east coast, south to north. These pipelines are government owned and operated. Donovia and Olvana are involved in a joint venture to build a crude oil pipeline to deliver Donovia petroleum to Olvana as the growing economy continues to make greater demands for energy sources.

Natural Gas

The gas pipelines run along the east coast from the southernmost point to the northern border, they also run from the northeast border to Shanghai. Three of the pipelines cross into adjacent countries. The gas pipelines are extremely vital to the infrastructure as they provide the natural gas to use for heat and power and move away from coal. Part of the joint Donovia-Olvana pipeline venture is an additional natural gas pipeline from Donovia to Olvana.

Water

There are over 700,000 km of major water pipelines scattered throughout Olvana. Many of these carry water from treatment plants on rivers to the more arid regions of the country. These numbers do not count the internal pipes within the cities that move water to the local houses.

Telecommunications Architecture

Olvana is served by an extensive system of automatic telephone exchanges, connected by modern networks of fiber-optic cable, coaxial cable, microwave radio relay, and a domestic satellite system. Olvana continues to develop its telecommunications infrastructure and is partnering with foreign providers to expand its global reach. In recent years, an agreement was signed with a major telecommunications company to build the first next-generation optical cable system directly linking the West with Olvana. International telephone communications are provided by a few submarine cables providing connectivity to Asia, the Middle East, Europe, and North America. In addition, international access to satellite earth stations provides additional international overseas access.

Trans-Arctic Subsea Cable

The trans-Arctic cable is planned to link Europe and Asia through a submarine communication cable on the seabed along the Northwest Passage. This is the first fiber optic cable of its kind in the Arctic. The cable distance is shorter than any other currently in existence between Europe and Asia and should reduce signal latency. The project is an ongoing joint venture with several other countries that began in 2022 and is expected to be completed in 2025.

Industry

The Olvana industrial complex is the number one producer of steel in the world and the largest consumer/producer of chemicals, accounting for one-third of the global demand. Manufacturing generates roughly 46.6 percent of the GDP. The government relaxing some of the restrictions on private investments and ownership has caused an increase in industries. Military operations must be aware of the manufacturing areas and ensure not to disrupt them.

Food and Agriculture

Over a third of Olvanans engage in agricultural work, which accounts for only 10 percent of the country's GDP. The bulk of Olvanan farms are medium sized farms. The major agriculture productions in the country are wheat, sorghum, millet, barley, soybeans, rice, and radishes. The current agriculture production is sufficient to sustain the population and the country exports grains and meat to meet the demand of the populace. However, due to high demand exceeding domestic production, the nation imports rice.

Oil/Gas

Olvana is the world's largest oil importer. It comes from a pipeline in the north and is brought by ships to the ports. Olvana has a very large oil infrastructure that

produces approximately 10,155,000 barrels of crude a day. The country must import oil to meet the demand in the country, which is equivalent to 960,000 barrels a day of oil to remain functioning. There has been exploration done in the contested South China Sea to locate more oil but there has been limited success.

Olvana has been producing more natural gas than it has at any point in the past 40 years, and it still does not meet the demand in the country. There are two main pipelines that import natural gas from neighboring countries. The shift to cleaner burning fuels is done in response to moving away from coal to decrease air pollution. Neighboring countries can shut off the pipelines in the event of hostilities.

Defense Infrastructure

The defense industry in Olvana is growing with the recent opening of the defense industry to commercial investors. This defense industry exports aircraft, tankers, air defense equipment, weapons, ammunition, and munitions to developing nations. The sales serve both commercial and strategic purposes. Olvana is currently developing a defense industrial complex to further research and development of military capabilities. The Olvana Defense Minister recently brokered a deal for an Olvanan arms company to build a production factory and maintenance facility for Olvanan weapons in Belesia.

Nuclear Facilities

Olvana has a nuclear power program and possesses nuclear weapons. They currently have 11 nuclear power plants that produce approximately 3 percent of the nation’s power. All the nuclear plants have been built in the past 20 years and are presumed to be safe. The country has not signed any nuclear non-proliferation or destruction treaties. Olvana is believed to possess approximately 500 nuclear warheads. There is an extensive underground network of tunnels throughout the country where the warheads and missiles are stored to protect them from attack from aircraft, artillery, and missiles.

Space

Olvana actively continues pursuit of a space program that supports the country's strategic vision. It currently has 23 satellites for communications and navigation purposes in orbit. They have been advancing their rocket program as delivery vehicles for their satellites and other space platforms. The Olvana space program also continues a program to develop an orbital space station for research and development.

INFORMATION

Information Overview

The People's Republic of Olvana (PRO) maintains a large information environment, with its internet industries counted among the world's most active. Olvana is, however, one of the world's most restrictive media environments. Olvana will utilize its cyber capabilities against external opposition parties and foreign governments. Olvana will also attempt retain total control over the nation's internal information environment by suppressing dissent within the populace over all communications mediums, though the internet remains the most free and accessible.

Onset of Information Age

Olvana leaped forward into the information age after the turn of the 21st century with much of their population going from no landline telephone directly to a cell phone. In 2000, there were about 40 million cellular subscriptions in Olvana. In less than 15 years, the number of cell phone subscribers reach over 800 million. The upward trend continues to this day passing the one billion mark. In 2012, there were about 300 million main phone lines in Olvana with the number falling each year since while the cell phone figure continued to rise. Olvanans, like much of the rest of the world, are ditching home phones in favor only having a cell phone with much of the landline usage restricted to businesses.

Contemporary Situation

Cell phones have become the most popular way to access the internet. There are currently over 800 million cell phones in use in Olvana through the various companies authorized to operate in the country. A few years ago, the Olvana government issued licenses for the launch of commercial 5G networks throughout the country. Olvana operates on the n79 band (4.8 – 4.9 GHz), n258 (24.75 – 27.5 GHz); n260 (37 – 40 GHz); and n259 (40 -42.5 GHz). 5G was initially directed at the cities, but it is Olvana's intent to build 5G towers throughout the country in order over 90% of the population to have the ability to access 5G through their phones. In the cities, a cell phone is a necessity as it is used to apply for government pensions and social security; purchase plane and train tickets; and to purchase consumer goods.

Information Industries

Information Products (Content Industries)

News Media

The Olvanan government restricts both freedom of speech and press and seeks to control the narrative within the country. The media in Olvana, regardless of its source, can be linked back to the Olvanan government. The people are relying more on their mobile phones for news rather than the traditional print, radio, or television options. Almost every newspaper provides a digital version online as sales of the written version continue their 20-year downward trend. There are also drops in radio listeners and television viewers, but less than those in the print media.

Entertainment Media

The Olvana film business is catching up with Hollywood generating over $7 billion in gross box office revenue five years ago. This upward trend continues as the country's appetite for entertainment cannot be sated. As the living standards of the Olvanan people continue to rise and with more discretionary income, cinema is one entertainment outlet for the people. There are major film stars in Olvana that cannot travel without being accosted by adoring fans. A few Olvanan films have been released in the U.S. and even with sub-titles, some of the films have done surprisingly well.

Social Media

Social Media is incredibly popular in Olvana. In the urban areas, a cell phone is a necessity, and smart phones are everywhere. Just as in the US, social media comes in a variety of formats ranging from personal to professional, and from text based content to audio and video formats. Olvanans under the age of 35 are likely to be found using multiple types of social media applications. Over 90% of

Olvanans between the ages of 15-29 use some form of social media; 80% or more for those in the 30 -49 age range; and dropping off for the older population. Even so, older Olvanans are turning to social media to connect with their children and grandchildren.

Olvana allows some external social media companies (e.g., Facebook and Instagram) to operate in the country, but with restrictions. The Olvana government tells the foreign companies what websites to block. Whenever there is a negative post about the country or government, it usually means Olvana adds another website to its national blockage list. While social media is still heavily monitored by the government, the instantaneous ability to share information with a wide audience has turned some social media apps into outlets for alternative information. That said, the government can quickly censor unwanted content. Some social media applications, like twitter, are blocked by the Olvanan government. Despite this block, some Olvanans are still able to access apps like Twitter using Virtual Private Networks (VPNs), however the punishment if caught can be severe.

Olvana also has launched some of its own social media platforms in attempt to control its message. Many young Olvanan adults steer clear of these websites because they know they are under governmental control, and subject to frequent surveillance.

Information Services

Financial Institutions

With its large and international economy, Olvana's financial institutions must operate in cyberspace to remain competitive on the global market. Like financial institutions in other countries, Olvana's financial institutions are inherently vulnerable to cyber-attacks and hackers. To combat these threats, Olvana has developed several advanced systems to protect against and mitigate cyber-crime and cyber-attacks to protect their businesses and the private information of customers.

Control/Regulation

The Olvanan government controls the financial institutions within the country. While there may be powerful individuals operating these companies, they still must conform to the mandates of the government. If an individual operating one of these entities ever got out of line or did something rogue, the Olvanan security apparatus would rush in and arrest them to be replaced by someone who would do as directed. Urban Olvanans must use their cell phones to conduct banking business so the government can track almost every major financial transaction that occurs within its borders.

Medical System

Olvanan healthcare is a mixture of public and private medical institutions and insurance programs. About 95% of Olvanan citizens have at least basic health insurance coverage that covers about half of the medical costs. Recently, Olvana passed a law that directed that insurance cover 70% of all basic healthcare costs within five years.

In urban areas, medical records are electronic and are on a secure server. Patients can access their medical records via an application on their phone, so they have their medical records literally at the "tip of their fingers." If a patient must go to a hospital different than their normal one or to an unfamiliar doctor, the patient can provide their records directly to their new physician.

Control/Regulation

The Olvana government controls most of the hospitals in the country and the patients' information as well. While there may be a degree of protections regarding patient confidentiality, government officials can easily gain access a patient's record. International hospitals can afford their patients a higher degree of privacy because they are not tied into the national patient database.

Legal/Criminal Records

All Olvanan legal and criminal records are digitized at the local level but are maintained on a national criminal database. This database is accessible to those in

the Olvanan criminal justice system—police departments, prosecutors, and other government officials granted access. Since the information is uploaded by local jurisdictions, this can lead to administrative errors. Local access also creates an opportunity for corruption, but since corruption is dealt with harshly this happens only rarely.

The Olvana police and security forces extensively use of facial recognition software to identify potential threats to the country, agitators, or other people deemed undesirable. This information is loaded into a national database for access by any other law enforcement or government entity. The police use the large number of cameras throughout the country to track the movement of suspected dissidents, troublemakers, and criminals.

Control/Regulation

Legal and criminal records are maintained by the jurisdiction in which the legal transaction or criminal trial occurred. Olvana's national government maintains an overarching system that integrates information from every jurisdiction within the country, however, al data and inputs into the system must be recorded and update by the jurisdiction. While this system typically works smoothly, it can lead to challenges where there are administrative records. Even if an individual is found not guilty, there is no reason to attempt to expunge any records by the accused. Once the information is in the national data base, it remains there permanently.

Navigation (Global Positioning)

Olvana has an established history in the development and use of navigation satellite systems. Currently, Olvana operates over 50 navigation satellite systems using E-band transponders. It is expected that the entire system will be completed in the next 12 to 18 months. The combined systems create a network of navigation services and provide coverage of the Asia-Pacific region. The services are free to civilians and licensed to the Olvanan government and military. Olvana sells the service to other countries in the Pacific at a much cheaper price than Western navigation networks.

Control/Regulation

The Olvana Space Agency (OSA) is responsible for all space related matters for the country. The OSA cooperates with the military to capitalize on the military capabilities of space. The OSA main responsibility is the planning, building, launching, and maintenance of all Olvanan satellites. This includes the navigation as well as communications satellites.

Electromagnetic Spectrum Management (Radio Frequency)

Olvana manages its electromagnetic spectrum like that of the U.S. where they authorize civilians to use certain frequencies while withholding other frequencies for military and government use. Within the last two years, Olvana auctioned off selected frequencies to install 5G service to its cell telephone users. The government is constructing 5G towers all over the country and expects that 90% of adults to have access to 5G technology within the next five years.

Control/Regulation

The Olvanan government strictly controls the electromagnetic spectrum within its borders. Only those authorized by the government to operate on specific bands can do so. Individuals who illegally use the airwaves are dealt with quickly and severely.

Information Distribution

Internet

Olvana has the one of the world's largest number of internet users, but major obstacles concerning ease-of-access still exist. These obstacles include poor infrastructure, inefficient state-owned internet enterprises, and centralized control over international gateways. Olvana, however, hosts a significant amount of national bandwidth potential—currently more double than any Western nation.

An estimated 61% of the population has access to the internet daily, this number being higher in urban areas and lower in rural areas. Large numbers of internet users connect through cyber cafes and public computers, due to high demand and limited availability of privately owned access points. Mobile services are replacing fixed-line broadband as Olvana's preferred means of accessing the internet, due to

cost and inefficient service of other providers. Today, and estimated 90% of internet users in Olvana use their cell phones as their primary means for accessing the internet.

Infrastructure Support

Five state-run operators maintain Olvana's gateways to the global internet, giving authorities the ability to cut off outside information requests. Additionally, all service providers must subscribe via the gateway operators under Ministry of Information Technology oversight. There are rumors that Olvana allows North Torbians hackers that work from inside Olvana access to the Internet.

Control Regulation

Current cybersecurity laws require internet companies in Olvana to censor information, register the users' real names, and shut down services for security reasons as directed. A new law restricts use of virtual private networks throughout the country, to deny access to unauthorized sites from other countries. Olvana uses a sophisticated and evolving censorship apparatus—which utilizes both automated and manned processes—to monitor networks and block and filter material that criticizes or challenges government individuals or policies.

Television

The television industry in Olvana includes high-tech program production, transmission, and coverage — though all content is controlled by the government. Cable systems usually carry all the Olvana Central Television channels in the national language. These broadcast a combination of news, sports, and historical programming. They may also carry a local channel for a particular province. An extremely small number of compounds with many foreign residents may carry selected channels from regional countries and select Western nations, with Chimera Television having the widest carriage under this rule. The number of private televisions continues to grow as Olvanans are increasingly seeking different content. Approximately 75% of all Olvanans have access to a television.

Infrastructure Support

There are over 2,500 channels in Olvana, with about 30% being government stations. There are a few national networks, but almost every province and large city has their own designated channel. Cable television is the transmission method in all urban areas. In rural areas, satellite television is becoming an option to those that can afford it. The Olvana government periodically cracking down on unlicensed satellite services, usually in the urban areas but sometimes in rural areas as well.

Control Regulation

Receiving satellite television signals without permission is illegal in Olvana. The Olvana government controls attempt to control the content of what is shown on all the channels. For the private channels, this is usually self-censorship as the government will take away their license to operate if they air content that questions the government's authority or any of its political leaders. Programs that originate in another country must pass through an Olvanan-controlled satellite before being aired. This is so the Olvana government can black out content from external news sources or actual shows that cast their country in a bad light. The government has blacked out stories about any protests, dissidents, or scandals that make Olvana, or its leaders look bad or foolish.

Radio

The radio industry in Olvana includes program production, transmission, and coverage, are also controlled by the government. About 80 percent of the populace can listen to a radio. The major radio companies are PRO National Radio and PRO Radio International. Additionally, every province has at least one radio station operated by provincial government, with at least two different channels providing general interest, as well as original programming in specialized areas such as music and business news.

Infrastructure Support

There are currently over 1500 radio stations in the country. Radio is the most widely used electronic media. Radio broadcasting is done over AM, FM, and Shortwave, but internet radio is slowly taking over the market.

Control Regulation

The government has *de facto* control over the content for all the government channels. Non-government channels conduct self-censorship of their content to avoid being shut down. Sometimes a radio station will just stop operating, usually because the Olvana government deemed something broadcasted was offensive to the country or to one of its leaders. Any radio program from outside the country is routed through a government satellite to immediately shut it down if any anti-Olvanan views are expressed. Olvana Radio International (ORI), a government-sponsored station is the only Olvanan network allowed to be broadcast worldwide. ORI broadcasts over 300 hours of program every day including commentary, culture, current affairs, economy, entertainment news, politics, and technology. ORI is broadcasted around the world in over 40 languages plus standard Olvanan and ranks fourth in overseas broadcasting time as well as languages in the world.

Print

Olvana has over 2000 daily and non-daily newspapers in circulation. Although Olvana has many newspapers, the front-runners are all government-run, such as, the People's Daily, Hong Kong Daily and the Independent Daily. The primary news agencies in Olvana are the Shanghai News Agency and PRO News Service.

Infrastructure Support

Olvana is the largest market in the world for daily newspapers with over 80 million copies sold daily. In 1970, there were only 45 newspapers in Olvana, all ran by the government. This rose to over 400 by 1980 and reached its zenith with 2,200 in 2006. While newspapers in other parts of the world are on the decline because of less readership, especially in the West, the drop has not been so precipitous in Olvana. While some Olvanan newspapers are now publishing an Internet edition, print editions continue to remain popular. This is especially true in the larger cities.

Control Regulation

Despite heavy government monitoring, print media has become an increasingly commercial market, with growing competition and diversified content. The newspapers still must practice self-censorship because if negative stories about any governmental department or leaders at any level could lead to the closure of the newspaper.

Telephone/Telecommunications

There are approximately 230 million fixed landlines in Olvana, but this number is slowly decreasing due to the shift towards mobile service. Mobile phone subscribers now number over one billion and this number will likely increase at a steady pace as more towers and additional providers are introduced to the country.

Infrastructure Support

Olvana is served by an extensive system of automatic telephone exchanges, connected by modern networks of fiber-optic cable, coaxial cable, microwave radio relay, and a domestic satellite system. Olvana continues to develop its telecommunications infrastructure and is partnering with foreign providers to expand its global reach. In recent years, an agreement was signed with a major telecommunications company to build the first next-generation optical cable system directly linking the West with Olvana. International telephone communications are provided by several submarine cables providing connectivity to Asia, the Middle East, Europe, and North America. In addition, international access to satellite earth stations provides additional international overseas access.

Control Regulation

Fixed landline and mobile services are controlled by three telecommunication companies owned and operated by the government. All approvals and licensing for new fixed landline and mobile services is conducted by the Ministry of Public Information.

Postal/Carrier

Olvana’s postal and courier systems are generally well established, reliable, and capable of moving significant amounts of freight throughout the nation. Along with the Olvanan national postal system, international freight providers and local freight forwarders are well entrenched in the nation. Olvana is the home to many specialty freight movement providers, such as heavy-lift aircraft and railway delivery.

Infrastructure Support

The Olvana Postal System and private delivery services are present throughout all urban areas. They will make deliveries directly to the destination address. In rural areas, it is common for the Olvana Postal System to drop off mail and packages in a central location. The expectation is that the recipients will come to pick up the package themselves or that the local community will ensure the mail/package is delivered to its final destination.

Control Regulation

Postal and carrier services are regulated by the government due to their role in the finance industry.

Oral Communication

Word-of-mouth is an important communications medium, especially in rural Olvana. While direct communication cannot replicate the amount of information shared within a population, direct communication may carry a higher degree of reliability among the audience due to the amount of distrust the audience may have with modern technology. Oral communication is limited in terms of how many people the message can reach and by its immediacy. With mobile technology gradually reaching rural areas, younger generations will likely displace word-of-mouth with social media services; as mobile subscriber numbers grow, traditional word-of-mouth channels typically becomes less prevalent. More every day, text, image, and short video loops are becoming the primary forms of expression for younger generations. The process of urbanization has broken down traditional community based networks, as families have moved to different cities. Despite the high population density in the cities and how people are so close to each other physically, there may be a greater separation in terms of relationships between Olvanans.

Infrastructure Support

NA

Control Regulation

The Olvana government attempts to control free speech by having neighbor turn in neighbor who speaks against the government or its leaders. The Olvana government even has a phone number where individuals can turn in suspected dissidents, troublemakers, or others for not supporting the communist regime.

Satellite

Olvana possesses a wide range of satellite capabilities. Most are suited for dual use by the Olvanan People's Army (OPA) and civilian users. These include communication and GPS satellites.

Infrastructure Support

Currently, Olvana operates seven commercial telecommunications satellites utilizing Ku-band transponders in a geostationary orbit. All satellites are powered by solar array panels. These commercial satellites may be used to support military operations when necessary. Additionally, the OPA operates four communication satellites using Ku and C band transponders. The satellites are in a geostationary orbit powered by solar array antenna. The government also leases bandwidth from commercial satellite companies that support government and military operations when necessary.

Control Regulation

The OSA is responsible for all satellites launched by Olvana. There is no ability for a non-governmental entity to launch a satellite for Olvana soil. All foreign radio and television programming must go through an Olvanan satellite before being seen by its people. With a flip of a switch, an individual on the ground can immediately blackout a radio or television broadcast that an Olvanan censor deems inappropriate such as attacks on communism, the country, the government, or one of its leaders.

Internet of Things

Over the last decade, Olvana has made great economic gains and the people have begun to embrace technology—at least in the urban areas of the country. Middle

class and above urban Olvanans have embraced the idea of a “smart home” with Wi-Fi and Blue Tooth enabled appliances that can be controlled by a smart phone. These changes are led by university students who return home after studying abroad in the U.S. or Europe where they saw how new technology affected everyone’s life.

Even in lower class areas, smart phones are still popular as the Olvanan government wants its population to conduct business, communicate, shop, and do everything possible online as it provides another tracking mechanism of its citizens. Without a smart phone, it is almost impossible to bank or interact with a government agency in Olvana.

The internet of things also plays a role in public projects and the newest infrastructure developments as common place things such as traffic lights and streetlights are integrated and digitalized. The influence and impact of the internet of things on Olvanan daily life can be seen by commuters who use their smart phone to purchase tickets to ride the bus, subway, or train to work. Users can also use the smart phone to determine when the next bus, subway, or train will arrive or if they are running late. These are all available on smart phone apps and uses Blue Tooth and Wi-Fi technology when and where a rider gets on or off the public transportation.

Infrastructure Support

The Olvana government recognizes the future of smart technologies and public works for reducing the workload on government employees. As smart phones continue to enable users to pull information more easily, the less government workers will have to focus on being able to push information out by answering questions. Using real time analytics, empowered by machine learning, Olvana is hoping to lower costs, reduce maintenance requirements, and overcome any challenges associated with rapid growth and urban development.

Control Regulation

While there is great potential with this technology, Olvana is aware that they could be losing control of their people and that the new technology is vulnerable to cyberattacks. The Olvana government continuously attempts to improve electronic security measures associated with the internet of things. There is always a struggle to choose between higher costs projects with better security and lower costs products with less security. Two decades ago, Olvana always chose fast and cheap in producing products with a short shelf life. Olvana may have recently turned the corner to choosing something slightly more expensive, but with a higher expectation in performance.

Information Cohorts (Information Consumption)

Information cohorts should not be confused with organized groups and entities. Cohorts are grouped by shared traits, behaviors, and or beliefs regarding how they engage with information, but they are not a cohesive organizations. These are examples of cohorts that are found within Olvana; however, they are not the only information cohorts that exist. It is possible for an individual or group of individuals to be part of multiple information cohorts based upon how they identify themselves.

Cohort: Generational - Baby Boomers and Generation X

Baby-boomers consist of the generation of Olvanans born between 1946 and 1965 while Generation X are those born between 1965 and 1980. The primary difference between the two are that Gen Xers were more exposed to computers and electronic devices in schools than baby-boomers. Baby-boomers were forced to learn about digital device as an adult. The younger the person in the cohort, the more comfortable they are with technology. Baby-boomers remember the hard times Olvana struggled through during its infancy as a communist state. Times were better for the Gen Xers, especially in the urban areas, as Olvana built itself into a worldwide economic power. Baby-boomers remember the founder of modern Olvana, but Gen Xers only read about him.

Biases

On average, the older a person is the less likely they are to embrace the information age and feel comfortable working with electronic devices. Baby-boomers are still the ones reading the newspapers instead of getting the news from their cell phones. Still, both baby-boomers and Gen Xers have had to adjust to the Olvanan government's acceptance of the electronic age. Those living in the urban areas must use their cell phone, how much ever they hate it, to purchase tickets to travel or a myriad of other everyday activities.

Perceived Antagonist Cohorts

Many baby-boomers and Gen Xers think those younger than them do not know how easy they have it in today's modern Olvana. For the most part, urban Olvanans have enough to eat, can receive an education, find work, and are not just working to survive.

Media Engagement/Perception

Baby-boomers still turn to the numerous newspapers available for their news. While some Gen-Xers read papers, more are likely to obtain their news from the radio or television. The younger the person, the more likely they have moved to obtaining their news from their cell phone. For the most part, baby-boomers and Gen Xers still believe the news the government provides them, despite any information to the contrary that comes from sources external to the country.

Presence/Activity in Cyberspace

Baby-boomers reluctantly have joined the information age due to the need to use their cell phone to conduct business with the government, purchase tickets to ride the bus, or purchase many goods. They are the people, however, visiting the local markets to buy goods with cash instead of using their phone. Gen Xers are only slightly more receptive to using the digital technology in their life, but more are coming round every day. Both groups, however, are now more accepting of social media every day to communicate with family that may be far away.

Cohort: Generational - Millennials and Zoomers (Generation Z)

Millennials are those born between about 1981 and 1996 and Zoomers are born between about 1997 and 2012. Many of those in the latter group are young and still in school. Both groups have come of age when Olvana has been a major player on the world stage and has seen an economic and political growth of their country. Gen Z members do not see themselves as much in the struggle of communism as the "us against them" and Olvana being ostracized by much of the world. Gen Z are worldlier than the previous generations with many of them going abroad for college. They may have even gone with their parents on a vacation or two out of the country while a child and see the world in a completely different light than their parents and grandparents.

Biases

Gen Z members are willing to get their information from different sources, come of age with access to computers, the Internet (even if it is not totally open to all websites), and cell phones. Few Gen Z members read the newspaper, but instead get the news from websites and their phone. Older members may still watch the television or listen to the radio for the news. For the most part, Gen Z members are more skeptical of the government than older generations. But they understand that speaking out against the Olvanan government is still a problem and could get them in trouble.

Perceived Antagonist Cohorts

Many Gen Z members see their parents and grandparents (Baby-boomers and Gen X) as not willing to embrace their parents. Gen Z wants to embrace the future and all it has to offer instead of remaining mired in the past worried about what might happen next.

Media Engagement/Perception

Most Gen Z members are skeptical of the government news outlets and instead prefer to get their news from non-governmental sources. Many refused to read the newspapers, watch television, or listen to the radio for their news as they want their

news when they want it. Gen Z members readily embrace the new methods of media and happily go from one social network to another until they find the one that most meets their need.

Presence/Activity in Cyberspace

Gen Z members are constantly on their phone checking in with friends, watching videos, and even sometimes doing schoolwork. Older Gen Z members might even do actual work on their phones. Gen Z is not scared of anything new in the cyber world and happily try the next big thing that comes out whether it is Tik Tok or whatever.

Cohort: Socio-Economic - Urban Poor

Despite the economic advancement of Olvana, there is still a substantial number of urban poor. These are people who work in factories for pennies a day making running shoes and other items for consumption by the West. Many of these are children being exploited as their fingers are nimbler and can produce more per hour.

Biases

The urban poor often live congregated in a single part of the city away from those that have benefited from the economic growth of Olvana. The children born into poverty do not receive the education given to others and are forced to go to work at an early age. This only continues the cycle of poverty for the family. The urban poor that do not work in the factories normally end up doing freelance manual labor making just enough to stay alive.

Perceived Antagonist Cohorts

Many of the urban poor feel that others have become rich at their expense and the economic growth has not affected them in a positive manner. The urban poor feel that the government has not done enough to help them and only gives lip service to the communist ideas that everyone is equal.

Media Engagement/Perception

Most of the urban poor care little about media engagement because of a lack of time. Some may read a discarded newspaper or catch a news program on a public television. For the most part, the urban poor just do not care.

Presence/Activity in Cyberspace

While some urban poor may have a cell phone, most do not, and few go to the library to reach the Internet. With the Olvanan government trying to make the country go almost completely electronic for both public and private business, the urban poor will continue to become more marginalize. Soon, the Olvanan government will have to figure out how the urban poor can meet its electronic mandates without access to a cell phone.

Cohort: Rural Residents

These are the Olvanans that do not live in the cities and therefore are not part of the three cohorts discussed previously. Most of them are in the agricultural business or work in fields associated with the agricultural business. A few may operate other businesses, but they all can trace their need back to agriculture in some way.

Biases

Many urban people look down on the rural people as being unsophisticated hicks. Rural residents look upon the urbanites with disdain because they do not understand where the food in their markets and grocery stores come from.

Perceived Antagonist Cohorts

The rural residents believe the urbanites being antagonistic to them no matter what cohort. The antagonism is urban versus rural more than generational or economic. Even though the rural people view city life in a negative light, it still has not prevented a slow continuous urbanization of Olvana over the last decade.

Media Engagement/Perception

Rural people will often get their news from newspapers, often passed around to each other because many farmers consider it a waste of money to purchase a daily paper. The rural people will listen to the news on a radio or watch television if they can access it. While there may be some cell phone usage, it is not pervasive like in the urban areas.

Presence/Activity in Cyberspace

Rural Olvanans are less likely to be on the Internet, participate on social media platforms, or even use a computer on a regular basis. Some of the richer rural residents, may possess a computer to conduct business. The computer may or may not be connected to the Internet. The Olvanan government is erecting 5G towers all over the country to give at least 90% of the population access to the Internet. As these towers are placed in rural areas, the number of cell phone users will only increase.

Cohort: Ethnic-Minority Populations

Ethnic-minority populations within Olvana have long endured persecution at the hands of whichever incarnation of ethnic Olvana government is in power. These groups are extremely diverse and can be found in almost all parts of the country, however they are most heavily concentrated in the southwestern and northwestern parts of Olvana. In many cases, ethnic-identity shapes how an individual engages with the world around them, and how they perceive the actions of the Olvanan government. These populations are likely to have experienced efforts by the communist party to assimilate with Olvanan culture. While some populations in northwestern Olvana are still experiencing attempts by the government to erase their cultural heritage, Olvana has begun taking a much softer approach in other regions. Olvana now attempts to shape minority populations by overwhelming them with ethnic Olvanan migrants. Rather than reeducating these populations, the government is attempting to overtake the public sphere, leaving no room for non-Olvanan traditions that might otherwise challenge the government's authority. The ethnic-minority populations within Olvana are painfully aware of this practice, but unable to stop it.

Biases

The biases associated with minority groups in Olvana are the same as the biases of minority groups found world-wide. Each individual group will have its own tendencies, though there are some similarities that seem to be present in all groups. Identify biases play a large role in how minority populations engage with information, with familiar often being trusted over unfamiliar sources. Minority groups in Olvana are more likely to identify as a collective whole (i.e., an overarching identity as Olvanan minorities) when they believe the government is infringing upon their rights or their culture. That said, they are equally as unlikely to perceive positive actions by the government toward one group as being to the benefit of all minority groups. For example, if the government were to take an action repressing the ethnic Miao peoples, an ethnic Muong from southwestern Olvana is likely sympathize with them and identify with their shared suffering. But, if the government were to take a positive action toward the Miao, it is unlikely to be looked upon more positively by the Muong peoples. Negative events are much more likely to have an impact across cultural boundaries among Olvana's minority populations than positive events.

Perceived Antagonist Cohorts

The majority Olvanan ethnicity is often perceived as the primary antagonist facing minority populations, and for obvious reasons. That said, minority populations may also view other minority populations that are in close proximity as also being antagonistic depending on the specific circumstances, particularly if it is believed that one minority population is benefiting over another or is being favored by the Olvanan government.

Media Engagement/Perception

Minority groups have had a distrust of government sources engrained into their psyche as the result of decades of repression in the latter portion of the 20th Century. They ultimately must trust some of what the government says,

because the government controls almost all information outlets, however they are much more likely than the average Olvanan to seek out and engage with alternative media sources, particularly if other members of their community are doing the same.

Presence/Activity in Cyberspace

For the most part, ethnic minorities in Olvana are just as present/active in cyberspace as the rest of the population. That said, there are a few groups that are less likely to have a presence in cyberspace because of either cultural preferences or relative isolation and lack of access. These groups are typically found in geographically extreme areas, either on the desert steppe, in the mountains, or in dense jungles.

Information Suppression

Government Censorship

Olvana's control of public communications is heavy-handed. All significant public media is government-controlled; messages are crafted to portray the Olvanan Communist Party (OCP) in a positive way. Olvana possesses a diversified communications system that links all parts of the country by the different types of telecommunication systems. Olvana has a substantial national telecommunications infrastructure. Fiber optic cables cover most of the nation, and plans exist to improve and expand to areas not yet incorporated. Television continues to be the primary source of information within Olvana, with internet and mobile services growing in popularity due in part to their ability to evade censorship.

The government effectively controls all major media outlets to suppress dissent, with the notable exception of the internet. Although Olvana claims its citizens enjoy freedom of speech, regulations allow the Central Propaganda Agency (CPA) to suppress news that is deemed a threat to the security of the country. This CPA reviews information and deems what is acceptable and unacceptable for publication. The Olvanan government will often use strict media controls, such as monitoring systems and firewalls, blocking publications and/or websites, as well as jailing journalists, bloggers, and activists who write about the government in a bad way. As internet access via mobile devices continues to climb, censorship efforts will be unable to completely stop the circulation of unfavorable news by users who continually circumvent the technologies in place to stop it.

Public (Popular Censorship)

All media (print, radio, and television) conduct self-censorship when it comes to negative stories about the Olvanan government, its leaders, its policies, or anything else that may appear to place the government in a bad light. If these media outlets did not practice this self-censorship, then the Olvana government would put the news outlet out of business. The media in Olvana sees what happens to foreign journalists that report negatively on the country—their media credits (individual and often the organization) are revoked, or the offender is deported from the country.

Non-Government Entity Censorship

The non-government entity that influences censorship is the OCP. Since the OCP controls the government, it actually works in concert with the government to censor negative information about the country than an actual non-governmental entity.

Cyberspace

Strengths

Olvana is a major participation in cyberspace and is working to ensure that the entire company will soon possess access to the 5G network. Olvana is always making new or pirating apps (applications) that can be installed and ran on a computer, tablet, smartphone, or other electronic device. Olvana is also a major player hacking into the computer systems of other countries, including the US, to steal government secrets or business trade information.

Vulnerabilities

The major vulnerability is the more a society uses electronic medium, the more susceptibility they are for intrusion by others. Olvana spends an extreme amount of

time and resources to defend against cyberspace intruders. Olvana finds students who, at an early age, are interested in this kind of work, sends them to special schools, including university and post-graduate programs, and then sends them to work for the government to prevent other entities from breaking into their systems.

OE Specific Challenges

The toughest challenges associated with Olvana's information environment may be related to penetrating its highly regulated system of information networks. Olvana also presents a challenge within the region, as it can use diverse methods to probe and test the strengths and weaknesses of the network defenses of other countries. The Olvanan government will often contract with cyber criminals and hackers to not only help them predict and defend against intrusions, but to conduct offensive cyberspace operations as well. The sheer number of people working in this arena often means that their enemies must spend even more time and resources trying to stop them.

technologies, producers shifted to selling their content (largely low-budget dramas and comedies) in compact disc digital video (VCD) format. While under military rule, the government created a blacklist of those writers forbidden to publish.

Non-Government Entity Censorship

Bagansait has faced surveillance and censorship in its digital spaces since it opened the internet to the public in the early 2000s. In in the mid-2000s, after another revolution, the publicly accessible internet was restricted through internet shutdowns, website censorship, and phone tapping. Before the coup, the militant junta-led government had imposed a 20-month long internet shutdown in several locations throughout Bagansait, one of the longest internet shutdowns imposed in the world. Bagansait citizens who were in exile have been quick to take advantage of email and the internet to distribute information in a timely fashion and to organize resistance activities.

Cyberspace

Cyberspace is one of the most restricted domains in Asia. Bagansait generals are moving to take control of the information superhighway as they gear up for a cyber war with dissidents. In Southeast Asia, the liberating effects of the internet coexist in increasing tension with state anxiety about information control. Southeast Asian cyberspace is thus becoming more expansive, yet more restricted. On one hand, the number of people who have come online for the first time has exploded. Bagansait went from 1% internet penetration in 2012 to 26% in 2017 to over 100% (cell phone users) as of Feb 2022, thanks to an abundance of cheap mobile phones. Internet users across the country are increasingly spending time online to work, study, connect with friends, and participate in civic and political life-changing events.

Table 11. Table of physical environment data

Measure	Data	Remarks
Land Area (km^2)	3,610,956	Includes inland water
Land Border (km)	12,806	
Coastline (km)	16,139	
Highest elevation (m)	7,611	Mount Gongga
Lowest Elevation (m)	0	Sea Level
Arable (cultivated) Land (%)	15%	
Permanent Crops (%)	1%	
Permanent Pasture (%)	39%	
Irrigated Land (%)	35%	
Forested Land (%)	26%	
Urban Areas (%)	43%	

***Legend**: kilometer (km); meter (m)*

Terrain

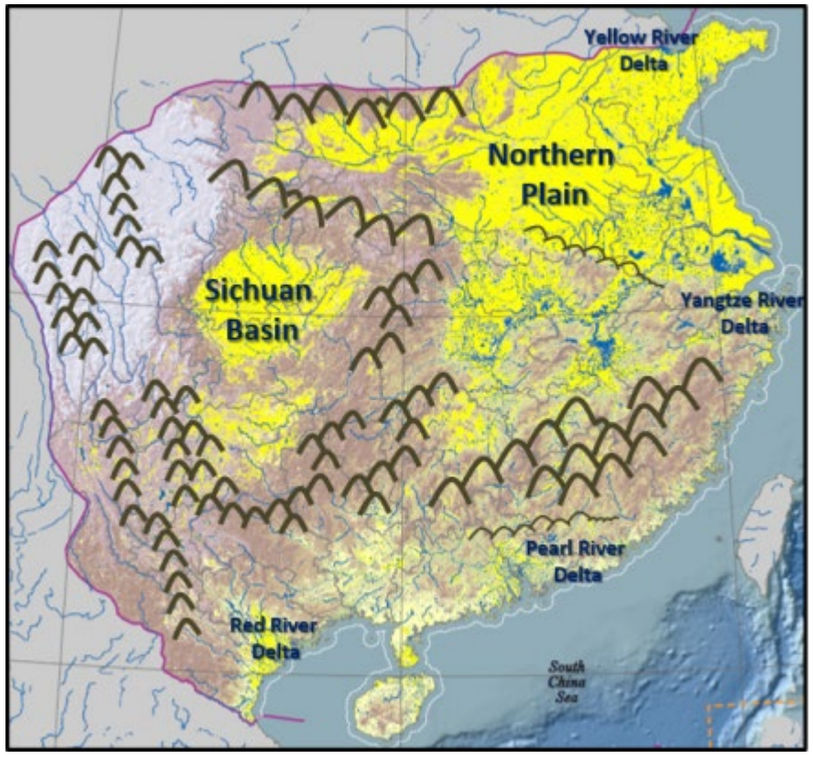
Olvana's terrain in the northern portion and southern portion of the country both contain a mix of mountains, basins, plateaus, plains with the only major differences between the two areas being that the northern portion has highlands, and the southern portion has river deltas. The terrain in the west is extremely mountainous, progressing into basins, plateaus, and plains as you head east. The eastern coast is a mix of plains and urban terrain, with some mountains in the southeast. The fertile Yangtze River Valley starts in the center of the country and flows east to East China Sea.

Bodies of Water

Olvana's major bodies of water are primarily freshwater lakes and seas. Freshwater lakes of most prominence are Taihu, Dongting, and Poyang, all located in the central region. Dongting Lake is a large, shallow lake, a flood basin of the Yangtze River. Its size depends on the season and rainfall levels. It is approximately 2,820 square kilometers in area but can grow to over 19,000 square kilometers during flood season. Poyang Lake, located in Jiangxi Province, is the largest freshwater lake in Olvana. Poyang Lake is approximately 3,200 square kilometers in area with an average depth of 8.5 meters and a maximum depth of 25 meters. Lake Taihu is the third largest freshwater lake in Olvana. It is in the Yangtze Delta plain in vicinity of the city of Wuxi, it has an area of 2,250 square kilometers, and an average depth of 2.0 meters.

Olvana's coastline comprises the country's eastern and southern borders. It includes the coastlines of the Yellow Sea, East China Sea, and South China Sea. The Yellow Sea is approximately 388,500 square kilometers in area, with an average depth of 44 meters and a maximum depth of 152 meters, gradually increasing in depth from the north to the south. It possesses oil reserves and is a productive commercial fishing ground with over 200 species of edible species fished. The East China Sea is approximately 1,250,000 square kilometers in area. It opens to the north into the Yellow Sea, to the east into Pacific Ocean, and to the south into the South China Sea. The East China Sea contains a natural gas field estimated to hold 364 billion cubic feet of natural gas. The South China Sea is approximately 3,625,000 square kilometers in area. The South China Sea is of strategic and economic importance, as one third of the world's shipping passes through it. It also possesses oil and natural gas reserves, as well as being a crucial fishery area for many nations in Southeast Asia.

Olvana's rivers run throughout the country and played a critical role in the nation's development and growth patterns. The largest river in the country is the Yangtze River, which runs from Olvana's western border to the East China Sea. It is an important transportation route and has been traditionally used to divide Olvana into north and south. The Yangtze features world's largest hydroelectric dam. The second largest river in Olvana is the Yellow River, which runs from Olvana's western border to the Yellow Sea. It serves as a major conduit for transportation, ferrying freight, and agriculture. Other important rivers include Xi Jang River and Pearl River. Both are in Southeastern Olvana; the Pearl River's delta is one of the most densely populated places on earth and is a critical component of the Olvanan economy. All the major rivers in Olvana are used to produce hydroelectric power.



Map 10. Simplified Physical Environment map showing mountains (brown) and agricultural areas (yellow) in Olvana. The primary crop in these yellow regions is likely to be rice.

The Red River is in the extreme southern portion of Olvana and flows from west to east through the city of Hanoi and into the Gulf of Tonkin.

Mobility Classification

Mobility in Olvana is varies widely based on region and time of year. Movement is easier in the central plains than in the western area with its mountainous terrain. Snow and ice may cause major mobility problems in mountainous areas during the winter, while flooding and mudslides will similarly impact mobility in the spring and summer. Forests in the south limit mobility and provide cover and concealment for enemy forces and criminals involved in smuggling operations. Rivers and streams throughout the country pose challenges for mechanized and motorized forces. Air operations must account for mountain ranges, forests, steep valleys and gorges, and cyclonic storms.

Subterranean Environment

Olvana has numerous cave systems, both above and below sea level. A few of these caves are used by criminal elements for smuggling operations. Caves are also used as emergency shelters by local residents in coastal areas during and after larger cyclonic storms. Olvana is also building underground facilities and tunnels for use by its military forces, to hide and protect key assets from missiles to personnel.

Vegetation

Olvana's vegetation varies from region-to-region and based on topography. The northwest portion of Olvana contains various types of forest, such as conifers and broadleaves, as well as meadows and bush. The central region contains a mix of broadleaf forest, bush, coniferous forest, and grasslands. The southern region contains coniferous forest, bush, broadleaf forest, grasslands, meadows, tropical forest, and wetlands. Some of the types of trees found in Olvana are dove trees, dawn redwood, bamboo, fir, cypress, gutta-percha tree, spruce, oak, bonsai and *Cathaya argyrophylla*.

Agriculture

Olvana has only has 15% arable land. Most is located along the river valleys and the eastern and southern coasts. Just over 35% of croplands are irrigated. The primary food crops produced in Olvana are rice, wheat, potatoes, tomato, sorghum, peanuts, tea, millet, barley, cotton, oilseed, and soybeans. Olvana also produces fiber crops: cotton, ramie, flax, jute, and hemp.

Climate and Weather

Olvana's weather varies from extreme cold in the north to hot and humid in the south. The south is normally wet—with a constant threat of flooding—while the north is mainly dry and routinely faces droughts. Rain tends to be the most abundant near the coasts and along the Yangtze River valley. Typhoons regularly hit the southeast coast. The climate in the southern portion of the country is a mix of tropical to the far south with a humid subtropical as you move north. In the northern portion of the country, the climate is a mix of semiarid to arid in the far north with a humid continental in the lower portion of the north. Both portions of the country also have a highland climate along their western border.

Climate

Table 12. Köppen-Geiger table

Zone	Precipitation Type	Heat Type	Acronym: Description
Tropical Climate (Zone A)	Monsoon (m)		Am: Tropical monsoon climate with an average temperature of 64.4° F every month with significant rainfall, but direst month is around the winter solstice. Mainly found on the western coastal section of Hainan Island.
	Savanna, Dry Winter (w)		Aw: Tropical savanna climate with an average temperature of 64.4° F every month with significant rainfall. Most prevalent climate on Hainan Island.
Arid Climate (Zone B)	Cold (S)	Steppe (k)	BSk; Dry semi-arid steppe climate. Found only in the northern part of Olvana, far west of Shanghai.
Temperate Climate (Zone C)	Dry Winter (w)	Hot Summer (a)	Cwa: Temperate monsoon climate found in a subtropical climate with the coldest month averaging above 32° F with at least 1 month over 71.6° f and 4 months averaging above 50° F. Mainly found in the center of Hainan Island, southern coast, but circles the Cfa area found in the center of Olvana.
	Dry Winter (w)	Warm Summer(b)	Cwb: Subtropical highland climate influenced by monsoons with the coldest month averaging above 0° C, all months averaging below 71.6° F, and 4 months averaging above 50° F. Mainly found in southwestern portions of Olvana.
	No Dry Season (f)	Hot Summer (a)	Cfa: Humid subtropical climate with one month averaging 32° F, one month averaging above 71.6° F, and at least 4 months averaging above 50° F. Mainly found in the center of Olvana, almost like a circle.
	No Dry Season (f)	Warm Summer(b)	Cfb; Temperate oceanic climate with the coldest month drops to an average of 32° F, all months below 71.6° F, and 4 months above 50° F. Only found in certain spots in the center of Olvana.
Continental Climate (Zone D)	Dry Winter (w)	Hot Summer (a)	Dwa: Monsoon-influenced hot summer humid climate where the coldest month averages below 32° F, 1 month above 71.6° F, and 4 months above 50° F. Mainly found in the far north parts of Olvana along the eastern coastline.
	Dry Winter (w)	Warm Summer(b)	Dwb: Monsoon-influenced warm summer humid climate with the coldest month averaging below 32° F, all months average below 71.6° C, and at least 4 months above 50° F. Mainly found in the northern part of Olvana in the western part of the country.
	Dry Winter (w)	Cold Summer (c)	Dwc: Monsoon-influenced subarctic climate with the coldest month dropping to an average below 32° F, 1-3 months averaging above 50° F with at least 10 times as much rain in the wettest summer month compared to the driest winter month. Found in northwestern Olvana, mainly at higher elevations.

Due to the vast size of Olvana, the season charts below are provided for four diverse cities in the country. Shanghai (northeast coast); Hong Kong (southeast coast); Hanoi (southwest); and Chongqing (central inland):

Table 13. Seasons Chart - Shanghai

	Temp Coldest (F)	*Temp Hottest (F)*	*Precip (in)*	Days of Rain	*Wind (Avg mph)*
January	36	46	3	10	6.7
February	39	50	2.4	9	6.7
March	45	57	3.7	12	6.7
April	54	68	3	11	6.7

	Temp Coldest (F)	Temp Hottest (F)	Precip (in)	Days of Rain	Wind (Avg mph)
May	63	77	3.3	10	6.7
June	72	82	7.1	13	6.7
July	79	90	5.7	11	6.7
August	79	90	8.5	12	6.7
September	72	82	3.3	9	6.7
October	63	73	2.2	7	4.47
November	52	63	2	8	4.47
December	41	52	1.8	8	4.47

Table 14. Seasons Chart - Hong Kong

	Temp Coldest (F)	Temp Hottest (F)	Precip (in)	Days of Rain	Wind (Avg mph)
January	59	66	1.0	5	6.7
February	59	66	2.2	9	6.7
March	63	70	3.1	11	6.7
April	70	77	6.9	12	6.7
May	75	82	12	15	4.47
June	79	86	17.9	19	4.47
July	81	88	14.8	18	4.47
August	81	88	16.9	17	4.47
September	79	86	13	15	4.47
October	75	82	3.9	7	6.7
November	68	75	1.6	6	6.7
December	61	68	1.0	5	4.47

Table 15. Seasons Chart - Hanoi

	Temp Coldest (F)	Temp Hottest (F)	Precip (in)	Days of Rain	Wind (Avg mph)
January	59	68	0.8	8	6.0
February	61	70	1.0	15	6.2
March	66	73	1.8	15	6.0
April	72	82	3.5	13	6.2
May	77	90	7.5	14	6.2
June	81	91	9.4	15	6.0
July	81	91	11.4	16	6.0
August	79	91	12.6	17	3.1
September	79	90	10.4	14	3.1
October	73	84	5.1	9	3.1
November	68	79	1.8	7	5.0
December	68	79	1.0	6	5.0

Table 16. Seasons Chart - Chongqing

	Temp Coldest (F)	Temp Hottest (F)	Precip (in)	Days of Rain	Wind (Avg mph)
January	43	50	0.8	10	6
February	46	55	1.0	10	6
March	52	64	1.8	12	7
April	59	73	37.7	14	7
May	66	81	5.7	16	6
June	72	84	7.7	16	5
July	77	91	7.3	12	6
August	77	91	5.3	11	6
September	70	82	4.1	13	6
October	61	72	3.3	16	5
November	54	63	2.0	12	6
December	46	54	1.0	10	5

Precipitation

Precipitation in Olvana comes in both the form of rain and snowfall, with the averages increasing from the north to south. The average along the southeast coastline is 80 inches a year, while the Yangtze valley receives 40 to 45 inches a year. In the northern portion of the country annual precipitation averages between 12 to 20 inches. **(See charts above for a sampling of four different parts of the country)**

Temperature-Heat Index

The average monthly high temperatures for Olvana vary with elevation, latitude, and proximity to the ocean. The northern region has a yearly average temperature of 64 degrees (Fahrenheit), with the winter months averaging in the low 40s and the summer months averaging in the mid-80s. The central region's yearly average

temperature is 68 degrees (Fahrenheit), with the winter months averaging in the low-50s and the summer months averaging in the high-80s. The southern region has a yearly average temperature of 79 degrees (Fahrenheit), with the winter months averaging in the mid to high-60s and the summer months averaging in the low 90s.

Temperature-Wind Chill Index

The wind chill in Olvana will vary from region-to-region and season-to-season. In northern areas wind chill will be a significant concern due to low temperatures and persistent high winds. In southern areas, the threat of wind chill is lessened due to the tropical conditions found there year round. The mountainous areas in the western portion of the country have the coldest wind chills that will degrade the capabilities of forces as they operate there during the winter season. (See charts above for a sampling of four different parts of the country)

Relative Humidity

The relative humidity throughout Olvana varies depending on the region and latitude. The average for northern regions is roughly 49 to 52 percent. This increases as you go south, to an average relative humidity of 83 to 85 percent. The main reason for the huge disparity of relative humidity from the north to the south is the subtropical climate in the south, which has higher temperatures and precipitation than in the north.

Wind

The prevailing winds in Olvana are from the west to the east in the north, and from the southeast to northwest in the south. During the late winter to early spring, fierce sandstorms and dust storms in the north routinely reduce visibility to less than one kilometer. Typhoon season along the coastline starts in April and ends in October: wind speeds from these typhoons average between 75 to 150 miles per hour and can be very destructive. (See charts above for a sampling of four different parts of the country)

Visibility

Due to Olvana's large geographical size, visibility varies by location based on the terrain. With terrain ranging from beaches to mountains, a single statement on general visibility would be imprudent. Based upon the location of operations in Olvana, a detailed look at the weather for specific regions is required.

Hazards

As a large country, there are a variety of natural hazards in Olvana. Each part of the country has its only poisonous plants and venomous snakes, but here is a sampling of some of the more dangerous hazards:

Events

Olvana is subject to many types of natural disasters including earthquakes, typhoons, and flooding. The earthquakes, under the right circumstances can also cause tsunamis that hit the southern and eastern coasts of the country. Six of the ten deadliest and the three most deadly natural disasters in the world have all occurred in Olvana. There are also some active volcanoes in Olvana, but none have erupted in the last decade. This does not mean they could not erupt in the future.

Earthquakes

Olvana is positioned in an active seismic zone and is susceptible to major earthquakes. Visitors should be aware of what actions to take during an earthquake. For information about earthquakes and other natural disasters, consult the Olvana Meteorological Bureau.

Tsunamis

Tsunamis are a rare phenomenon in Olvana with only five tidal waves classified as tsunamis since 1670. Most tsunamis occur due to earthquakes, but there have cases of tsunamis occurring due to volcanic eruptions, submarine landslides, and coastal rock falls. Since 1670, there are no recordable deaths due to tsunamis in Olvana.

Typhoons

Of the approximately 27 typhoons that occur each year in the Pacific Ocean, approximately 8 to 10 of them will hit Olvana directly. While typhoons are generally stronger than hurricanes due to the warmer waters of the Pacific Ocean, they usually create less damage due to the location of the storm. Olvana typhoon season typically ranges from May to November. If in Olvana during these months, especially on the coast, visitors should pay attention to the weather.

Due to monsoon related climate for much of Olvana and the typhoons, Olvana is subject to flooding during the wet season. The wet season for much of Olvana is the same as the typhoon season, May to November. Flash flooding in low-lying areas is always a hazard, especially for vehicles trying to cross high waters. Do not cross flooded areas in a vehicle even if the depth appears quite shallow as the force of the floodwaters could take the vehicle downstream and possibly drown the driver along with their passengers.

Disease

Due to the large size of Olvana and the diverse ecosystems of the country, there are a variety of tropical, sub-tropical, and temperate diseases. Major diseases in Olvana include bacterial diarrhea, hepatitis A, typhoid fever, Japanese encephalitis, and Hantaviral hemorrhagic fever. (See the social variable for more details on these diseases)

Flora

Olvana has many varieties of plants that are poisonous. These are some of the most dangerous that are found in Olvana

Plant	*Description*
Gelsemium elegans	This is the most poisonous plant in Olvana that is native to the country. Resembling a honeysuckle due to its yellowish flowers, it is known as the “gut melting grass.” Known for centuries, it destroys the neurons in a person’s spinal cord causing great pain while leaving the victim breathless. It causes damage to the internal organs, creates convulsions, and can result in paralysis or death. *Gelsemium elegans* is a sub-tropical plant found in the southern half of Olvana.
Chinaberry Tree	*Melia azedarch* is a tree native to the southern part of Olvana whose fruit is poisonous to humans. A few of the berries, depending on their toxicity, could cause the person who ingested them to die within 24 hours.
False Hellebore (Corn Lily)	Several species of Veratrum are found in Olvana and all are toxic. If consumed, symptoms begin between 30 minutes and 40 hours later. Symptoms include abdominal pain, nausea, and vomiting. If untreated, the victim could suffer cardiac failure and even death.
Chinese Wisteria	Wisteria sinensis is a purple flower whose all parts are toxic to humans if consumed. Symptoms include stomach pain, nausea, vomiting, and diarrhea. Usually this is confine to children who eat the plant not knowing what they are doing.
Indian Pea	Lathyrus sativus is a legume grown in East Africa and Asia including Olvana. It is considered an “insurance crop” by farmers in areas that suffer droughts as it will grow while other beans will not. The seed contains a small amount of a toxic amino acid. If eaten over a long period of time, the consumer can suffer paralysis or even wasting of the internal organs.
Wolfsbane	Found only in the cool mountainous regions, the plant bellows to the buttercup family. People in South Torbia and other countries have been known to use the poison for their arrow times in the not too distant path. Once eaten, there is a burning sensation in the abdomen and the extremities. Death can occur in as little as two to three hours.

Fauna

Olvana has several animals that are dangerous to humans. These are ten of the deadliest animals that can be found in the country:

Animal	*Description*
Chinese Cobra	This version of the cobra does not spit, but some can eject their venom up to six feet away. The nocturnal Chinese Cobra lives in woodlands and grasslands but will only attack if threatened. If bitten, there is an anti-venom available, but the victim will suffer great pain and possible cell damage in the bitten area.
Asian Black Bear	This bear is herbivorous and usually arboreal but is known to be aggressive towards humans. Adult males can range from 130 to 440 pounds and adult females between 88 and 276 pounds. There have been some females known to reach 310 pounds. There is a white V-shaped on the chest of the Asian Black Bear. Humans should avoid them, if possible.
Asian Giant Hornet	This hornet, about the size of a human thumb, has a stinger that can reach 6 mm (.25 inches) in length. The hornet uses its stinger to kill its prey and for humans with allergies, the venom can trigger an anaphylactic reaction that could cause cardiac arrest. These hornets have a nasty habit of chasing those who try to run from them.
Many Banded Krait	This snake is thinner than its cousin, the banded krait, but with black and white bands. This type of krait is more aggressive and venomous feeds at night on rodents lingering around

Animal	*Description*
	watering holes. They will only attack humans if threatened. Even though the bite is not too painful, the victim can die if they fail to receive medical treatment.
Chinese Bird Spider	There are two types of this spider in Olvana—*Cyripagopus hainanus* and *Cyriopagopus schmidti*. The former is found on Hainan Island off the south Olvanan coast, and the latter is found in southwestern Olvana on the south side of mountains. Both are very similar, but with slightly different coloring. Males are about half the size of females. Female *C. hainaus* bodies can reach 2.4 inches in length with legs longer than their body. *C. schmidtl* females can reach up to 3.35 inches in length. Some of these spiders have been known to live 30 years. The spider remains in its burrow during the night and coming out at night to kill and eat large insects. The venom from both species is toxic to humans, but the number of bites remain quite low.
Sea Snakes	These venomous snakes live on the Olvanan coast feeding on fish, fish eggs, and eels. They evolved from land snakes and do not have gills. The sea snakes must come to the surface to breathe, but due to a one large left lung that stretches the entire length of its body, they can remain underwater for hours. They rarely bite, even when provoked, but their bite is highly venomous.
Lion's Mane Jellyfish	Normally found off the southern coast of Olvana in the summer months, this jellyfish will have eight bunches of tentacles. Each bunch will contain 70 to 120 tentacles with stingers that can trail for up to 10 meters behind the body. Even if the tentacle breaks off from the body, they can still sting those that step on them. While painful, bites are rarely fatal.
Giant Centipede	In the rural areas of Olvana, there are centipedes that reach up to eight inches in length and can move quite rapidly. The front legs are also sharp fangs that can inject venom into their victims. Bites are rarely fatal unless a victim is allergic to them. Even then, a quick visit to the hospital will probably prevent death.
Asian Common Toad	While most amphibians seem harmless, this toad is not. There are glands behind the toads' ears that are filled with a milky poison that the animal uses to discourage predators to look for easier prey. This toad moves quite slowly so humans should be able to avoid contact with them. They are usually found along slow-flowing rivers, but humans should attempt to avoid them.
Blue-ringed Octopus	This beautiful creature has a bite that is not too painful, so the victim often does not know they are bitten until it is too late. One Blue-ringed Octopus can carry enough venom to kill ten human adults.

TIME

Time Overview

Olvanans see time as a precious resource, which is extremely important, as such they frequently apologize for taking up someone's time. They do not accept tardiness and will often arrive 30 minutes prior to an agreed time. Olvanan time management stems from the other-centric view that one should use as little of another's time as possible. The concept of karma as applied to consideration of others leads to short, concise events that begin early and end even earlier. This extremely fast-paced and time-focused culture is viewed positively by the government and has been reinforced accordingly. This has resulted in a proactive, offensive view of conflict that focuses on pre-emptive action. US personnel interacting with Olvanan military leaders will need to prepare extensively beforehand and have potential decisions pre-approved by the chain of command to be successful. Olvana sits within the Olvanan Time Zone (OTZ), which is seven hours ahead of Greenwich Mean Time (GMT)/Coordinated Universal Time (UTC); it does not observe Daylight Saving Time (DST).

Daily

Olvana generally operates on a five-day workweek, Monday to Friday, and a two-day weekend on Saturday and Sunday. In larger cities, the standard core business hours are between 0800 to 1800 hours with a two-hour lunch break around noon. There are variations for other work sectors and for local variations.

Government offices and schools open around 0800 or 0830 and close at 1700 or 1730 with a two-hour break at noon. The government and schools are closed on Saturdays, Sundays, and public holidays. Many private companies open at 0830 and close at 1800 with a two-hour noon break. Most companies are only open Monday to Friday, but some may have a skeleton staff on duty during weekends.

Financial institutions and post offices do not open until 0900 and remain open until 1800. While these entities do not close for lunch, there is reduce staff from noon to about 1430 to allow its employees to have their midday break. The banks and post offices are normally open on Saturday morning, but are closed on Saturday afternoons, all day on Sundays, and any public holidays. Self-service banks and ATMs are operational 24 hours a day. ATMs are rarely re-filled during weekends or public holidays and as a result the ATMs may not have any money if there is a major event in the vicinity.

Other institutions have different hours. Hotels and hospitals operate 24 hours a day. Of course, there are fewer staff overnight from 1800 to 0800 hours than during the daylight hours. Most tourist attractions are open from 0900 to 1730 each day. Some museums will add one or two hours to their schedule for public holidays or for the peak tourist season. Most museums close only one day a week and that is often on Monday. Shops that sell goods (convenience stores, department stores, or supermarkets) are normally open from 0900 to 2200 hours including weekends and most public holidays. On the largest public holidays, these stores may close early.

Weekly

There are no major weekly events in Olvana. The open-air markets operate six days of the week (Monday to Saturday), and some are even open on Sundays. For the Muslim population, Friday is the most important day of the week, and the evening prayers are the most attended of the week and day.

Monthly

There are no major monthly events that occur on a regular basis throughout Olvana.

Key Dates, Time Periods, or Events

- 1700-1900: European colonization period
- 1912: Republic of Olvana declared
- 1938-1945: World War II
- 1945-1951: Olvanan Civil War

- 1 November 1951: People's Republic of Olvana (PRO) declared by the Olvanan Communist Party (OCP) Chairman, Cheng Ze
- 1961: Denouncement of Donovian communism and the creation of an Olvanan version
- 1960s: Reform period
- 1968: Cheng Revolution
- 1978: Began shift to participate in the global economy to become the powerhouse it is today
- 1979: Cheng's Death
- October 1979: Gang of Eight ousted
- 1980: Consolidation of power by Qin Jinqing
- 1990-1991: Demonstrations suppressed
- Late 1990s: Anti-corruption movement
- 5 Years Ago: Kang Wuhan became the OCP Chairman

Routine, Cyclical Key Dates

Holidays and Culturally Specific Observations

Holidays & Culturally Specific Observations: National holidays follow the Gregorian calendar. The Olvanan Government does not officially recognize religious holidays; however, it no longer actively restricts an individual's ability to observe the holiday. Holidays listed in the chart below as being National holidays are officially recognized and sanctioned by the government, while holidays listed as cultural holidays are related to either a specific religion or people and are not officially recognized by the government.

Holiday Chart

All dates shown using Gregorian Calendar, Italicized dates are determined by Lunar Calendar (*) or Islamic Lunar Calendar (**).

Table 17. Holiday chart

Holiday	Begin Date	Type	Observance Length	Remark
New Year's Day	1 January	National	1 Day	
People's Day	2 January	National		
International Women's Day	8 March	National	1 Day	
Labor Day	1 May	National	1 Day	
Mother's Day	13 May	National	1 Day	
Father's Day	17 June	National	1 Day	
Liberation of the People Day	29 August	National	1 Day	
National Day	1 October	National	3 Days	
Teacher's Day	15 December	National	1 Day	
Olvanan New Year	*Late January - Early February**	National and Cultural (Olvanan)	3 Days	Also referred to as the Spring Festival
Feast of the First Morning (Lunar New Year)	*Late January - Early February**	Cultural (Kinh)	9 Days	Known alternatively as "Tết Nguyên Đán" (or simply Tet). Celebrated only in the region around Hanoi.
Lantern Festival	*Mid-February - Early March**	Cultural (Olvanan)	1 Day	Occurs on the 15th day of the first Lunar Month. Marks the final day of the Olvanan New Year Celebration.
Maha Shivaratri	*February-March**	Cultural (Hindu)	2 Days	Festival of Shiva
Holi	*March-April**	Cultural (Hindu)	1 Day	Festival of Colors
Rama Navami	*March-April**	Cultural (Hindu)	1 Day	Birthday of Lord Rama
Qingming Festival (Tomb-Sweeping Day)	Early April	Cultural (Olvanan)	1 Day	
Dragon Boat Festival	*Between Late May-Late June**	National and Cultural (Olvanan)	1 Day	
Raksha Bandhan	*July-August**	Cultural (Hindu)	1 Day	Renewing of sibling bonds

Holiday	Begin Date	Type	Observance Length	Remark
Krishna Janmashtami	*August-September**	Cultural (Hindu)	2 Days	Birthday of Lord Krishna (2 days)
Ganesh Chaturthi	*August-September**	Cultural (Hindu)	10 Days	Birthday of Ganesh, son of Shiva
Mid-Autumn Festival / Moon Festival	*Mid-September – Early October**	National and Cultural	1 Day	
Navaratri	*Mid-Late October**	Cultural (Hindu)	10 Days	Victory of Rama over demon king, Ravana
Dussehra	*Late October**	Cultural (Hindu)	1 Day	Final day of Navarti
Diwali	*Early Autumn**	Cultural (Hindu)	5 Days	Festival of Lights
Ramadan	*Shifting (11 Days earlier each year)***	Cultural (Islam)	29-30 Days	Also known as Ramazan, or Ramzan, it is the 9th month of the Islamic Lunar Calendar.
Laylat al-Qadr	*Last 5 odd numbered nights of Ramadan (11 Days earlier each year)***	Cultural (Islam)	5 nights (spread over 10 days)	
Eid al-Fitr	*Final Day of Ramadan (11 Days earlier each year)***	Cultural (Islam)		
Hajj	*8-13 Dhu al-Hijjah*	Cultural (Islam)	5-6 Days	The Hajj is the "greater" Pilgrimage within Islam and occurs on specified dates. Muslims can also observe *Umrah* as a "lesser" pilgrimage at any point during the year.
Eid al-Adha	*10th day of Dhu al-Hijjah*	Cultural (Islam)	4 Days	Roughly two months after Eid al-Fitr.

New Year's Day

Olvanans observe the Gregorian Calendar's New Year's Day on 1 January of each year. If the date falls on the weekend, then the government and companies normally give their workers off either the Friday before or the Monday after, whichever date is closest to the actual holiday. Communities celebrate with fireworks, but families usually use it to come together. The family thinks about the coming year and what it may hold for them.

People's Day

This holiday now falls on 2 January of every year. Traditionally, it was the first day on the traditional Olvanan calendar. While Olvana now uses the Gregorian calendar, this day ties the present with the past. Besides fireworks displays, families prepare food considered lucky in their culture.

International Women's Day

This holiday falls on 8 March each year and is celebrated in many countries around the world. It began in 1909 when the Socialist Party of American organized a Women's Day in New York City. After the communists took control of Donovia, they adopted 8 March as a holiday to celebrate the importance of women. Other communist countries adopted the holiday including Olvana. Olvanan families celebrate it by taking their Mother out for dinner if they can afford or preparing her a special meal if they cannot.

Labor Day

This holiday always falls on 1 May each other and celebrates the importance of workers in the country. The holiday began as the International Worker's Day in Europe by the socialists and communists and then adopted by Donovia after they the communists took control. Olvana, as a communist country, adopted the holiday in the early 1950s. The day is usually filled with political speeches, but often families come together to celebrate having a day off from work.

Mother's Day

On 13 May of each year, Olvana families celebrate their Mothers. Children will often make breakfast for their mother, so she does not have to do so. In the evening, families may visit a matriarch to either take them out to dine or provide their favorite meal to them. In between, families visit the park or play board games together.

Father's Day
About a month after celebrating Mothers, the Olvana people do the same with the country's Fathers on 17 June each year. The spouse and children fawn over the Father trying to outdo each other so the Father does not have to do anything. The wife usually fixes her husband's favorite meal. If available, the family may take in a sporting event in the afternoon if the Father enjoys that type of entertainment.

Liberation of the People Day
This celebration occurs on 29 August each year, the day that Olvana was liberated in World War II. In the larger cities, there are often military parades for the people to observe. Families will often picnic or do some other outside activity if the weather cooperates.

National Day
National Day occurs on 1 October each year and celebrates the founding of modern Olvana as a communist country. This is another day dedicated to political speeches by local leaders and possibly military parades in the largest cities. With the weather starting to turn colder, it is a chance for the family to get in one last family outing before the weather turns bad.

Teacher's Day
Occurs every year on 15 December. Started by the communists in the early 1950s, it celebrates the role of teacher in converting the children into accepting the communists as the legitimate rulers in Olvana. The day before, children will give their teachers a small gift thanking them for their education. On the actual day, some restaurants may give free meals or at least a discount on the original cost. For families, it often becomes a day inside due to the weather in many parts of the country, so they end up playing board games together.

Olvanan New Year
Also known as "the Spring Festival," this holiday is a traditional Olvanan festival that celebrates the beginning of the New Year according to the traditional Olvanan Calendar. It is arguably one of the most important holidays celebrated within Olvana and has strongly influenced traditional New Year celebrations in neighboring countries. While the holiday is observed by nearly all Olvanans, it is linked to the Olvanan Folk Religion.

Tết Nguyên Đán (often known as simply Tết):
Tết is a festival that marks the arrival of spring celebrated by ethnic Kinh living within the Red River Delta (near Hanoi). While Tết primarily occurs on the same day as the Olvanan New Year, it on occasion will fall on the next day due to time differences. For an outsider, the Tết holiday may closely resemble the Olvanan New Year, however for the Kinh people and other groups within the Red River Delta, the distinction holds special meaning. The day of Tết is usually reserved for visiting relatives and close friends, the 2nd day is typically reserved for visiting friends and community, and the third day is typically a day for recognition of educators. While it is not a regular occurrence, Tết is sometimes used as a demonstration of Vinh nationalism and as a repudiation of Olvanan culture.

Lantern Festival
The Lantern Festival has its origins in the dynastic periods of Olvanan history. It is closely linked to Olvanan Folk traditions and is associated with the declining of winter darkness. Today it is celebrated by families and communities, who light lanterns outside of their homes and in public spaces. The celebration is associated with luck, hope, prosperity, and love.

Qingming Festival (Tomb-Sweeping Day)
Qingming occurs around the spring solstice each year. It is observed as a day to pay reverence to one's ancestors and offer remembrances to living blood relatives. The holiday is observed by nearly all Olvanans, though it is perhaps more symbolic for those who adhere to Olvanan Folk traditions. The holiday, and its associated rituals, are heavily influenced by traditions found within the Confucian philosophy.

Dragon Boat Festival
This is a summer festival that occurs on the 5th day of the 5th month in the Olvanan Lunar Calendar, a day which traditionally was associated with bad luck. The

Dragon Boat Festival, therefore, is intended to get rid of bad luck. There are a variety of origin stories associated with this festival, with some of the more well-known versions involving the death (typically by suicide) of a revered figure. The most popular version is associated with the suicide of a poet, who drowned himself in a river. Upon hearing of his death, the common people rushed to retrieve his body using boats. Observances today often involve eating traditional foods, drinking realgar wine, and racing traditional boats.

Maha Shivaretri

Every month, the Hindu celebrate the 13th night/14th day as a *Shivaratri,* but the most important one of the year is the one in late winter during the 10th month of the Hindu year that occurs in either February or March of each year. This festival is where the people of the Hindu faith remember overcoming the darkness and ignorance in their lives and the world. The celebration involves chanting, fasting, and meditating on ethnics and virtues. The most ardent devotees will stay awake all night while others will just visit a Shiva temple.

The “festival of colors” welcomes the spring to the Hindu, but it also signifies the victory of the good over the wicked. The festival lasts two days beginning with the day of the full moon (*Purnima*) and continuing into the next day. This occurs during the Hindu calendar month of Phalguna that normally falls around March on the Gregorian calendar but could go into early April. Most Hindi participate in the evening that is known as *Holika Dahan* (burning of the demon Holika) and then continue the celebration into the second day known as *Holi*. During the evening, there are bonfires and prayers that internal evil will be destroy. The next day the people smear each other with colors or drench each other with water guns or water balloons. Anyone is fair game in the areas around the Hindu temples. Groups carry drums and other instruments marching around playing music. There is food and drink for everyone.

Rama Navami

This holiday celebrates the birthday of the Hindu God, Lord Rama. It occurs in the 9th day of the bright half of the Hindu calendar in the 12th month of the year. The day is somewhat solemn with recitals of the *Rama Katha* or the reading of Rama stories. Some adherents visit a temple, others pray at home, sing with others, while still others wash a statue of the infant Rama before placing it in a cradle. Still others mark this day with a fast.

Raksha Bandhan

This Hindu holiday is observed on the last day of the 4th month of the Hindu lunar calendar that normally occurs in August on the Gregorian calendar. Sisters of all ages wrap a *rakhi* (amulet) around the wrist of their brothers to symbolize protecting them. The brothers accept the gift in return for always watching out for their sisters. Sisters will often travel great distances to visit their brother on this holiday.

Krishna Janmashtami

This holiday occurs normally in August but could go into September as some Hindus calculate it differently. The holiday celebrates the birth of Krishna, the 8th avatar of Vishnu. E there are dance/drama enactments of Krishna’s life, singing past the midnight hour, and then a night vigil. When daylight comes, there is a festival that everyone in the faith partakes in.

Ganesh Chaturthi

This 10-day holiday falls between 22 August and 20 September every year on the Gregorian calendar. It celebrates the arrival of Ganesh to earth and people symbolize this by installing small clay idols of Ganesh in their homes or more elaborate ones for public displays. There are prayers, fasting, and on the 10th day the idol is carried in a parade before it is dissolve indicate of Ganesh’s return to Mount Kailash. The festival ends with readings of texts, athletic events, and martial arts competitions.

Navaratri

Different Hindus celebrate the holiday differently, but in Olvana it occurs in the month of *Ahsvin* that normally falls in September or October on the Gregorian calendar. It almost always occurs after the autumn harvest, so it is almost like a fall

festival. The holiday celebrates the victory of the God, *Rama,* over the demon king, *Ravana*. Activities include reenactments of the story on a stage and chanting of Hinduism scriptures. Many places have a design competition to build the best *pandal*, a temporary place of worship that contains statues of the protagonists (clay or wood).

Dussehra

This is the final day of the 10-day festival of Navaratri. On the final day of the festival, the Ravana statue is either dissolved or burnt to signifying the triumph of Rama.

Diwali

This holiday is a 5-day festival of life that normally takes place between mid-October and mid-November on the Gregorian calendar. It symbolizes the victory of light over darkness, good over bad, and knowledge over ignorance. On the first day, *Dhanteras*, Hindus clean their homes and business. They install small earthen oil-filled lamps that they will light for the rest of the festival. The women decorate their homes with colorful designs while men do the same to the roofs and walls of their home, their markets, and temples. Day 2 or *Naraka Chaturdashi* is the day that remembers the death of the demon *Narakasura* by Krishna. People purchase festive foods, especially sweet treats to eat, but others will visit their favorite Hindu temple. The third day, *Lakshmi Pujan*, is the most important day of the festival and it marks the shortest day of the month. Children visit their grandparents; small business owners give their employees a gift or bonus; and they will partake in a parade in the evening wearing new clothes or their best outfits. Day four or *Annakut* is the day after actual Diwali holiday. The Hindi remember the story of the defeat of *Bali* by *Vishnu* and husbands usually give their wife a gift as this day celebrates the bond between a wife and her husband. Day five, *Bhai Duj*, can be translated as “brother’s day.” It celebrates the bond between sisters and brothers. Like Raksha Bandhan, but it is the brother that travels to meet the sister and her family and not the other way around.

Ramadan

Regarded as one of the 5 pillars of Islam, the observance of Ramadan includes a month of fasting during the day, prayer, reflection, and community. The predawn meal is known as *suhur*, and the breaking of the daily fast at night is known as *iftar*, which is often celebrated as a communal feast.

Laylat al-Qadr

Known as the “Night of Power” in English, Laylat al-Qadr believed to be the night when the *Quran* was sent down from heaven to the world, during which the first verses were revealed by the angel Jibrīl (Gabriel) to the Prophet Mohammad.

Eid al-Fitr

Eid al-Fitr, known as the lesser of the two Eids, is the celebration that marks the end of fasting during the month of Ramadan. In Muslim majority provinces, all individuals regardless of religion, are given a holiday. Eid al-Fitr is often celebrated as a community with a large feast and is marked by the distribution of food to the poor and needy.

Hajj

The Hajj pilgrimage is a religious duty that all Muslims must carry out at least once in their life. The pilgrimage is made to the *Kaaba* (House of God) located in Mecca, Saudi Arabia. Over the last decade, the government of Olvana has begun to place regulations and restrictions on how many Olvanan Muslims can travel for the Hajj. Performing the Hajj is an expensive act for Olvanans, who ultimately must travel thousands of miles to Mecca. In the past, communities have organized charities and given donations to enable the poorest among them to make the trip. Olvana has sought to put an end to this practice, creating laws that stipulate that all Hajj related donations must be made to specific organizations, who are then required to account for all donations and distributions of funds.

Eid al-Adha

Considered the holiest day in Islam, Eid al-Adha commemorates the willingness of Ibrahim (Abraham) to sacrifice his son Ismael as an act of obedience to the will of

God. Today, Muslims recognize this event through prayer, charity, and sacrifice. Affluent members of a community often sacrifice *halal* domestic animals (such as lamb, sheep, goat, or cow), the meat of which is divided into three parts, one third for the family, one third for relatives and neighbors, and the remaining third to be given to the poor and needy.

Wedding Season

The timing of the typical Olvanan wedding is primarily determined by four things: weather, agricultural cycles, proximity to major holidays, and astrological considerations. Spring and fall are usually the most pleasant times of the year and are the most popular seasons for marriage ceremonies. A plurality of the populace is engaged in agricultural pursuits, so wedding dates often avoid planting and harvest periods. In addition, the couple's families will carefully plan around both secular and religious holidays. Dates are often set with the assistance of astrologers, who help determine the ideal timing based on the birthdates of the bride and groom.

Harvest Cycles

Agricultural cycles in Olvana are primarily determined by regional climate and the crop in question. In the southern, more tropical part of the country, crops such as tea and rice can be harvested multiple times annually. Most agricultural products, however, are planted in the spring and harvested in the fall. One notable exception—wheat—has two crops per year: winter wheat, which is harvested in spring, and spring wheat, which is harvested in late summer. (For additional information on Olvana's agriculture and seasons, see the Physical Environment variable)

Natural Disaster Cycles

Major storms, typhoons, and floods typically occur during the summer monsoon season between May and October. Earthquakes can occur at any time. (See the Physical Environment variable for additional information on natural disasters in Olvana). Sandstorms and dust-storms most frequently occur during the spring; however, they can occur at any time during the year, particularly during a drought.

Election Cycles

Olvana consistently holds elections every 5 years, primarily to fill the positions within the Olvanan National Congress. Subsequent elections from the ONC appoint the president and other key government members. No Olvanan election has ever caused a significant shift in power; major political events are tied to the internal politics of the OCP.

Cultural Perception of Time

While the primarily Hindu population in Olvana has historically viewed time as an unending cycle of days, months, seasons, and lives, this view has shifted to a monochromic perception of time (performing tasks in sequence) since the country officially became secular. The government instilled in people the view that time is a precious resource—so important, in fact, that an Olvanan will frequently apologize for taking up someone else's time. Slogans like "run before time so it cannot leave you behind" and "the sun never rises late" have been instilled in the Olvanan psyche to such an extent that extreme punctuality is the norm.

Tactical Exploitation of Time

Olvana Perception of Time

This emphasis on punctuality and a lack of time leads to a seeming contradiction: to focus on another person, one must use as little of his time as possible. Starting times for appointments are set in stone, and they are scheduled for the smallest possible amount of time required to hear out all attendees and decide. Participants will usually show up 30 minutes early "just in case" the others are already available (making them wait would be seen as inconsiderate) and being late is unheard of. By the same token, despite their short-scheduled duration, meetings rarely use the full amount of time allotted.

Olvana's armed forces have the same perception of time, as shown in the military expression, "stay three steps ahead of the enemy and get there before him." This mindset is reflected in the offensive nature of the Olvanan military: why act defensively when one can beat the enemy to the punch. This requires two different but complementary abilities: (1) to have a long-term strategic view of conflict to determine a potential adversary's intentions, and (2) to translate this into a set of short-term concise tactical and operational actions that can be instigated immediately to dissuade—or defeat—the adversary before he acts.

US Perception of Time

US military members, while trained for punctuality and quick action, will quickly feel themselves slow when compared to their Olvanan counterparts. US personnel should expect meetings to begin early, end even earlier, and be conducted at an extremely fast pace. Extensive preparation beforehand will be essential to effective interaction with Olvanan military members, as will the authority to make decisions without needing to consult the US chain of command afterward. The highest-ranking officer available will receive the best reception, as he will both have the most ability to commit and will be seen as the highest person on the socio-cultural ladder. Ideally, US attendees should match or exceed their Olvanan military counterparts in rank.

Decision-making

Olvana will make rapid decisions on the battlefield and respond quickly to any situation. Forces facing the Olvanan Military will need to be prepared to make even more rapid decisions to get inside the Olvanan decision cycle.