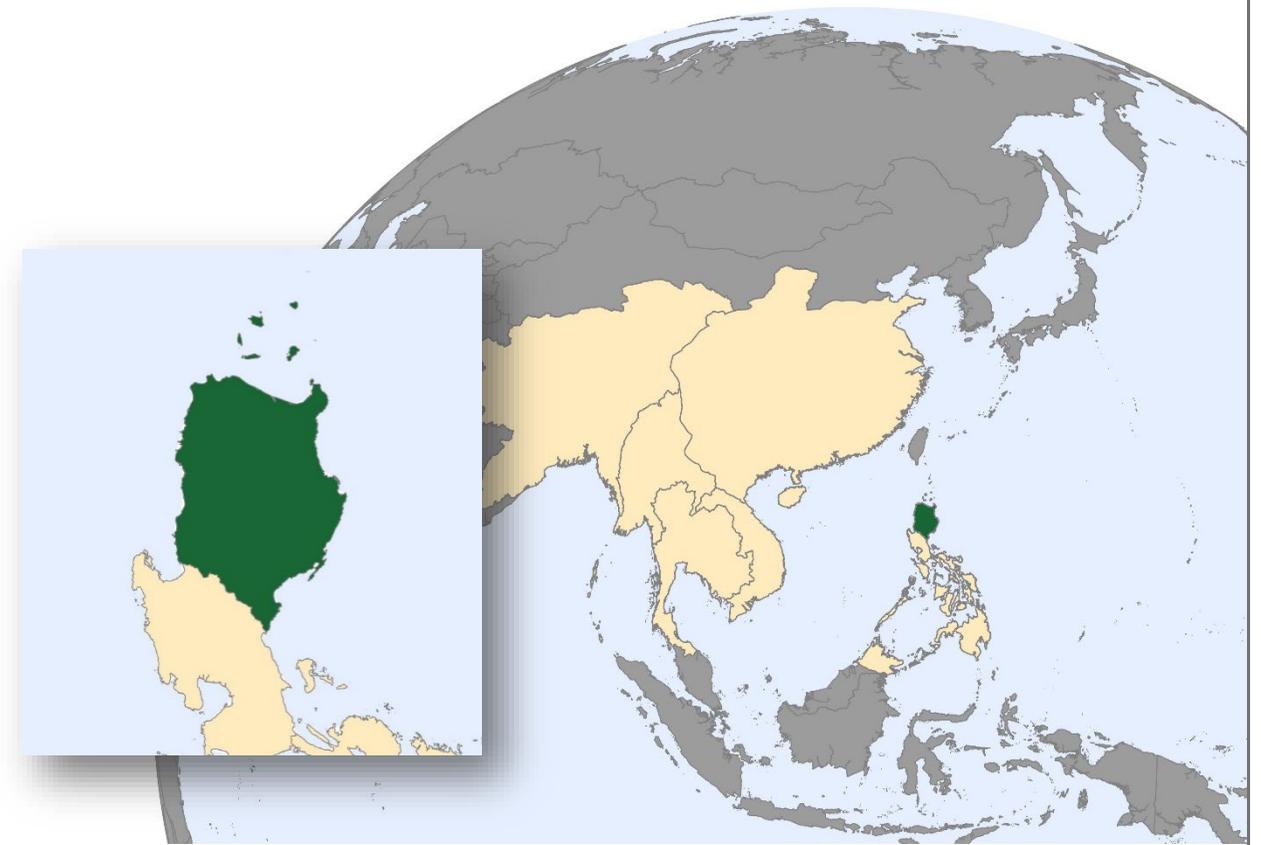


DATE WORLD



US ARMY TRAINING AND DOCTRINE COMMAND G2
Operational Environment Integration Division

NORTH TORBIA DATE INDO-PACIFIC



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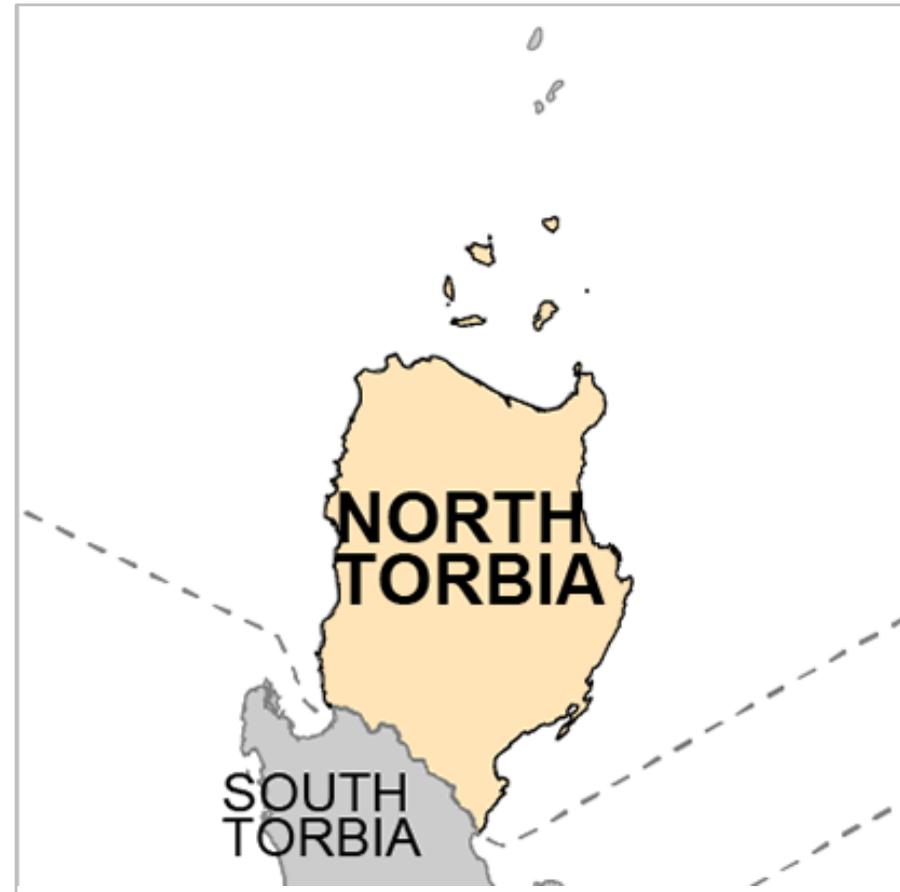


INTRODUCTION

The Democratic People's Republic of Torbia (DPRT) is a single-party, despotic state that occupies the northern half of the Island of Torbia. It is self-described as a "self-reliant socialist republic", but its structure is deeply totalitarian, wholly reliant upon the maintenance and continuation of a cult-of personality and militarism for survival.



Figure 1. Map of North Torbia



Map 1. Map of North Torbia



POLITICAL

Overview

Olvana's normalized relations with the west in the late 1970s resulted in a lessening of political and economic interactions with the Democratic People's Republic of Torbia (DPRT). Decreasing Olvanan support contributed to a collapse of the DPRT economy, widespread famine, and political instability. The DPRT government reacted to these changed conditions by becoming more insular, restricting travel, cracking down on dissidents, and beginning a nuclear weapons and power program. Facing flooding, international sanctions, the global collapse of communism, and enormous food shortages and famines, the North Torbian government expanded the DPRT's nuclear and missile development while gradually increasing the role of the military in government, codifying a military first policy that made the Torbian People's Army (TPA) the most powerful political body in the country.

Overall, North Torbia maintains a Level of Freedom categorization of Not Free and a poor score of 7 on a 7 point scale.

Political History

The Modern state of North Torbia resulted from hasty negotiations between the United States and the People's Republic of Olvana following the occupation of Torbia during World War II. Planners arbitrarily divided the Torbian portion of Luzon Island roughly in half from Lingayan Gulf to Dingalan Bay, with the US governing the southern portion along with Midoro Island and Olvana the north from Baguio. The US and its western allies left Torbia shortly after, focusing instead on the occupations of Japan and Germany and the growing frictions with Donovia. South Torbia was given independence and declared a nation on September 15, 1947, envisioned by the West to be a liberal western democracy and American ally in the Western Pacific. North Torbia recognizes and celebrates 15 September as "Torbian People's Day", the day of national independence.

The Torbian War

The Torbian War was a formative event for North Torbia's government. Song Jin Su, along with Olvanan advisors, convinced Olvana that a North Torbian invasion of the south, the Republic of Torbia (RoT), would be quick and decisive, resulting in the island being unified under North Torbia's communist government. North Torbia massed forces on the border and invaded in 1950, met minimal resistance from the South Torbians, and nearly completed their destruction before the United Nations (U.N.) intervention. The resulting U.N. counterattack and subsequent Olvanan intervention ultimately resulted in a stalemate that endured for nearly three more years before ceasefire terms were finally agreed upon. The war helped to consolidate Song's power and gave rise to the idea of self-reliance that has dominated North Torbian politics since that time. The war also set into motion a series of complex diplomatic confrontations with South Torbia, Olvana, and the US that would eventually lead to North Torbia's isolation and militarism.

Following the war, Olvanan interest in North Torbia led to substantial foreign investment. The North Torbian economy and industrial base grew rapidly (much more so than South Torbia) throughout the 1950s and early 1960s. North Torbia would eventually join the Non-Aligned Movement, a declaration of their independence from Olvanan control and a strong endorsement of self-reliance. North Torbia was, however, still heavily dependent on Olvana as a trading partner, investor, and provider of financial and military aid.

Economic Crisis

As Olvana normalized relations with the west in the late 1970s, they gradually began lessening both political and economic interaction with North Torbia. This led to a complete collapse of the North Torbian economy in 1986. Widespread hunger and political instability ensued; the Worker's Party of Torbia (WPT) responded by increasing restrictions on travel, cracking down on dissidents, and beginning a nuclear weapons and power program. In 1994, Song Ji-Su died and was replaced as dictator by his son, Song Ji-Hoon. The elder Song never established specific official positions. Thus, it fell to the younger Song to establish himself as party secretary and



president. Soon after Ji-Hoon took power a combination of factors, primarily flooding, global sanctions, and the collapse of global communism, combined to create an enormous food shortage and famine throughout North Torbia. Ji-Hoon expanded North Torbia’s nuclear and missile development while gradually increasing the role of the military in government. By 1998, North Torbia codified a military first policy that made the Torbian People’s Army (TPA) the most powerful political body in the country.

Song Chong-Su Rule

Song Ji-Hoon died in 2013 and was succeeded by his son, Song Chong-Su. After a brief period consolidating his power, Song Chong-Su continued the provocative programs and policies of his predecessors. He also reorganized the North Torbian government, creating the State Commission as the top of the party and government, with himself at the head as Secretary-General.

Government Overview

Branches of Government

Legislative Authority

As in other communist countries, the North Torbia legislature, called the People’s Assembly of Torbia (PAT), is little more than a rubber stamp for decisions made by the WPT. However, within the PAT, a smaller body called The Presidium fulfills several important government functions, operating as both the foreign office and the Supreme Court.

The PAT consists of 721 members, one elected from each constituency. The PAT is only called sporadically, however, usually to rubber stamp a major change in government. Elections are held every five years for terms of the same length. Members are often elected as a reward for party service or faithfulness to the Soon family.

There is no meaningful opposition party in North Torbia, and the PAT has little to no influence on day-to-day governance. The Presidium, however, carries significant

weight with diplomatic and legal matters, though these are tightly bound with the will of the WPT.

There is only one political party authorized in North Torbian and they control all 721 seats in the PAT.

Executive Authority

The North Torbian executive consists of the head-of-state (the Secretary-General of the WPT) along with his cabinet, advisers, and senior military commanders. The party’s authority is processed through the cabinet. That body ultimately takes on most of the responsibility of governing the country. North Torbia is effectively a dictatorship and thus virtually all real authority lies with the executive branch supported by the military. The Secretary-General, along with the cabinet and military, runs the nation autocratically. A prime minister is appointed as the head-of-government but has no meaningful authority.

Although executive elections ostensibly occur in North Torbia, they are only for show. The most recent election showed Soon with 100% of the vote. Abstaining or

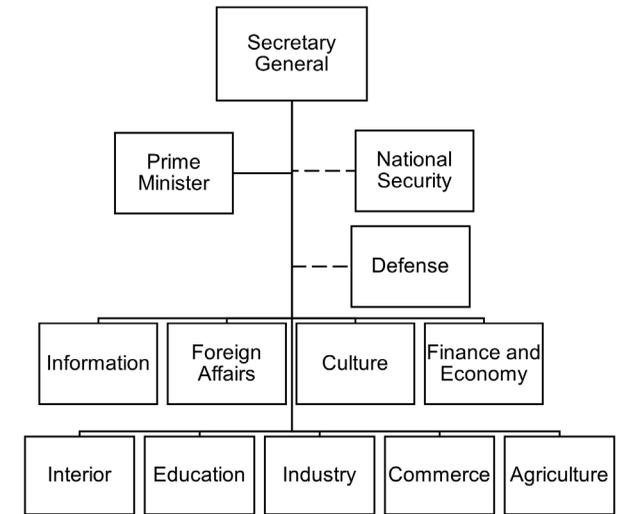
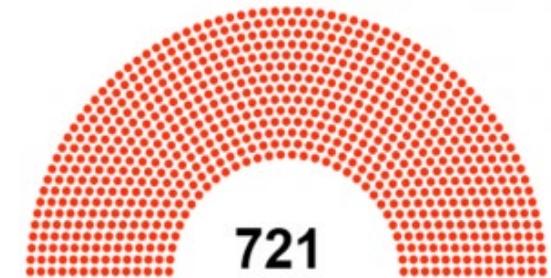


Figure 2. North Torbian ministries



Political Party	Percent of Vote	Seats
Workers Party of Torbia (WPT)	99.9%	721

Figure 3. National Assembly



attempting to vote against the WPT is considered treasonous. North Torbia provides no term limits for its executives; the cabinet is appointed to their positions at the will of Soon.

Cabinet Ministers are the functional element of North Torbia executive. Currently, there are nine ministers, covering the economy, diplomacy, and propaganda. These ministers are appointed by Soon and serve at his pleasure, though some, particularly senior military officers, are powerful party members and enjoy positions of relative power to Soon. Notably, the Ministers of National Security and Defense are not part of the Cabinet but serve the Secretary-General as direct advisors.

The North Torbia executive essentially controls all other elements of government; their primary role is to support the legitimacy of the WPT.

Judicial Authority

The judiciary of North Torbia cannot be thought of as a typical judicial body: it exists almost entirely to support the WPT and the Soon regime. It is modeled on early communist court structures. Practically all decisions are made either to maintain order amongst the population or to reinforce the standing of Soon and the WPT. Lower levels courts are the way that the North Torbian central government enforces decisions and employs its authority over broad regions; appointees to these courts are party officials rather than legal professionals.

North Torbia employs three levels of courts. T Different court systems handle the military and railroad/transportation workers.

All justices and judges are ultimately appointed by the PAT, though they are first chosen or otherwise approved by Soon or another WPT official. They are to serve 5-year terms, but loyal judges are usually de facto lifetime appointees. The North Torbian judiciary has no meaningful independence. Judges serve at the leisure of Soon; if they do not follow his will they are removed.

National Court System

Central Court: This court is the highest court in North Torbia and consists of a chief justice and two associate justices. This is the court of last appeal—its rulings are, constitutionally, final; however, subject to change if revisited by the government.

Regional Appeals Courts: These govern large regions and are generally concerned with translating the will of the regime into meaningful day-to-day decisions governing the people. Lower Courts

Military Courts: These courts handle military judicial matters exclusively.

Lower Courts: The lowest courts handle minor criminal cases while also serving as local points of political power.

Parallel Legal Systems

There are no known parallel legal systems allowed or permitted.

Religious Law: Religious practices are suppressed and discouraged. To the extent that any form of religious law exists, it is insignificant and localized.

Customary Law: These practices may be found in local villages but are only used as the means of solving small disputes, away from the more punitive North Torbian legal system.

Common Law: The North Torbian legal system exists to serve the interests and goals of the state. It is arbitrary, changeable, and corrupt. There is little place for common law, except as it furthers the government's best interests.

Governance Issues

Legitimacy

Government Legitimacy Claims

North Torbia government's stability essentially revolves around Soon. Since he effectively consolidated his power following the death of his father, it is assumed that



North Torbia government is both stable and unlikely to change or evolve in the near-term. The primary threat to North Torbian stability is external forces such as Olvana and the US, who North Torbia insists on provoking regularly.

Population's Recognition of Legitimacy

North Torbia's government is generally recognized as legitimate by the North Torbian population; very little dissent or resistance occurs to the best knowledge of western observers. North Torbia is, however, essentially a cult-of-personality: should that model break down or the ruling regime be otherwise undermined, the government would cease to be an effective entity almost immediately.

Participation

Very little information is available on the public opinions of North Torbia population; no valid public opinion polling has been done since the birth of North Torbia. Estimates range from "fanatically supportive of the Soon regime" to "desperately unhappy." Defectors, along with the emerging North Torbian information era, are helping to provide more insight into North Torbia population, but information is still sporadic at best.

Protests

Dissent is punished quickly and harshly. Those attempting to lead or participate in protests will face any combination of imprisonment, torture, hard labor, and execution.

Measures Taken To Maintain Legitimacy

The government exploits the abject poverty of the people to insure total dependence on its "favors." The Song dynasty as near deity and protectors of the people is a mythology that has worked in the past. Uncontrolled cross-border communications and increased smuggling has given, at least a minority of North Torbians, access to information about the world beyond their borders. This is slowly breaking down the control the government has exerted on the people. Ultimately, the fear of the government's security forces, and loyal local leaders are the means the government will use to maintain its control and semblance of legitimacy in the eyes of the people.

External View of the Government's Legitimacy

North Torbia's self-imposed isolation and inaccessibility to international markets are reasons for North Torbia's status as a failed state. Outside of a few patron countries, North Torbia is not seen as legitimate. It is burdened with severe sanctions, due to its nuclear program and human rights abuses.

Effectiveness

Elections

Elections in North Torbia have always been showpieces in support of the WPT. It is assumed that most North Torbians realize that their elections are rubber stamp affairs. However, interestingly, many defectors indicate that voting is a point of pride for many North Torbians. The international community recognizes the nature of North Torbian elections and does not recognize the nation as democratic. Elections for the PAT take place every 5 years, and for local assemblies every 4 years.

Rule of Law

Although North Torbia has a constitution and a formalized set of laws, the only meaningful authority in the country is the WPT. The WPT routinely modifies or ignores the law to suit its needs.

Domestic Security Forces

Security forces are tightly controlled through a network that extends directly from local police to national police. The Ministry of Public Security, responsible for internal security, social control, and basic police functions, is one of the most powerful organizations in North Torbia and controls the North Torbia Internal Security Forces. It maintains public order, investigates common criminal cases, manages the prison system, controls traffic, monitors citizens' political attitudes, conducts background investigations, controls individual travel, manages the government's classified documents, protects government and party official, and patrols government buildings.



The Security Bureau is responsible for ordinary law enforcement and most police functions. The Investigation Bureau handles investigations of criminal and economic crimes. The Protection Bureau is responsible for fire protection, traffic control, public health, and customs. The Registration Bureau issues citizen identification cards and maintains public records on births, deaths, marriages, residence registration, and passports.

Below the ministry level are public security bureaus for each province and directly administered city. Public security departments are staffed at each city or county and smaller substations throughout the country. North Torbian uniformed civil police officers are primarily unarmed traffic control officers.

Prison System

There is not much information available on the specifics of the North Torbian prison system. The government uses arbitrary arrest and imprisonment, torture, and executions to ensure fear and maintain control over the population. The government and security agencies extract forced, unpaid labor from its citizens—including women, children, detainees, and prisoners—to build infrastructure, implement projects, and carry out activities and events that extoll the ruling Song family and further its goals.

All crimes are deemed offenses against the state. Depending on the crime, North Torbians are sent to a variety of concentration camps. Not only are the families and relatives of the criminals forced into concentrated camps, but second generations and third generations of the criminals are often imprisoned as well—an attempt to contain any familial revolutionary inclinations. The prison camps attempt to redirect and reeducate anyone deemed a threat to the government. Political prisoners deemed irretrievable are sequestered in special camps where they receive even greater abuse and will likely never return to their villages.

Corruption

Corruption is deeply rooted in North Torbian culture and government; North Torbia consistently ranks among the world's most corrupt nations. The buying and selling of

bureaucratic positions are one of the most common forms of corruption. Bureaucrats tend to be poorly paid and as a result rely heavily on corrupt monies to survive. This tendency goes up to the highest levels of government. For the military, it is difficult to separate what constitutes “corruption,” though it is thought that military ranks, especially general officer ranks, are commonly bought and sold, or given out as favors for party loyalty or other such actions. Government jobs are typically in positions to receive bribes and other forms of payment and are thus highly sought after. Bribery functions not only as means of avoiding punishment at the hands of the government, but also as a means of economic development: citizens are able to participate in low-level free markets with the tacit approval of their local bureaucrats. There is little business in the western sense in North Torbia. State-owned industries are just as dependent on corruption as any other part of the government.

Human Rights and Freedoms

North Torbia is one of the world's most significant violators of human rights. Secret prisons, torture, enslavement, travel restrictions, and any number of other violations occur habitually, either by the government or with the consent of the government.

North Torbia does not recognize any universal freedoms. Freedom of worship, speech, press, and assembly do not exist, and are not protected in any way by the government. Citizens do not have freedom to move around the country or to change jobs without government approval. The family is the one area of society in which North Torbia does not exercise autocratic control. Though families are closely monitored and managed families are allowed to develop their own living arrangements and have children as they wish.

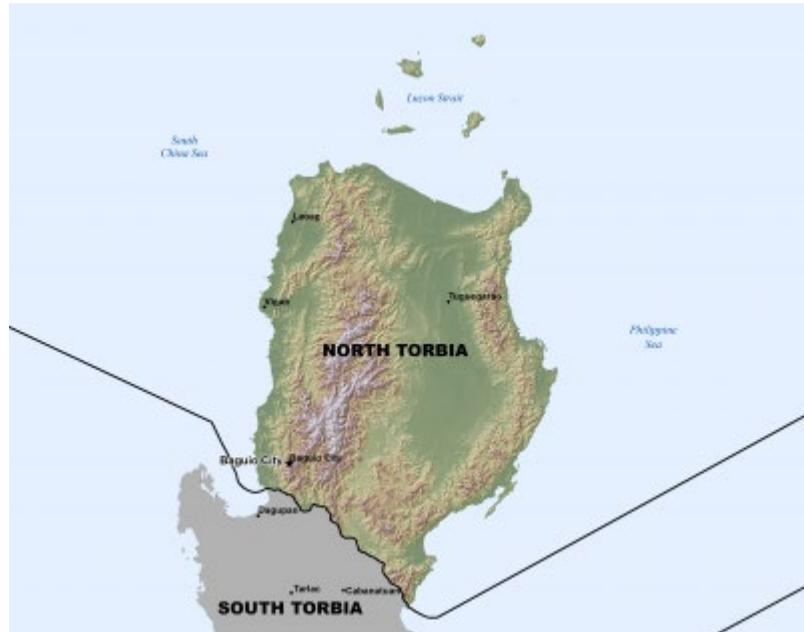
Provision of Services

North Torbia is a country with a disastrous centralized economy, dilapidated industrial sector, insufficient agricultural base, malnourished military and populace, and intent on spending money on its nuclear program. While the government plays a role in nearly every facet of society, services provided by the government to the



average North Torbian are minimal at best. Without significant aid from Olvana and Donovia, North Torbia is not able to sustain itself or prevent total collapse.

Centers of Political Power



Map 2. North Torbia

State Institutional Authority

Military

The Torbian People’s Army (TPA) dominates much of DPRT politics. General officers control the State Commission and, in effect, the entirety of North Torbia government. In turn, the WPT maintains political officers at every echelon of the TPA. The TPA essentially acts as a kingmaker in North Torbia – Song is ultimately dependent on their endorsement and protection to maintain power. The internal

politics of the TPA are constantly shifting and are largely opaque to the west, but it is assumed that Song installs and supports allies in the highest positions to enhance his own security.

Religious

North Torbia is officially an atheist state; formal religion has no meaningful role in government. North Torbia actively seeks to suppress religion and does not acknowledge any freedom of worship. Organized religions are typically persecuted and actively suppressed. However, folk religions such as Shamanism are still widely practiced, though informally and away from the eyes of the government. There are small numbers of Buddhists and Christians in North Torbia, but they have no legal status and are actively persecuted by the government.

Elites

There are two basic classes of elite in North Torbia: the upper echelon of the WPT and the upper echelon of the military. These two groups are indistinct and thoroughly intertwined. The innermost elites are those that surround Song, along with influential senior general officers: most major decisions made in North Torbia stem from this group. As in most autocratic nations, the majority of North Torbian political structure and economy is designed to preserve and protect this group.

Non-State Institutional Authority

There are few, if any, non-state institutional authorities in North Torbia. The government runs the country and those citizens that do not support the state are sent to the gulags for "re-education" if not something worse.

Informal Authority (Social Groups)

Ethno-linguistic Groups

As in most Asian countries, family is deeply important to the North Torbian population and society. The family is the basic economic building block of the nation; the government administers much of the individual economy through a system called "cells" that essentially revolve around the patriarch of the family. Older parents often



live with their children. This is ingrained in the society and is recognized and supported by the government. Families tend to be small and insular. Family authority can be seen at the highest levels of government: the Song family is essentially a family dynasty. Many other senior government and military officials hand their authority/titles to offspring or other family members wherever possible.

North Torbia is very ethnically homogenous, and what minorities exist are virtually all East Asian in descent. North Torbia is notoriously unfriendly to non-Torbians, despite their long-standing dependence on foreign visitors for currency liquidity and smuggling. Small populations of foreign families maintain close-knit communities scattered around the country. There were several historical ethnic groups, most prominently a variety of unique ethnicities in mountainous areas, but it is thought that their communities and separate ethnic identities are now extinct.

Kinship Groups

Tribal politics dominated the premodern Torbian peninsula. However, very little of this tribal affiliation extended into the modern age, stamped out largely by foreign occupations. Aside from very small rural areas, there is no meaningful tribal element in North Torbia.

Non-state Sponsored Religious Groups

North Torbia has no clear religious majority. Practicing religion is allowed by the government, however, it is mostly to give the illusion of freedom of religion. Christian and other religious minorities are persecuted and given few rights beyond acknowledgement. The official ideology may itself be characterized as a religion.

Politics and Political Parties

Domestic Political Issues

The sole long-term domestic objective of North Torbia and the WPT is survival. To accomplish this, the WPT must remain in a position of absolute power. The WPT's short-term political objectives are consolidation of power around Soon, specifically with the TPA and the regional bureaucracies. These are the chief fulcrums of power

in North Torbia and without fully consolidating them Soon's position will be vulnerable.

Official Political Parties

Workers Party of Torbia (WPT)

There is no meaningful opposition party in North Torbia, and the Torbian People's Army has little to no influence on day-to-day governance. The Presidium, however, carries significant weight with diplomatic and legal matters, though these are tightly bound with the will of the WPT.

Other Political Parties

There are no other political parties allowed in North Torbia.

Political Coalitions

Since there is only one party and all members echo the party line, there is no need for coalitions.

Other Domestic Influential Groups

There are only two centers of social power in North Torbia: one is the family, the other is the Workers' Party of Torbia. The WPT recognizes the importance of the family in maintaining stability and generally seeks harmony with the family construct. Inside the home, families are a patriarchy, with wives expected to defer to husbands on most household matters. Outside of the family, the only meaningful holder of social power is the WPT: it establishes cultural norms, legal and illegal communications, jobs, and education, and virtually everything else not directly related to the individual family.

International Relationships



Geopolitical/International Political Strategy

North Torbia's obsession with becoming a world power, even as it continues to be a failed state, has focused its drive for relevance on nuclear weapons. The capacity to deliver these weapons ever closer to the West is its only geopolitical strategy.

Major Diaspora Population(s)

North Torbia does not allow emigration. Its borders are tightly controlled and those who attempt to cross into other countries are severely punished. Only a very few North Torbians have been able to escape to other countries.

Relationship with Major World Powers

United States

US/DPRT relations have been highly strained and formally nonexistent. North Torbia views the US as intruders into Torbia and wants any American presence on the island gone. The DPRT does not want U.S. military trainers on the island and especially detests any exercises conducted between the U.S. and South Torbian military forces. North Torbia regularly antagonizes the US government. No formal research data exists about North Torbian citizens' opinion of American citizens or government. North Torbia and the US do not have formal diplomatic relations; all diplomacy is conducted through third parties. The US and North Torbia do not have any meaningful economic connection aside from small numbers of American-affiliated NGOs. Tariffs and other trade barriers imposed on North Torbia have further distanced any trade relations between the two countries. The US and North Torbia share little culture; however, there is thought to be a large and growing grey/black market for western and especially American media among younger North Torbians. Despite various embargoes and tensions, the US continues to supply North Torbia with foreign aid amounting to nearly \$1.6 billion since over the past twenty years.

Donovia

Donovia provides limited support to North Torbia. It uses its support of North Torbia, in most cases, as an adversarial ploy against the US and other western countries.

Olvana

Olvana remains the primary ally of North Torbia in the region. North Torbia continues to be an isolated country, cut off from many of the economic and other benefits of regional progress. Its closed society and resistance to normalized relations with western countries limits its potential for regional partnerships. Olvana, being its only real connection to the wider world, plays a critical role in importing needed commodities and resources.

European Union

Since the 1990s, the EU's relations with North Torbia have not had much depth and breadth and been characterized by ebbs and flows. The following is a summary of EU relations with North Torbia over the past few decades.

- Setting up the EU's Asian strategy in 1994, with emphasis on strengthening ties with North Torbia.
- EU economic and technological assistance to North Torbia, especially food aid.
- The start of regular political dialogues between the two sides since 1998.
- The beginning of formal diplomatic relations between the EU and North Torbia since 2001.
- Rising tensions over the North Torbian nuclear issue, and bilateral co-operation ending in 2002.
- A decrease in EU cultural and economic co-operation with North Torbia.
- The EU imposing independent sanctions against North Torbia in 2013.
- Interruption in diplomatic talks between the two sides from 2015 onwards.
- Increased willingness of the EU and its member states to play an active role in North Torbia's nuclear disarmament.



Relationship to Other Countries in the Region

North Torbia has limited relations with regional countries, other than Olvana and South Torbia.

South Torbia

The two Torbia's have strained relations, fueled by a mutual distrust of the motives of the other. The ebb and flow between warm and cold are punctuated by pressures exerted by families who were separated when the two countries created a hard border on the peninsula. There are periodic attempts to thaw the relationship with families able to meet each other and South Torbian humanitarian aid delivered to the north. These initiatives are usually interrupted by the two countries coming to the brink of military confrontation or perceived affronts disrupting diplomatic.

Belesia

North Torbia has very little to do with Belesia except they sometimes end up fishing in each other's territorial waters.

Gabal

North Torbia has very little to do with Gabal except they sometimes end up fishing in each other's territorial waters.

Himaldesh

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

Khorathidin

Poor. Despite periods of amiable cooperation through the 1970s, North Torbia has tested that relationship though aggressive attempts at influencing ASEAN regional

power through kidnappings, extortion, and spying through its diplomatic mission in Khorathidin. World pressure upon Khorathidin to cease trade with N Torbia has succeeded, with Khorathidin censoring N. Torbia's diplomatic mission in Bangkok.

Bagansait

Good. Bagansait and North Torbia have had diplomatic ties since the 1950. While the two have vacillated in their support and antagonism for one another, most recently the two have cooperated militarily, with Bagansait trading natural resources for military assistance.

Sungzon

Good. Sungzon and North Torbia have had diplomatic relations since the 1950 when both came under the influence of Communist revolutionaries. Since that time, Sungzon has maintained positive dialogues with N Torbia while distinguishing itself from the latter as a positive example of Communist economic reformation. Sungzon seeks to balance the influence of Olvana over N Torbia, and N Torbia benefits from economic and technical trade.

Regional Issues

Sovereignty

North Torbia views South Torbia as its territory, as does South Torbia see North Torbia. This impasse and the two diametrically opposed government systems all but preclude reunification of the peninsula under one banner.

Domestic Sovereignty

North Torbia is the most isolated country in the world and excludes all countries from meddling in its affairs. With isolation comes almost complete control over the inner workings of its government. Olvana, with arguably the most influence in North Torbia, finds itself frustrated and unable to move an unwilling North Torbia on several issues.



Territorial/Interdependence Sovereignty

Its border is tightly, albeit not completely, controlled by the border guards. There have been several high profile incidents where people have attempted to cross into North Torbia without permission. Those who enter North Torbia illegally and are caught find themselves charged with espionage and subversion, imprisoned, tortured, and often starved. Unless their release is negotiated, they will die in one of North Torbia's notorious detention camps.

International Sovereignty

Consensus regarding North Torbia's sovereignty is mixed. As an example, forty-seven countries host a North Torbian embassy, while 24 have an embassy in the North Torbian capitol city. Most of the countries that do not have an embassy in North Torbia handle their diplomatic affairs with the country from their embassies in neighboring Olvana or South Torbia. Major countries with diplomatic relations with North Torbia include Germany, Britain, Donovia, India, and Pakistan. Conversely, countries that do not have diplomatic relations include United States, France, South Torbia, and Japan.

Issues of de jure and de facto Sovereignty

There are no issues with de jure or de facto sovereignty.

Conflict and/or Disputes

North Torbia considers South Torbia part of its territory with the goal to reunite all Torbia under control by the current ruler in the DPRT.

Water Rights

No issues

Environmental Issues

Lack of information makes it difficult to assess the extent to which industrialization and urbanization have damaged North Torbia's natural environment. After the Torbian War, North Torbia embarked on a program of ambitious industrialization utilizing obsolete technology imported from Olvana and other countries. Decades of

focus on production has created serious environmental concerns. Some of the environmental damage has been mitigated by limited exposure and access to international advisors.

Political Relationships

Global Participation

The DPRT picks and chooses the international organizations in which they decide to participate. This is usually based on their own interests and is limited to the organizations they must participate in, those organizations that may provide them a return on their investment. (See the partial list of international organizations at the end of this variable for additional information)

Regional Participation

North Torbia's regional integration is constrained by both external forces and Olvanan strategic interests. Current diplomacy on the peninsula shares a common interest in avoiding the costs of confrontation after years of escalating tensions. But despite small breakthroughs in high-level talks, North Torbia's integration into the regional system remains inhibited by three factors. First, Olvana and South Torbia have fundamental disagreements about diplomatic strategies. Second, United States demands over eliminating North Torbia's nuclear weapon programs. Third, the US-Olvana competitive relationship discourages broader regional coordination.

Military Relationships

Beginning in the 1980s, North Torbia emerged as a legal arms trader to primarily Third World countries, exporting relatively inexpensive, technically unsophisticated, but reliable weapons. It has a known track record in proliferating nuclear and missile technology. Following its first known nuclear weapon tests, international sanctions have sought to limit or prevent North Torbia from exporting various types of arms, materials, and technology. UN sanctions now ban all North Torbian arms sales, including small arms and light weapons. North Torbia has developed an extensive and complicated arms trade network to circumvent sanctions and uses front companies and embassies to traffic weapons to customers.



Alliances

North Torbia is often called the “Recluse Kingdom” and perceived to be completely isolated from the rest of the world. While there is merit in this perception, North Torbia still maintains some level diplomatic relations with 164 independent states.

Olvana and North Torbia are generally seen to be on friendly terms; however, in recent years, both the relationship and friendliness between the two nations have gradually declined due to growing concern in Olvana over issues such as North Torbia’s nuclear weapons program and other military provocations. After North Torbia conducted its first nuclear tests, the Olvanan government stated that it was "resolutely opposed to it" and voted for United Nations sanctions against North Torbia. Olvana does not hold strictly to the sanctions, however, and continues to be the biggest patron of the North Torbia government.

Donovia is generally seen as North Torbia’s second most important ally after Olvana. Donovia-North Torbia relations are generally determined by Donovia’s strategic interests, defined primarily by creating stability on the peninsula by eliminating North Torbia’s nuclear program.

Treaties

<i>Agreement</i>	<i>Status</i>
Torbian War Armistice	Signed July 27, 1953; claimed the agreement to be "nullified" on multiple occasions
Geneva Convention relative to the Treatment of Prisoners of War	Acceded August 27, 1957, with reservations
Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War	Acceded August 27, 1957, with reservations
Geneva Convention for the Amelioration of the Condition of the Wounded and Sick in Armed Forces in the Field	Acceded August 27, 1957, with reservations
Geneva Convention for the Amelioration of the Condition of Wounded, Sick and Shipwrecked Members of Armed Forces at Sea	Acceded August 27, 1957, with reservations
Final Act of the Diplomatic Geneva Conference, 1974-1977	Signed October 6, 1977

<i>Agreement</i>	<i>Status</i>
Convention on offences and certain other acts committed on board aircraft	Acceded May 9, 1983
Convention on the prohibition of military or any other hostile use of environmental modification techniques	Acceded November 8, 1984
Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons	Acceded December 12, 1985; announced withdrawal March 16, 1993 (suspended); withdrew January 10, 2003
Antarctic Treaty	Acceded January 21, 1987
Biological and Toxin Weapons Convention	Acceded March 13, 1987
Additional Protocol (I) to the Geneva Conventions, Relating to the Protection of Victims of International Armed Conflicts	Acceded March 9, 1988
Geneva Protocol on Asphyxiating or Poisonous Gases, and of Bacteriological Methods, 1925	Acceded January 4, 1989
Protocol for the suppression of unlawful acts of violence at airports serving international civil aviation	Signed April 11, 1989
International Convention Against the Taking of Hostages	Acceded November 12, 2001
Convention on psychotropic substances	Acceded March 19, 2007
Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, as amended	Acceded March 19, 2007
United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances	Acceded March 19, 2007
Outer Space Treaty	Acceded March 5, 2009
International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism	Signed November 12, 2001; ratified July 25, 2013
United Nations Convention Against Transnational Organized Crime	Acceded June 17, 2016, with reservations

Human Rights Treaties

<i>Agreement</i>	<i>Status</i>
International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights	Acceded September 14, 1981; announced withdrawal August 23,



<i>Agreement</i>	<i>Status</i>
	1997, though treaty does not include a withdrawal provision
International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights	Acceded September 14, 1981
Convention on the non-applicability of statutory limitations to war crimes and crimes against humanity	Acceded November 8, 1984
Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide	Acceded January 31, 1989
Convention on the Rights of the Child	Signed August 23, 1990; ratified September 21, 1990; accepted amendment to Article 43 (2) February 23, 2000
Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women	Acceded February 27, 2001, with reservations; partially withdrew reservations November 23, 2015
Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities	Signed July 3, 2013; ratified December 6, 2016
Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the Sale of Children, Child Prostitution and Child Pornography	Signed September 9, 2014; ratified November 10, 2014
Marrakesh Treaty to Facilitate Access to Published Works for Persons Who Are Blind, Visually Impaired or Otherwise Print Disabled	Signed June 28, 2013; ratified February 19, 2016

International Health and the Environment

<i>Agreement</i>	<i>Status</i>
Convention on Early Notification of a Nuclear Accident	Signed September 29, 1986; not ratified
Convention on Assistance in the Case of a Nuclear Accident or Radiological Emergency	Signed October 29, 1986; not ratified
United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change	Signed June 11, 1992; approved May 12, 1994
Convention on Biological Diversity	Signed June 11, 1992; approved October 26, 1994
Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer	Acceded January 24, 1995; subsequently acceded to multiple amendments

Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer	Acceded January 24, 1995
International Plant Protection Convention	Adhered to text January 16, 1996; adhered to revised text August 25, 2003
Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants	Acceded August 26, 2002
International Treaty on plant genetic resources for food and agriculture	Acceded July 16, 2003
Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety to the Convention on Biological Diversity	Signed April 20, 2001; ratified July 29, 2003
United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification	Acceded December 29, 2003
Rotterdam Convention on the Prior Informed Consent Procedure for Certain Hazardous Chemicals and Pesticides in International Trade	Acceded June 2, 2004
Kyoto Protocol to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change	Acceded April 27, 2005
WHO Framework Convention on Tobacco Control	Signed June 17, 2003; ratified April 27, 2005
Plant Protection Agreement for the Asia and Pacific Region	Accepted November 23, 2006
Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and their Disposal	Acceded July 10, 2008
Paris Agreement on Climate Change	Signed April 22, 2016; ratified August 1, 2016

Economic Cooperation and Management of the Global Commons

<i>Agreement</i>	<i>Status</i>
International Telecommunication Convention	Acceded September 24, 1975
Convention on International Civil Aviation	Adhered August 16, 1977
Postal Parcels Agreement	Ratified September 18, 1978
Subscriptions to Newspapers and Periodicals Agreement	Ratified September 18, 1978
Insured Letters Agreement	Ratified September 18, 1978
United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea	Signed December 10, 1982; not ratified
Convention on the international regulations for preventing collisions at sea	Acceded May 1, 1985
International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea	Acceded May 1, 1985, with Protocol



International Convention on standards of training, certification and watch keeping for seafarers	Acceded May 1, 1985
Agreement on the Global System of Trade Preferences among developing countries	Definitively signed April 13, 1988
International Convention on Tonnage Measurement of Ships	Acceded October 18, 1989
International Convention for Safe Containers	Acceded October 18, 1989
International Convention on Load Lines	Acceded October 18, 1989
Agreement on the network of aquaculture centers in Asia and the Pacific	Acceded May 23, 1990
Convention on facilitation of international maritime traffic	Acceded April 24, 1992
Convention on registration of objects launched into outer space	Acceded October 3, 2009
Intergovernmental Agreement on the Asian Highway Network	Acceded October 12, 2012
Intergovernmental Agreement on the Trans-Asian Railway Network	Acceded October 12, 2012
Svalbard Treaty	Acceded January 25, 2016

Military Aid

North Torbia’s military presence abroad takes three forms: individual technical specialists, Air Force tactical contingents, and advisory groups. Technicians usually accompany and supervise the transfer of arms when a new military supply relationship is established. In most cases, the number of technicians in any one country is small, ranging from five to ten. Military technicians also are assigned on a long-term basis to assist in the operations of North Torbian-equipped small arms and ammunition factories.

Economic Relationships

North Torbia offsets its significant trade deficit and lack of access to conventional channels for international finance with arms exports. North Torbia sells small arms, training and consulting, and Praetorian Guard services. In the 1980s it emerged as a significant player in the global arms market, with some sources putting exports at more than one half billion dollars at times. It is reputed to have the third largest store of chemical weapons and is alleged to have biological weapons that include the smallpox virus. Of primary concern is its missile program.

Trade Agreements

North Torbia is heavily sanctioned and does not enjoy the benefit of standard trade agreements. This means its trade can be easily disrupted, even with Olvana, with no recourse to a formal agreement.

Tariffs, Sanctions, and Embargos

Except for Olvana, North Torbia is isolated from legal trade. It does have illicit means of trading that includes, most prominently, military arms sales.

Economic Aid

North Torbia depends heavily on aid, particularly when climate, insects, and other challenges cause its already insufficient agricultural production to be lessened. Olvana is North Torbia's largest aid donor, but the extent of that support is difficult to determine. That's because Olvana provides aid on a bilateral basis as well as through the UN. Other nations offer humanitarian support to North Torbia through UN agencies, NGOs, and the International Red Cross. The United Nations recently estimated that around 40% of the population are facing severe food shortages.

Other International Organizations

- ASEAN Regional Forum (ARF)
- Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)
- G-77
- International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO)
- International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement (ICRM)
- International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD)
- International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRCS)
- International Maritime Organization (IMO)
- International Olympic Committee (IOC)
- International Organization for Standardization (ISO)
- Non-aligned Movement (NAM)
- United Nations (UN)



NORTH TORBIA

POLITICAL

- United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD)
- United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)
- United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO)
- United Nations World Tourism Organization (UNWTO)
- Universal Postal Union (UPU)
- World Health Organization (WHO)
- World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO)



MILITARY

Military Overview

North Torbia is one of the most militarized countries in the world, with more than half a million active duty military personnel and over two million reservists. North Torbia's military spending is around 20% of its GDP, and about one-quarter of all adults serve in some military capacity. The Torbian People's Supreme High Command is comprised on the Torbian People's Army (TPA), the Torbian People's Air Force (TPAF), and the Torbian People's Navy (TPN). North Torbia maintains the goal to eventually unify all Torbia under the control of Secretary-General Song Chong-Su. The TPA trains hard but is faced with issues revolving around outdated equipment and its maintenance. The individual TPA soldier is tough but may be limited by his equipment and a fear of not following orders exactly as given. While the TPA says they want their soldiers to take initiative, this is often not achieved in practice. Due to their numbers alone, all three branches of the military maintain the capability to inflict significant casualties on any opponent.

Military Forces

Despite being an island nation, land forces comprise the largest portion of the armed forces, at approximately 80% of all military personnel. The TPA is responsible for all land units, the Special Purpose Forces (SPF), and low altitude air defense (LAAD). About 70% of all ground forces are in the southern half of the country. Most TPA artillery is in hardened positions (HARTs) in the mountains close to the South Torbian border, to maximize its weapons systems' ranges. This places the South Torbian capital city, Manila, within the range of the heaviest TPA artillery pieces and missiles.

North Torbia army's basic fighting unit is truck-mounted infantry. There are also several mechanized and armor brigades. The TPA also fields a few missile brigades. Its engineers continuously practice water crossings and facilitation of amphibious landings.

The Torbian People's Air Force (TPAF) consists of approximately 100,000 personnel. The TPAF's primary mission is to defend its homeland from the air, with secondary missions to provide tactical air support to the army and navy, transportation, logistical support, and SPF insertion/extraction.

The Torbian People's Navy (TPN) is primarily a brown water force, consisting of approximately 75,000 seamen, with little capacity to operate more than 80 km off North Torbia coastline. The TPN fields no aviation units, as those are operated by the TPAF. The TPN focuses on supporting amphibious assaults, insertion and extraction of SPF, and submarine warfare. The TPN will use their submarines to prevent the reinforcement of South Torbia by outside powers, and to interdict any sea lines of communication.

National Command Authority

North Torbia's National Command Authority (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 Information, Interior, and Defense, along with other members selected by the Secretary-General, who chairs the NCA. The Secretary-General appoints the Minister of National Security, who exercises responsibility for 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 North Torbia's ministries, but particularly those associated with the instruments of national power. See also TC 7-100.2: Opposing Force Tactics, Chapter 1, Strategic and Operational Framework.



NCA Wire Diagram

Strategic Operational Framework

North Torbia Supreme High Command and Military Force Structure. Regional commands are in diagrams below.

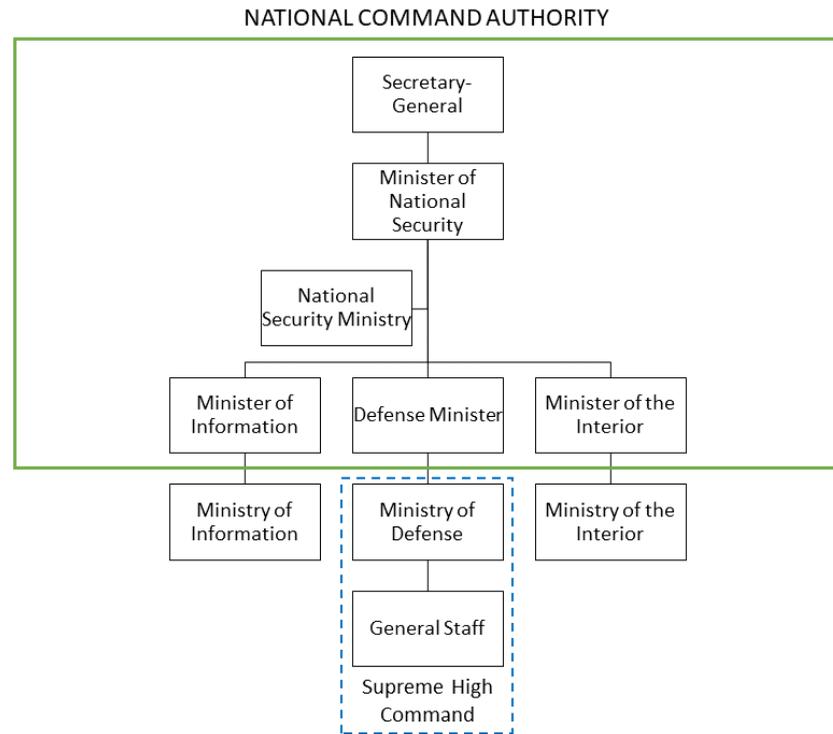


Figure 4. North Torbia National Command Authority

North Torbia NCA exercises command and control (C2) of the Armed Forces through 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 Armed Forces. 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.

Planning and execution are centralized, with each lower level of command less likely to take initiative for fear of repercussions of failure. North Torbia currently configures its military 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 the forces. In peacetime, the various militaries group their forces into divisions and brigades for administrative purposes. In some cases, the militaries may group their forces administratively under operational strategic commands (OSC) designated as military regions. If the SHC

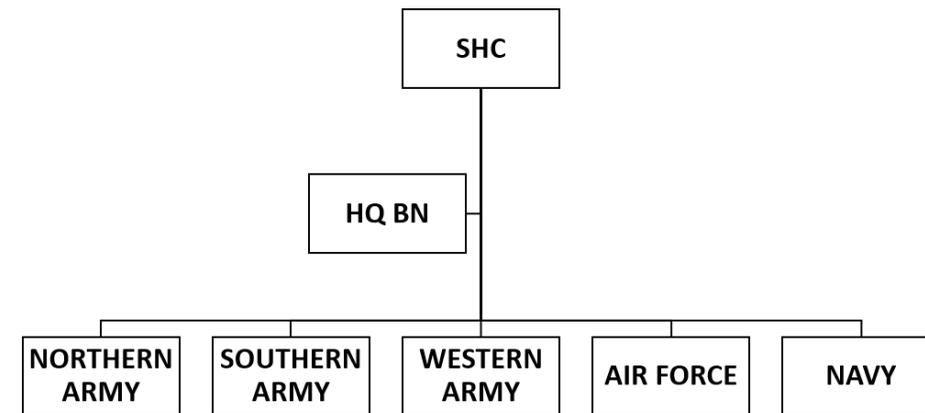


Figure 5. DPRT SHC

elects to create more than one theater headquarters, it may allocate parts of the AFS to each of the theaters, normally along geographic lines. Typically, these administrative 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. FM 7-100.4 Opposing Force Organization Guide: Chapter 3, Task Organizing.

The DPRT military operates under a single commander, usually a ground forces general. The purpose of the TPA Air Force and the TPA Naval Forces is to support the ground commander. This means that the ground forces are the primary military organization in the country and the others are supporting forces.

National Strategic Goals

North Torbia's strategic goals are influenced by a history involving repeated seizure and rule of their islands by outside forces. The three primary goals of North Torbia: maintaining total control of the country under the Torbian Worker's Party (WPT) and Secretary-General Song Chong-Su, the unification of North and South Torbia under Song's control, and the prevention of outside interference into North Torbia's internal affairs by other countries. Examples of specific strategic goals include:

- Maintenance of the Song family in complete control of the country
- Defense of North Torbia's sovereignty against outsiders
- The unification of North Torbia and South Torbia under Song's control
- Maintenance of its status as a nuclear power despite any outside objections

Implementing National Security Goals

North Torbian strategic operations are a continuous process not limited to wartime or preparation for war. Once war begins, strategic operations continue during regional, transition, and adaptive operations and complement those 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, North Torbia prepares 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 North Torbia's national security strategy goals through attacks against any enemy's

strategic centers of gravity. For North Torbia, this includes the threat of using nuclear weapons if the country is attacked by any world power.

Regional operations include conventional, force-on-force military operations against overmatched opponents, such as regional adversaries and internal threats. For North Torbia, this is using its oversized army to unify Torbia under North Torbian control

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. For North Torbia, this is the threat of using a nuclear weapon mounted on a missile that could reach any regional country that decides to interfere with North Torbian military action.

Adaptive operations preserve the country's power and apply it in adaptive ways against opponents that overmatch the country's military. For North Torbia, this policy means that bypassed small units and civilians will turn to irregular tactics to harass and defeat any country that decides to invade North Torbia.

National Security Strategy

Although North Torbia refers to them as "operations," each of these courses of action is a subcategory 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.

North Torbia's strategy is to unify Torbia under North Torbian control and defend North Torbia from external enemies. If possible, North Torbia will attempt to achieve its ends without armed conflict. North Torbia will not limit strategic operations to military means and will not begin with armed conflict. They may achieve their desired goal through pressure applied by nonmilitary instruments of power, perhaps by merely threatening to use superior military power or nuclear weapons against the



opponent. These actions fall under the general framework of “strategic operations” and are a significant indicator that other countries will need to analyze what North Torbia may intend to do in the future.

The North Torbian government resorts to armed conflict to achieve its desired end state when nonmilitary means prove insufficient or not expedient. Strategic operations, however, continue even if a particular regional threat or opportunity causes North Torbia to undertake “regional operations” that may include military means against South Torbia. Prior to the initiation of hostilities—and throughout the course of armed conflict with its regional opponent—the government continues to conduct strategic operations to preclude intervention by outside players, other regional neighbors, or an extra-regional power that could overmatch its forces. The main method for North Torbia to preclude outside interference is through its submarine fleet, air defense weapons, and the threat of using nuclear weapons. Such operations, however, always include branches and sequels to deal with the possibility of intervention by an extra-regional power providing North Torbia with the capability for their subordinate leaders to understand their missions.

Land Forces/Army Overview

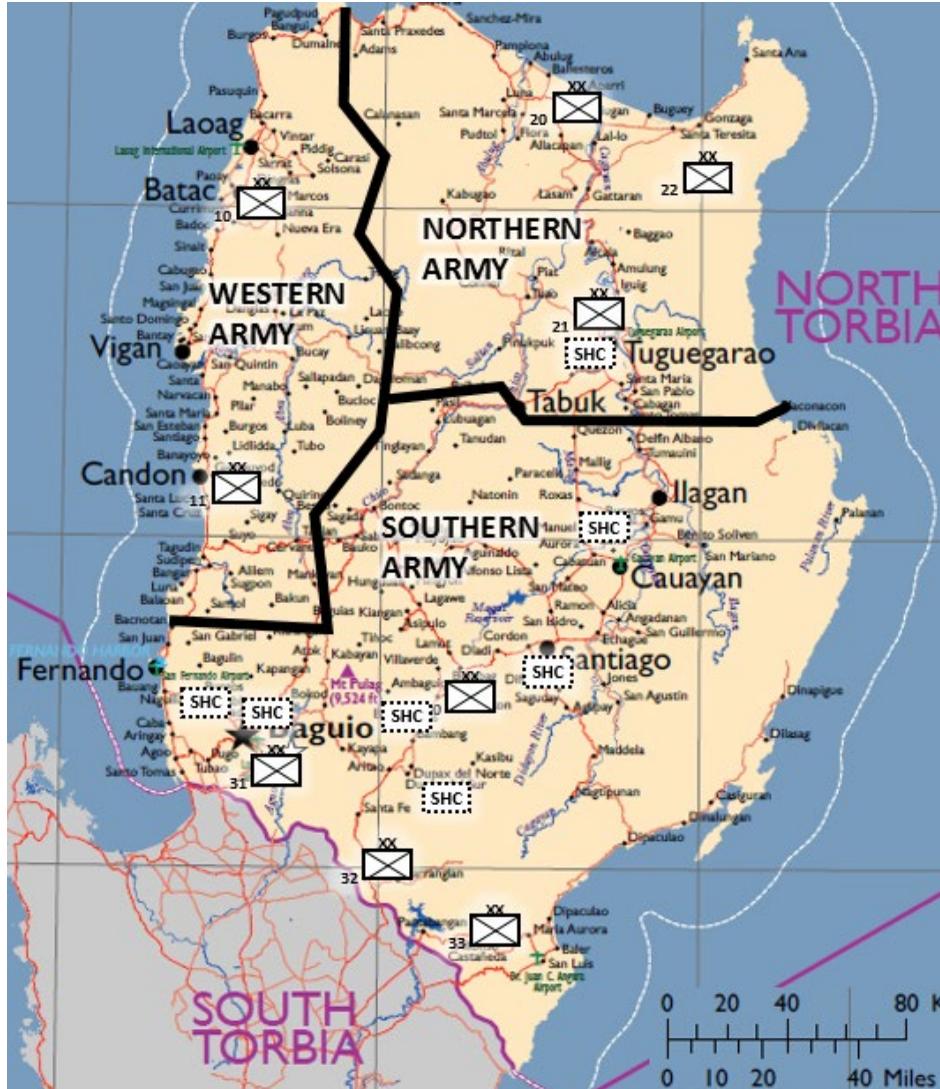
North Torbian land forces field approximately half a million soldiers, most of them career professionals. The military is regarded in North Torbia as a great career compared to the private sector, so competition to remain on active duty is intense among commissioned and non-commissioned officers. While soldiers are well trained and disciplined, the readiness of their equipment is often lacking. Due to the large number of soldiers in the prime of their life serving in the military, the government often directs them to work outside of the military: in the agricultural industry during rice planting and harvesting seasons, in lumber milling operations, and in the mining industry. This non-military work affects the training readiness of the army, meaning that the army is most prepared for combat at the end of its dry training cycle that coincides with the mobilization training of the reserve forces.

Land Forces/Army Size and Structure

The TPA active duty ground force has over 400,000 soldiers and is divided into three armies: Southern, Northern, and Western. The Southern Army is focused on South Torbia and contains the country’s best trained troops. The Western Army focuses on coastal defense but is also contains the most amphibious capable troops in the TPA. The Northern Army serves as a reserve force backing up the Southern Army.

Land Forces/Army Force Distribution

The TPA Southern Army is focused primarily on South Torbia. The TPA Northern Army are composed of both first tier and second tier units that would be used as exploitation forces in an offensive against the South Torbian military. The Northern Army is also responsible for coast defense in its sector and as a reserve for the Southern Army. The TPA Western Army also possesses a coastal defense mission, but is the force primarily used for amphibious operations.



Map 3. Land Forces Disposition

Southern Army

North Torbia's Southern Army is designated as the primary offensive force to accomplish the goal of reunifying the Torbias. It maintains consistent patrols and observation posts throughout the border region. The Southern Army's divisions are deployed with little task-organization but have conducted drills organized as smaller Brigade Tactical Groups. Second echelon elements, some fires elements, and other

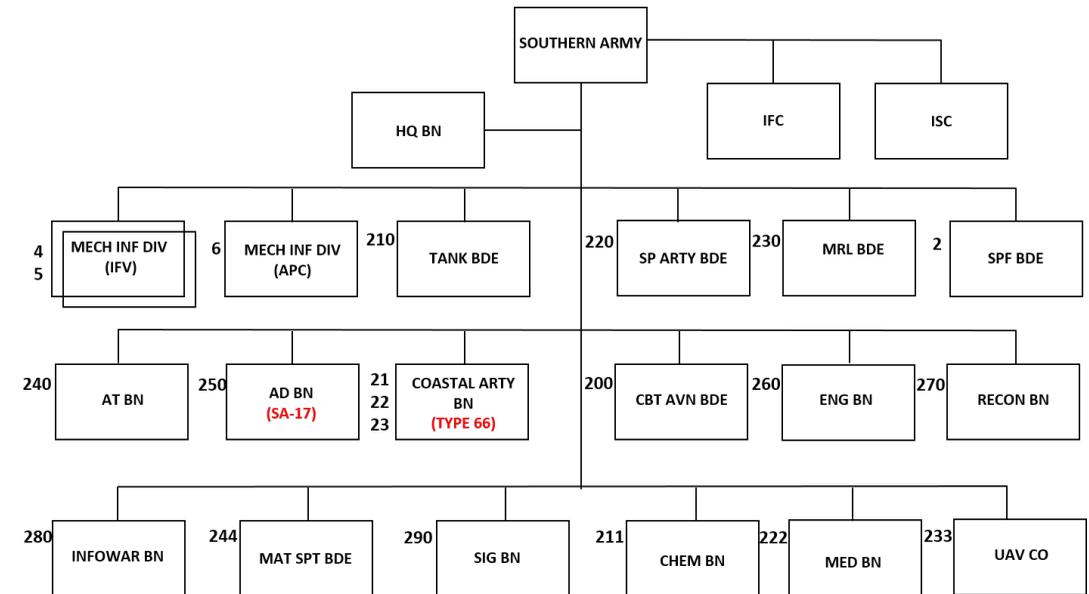


Figure 6. DPRT Southern Army Force Structure

vulnerable systems are protected from enemy observation and fires by positioning them in hardened positions. Many of these locations are built into the mountains leveraging the extensive natural and manmade underground hardened network. Some strategic elements are near-permanently attached to the Southern Army, while others remain dedicated to regime defense.



The DPRT Southern Army consists of three mechanized infantry divisions. Two of these divisions are equipped with IFVs and the other with APCs. Each division possesses its normal combat, combat support, and combat service support elements. The Southern Army is composed of the following major units (headquarters locations are listed, but a slice of the unit could be attached to one of the other two maneuver brigade locations):

- 2 Mechanized Infantry Divisions (IFV) (Baguio & Carranglan)
- 1 Mechanized Infantry Division (APC) (Alfonso Castaneda)
- 1 Tank Brigade (Baguio)
- 1 Self-Propelled Artillery Brigade (Baguio)
- 1 Multiple Rocket Launcher (MRL) Brigade (Baguio)
- 1 SPF Brigade (Baguio) (Baguio)
- 1 Combat Aviation Brigade (Baguio)
- 1 Material Support Brigade (Baguio)
- 1 Anti-Tank Battalion (Baguio)
- 1 Air Defense Battalion (Baguio)
- 3 Coastal Artillery Battalions
- 1 Engineer Battalion (Baguio)
- 1 Reconnaissance Battalion (Baguio)
- 1 Information Warfare Battalion (Baguio)
- 1 Signal Battalion (Baguio)
- 1 Chemical Battalion (Baguio)
- 1 Medical Battalion (Baguio)
- 1 UAV Company (Baguio)
- 1 Integrated Fires Command (Baguio)
- 1 Integrated Support Command (Baguio)

Northern Army

The North Torbian Northern Army has multiple roles - providing follow-on forces to a reunification attack and conducting anti-landing operations on the northern and northeastern coasts. As with the Southern Army, The Northern Army also uses

natural and manmade hardened structures to protect some of its more vulnerable, second echelon and fires elements from enemy air, artillery, and naval fires.

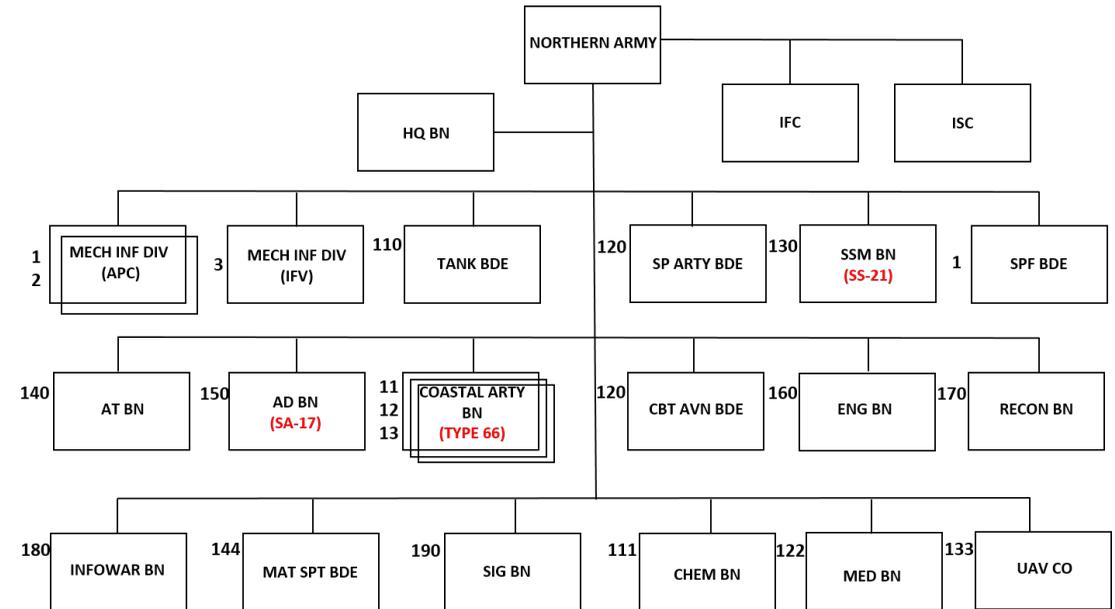


Figure 7. OPA Northern Army Structure

The DPRT Northern Army consists of three mechanized infantry divisions. Only one of these divisions are equipped with IFVs and the other two operate APCs. Each division possesses its normal combat, combat support, and combat service support elements. The Northern Army is composed of the following major units (headquarters locations are listed, but a slice of the unit could be attached to one of the other two maneuver brigade locations):

- 1 Mechanized Infantry Division (IFV) (Tuguegarao)
- 2 Mechanized Infantry Division (APC)
- 1 Tank Brigade (Tuguegarao)
- 1 Self-Propelled Artillery Brigade (Tuguegarao)



- 1 Multiple Rocket Launcher (MRL) Brigade (Tuguegarao)
- 1 SPF Brigade (Tuguegarao)
- 1 Anti-Tank Battalion (Tuguegarao)
- 1 Combat Aviation Brigade (Tuguegarao)
- 1 Material Support Brigade (Tuguegarao)
- 1 Air Defense Battalion (Tuguegarao)
- 3 Coastal Artillery Battalions
- 1 Engineer Battalion (Tuguegarao)
- 1 Reconnaissance Battalion (Tuguegarao)
- 1 Information Warfare Battalion (Tuguegarao)
- 1 Signal Battalion (Tuguegarao)
- 1 Chemical Battalion (Tuguegarao)
- 1 Medical Battalion (Tuguegarao)
- 1 UAV Company (Tuguegarao)
- 1 Integrated Fires Command (Tuguegarao)
- 1 Integrated Support Command (Tuguegarao)

Western Army

The North Torbia Western Army is organized with three maneuver divisions, two mechanized infantry divisions and a marine expeditionary division. While the two mechanized infantry divisions provide a land based offensive and defensive capability, the 1st Marine Expeditionary Division, with support of the TPN Western Fleet, provide the SHC an amphibious, access denial/anti-landing, and littoral security capability. Adapting to the region’s mountainous terrain and rugged coastline, the Western Army regularly patrols the coastline with its supporting artillery units in well-developed hardened artillery positions dug into the side of coastal mountain range. Under crisis situations, capitalizing on the expeditionary capability of the Western Army, the President may order units of the Western Army to support strategic elements near the capitol.

The DPRT Western Army has a completed different force structure than the other two armies because of its specialized mission. There are two mechanized infantry

divisions, one that operates IFVs and the other that operates APCs. The third division is a Marine Expeditionary Division. The major units that composed the Western Army include:

- 1 Mechanized Infantry Division (IFV) (Batoc)
- 1 Mechanized Infantry Division (APC) (Vigan)
- 1 Marine Expeditionary Division (Candon)
- 1 Self-Propelled Artillery Brigade (Batoc)
- 1 Air Defense Battalion (Batoc)
- 1 Aviation Battalion (Batoc)
- 3 Coastal Artillery Battalions
- 1 UAV Company (Batoc)
- 1 Integrated Fires Command (Batoc)
- 1 Integrated Support Command (Batoc)

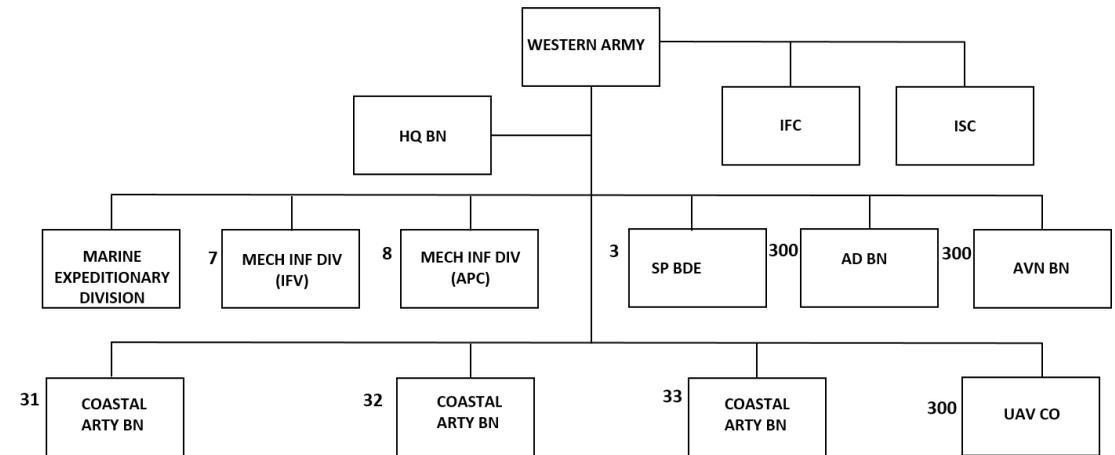


Figure 8. OPA Western Army Structure



1st Marine Expeditionary Division

The 1st Marine Expeditionary Division gives North Torbia a regional amphibious capability and the ability to execute large amphibious operations when supported by the amphibious support squadron of the Western Fleet. While all three fleets have

amphibious brigades, the 1st Marine Expeditionary Division headquarters provide the organization and structure to exercise command and control of a division of four brigades. It is equipped primarily with Olvanan amphibious capable combat equipment and practices Olvanan military doctrine.

The Marine Expeditionary Division (MED) has much greater military capability than a standard mechanized infantry division. It has three maneuver brigades, each with four mechanized infantry battalions, a tank battalion, and additional combat, combat support, and combat service support units. In addition, the MED has its own rotary aircraft. Major units in the MED include the following (all located in the vicinity of Candon):

- 4 Marine Expeditionary Brigades (MEBs)
- 1 Marine Rotary Wing Regiment (with three wings)
- 1 Marine MRL Battalion
- 1 Marine Air Defense Battalion
- 2 Marine Engineer Battalions
- 1 Marine Signal Battalion
- 1 Marine Material Support Battalion
- 1 Marine Chemical Battalion
- 1 Marine Information Warfare Battalion

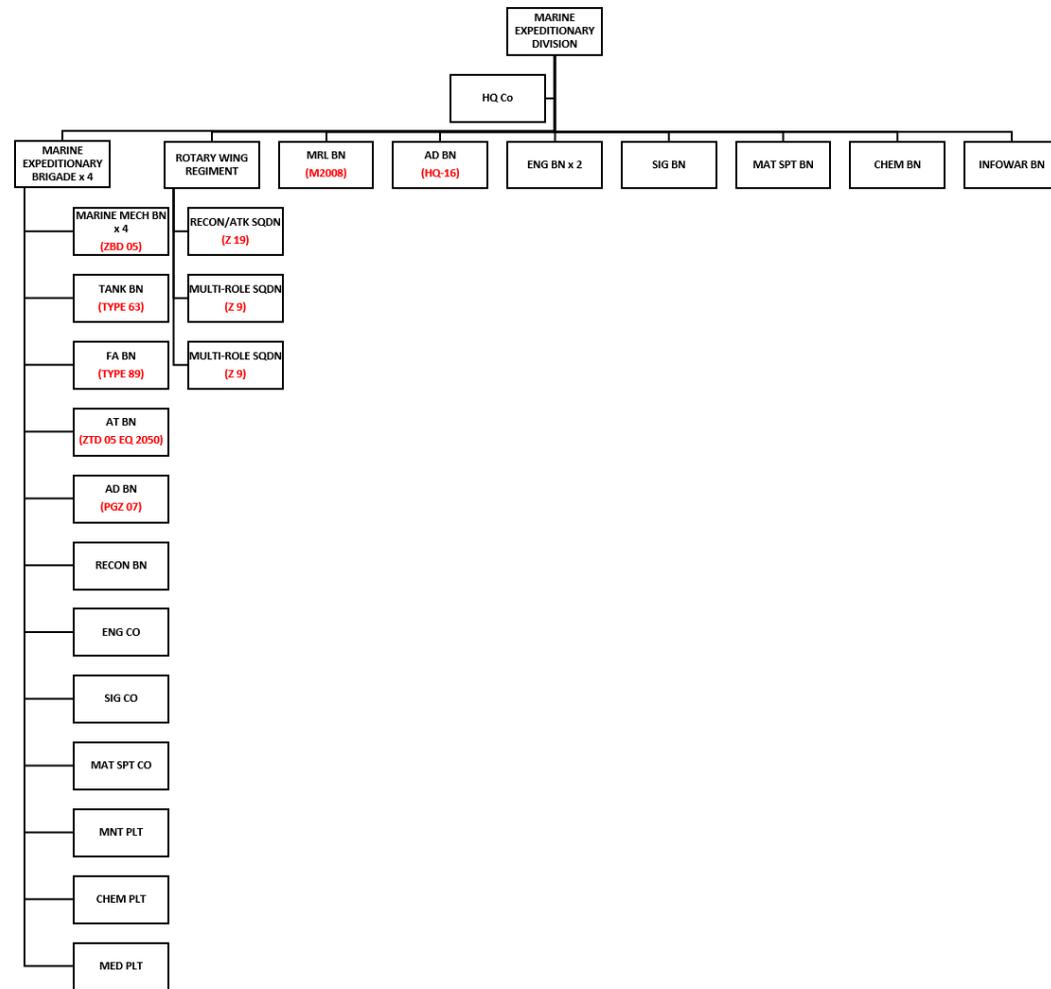


Figure 9. DPRT Marines Div

TPA Reserve

North Torbia maintains a robust national reserve force of over six million personnel for all services. When soldier, sailor or airman leave active duty after their mandatory obligation, they then serve in some sort of reserve status until reaching the age of 55. Army veterans are assigned to a First Reserve Unit from their departure from active duty (around age 28) for ten years. First reserve units meet for four weeks of training once per year at the end of the active duty's dry training period. Veterans 40 to 50 years of age are placed in the Second Reserve Units and participate in one week of training each year at the end of the first reserve units' four-week training period. The TPA is at its highest readiness state for the entire year at the end of this annual reserve training period. At 50 years of age, veterans are placed in the third



reserve, just a name on a list that is available for reactivation during a national crisis. TPN and TPAF veterans go through the same reserve process, except their annual training period for first and second reserve units is two weeks each year. Due to the job skills, they learned in the service, the technical expertise gained in the TPN and TPAF makes them an essential part of the civilian sector.

National Guard

The North Torbian TPA does not have a standing National Guard. The Supreme High Command fields nine motorized infantry brigades that compose the 6th Militia Command. The brigades can be dispatched outside the capital city to quell riots, respond to natural disaster, be activated for homeland defense and, if necessary, the militia can support the Mol's SPF or paramilitary brigades during time of war.

Army Doctrine and Tactics

TPA Land force doctrine and tactics are heavily influenced by the People's Republic of Olvana and the Republic of Donovia. Due to the historical relationship of North Torbia to Olvana and Donovia, the TPA sent many of its officers and senior NCOs abroad for training.

Five doctrinal principles guided the creation of North Torbia's strategy and tactics:

- Lessons learned from the country's wars
- The overall national objective of reunifying Torbia
- The idea of self-reliance by North Torbia government
- Reliance on surprise, a quick and decisive war, and the use of mixed force tactics
- A unique set of their offensive and defensive tactics

Strategic Doctrine

Accept Risk to Achieve Surprise

The TPA is willing accept risk to achieve surprise. The characteristics of a surprise attack could include the use of inclement weather, night operations, or rugged terrain; a detailed deception plan; skilled infiltration units to include SPF units;

parachute or air assault operations; the massing of fires; the quick concentration of forces at the decisive point and time; or the unexpected employment of mechanized or armor forces.

Seize Opportunities, Make Bold, and Quick Decisions

Even though North Torbia can mobilize millions of civilians for war, it lacks the resources to fight a protracted war. Therefore, any war must be quick and decisive. Based on recent experience, North Torbia realizes that many western democratic countries take time to react and mobilize in response to military action. If North Torbia can achieve victory or conduct a successful decisive strategic or operational level military operation or campaign before any Western powers can fully mobilize, the new status quo may be allowed to be retained.

Converge Effects to Achieve Synergy

Offensively, the TPA plans a multi-domain war using both conventional and unconventional means. North Torbia is willing to launch a pre-emptive strike, accepting great risk to defeat its enemies. The first front consists of a massive conventional assault—supported by substantial fires and chemical attacks—on selected forward positions.

Additionally, ballistic missile strikes—including some with chemical warheads—target air bases, ports, and command, control, communications, computers, intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance (C4ISR) nodes. The second front is an area attack by the TPA SPF throughout their enemy's rear area, in conjunction with agents already in place. The SPF will attempt to reach their objectives by several means including helicopters, hovercraft, light planes, parachutes, small boats, submarines, or a small number of infiltration tunnels through the volcanic rock. The TPA or North Torbian agents will not hesitate to attack civilian targets or hide among civilians, making it difficult for other militaries to neutralize them. North Torbian will not hesitate to use hostages—or even their own citizens—as human shields if it will help them achieve their objectives.



Operational/Tactical Doctrine

TPA tactical doctrine is based upon five fundamental principles of war: surprise, mass and dispersion, maneuverability, unconstrained actions, and operational security.

Maximize Surprise in Offensive Actions

Already discussed in “Accept Risk to Achieve Surprise” above; but this principle applies to all echelons of the TPA.

Mass and Concentrate Combat Power to Gain Advantage

The TPA like most modern militaries, seeks to concentrate its combat power at the decisive point of their choosing and time while weighting the main effort. The TPA believes its forces only need a 2:1 force ratio advantage at the decisive point for successful offensive operations. The main effort seeks to operate on a narrow front, while supporting attacks disperse over a wider front to deceive their enemy about where the main attack will occur.

Use Maneuver to Achieve Surprise

The TPA is well practiced in maneuvering forces in on the rugged terrain of North Torbia. The TPA employs a combinations of light tracked and wheeled vehicles to enhance their mobility in the moderately and severely restricted terrain of North Torbia. Tanks and infantry fighting vehicles are used where terrain allows. The TPA trains regularly in conditions of limited visibility and conducts night training using minor roads and rugged terrain to surprise their enemies. North Torbian Irregular forces and SPF leverage their ability to maneuver the difficult terrain to conduct raids and ambushes to seize key transportation nodes and deny the enemy freedom of movement.

Victors Write History and Laws

North Torbia is not a signatory country to most treaties of land warfare and does not feel restricted by any international conventions. Not bound by conventional restrictions, TPA doctrine promotes unconstrained initiative and aggressiveness. If a TPA leader thinks some tactic will work, they will do it. However, the consequence of

failure sometimes prevents lower level leaders from executing any plan other than the one given to them by their higher commander.

Employ Operational Security and Deception to Preserve Combat Power

The TPA protects its military plans and activities through operational security including deception in support of operational security. Controlling access to public information and state owned information, and synchronized messaging to confuse or mislead its enemies. INFOWAR plays a major role in TPA operational security activities. TPA integrates reconnaissance, counter-reconnaissance, deception, and counterintelligence to support in its military operations. To hide movements, the TPA conducts operations in inclement weather or darkness, even though most of the TPA's night vision equipment is tier 3.

Other Techniques

Besides the military strategy and tactics listed above, the TPA also employs two other techniques during both offensive and defensive operations:

Be Aware of Alternate Sources of Logistics

TPA doctrine requires each commander to ensure that there are sufficient supplies to successfully complete their missions. Under the heavy demand of a protracted war, the TPA logistical system may be inadequate to support sustained operations of the MoD and other government operations. Due to potential supply shortages, most TPA commanders plan to use captured and scavenged supplies—military and civilian—to complete their assigned missions. TPA weapons systems such as mortars and artillery are often of a slightly larger caliber than those of their enemy, allowing the TPA to use captured military stores while denying their enemies the same option.

Maintain Contact with the Enemy until the Enemy is Destroyed

TPA offensive doctrine calls for the complete destruction of enemy formations. This is accomplished through maintaining constant contact while on the offense or defense. If the enemy is successful at breaking contact, the TPA will aggressively pursue to regain contact and the military advantage. This continual contact prevents



the enemy from withdrawing to establish a defense or regroup for a counterattack.

Land Forces/Army Training and Readiness

TPA land forces rely mostly on long-term conscription to field most of its army. Each year, about 200,000 males reach military age, and all those deemed physically fit must serve 10 years in the military. About the same number of females reach military age each year, and all must serve three years in the military if they meet medical standards. Those selected to attend college can defer their military commitment—collegians serve after graduation, often as officers. Upon leaving the military at the end of the commitment, all able-bodied personnel must continue to serve in the reserves until age 55. Since the navy and the air force receive their pick of those who score highest in aptitude for military service, ground force units receive lower quality recruits unless the new soldier requests service in the land forces. After a short basic training period, new draftees report to their first unit for on-the-job training in a field chosen through their aptitude test. Many mid-grade and senior officers and NCOs receive training in Olvana or Donovia, or by Olvanan and Donovanian instructors in North Torbia. Due to the large number of soldiers that enter the military each year, it is estimated the operational manning rate for the TPA is around 90%.

All TPA soldiers are taught to perform the duties of those holding the next rank above them. A regular day in the TPA lasts from 0500 hours to 2200, with at least ten of those hours scheduled for training, education, or political indoctrination. This instruction does not include time for meals, where soldiers typically receive less than 1.75 pounds of food per day, depending on military specialty. There have been recent reports of soldiers selling uniforms, fuel, weapons, and ammunition on the black market to obtain additional food. No provision exists for time off on weekends; leave is a rarity, and corporal punishment used regularly even for minor infractions. Soldiers, when not training, often perform other duties such as planting or harvesting crops, cutting lumber, or assisting in mining operations. The TPA selects commissioned officers based on demonstrated loyalty to the WPT, while NCOs must

show superior physical and combat abilities. The TPA produces a physically tough soldier with individual discipline that is firmly grounded in the political party line.

The TPA maintains a large SPF corps for a country its size, and often trains with the SPF from Olvana or Donovia. Individual combat skills and political indoctrination are the building blocks of all SPF training. The TPA selects its best soldiers for SPF units, usually after five years of service in regular units. The soldiers assigned to the SPF display an inordinate amount of esprit de corps and feel a sense of pride in belonging to an elite TPA unit. SPF soldiers call themselves “supermen” [translated from Torbian]. These soldiers receive additional training on demolitions, infiltration, intelligence gathering, martial arts, mountaineering skills, night combat, and swimming. SPF endure more intensive physical training and additional political indoctrination to insure them from the temptation to defect, as some of them will be expected to operate deep behind enemy lines. If required for credentials by their unit, the SPF soldiers will go through airborne or amphibious training. SPF soldiers practice food deprivation, advanced water survival training while subsisting on minimal rations. It is believed they regularly train all day on only a single handful of rice. Soldiers who successfully complete SPF training either are promoted to NCO rank or receive commissions as junior officers. These personnel will likely serve in operational SPF units for the rest of their military careers. The result of this rigorous training regimen is a TPA SPF soldier who, on scant rations, can travel faster and cover more ground with a heavy combat load than counterparts in most other armies. SPF soldiers are mentally conditioned to accept orders without question and will most likely fight to the death if cornered. The SPF constitutes the bulk of the TPA forces fighting the second front in their enemies’ rear area.

Land Forces/Army Equipment and Weapons

The TPA ground forces operate primarily tier 2 equipment, though there is some tier 3 equipment on active duty. The TPA rarely discards any of its old equipment, transferring equipment not needed for the active duty units to the reserves; equipment gradually cascades down to the lowest level of units based on readiness. Any excess equipment not needed for the reserves is placed in storage, in case of a



national emergency. Due to the large variety of equipment causing maintenance issues and the need for a large variety of replacement parts, the TPA equipment readiness rate is only 80%. Recently, Olvana and Donovia provided North Torbia with some more modern systems, so the TPA does possess niche tier 1 capabilities. The TPA operates in all terrain types and successfully conducts 24-hour operations. (For further information see the Worldwide Equipment Guide (WEG), Vol. 1, Chapter 1, OPFOR Tier Tables.)

Maritime Forces Overview

The TPN is organized under two fleets with the TPN headquarters located in San Fernando. The Eastern Fleet is responsible for the security and the defense of the eastern coastal waters. Western Fleet is responsible for the security and the defense of the western coastal waters and to provide maritime amphibious support to the Marine Expeditionary Division in the Western Army and an amphibious brigade in each of the Northern and Eastern Armies. At 75,000 sailors, the TPN is a large enough force that personnel can rotate between sea and shore duty assignments. Many sailors operate in support of the TPA's SPF. There have been discussions in the North Torbian government to increase the size of the naval infantry force, submarine fleet, and amphibious ships. This would allow the modernization of the most strategic TPN assets. While units have a home port, mission requirements may have the ships operating from other ports. The TPN Headquarters, Headquarters Battalion operates out of San Fernando.

The TPN will use any port necessary to support operations. The TPN fields a naval infantry regiment, submarines, and surface ships. The TPN operates no organic naval aviation. All rotary and fixed-wing aircraft supporting naval operations are organized under the TPAF. The TPN uses submarines to interdict the sea lines of communication, secure coastal areas using mines and patrols, assist in amphibious assaults, and insert and extract SPF personnel. North Torbia's amphibious and marine expeditionary units are under the command of the nation's army commands.

The North Torbian Mol can employ the capabilities of its civilian fleet of fishing vessels and other types of commercial boats to provide the Mol and MoD a regional source for Maritime information. In the most extreme cases, the Mol or MoD may require a vessel perform a direct action against another vessel. During Peace time, private and commercial boat owners are not required but encouraged to provide

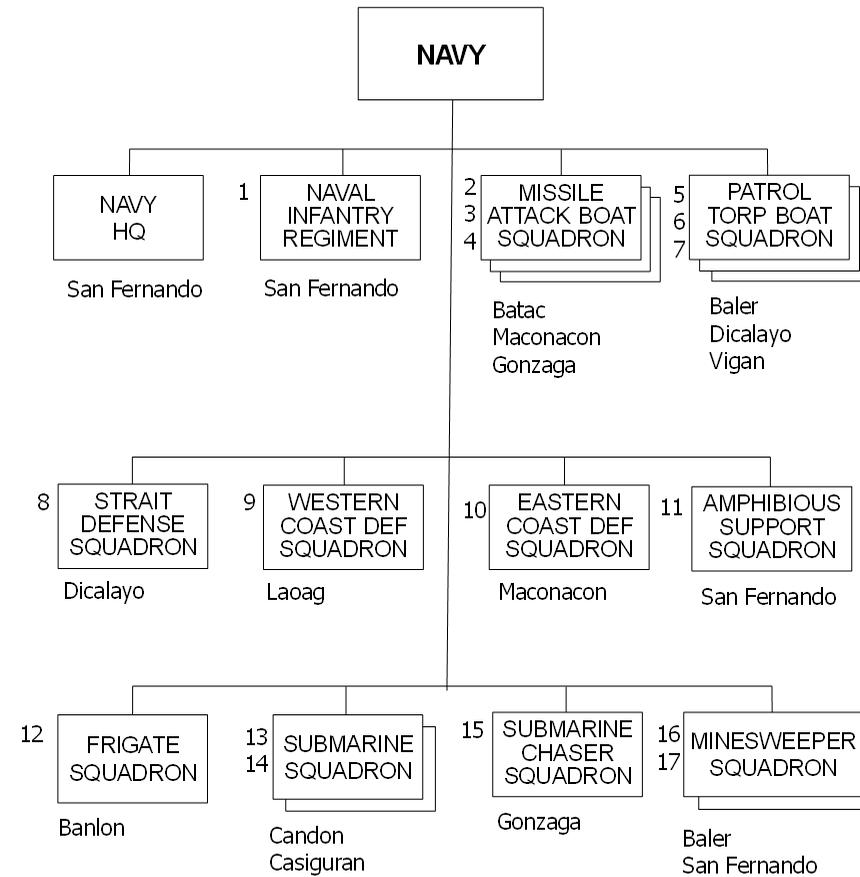


Figure 10. North Torbian Naval Force Structure. See the AFS for ships, equipment, and personnel details



Information to the MoI or MoD. During wartime, the part or all the fleet may be nationalized and be placed under the control of the MoD.

Maritime Forces/Navy Size and Structure

The TPN operates primarily in two naval groups: one fleet that protects the west coast and a second that protects the east coast. At 75,000 sailors, the TPN is a large enough force that personnel can rotate between sea and shore duty assignments. Many sailors operate in support of the TPA's SPF. There have been discussions in the North Torbian government to increase the size of the naval infantry force, submarine fleet, and amphibious ships. This would allow the modernization of the most strategic TPN assets. While units have a home port, mission requirements may have the ships operating from other ports.

North Torbia Naval Disposition. The TPN will use any port necessary to support operations.

Eastern Coast Defense Squadron

- 3rd Missile Attack Boat Squadron: Maconacon
- 5th Patrol Torpedo Boat Squadron: Baler
- 10th Eastern Coast Defense Squadron: Maconacon
- 12th Frigate Squadron: Banlon
- 14th Submarine Squadron: Casiguran
- 15th Submarine Chaser Squadron: Gonzaga
- 16th Minesweeper Squadron: Baler

Western Coast Defense Squadron

- 2nd Missile Attack Boat Squadron: Batac
- 4th Missile Attack Boat Squadron: Batac
- 6th Patrol Torpedo Boat Squadron: Vigan
- 7th Patrol Torpedo Boat Squadron: Vigan
- 9th Western Coast Defense Squadron: Laoag
- 11th Amphibious Support Squadron: San Fernando

- 13th Submarine Squadron: Candon
- 17th Minesweeper Squadron: San Fernando
- Frigate Squadron: Batac
- Replenishment Squadron: San Fernando
- Troop Transport Squadron: San Fernando



Map 4. Maritime Force Distribution Map



Marines

There is a single Naval Infantry Regiment (1st) with its headquarters in San Fernando. This regiment's primary weapon systems are 71 BMP-2 amphibious IFVs, 49 BTR 80s with the Kliver turret, 41 Light Type 63AM light amphibious tanks, 25 2S2S 120-mm self-propelled artillery pieces, 13 AMX-10RC reconnaissance vehicles, and 16 120-MM 2S31 self-propelled mortars. There are additional amphibious capabilities within the TPA's Western Army. More specifically within the 1st Marine Expeditionary Force (see ground forces structure above).

Coast Guard

There is no Coast Guard in North Torbia. The TPN assumes all roles associated with coast guard operations in other countries.

Maritime Force Reserves

There are no maritime reserve units in the TPN. Sailors that leave the TPN are eligible for recall up to 60 years of age; even older in case of war.

Maritime Forces Doctrine and Tactics

The TPN protects North Torbia's coastal borders and patrols the rivers for illegal activities. The security of territorial waters in the Philippine Sea and the South China Sea remains a paramount mission for the TPN. Secondary missions include search and rescue and port security operations.

Typical TPN missions might include:

- Defensive patrolling of coastal areas
- Minelaying in their own territorial waters during times of war
- Anti-smuggling operations
- Amphibious operations
- SPF infiltration/exfiltration
- Submarine interdiction of sea lines of communication

Maritime Forces Training and Readiness

The TPN conducts most of its individual ship training in the Philippine Sea to avoid issues with Olvana. Olvana and the TPN sometimes conduct joint naval patrols and training in the South China Sea. The TPN has been known to conduct exchange programs with the Olvanan and Donovanian navy. North Torbian citizens can choose to perform their military service with the navy, but with the same obligations of time and reserve service. The number of personnel who accede each year into the navy depends on the TPN's requirements, based on the number of sailor retirements and departures after mandatory service obligations are completed. After a short basic training period, new recruits are assigned to ships, and learn most of their necessary skills through on-the-job training. Due to the lack of training of new sailors before their arrival at their first post, the operational readiness rate that averages around 80%.

Maritime Equipment and Weapons

The TPN operates primarily tier 2 and 3 equipment, though there may be small numbers of tier 1 equipment. There are discussions to upgrade the TPN's equipment, especially in the areas of submarines, amphibious craft, and small boats for SPF insertion/extraction. Funding is the most common obstacle block for newer equipment, as the TPN takes a back seat to the ground forces in the budget process. The TPN can operate in all waters in and around the country and can conduct both day and night operations. Units habitually work with the same SPF, the Marine Infantry Regiment, or amphibious units during training. Due to the age of equipment and the number of new sailors each year, the equipment readiness rate does not usually exceed 85%.

TPAN Ship Inventory

The TPAN inventory of ships changes constantly. Some ships that are decommissioned are sold to other countries for hard currency. Other ships are put in storage for use in a national emergency. Current estimates include the following ships:



- 4 Frigates (4 FF Koni Class)
- 30 Missile Boats (24 PG Huangfen Type 021 Class and 6 PG Pauk I Project 12412 Molnya Class)
- 16 Patrol Boats (16 PTH P6 Class)
- 12 Minesweepers (12 MSC Sonya Yakhont Project 12650 1265M Class)
- 12 Amphibious Ships (6 LSM Polnochny A Class EGY and 6 LST Yuting I Type 072 IV Class)
- 16 Submarines (16 SS SangO Class)
- 6 Cargo Ships (3 AH Qiongsa Class and 3 Dayun Type 904 Class)

Air Forces Overview

The TPAF’s primary mission is to defend North Torbian airspace, with secondary missions to provide tactical air support to the TPA ground and naval forces, transportation, logistical support, and SPF insertion/extraction. The TPAF force operates primarily tier 2 and 3 equipment and planes. TPAF pilots possess a respectable reputation for their flying skills despite the lesser number of hours of flying compared to many Western air forces.

Air Force Size and Structure

The TPAF is approximately 100,000 personnel, with approximately fifty percent of aviation assets located within 100 km of their shared border with South Torbia. Air defense is provided by TPA land forces units. While TPAF units have home bases, mission requirements may force them to operate out of other bases. During combat, any operational runway will be used by the TPAF to conduct missions.

Units without a listed location are co-located with their higher headquarters. The Torbian People's Air Force will base planes out of any airbase or civilian airfield based on mission requirements

TPAF Headquarters: Tuguegarao

1st Ground Attack Regiment: San Fernando

- 36x SU-39

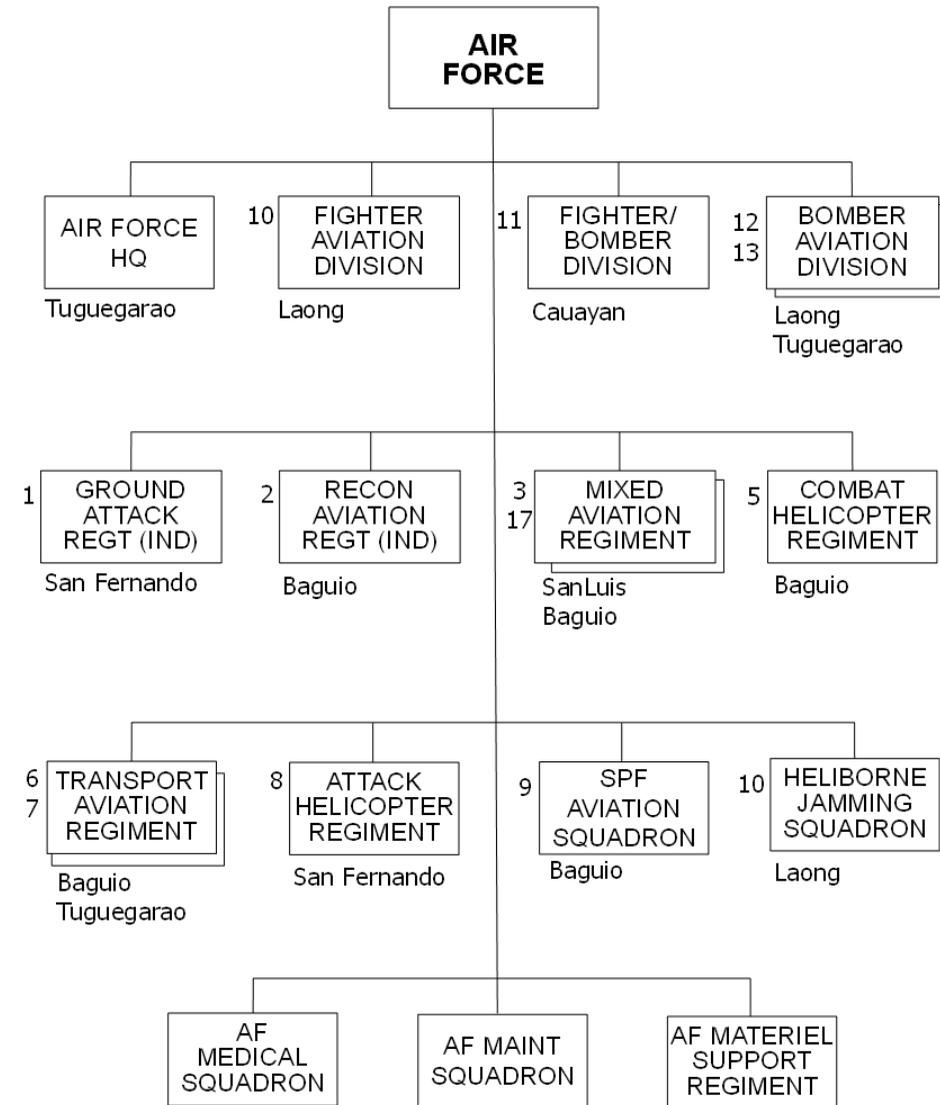


Figure 11. North Torbian Air Force structure. See the AFS for types of aircraft, other equipment, and personnel assigned to each of these units.



2nd Recon Aviation Regiment (Ind): Baguio

- 15x Tornado ECT
- 15x Su-24MR
- 15x SU-27SM

3rd Mixed Aviation Regiment: San Luis

- 8x IL-76
- 4x A-50
- 36x C-17 (An-124)

5th Combat Helicopter Regiment-Baguio

- 72x AN-2
- 16x Gazelle
- 16x Mi-17-1V

6th Transport Aviation Regiment-Baguio

- 24x Mi-17
- 24x Mi-26

7th Transport Aviation Regiment-Tuguegarao

- 24x Mi-17
- 24x Mi-26

8th Attack Helicopter Regt-San Fernando

- 30x Mi-35M
- 15x Mi-17

9th SPF Aviation Squadron-Baguio

- 5x SU-24MR
- 6x Mi-17 (Horizon)
- 6x Hind-G1

10th Heliborne Jamming Squadron-Laong

- 15x HIP-1/K



Figure 12. North Torbia Air Force Disposition. TPAF aviation assets will use any runway necessary to complete missions.



- 6x Mi-17 (Horizon)

10th Fighter Aviation Regiment: Laong

- 36x SU-30
- 18x MiG-25PD

11th Fighter/Bomber Regiment-Cauayan

- 36x SU-30
- 18x SU-27SM

12th Bomber Aviation Regiment-Laong

- 36x Tornado IDS
- 18x TU-22M/Backfire

17th Mixed Aviation Regiment-Baguio

- 8x IL-76
- 4x A-50
- 36x C-17 (An-124)

1st Air Force Medical Squadron: Tuguegarao

2nd Air Force Maintenance Squadron: Tuguegarao

3rd Air Force Maintenance Support Regiment: Tuguegarao

Air Force Reserve/Guard Units

There are no reserve or guard units in the TPAF. Any TPAF service member that leaves active duty is liable to recall for military service up to the age of 55. In a war, there is no age limit for recall.

Air Force Doctrine and Tactics

TPAF pilots receive much of their training from the Olvanan and Donovanian air forces, either in North Torbia or through exchange programs to the other countries. Due to the close working relationship with Olvana and Donovia, TPAF doctrine and tactics reflects this partnership.

OPAF operations were heavily influenced by Donovanian 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.

Very much like Olvana Early in a conflict, most TPAF 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, and electronic warfare.

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.

- 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 transportation
- Electronic Warfare including heliborne jamming
- Integrated air defense system in conjunction with the 80th Air Defense Command
- Combat search and rescue
- Strategic, operational, and tactical UAS operations

Like Olvana, the TPAF aviation is not normally found at the tactical level, the TPAF is often tasked to provide support to the TPA ground units. The primary function for tactical aviation is to provide continuous fire support to ground forces, 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 Force Training and Readiness

Each year, newly drafted personnel take a battery of tests to determine their aptitude for specific jobs found in the ground, naval, and air force elements of the military. The General Staff assigns those scoring highest in mechanical skills to the TPAF. Draftees' time commitment is still ten years, with reserve service until age 55. The number assigned to the TPAF each year depends on their needs. Despite the high turnover of airmen each year, it is estimated that the TPAF maintains a well-trained air force with around an 87% operational readiness rate.

Air Force Equipment and Weapons

The TPAF primarily operates tier 2 equipment, with some tier 3 and tier 1 in niche areas. There is always discussion about upgrading the air force, but partisan bickering in the government usually leads to the army taking most of the budget. The TPAF has only a limited night operations 21` capability, though recent emphasis on night operations improved the TPAF's efficiency in that area. Due to the older equipment in the inventory, the equipment operational readiness rate in the TPAF usually never exceeds 91%.

Due to sanctions, North Torbia cannot produce any major military aircraft. The country may produce some replacement parts. Most of its older aircraft come from Donovia and their newer aircraft is from Olvana. All aircraft are old, however, by current standards. The quantities of the aircraft could, however, make it difficult for the DPRT's enemies. The following is the suspected inventory for the TPA. Actual quantities could be different. See the AFS for the most recent estimates and types of aircraft.

- 8 AEW&C (A-150U Mainstay)
- 51 EW (15 Tornado ECR and 36 Tornado IDS)
- 161 Fighters (Su-24MR Fencer E, 33 Su-27SM Flanker J, 72 Su-30 Flanker C, 36 Su-39 Frogfoot)
- 126 Transport (72 An-2 Colt, 36 An-26 Curl, and 18 MiG-25PD Foxbat E)
- 160 Attack Helicopters (30 Mi-24/Mi-25/Mi-35 Hind, 14 Mi-24RSH Hind, 72 Mi-35 Hind E, 20 Z-19, and 24 Z-9WA)
- 124 Attack/Transport Helicopter (Mi-17 HIP H)
- 24 EW Helicopters (MI-17 HIP)
- 16 Reconnaissance Helicopters (SA-341 Gazelle)
- 158 Transport Helicopters 916 AS-532 Cougar, 79 Mi-17 HIP H, 15 MI-17 HIP K, and 48 Mi-26 HALO)

The TPA also operates at least 715 UAVs and 288 Ultralight aircraft (Quicksilver)

Paramilitary Forces

North Torbia has a substantial number of paramilitary forces, all government sponsored.

Government Paramilitary Forces

The North Torbian Ministry of the Interior (MOI) controls ten brigades whose purpose is to prevent the overthrow of the Song regime. Five Brigades and five Special Purpose forces Brigades. The MOI's forces use military-style light weapons and light wheeled vehicles. The MOI can also use these forces for riot control and in wartime would use them for rear-area security missions.

Paramilitary Brigades (The Black Tigers)

The MOI controls five brigades of the most loyal soldiers whose sole purpose is to protect the Song regime. The MOI selects these soldiers from the army based on training and loyalty. The chain of command for this organization runs from the Secretary-General to the MOI, to the State Security Directorate, who normally exerts



operational control of the paramilitary brigades. The nickname for these soldiers is “The Black Tigers.”

MOI Special Purpose Forces (SPF) Brigades

The Mol controls five SPF brigades through the same chain of command as the paramilitary brigades. Selected from the TPA’s SPF units, these SPF personnel are the best of the best. During peacetime, they train hard and likely conduct missions into South Torbia for reconnaissance purposes in case of future war. Most of these SPF personnel speak a second language, and some of the units contain female personnel. In wartime, these units conduct strategic missions as part of the “second front” dressed in the uniforms of South Torbia or its allies.

Militia Command

The Supreme High Command fields nine motorized infantry brigades that compose the 6th Militia Command. Using wheeled armored personnel carriers, the militia brigade serves several purposes. The brigades can be dispatched outside the capital city to quell riots, leaving the Mol’s forces to protect Baguio. If necessary, the militia can support the Mol’s SPF or paramilitary brigades in their missions.

Torbian Youth Group

The Torbian Youth Group (TYG) is a state sponsored school program for all students, male, and female, from age 14 until graduation from school and entry into the regular army. The TYG conducts 450 hours of classroom training and seven days of military training each semester. The TYG seeks to identify potential anti-government militants or counterrevolutionaries and can be called upon to defend the country at a time of war. There are over 1.6 million TYG members. By the time a North Torbian joins the military after high school graduation, they already possess basic military skills, such as marching and marksmanship. This allows for the truncated basic training programs used by all three branches of the TPA.

North Torbian Police Forces

In wartime, all North Torbia police forces are expected to obey the orders of the local military commander. Their duties could include:

- Refugee Control
- Military Project Supervision (Building Tank Ditches)
- Organizing food distribution

Non-State Paramilitary Forces

There are few non-state paramilitary forces in North Torbia. Any individual or group that plots against the North Torbian government is dealt with harshly with arrest, a speedy trial, and verdict—usually within a week. Verdicts are often a prison term in one of the gulags or if the individual is lucky, a quick death sentence.

Guerrilla Forces

There are no guerrilla forces operating in North Torbia. If an invasion of North Torbia were to happen, bypassed military units and civilians are encouraged to carry out guerrilla type operations against the invaders’ combat service support units and any C2 facilities they find.

Insurgent Forces

Due to the oppressive nature of the Song regime, there are no known insurgent groups operating in North Torbia. There are individuals in South Torbia that would like to reunite the two countries under a democratic style of government but cannot make any headway in the country. Due to the HUMINT provided by children spying on their parents and citizens reporting one another for minor offenses against the Song regime, any potential insurgents are quickly rounded up. Anyone who discusses regime change is either executed after a show trial or placed in a concentration camp as a political prisoner.

Criminal Organizations

Most crime in North Torbia is driven by poverty and the difficulty of survival under an oppressive regime. The most common crime is selling goods on the black market—including food grown on small family plots intended for personal use. The government’s collective farming system distributes the produces from the larger



farms. If the families with small plots of land do not draw attention to their criminal activity, local governmental officials usually leave them alone.

Violent crime is almost non-existent because the Song regime commonly executes offenders charged with murder, rape, or armed robbery. Drug use is uncommon but on the rise in urban areas--the cost means that few citizens can pay for it. The people's main vice is cigarettes, often found through the black market.

There is one significant organized criminal group, Yusingo Enterprises, that operates around San Fernando City. Their primary activity is smuggling goods such as cigarettes, alcohol, electronics, and medical supplies to sell on the black market. Yusingo Enterprises will also sell drugs if they can find buyers. The local San Fernando City police usually ignore Yusingo activities because the mayor receives a cut of their profits. These are goods that North Torbians cannot buy from the government ran stores.

For more information on this criminal organization, go to the [Yusingo Enterprises](#) page.

Private Security Organizations

Due to a no civilian firearm ownership law, there are no private security organizations in North Torbia. The only people allowed to have firearms are the police and the military. North Torbia promotes and maintains this "no firearms law through indoctrination and education of its citizens. Teachers encourage their students to turn in the names of anyone who may have an illegal firearm to them for "safety reasons", as the teachers do not want the children to be killed by an accidental discharge. This includes encouraging them to inform on their family members, as children will receive an award each time one of their tips leads to the seizure of an illicit firearm and the arrest of the owner.

Foreign Military Presence

There are no foreign military units operating within North Torbia, however foreign military advisors have been, and continue to be invited to train the TPA, TPN, and

TPAF in country. Most of these advisors come from either Olvana or Donovia, but other countries have been known to send advisors as well. There are military attaches at foreign embassies in North Torbia's capital city.

Nonmilitary Armed Combatants

It is unlikely that any nonmilitary armed combatants would be found in North Torbia due to gun ownership illegality. Any guns will be found in the hands of the military, the police, or other government officials. If someone has a gun, he or she works for the government. That said, if North Torbia were to be losing a conflict, it is likely that the authorities would begin to arm the population in the hopes that their faith to country and previous compulsory military experience would enable them to put up some form of organized resistance against the enemies of North Torbia.

Unarmed Combatants

All North Torbian citizens, from children to the elderly, are encouraged (if not coerced) to be supporters of the state. From mandatory attendance at rallies and parades in cities to "voluntary" rural work crews on Sundays (the only day rural residents may not work their normal job), North Torbians are taught they need to contribute to the state and its survival. In wartime, it is expected that the non-military will need to suffer even more deprivations for the TPA to receive the supplies needed to win on the battlefield. This mentality is ingrained into North Torbians beginning in elementary school.

If war were to come to North Torbian terrain, its government would expect all its people to contribute in whatever method they can to repel the invaders. This could be from digging tank ditches to cutting down trees for an abatis; children carrying messages; or teenagers attacking a logistics convoy with a couple of machine guns and an IED to obtain more resources to continue the struggle against the invaders.

The people have been given so much propaganda against South Torbia and the US that it is unlikely that most North Torbians would be supportive of the enemy force or even neutral. The North Torbian people expect that any invaders will arrest, torture, and kill them just for fun. As such, most of North Torbia's citizens will fight to the death



even if they are not part of the TPA. There is a single exception to this mentality, and these are the North Torbians locked up in the gulags scattered throughout the country. These political prisoners will unlikely be any assistance to the invaders, however, because they have been living on starvation rations for months if not years. While these people would enjoy being liberated from their work camp, they will just become another logistical burden that the invading force will need to support because they will need food and medical care.

Military Functions Overview

As the North Torbian military continues to improve its military capabilities through the combined exercises with Olvana and purchasing of modern Olvanan equipment, their ability to function as a modern military force continues to improve. Their ability to adapt and integrate their new capabilities is critical. Discussed below is an assessment of select military functions.

The military functions below exist in varying degrees in the TPA, as well as in some paramilitary organizations. Thus, 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.

*The overall military rating for North Torbia is **Medium**.*

Joint Capabilities (Medium)

The Torbia's People's Army, TPA, can conduct joint operations, as the ground, naval, and air force all come under the TPA's command. There is rivalry between the ground, air, and sea services that sometimes reduces effectiveness during joint operations. Those TPN and TPAF units that work with ground units or SPF elements normally do so on a regular basis, creating good working relationships between the units. Despite central control all units, there is still competition between the ground, naval, and air force units for funding; ground units usually win out over the TPN and TPAF. This sometimes creates friction between the higher ranking officers of the three services.

Command and Control (Medium)

TPA ground units are the primary military force. The TPN and TPAF support the TPA ground forces, primarily through defense of the homeland and the deployment of SPF in the enemy's rear area. The TPA uses an old Donovanian C2 structure: a highly structured chain of command with higher units dictating the actions of subordinate units. While the TPA publicly states that it trains its soldiers to operate at the next higher command level, many commanders may hesitate to show the initiative desired for fear of doing the wrong thing and subsequently being punished.

Maneuver (Medium)

The TPA uses Donovanian tactics along mobile corridors during offensive operations. Armored and mechanized forces will likely place two-thirds of a force forward, in the first echelon, and a little less than one-third in its second attack echelon. TPA SPF will likely maneuver to rear areas by helicopter, plane, or via a tunnel. The TPA seeks to confuse their opponent by concentrating a force in front of them, while the SPF opens the "second front" in their enemy's rear areas by attacking combat



support (CS) and combat service support (CSS) units. Enemies of North Torbia must watch their flanks for foot attacks from unexpected directions.

On the offense, the TPA will attack even if they only maintain a 2:1 force advantage. They will attempt to break through the initial defensive line with its infantry forces, and then pass an armor or mechanized force through the gap in the lines to attack the CS/CSS elements in the rear areas. If possible, the TPA does not want to get involved in a combat arms-on-combat arms battle. The TPA wants its combat arms units to destroy its enemies' combat support and combat service support units.

On the defense, the TPA is mostly concerned with the enemy's armored forces. Thus, they concentrate on the destruction of tanks using armor kill zones and a maneuver defense, as found in TC 7-100.2. A TPA division in defense will put approximately 1/3 of its units along the front lines and 5/9 in the second echelon. The remaining 1/9 of the division will serve as an anti-tank mobile reserve or as the division's counterattack force.

Air Defense (High)

The TPA fields many air defense systems, including an air defense command within each OSC, and the Capital Defense Air Defense Command at the SHC level. These commands each feature a variety of long-range, medium-range, and short-range air defense artillery weapons. The Capital Defense Air Defense Command also operates an electronic warfare brigade.

The TPA 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 aircraft operating at low altitude near TPA 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.)

INFOWAR (High)

North Torbia will likely use all seven Information Warfare (INFOWAR) capabilities—electronic warfare (EW), computer attack, information attack, deception, physical destruction, protection and security measures, and perception management—as best they can. Some systems are in fixed hardened locations while others are mobile. North Torbia has practiced EW with several previous attacks against South Torbian GPS, hacking of websites, and attempts to steal digital currency from South Torbian entities. The TPA places great emphasis on camouflage, a major component of deception operations. North Torbia directs their social media campaign at South Torbian citizens—not their own—as the common North Torbian cannot access the Internet. The North Torbian government attempts to manage the perception of its own people through the control of the information environment. The TPA will include the use of old school techniques such as leaflets and other propaganda methods to attempt to turn South Torbians into supporting North Torbian operations. Periodically, North Torbia drops leaflets from balloons over South Torbia to try and convince the people that their President's government is illegitimate, and that Song should be ruling all Torbia.

RISTA (Medium)

The TPA emphasizes reconnaissance, intelligence, surveillance, and target acquisition (RISTA) capabilities. North Torbia uses spies and SPF units in its enemies' rear areas to conduct its RISTA activities. The TPA can deploy unmanned aerial systems (UAS) to obtain additional information on its enemies. Despite no declared war between the two countries, North Torbian UASs have crashed landed in South Torbia. Several times in the last decade, the crashed UASs contained photographs of military installations taken illegally. Whenever the South Torbian government finds a mysterious UAS in their country and accuses North Torbian of spying, the North Torbian government always denies ownership. Most North Torbian UASs are tier 2 or 3, but the TPA is in the process of upgrading its UAS fleet to drones that carry cameras capable of providing real-time data back to the controller.



Intelligence (Medium)

North Torbia operates a large, operationally diverse, and highly experienced intelligence organization. North Torbian intelligence operations focus on supporting military operations, suppressing internal and external political dissent, and collection from potential Western and regional threats. North Torbia has sophisticated human intelligence (HUMINT) and signals intelligence (SIGINT) programs. North Torbia's open source intelligence (OSINT) program is most likely conducted by teams outside of the country—where internet access is more abundant—who then forward information to select government members. Additionally, North Torbia has access to commercial off-the-shelf satellite imagery and unmanned aerial systems (UAS) for imagery intelligence (IMINT). North Torbia's IMINT program will likely develop more slowly than their HUMINT, OSINT, and SIGINT programs. Additionally, North Torbian intelligence services use the vast web of interconnected economic and familial connections for collection and influence.

Human Intelligence (HUMINT) (High)

North Torbia has a robust HUMINT program. It operates internally to suppress opposition groups, and externally to collect against foreign governments. Members of the program endure an extended training program—normally four to twelve months—on collection operations before being transferred to an operational unit. The majority of HUMINT operations are conducted along the border with and inside of South Torbia. These operations focus on identifying individuals of the local populace that are a threat to the stability of the government within North Torbia, as well as any individuals trying infiltrate into the country to assist those who seek to overthrow the government. These teams may also operate south of the border, to gain information on the composition and disposition of forces that constitutes the main external threat to the regime.

Due to sanctions imposed by the United Nations and select Western nations, stealing advanced technologies is one of the major missions for HUMINT agents outside of North Torbia. These agents will use all necessary means to acquire technical data to be replicated within North Torbian borders. Additionally, HUMINT

operations outside of North Torbia may attempt blackmail, extortion, and recruitment of foreign nationals. The money received from blackmail or extortion operations will be used to procure resources currently unavailable to North Torbia. The recruitment of foreign nationals assists with infiltration of corporations, enabling industrial espionage. The personnel recruited are normally sympathetic to the North Torbian international issues, and will do whatever it takes to ensure the regime stays in power with their assistance

Open Source Intelligence (OSINT) (High)

North Torbia operates a massive OSINT program against South Torbia, the US, and other Western countries. North Torbia mobilized a large force of cyber collectors—most with computer warfare and English language skills—to both collect data on internal opposition to the North Torbian government and collect on potential adversaries. This data will be used to project future regional diplomacy and give the North Torbian government a platform from which to react to perceived regional and international threats.

Signals Intelligence (SIGINT) (Medium)

The North Torbian SIGINT program operates in areas that are of high interest to the government, such as along the border with South Torbia. Regional and Western countries can expect the North Torbian SIGINT to provide the military with useable indications and warning, capabilities assessment, and targeting intelligence. Most North Torbian SIGINT operators have significant experience. North Torbian SIGINT inventory consist of ground, airborne, and maritime platforms. Additionally, North Torbia may cooperate extensively with the Olvana in SIGINT operations.

Imagery Intelligence (IMINT) (Medium)

.North Torbian IMINT operations utilize UAS and other air-breathing platforms, such as fixed and rotary-wing aircraft. North Torbian UASs can be used along the border areas—and even into South Torbian airspace—to detect any buildup of forces that could be indications of possible future operations by South Torbia. UASs for IMINT



are easier to infiltrate across the border due to their small size, as they are harder to detect and defeat.

North Torbia also has access to a government-owned and operated earth observation satellite. This satellite is in low earth orbit and believed to have a life span of four to eight years. Images received from this satellite are periodically transmitted to a ground station located somewhere in North Torbia at least three to four times a day. To further supplement its IMINT requirements, the North Torbian military regularly purchases commercial imagery from other countries.

Measurement and Signatures Intelligence (MASINT) (Low)

North Torbia does not have a MASINT capability and relies on its military partners for any such information.

Fire Support (High)

TPA doctrine is like Donovanian doctrine with heavy emphasis on artillery, missiles, and multiple rocket launchers massing on a single targets. If aviation assets are available and not involved in homeland defense or the insertion of SPF elements

Protection (Medium)

To mitigate the effects of enemy observation and fires especially from enemy air, TPA doctrine expounds maximum use of active and passive camouflage, concealment, and deception. Also, when the enemy engages and destroys decoy or deception units, the activity exposes the enemy to detection and subsequent fire from TPA units. The more munitions that its enemies use against decoys, the less ammunition will hit actual TPA units. . (See TC 7-100.2: Opposing Force Tactics, Chapter 12, Engineer Support and Chapter 7, Information Warfare.)

Logistics (Low)

While TPA doctrine states that adequate logistics is important, it is unlikely that North Torbia can sustain any significant long-term military operation. The TPA maintains only a two- to three- month stockpile of food, petroleum, oil, and lubricants, and

replacement parts. It is likely that North Torbia maintains one million tons of rice in storage for potential military operations, and only under the severest conditions will release some of its food stores to help the North Torbians avoid starvation. In any case, the capture of enemy food, equipment, and ammunition will become a high priority for the TPA to continue its military operations for any sustained period. The TPA stores up to 10 million barrels of fuel in storage for wartime use, but there are reports of soldiers trading fuel on the black market for fuel to avoid starvation. There are 150 arms factories in North Torbia and 100 other nonmilitary factories that have a dedicated wartime materiel production mission. Any supplies from these factories will go to the military before civilians. Within the last decade, North Torbia purchased 4,000 trucks from Olvana. While the trucks are used in all units, many of them were specifically purchased to improve the logistical capabilities of the ground forces.

Chemical, Biological, Radiological, and Nuclear (High)

North Torbia possesses chemical as well as nuclear weapons and may possess biological weapons. North Torbia has not renounced the first use of any of these weapons of mass destruction (WMD). It is expected that the TPA will use chemical weapons during their artillery bombardments. The TPA will most likely use non-persistent agents against objectives where their soldiers may need to pass through. In areas where they do not intend to occupy, expect heavy doses of persistent VX nerve agents.

North Torbia has fewer than ten nuclear weapons in their inventory, but their current missile and warhead technology prevents them from engaging targets beyond a 2000 km radius. Nuclear weapons are part of North Torbia's scorched earth policy. If Secretary-General Song perceives that his regime is about to collapse—or that an extra-regional power will be successful in a regime change—he may order the use of nuclear weapons on the enemy on his own soil. He is said to believe that it is better to destroy North Torbia than have it exist without him in power.



There are indications that scientists have been conducting biological research with military applications. A soldier who recently defected was found to have been vaccinated against anthrax.

Research and Development Goals

North Torbia continues to invest in intermediate and long range missile technology. In a recent test launch, North Torbia launched an inter-continental ballistic missile (ICBM) capable of ranging the far western edge of the United States. This puts all countries within DATE-Pacific in range, as well as US possessions in the Pacific Ocean, to the state of Hawaii and the US territory of Guam. While current missiles lack the capacity to deliver nuclear warheads in the existing North Torbian inventory, it is expected that North Torbia's missile and nuclear programs will progress and achieve a breakthrough in missile technology and nuclear warhead miniaturization within the next five years.

Special Considerations

North Torbia is a military dictatorship run by a despot. Almost all North Torbians served or are serving in the military, and even if they leave active military service, all veterans must continue to serve in the reserves until age 55. The youth begin receiving basic military training when they are 14 years old. If necessary, Song will use every person in his country to defend his regime. Do not expect massive surrenders, as the people have been indoctrinated to fight to the death.

To prevent their people from leaving the country, North Torbia strictly controls the mutual border with South Torbia. Those who attempt to illegally cross are imprisoned, along with three generations of their family. This fear of what may happen to their family prevents many citizens from fighting back against the regime. Large numbers of soldiers patrol the border to prevent defections. The government says it is to prevent smugglers and other criminals from coming from south of the border, but it is to prevent people fleeing the Song regime.



ECONOMIC

Economic Overview

The economy of the Democratic People's Republic of Torbia (DPRT) is an unreformed, isolated, tightly controlled, dictatorial command economy. North Torbia is among the poorest nations in the world due to an oppressive military regime that pursued a policy of political and economic isolation over much of the last 75 years. During the 1960s, North Torbia was one of the more productive nations in the region. It boasted a significant minerals industry, and was a major producer and exporter of nickel, copper, zinc, and silver. Since the early 1960s, however, the minerals industry in North Torbia – mirroring other parts of the economy– suffered significant decline, with an almost complete economic collapse in 1986. Collectivized agriculture and state-owned enterprises (SOEs) account for about 90% of all economic activity, neither of which demonstrate sustainable economic productivity.

The last two years saw increased economic instability. During this period, North Torbia suffered a supply shock from heavy flooding, a slowdown in new investment, and a more challenging external environment, including lower commodity prices on the few exports that North Torbia manages to trade. The dilapidated command economy created a situation so dire that it forced overseas diplomatic staffs to fend for themselves financially. In Olvana, the embassy staff ran a gambling casino to keep the lights on, while in Donovia, they rented out two-thirds of the building to a bar and a youth hostel.

Decades of sub-optimal command-directed economic performance combined with numerous international sanctions have left North Torbia as one of the poorest, least developed nations, despite a strong industrial base. The Torbian Workers' Party (WPT) attempts to keep North Torbia as closed and self-reliant as possible with an emphasis on military development and an eventual goal of Torbian unification. Some minor efforts by economic and political reformers have shown promise. However, these efforts are completely dependent on the whims of the dictatorial leader. North Torbia takes any threat to its economy as a personal attack no different from a

military assault. The economic realities of a potentially failed nation could lead to either an outbreak of hostilities or a civil uprising.

This is not to say there is not hope for the future. The agriculture sector could bounce back over the short-term, based on higher international commodity prices and more favorable weather conditions. Demand for services and infrastructure construction could become the main drivers of long-term growth. Over the medium-term, mining and manufacturing sectors continue to hold promise as potentially important economic drivers of inclusive growth for the country. A large component of this is economic momentum in Olvana, North Torbia's main export destination.

Economic Activity

Following the Torbian War, the support of Communist bloc nations essentially propped up the economy of North Torbia. Economic downturns in those nations over the last thirty years dried up this source of funds, and for over a decade North Torbia's economy shrank an average of -4.1% annually, with total production falling more than 50% over the period. About fifteen years ago, there was a change of pace, and the economy showed signs of recovery, growing an average of 2.2%. This period of growth lasted less than five years, with the last decade showing a series of small rises and equivalent drops. Because GDP growth slowed in the previous year, inflation eased, but the current account deficit worsened. North Torbia is not without natural potential, however. If North Torbia implemented major reforms—to include efforts that would eliminate global sanctions against the country—its economy could grow 7%-8% annually, tripling GDP per capita in ten years. This requires investment, particularly in the extractive industries, telecommunication, transportation, and construction sectors. Overhauling the political, legal, and regulatory framework is crucial to developing a vibrant private sector and tapping the country's huge growth potential. This in turn could reduce poverty and boost shared prosperity through diversification beyond extractive-based industries. Along these lines, North Torbia established two coastal and one inland Special Economic Zones in Aparri, Laoag, and Baguio, with particular investment and incentives, simplified processes for



investors, and new industrial hopes that these areas will become the growth engines for the country.

Economic Actors

The Torbian People's Army (TPA) tends to take advantage of a military-first policy to insert themselves in various parts of the economy. Officers and other TPA officials then use this position for personal enrichment. Despite the political changes in North Torbia, the TPA remains solidly in control of industry. Military-linked companies highlight the power the TPA retains, capitalizing on the ongoing tensions with the United States and South Torbia. With the TPA's powerful voice in policymaking, North Torbia spent a published 23.2 % of its national budget on military spending, the highest in the world. A more realistic value, which includes research and development, black budget special operations, and paramilitary spending by the Ministry of Interior, would place that number closer to 45%, nearly double what the regime admits internationally.

International Trade

The total volume of trade conducted by North Torbia is small and trade patterns may shift if the government fails to pay a given trading partner. Last year, North Torbia exported \$27.43 million worth of sanction-allowed goods and imported \$71.83 million in mostly food products. This places North Torbia near the bottom of world trade volume rankings. North Torbia faces three specific constraints to trade: little internal knowledge on trade potential, high international political tensions along with the sanctions associated with it, and severe lack of appropriate institutions. The lack of existing trade means that comparative advantages are currently unknown. Countries with population and GDP levels like North Torbia have three times the value of exports and imports. Trade mainly fluctuates around those countries with lax enforcement of trade sanctions (Olvana) and geographically based trade partners (South Torbia), with almost no trade with the United States, and only minimal trade with the EU. North Torbia also uses various African nations as financial lifelines, by building infrastructure and selling weapons and other military equipment as sanctions mount against its authoritarian regime. Although Olvana is by far North Torbia's

largest trading partner, smaller African revenue streams helped support the impoverished nation, even as the WPT developed an ambitious nuclear weapons program in defiance of the international community. These partnerships take on added weight since Olvana indicates that it will comply with current UN mandates as it faces its own possibility of sanctions for past violations of North Torbian trade restrictions.

Commercial Trade

Economic growth in North Torbia contradicts conventional belief that foreign trade has a significant impact on economic growth: North Torbia shows no significant positive relationship between foreign trade and economic growth. North Torbia has limited or no substantial international trading ability and depends on internal GDP growth rate. Multiple sanctions imposed on North Torbia substantially diminished the country's ability to exchange goods and services throughout the world. Additionally, with little to no capital to sustain global trade, North Torbia remains limited in its ability to acquire much needed resources such as machinery parts or agriculture goods. While some trade exists, it is limited to regional trade. Official North Torbian trade estimates underreport actual activity since they omit arms exports and illegal activities. Illegal activities include the value of timber, gems, narcotics, and other products smuggled to other parts of Asia. On the other hand, North Torbia could get a massive boost in trade potential if it became a member of the World Trade Organization, but issues surrounding the nuclear and ballistic missile programs preclude membership. North Torbia's primary trade consists of wood products, clothing, and minerals, including jade and gems. Primary trade partners are Olvana (37.7%), Belesia (25.6%), and South Torbia (6.2%). Apart from these commodities, North Torbia depends heavily on sales of military equipment and illegal drug trade abroad for its foreign currency income. It is earning between \$500 million and \$1 billion annually from the narcotics trade. North Torbia cultivates over 4,000 hectares of cannabis per year, making it the world's sixth-largest marijuana exporter.



Military Exports/Imports

Last year, North Torbia expended 23.2% of its national budget on the defense sector, up 5.6% from a year earlier. Just over half of this amount is investment in purchasing new systems. Significant resources are devoted to research and development, not on modernization and maintenance. The U.N. Security Council calls the Torbian Mining Development Trading Corporation as North Torbia's primary arms dealer and main exporter of goods and equipment related to ballistic missiles and other weapons. Weapons shipments in both directions between Olvana and North Torbia are technically illegal due to international sanctions yet are conducted openly and not via smuggling or criminal networks. While Olvana remains the largest supplier of North Torbian equipment, they also retain networks with other partner countries as part of an overall policy to counter Olvana's strategic inroads in the region. There are between 22 and 25 defense industrial complex built or under construction in North Torbia, responsible for everything from manufacturing ammunition and small arms to involvement in a nuclear weapon development and long-range missile programs. Exactly what and how much each of these industries produces is, however, difficult to ascertain, due to the difficulty in obtaining credible sources. North Torbia's ability to manufacture military equipment, paired with its continued use of cold war era equipment from both Donovia and Olvana, has enabled it to develop relationships with developing nations around the world who may be looking to train and equip their military on a budget, such as Nyumba or Kujenga.

Manipulation/Weaponization of Economic Activity

North Torbia's only real effect on the regional and international economy is found in its continued focus on a "military first" policy. Because of the ever-present risk it poses to South Torbia and, as it increases its missile delivery technology capacity, to a larger portion of the world, other countries are forced to allocate finite resources to adapt to the threat.

Economic Sectors

North Torbia has a nominal GDP of \$10.12 billion. By sector, this breaks down to 12.4% agriculture, 54.0% industry, and 33.6% services. North Torbia has large mineral reserves, which, unlike its neighbor to the south, remain largely untouched. This is especially true for more difficult to access resources. Copper, nickel, and, to a lesser extent, natural gas is the mostly heavily and readily extracted materials.

Raw Materials Sector

Agriculture

While the agricultural sector contributes only 12.4% of the overall GDP of North Torbia, this sector employs 69.8% of the labor force. In large part, therefore, the economy is dependent on climatic considerations. Agricultural performance fluctuates considerably, falling 9% three years ago, then climbing 8% two years ago, while unseasonably wet weather in the region caused a 1% fall in agricultural output last year. Efforts to boost production are constrained by the limited amount of suitable lowland valley land available for farming. Farms are mainly collectivized under government control or are extremely small, providing less-than-subsistence living for the workers. While rice is the major agricultural product, covering 60% of the total cultivated land area and 97% of total production by weight, other agricultural products include corn, pineapple, other fruits, and sugarcane. In remote, mountainous regions, cannabis and hemp are also cultivated. The historic importance of agricultural production in North Torbia's economy continues to hold strong. The sector presents several industrial and productive opportunities that, if properly nurtured, could help the country regain its former standing as a lead producer in the region. To do so, however, will require significant investment in the sector, greater mechanization, the provision of better financing for farmers, and privatization of land rights.

Forestry

Two main types of forests exist in North Torbia. Pine-type forests occur in the high mountainous regions. Stands are generally open and scattered, averaging 45 cubic meters per hectare. The principal species is the Benguet pine. The timber of the Benguet pine is generally used for mining and general construction purposes, as well



as supplying turpentine and rosin. Lauan, the more economically important timber, are soft members of the dipterocarp family. Red and white lauan are moderately heavy and durable for interior work when used without sapwood but are not suitable for heavy structure and exposure to the weather. Lauan are used for siding, partitions, ceilings, and light ship planking.

Over-extraction and illegal logging have resulted in deforestation and poor quality timber. North Torbia loses 1.2% of its forest cover annually. The government has responded by banning the harvesting of lauan. These efforts have been less than successful. The loggers are often armed and in remote areas, and over the last fifteen years, 51 officials have gone missing while investigating illegal timber trade.

Fishing

North Torbia has a large but outdated commercial fishing fleet, with primary capacity in shallow water fishing. This has led the WPT to face a dilemma regarding future policy. Construction of a more modern deep-sea fleet would provide the greatest return on investment and provide both monetary and domestic contentment rewards. This also requires a significant investment, not only in the fishing fleet itself, but also in the supporting infrastructure. The current fleet could also modernize, which would mainly entail better cooling and storage systems reducing current levels of waste. However, this option does not resolve the issue of overfishing within its territorial zones. Additionally, North Torbian fishing vessels have increasingly been infringing in other nations' economic exclusion zones, leading to possible territorial disputes.

Oil and Natural Gas Extraction

Although North Torbia has a relatively low amount of proved natural gas reserves and production, overall, they may eventually emerge as an exporter of natural gas. This is largely due to their small usage rates of natural gas, especially compared to Olvana and Belesia. North Torbia could potentially export a total of \$390 million worth of natural gas annually if it had sufficient delivery capability to either of these nations. North Torbia attempted to put significant investment in this area, particularly with development of the reserves just off the Torbian coast. Geographic restrictions

and political constraints with South Torbia, however, blocked pipeline access and FDI, meaning that despite total proven natural gas reserves of 283.2 billion cubic meters (bcm) in the Cagayan gas field, North Torbia only produced 16.8 bcm, much of which is of questionable commercial quality.

North Torbia has no oil deposits in its territory and must import petroleum but faces ever-declining shipments from former allies and trade partners. The government would prefer to import only crude oil and process the oil at one of the country's three refineries, which have a theoretical total capacity of 51,000 barrels of oil per day. Due to parts and labor shortages, actual output is much less with utilization rates as low as 41% of total capacity. As the refineries are unable to keep up with gasoline demand, despite an extremely low quantity of personal vehicles, North Torbia must also import refined gasoline. The government has expressed the desire to construct a new refinery in Aparri, and nine companies from across Asia have already submitted their feasibility study reports and proposals.

Mining

North Torbia has several natural resources, including nickel, copper, natural gas, jade, and rubies. Most of these resources are underused or untapped because of government mismanagement and a failing economy. A European consortium announced the results of its assessment of North Torbia's deposits last month. Notably, the company said that it estimates that the deposit holds 216 million tons of rare earth oxides, which includes light rare earth elements, heavy rare earth elements, and rare earth minerals—more than doubling current global reserves of rare earth oxides. These estimates are likely coauthored propaganda between the consortium and North Torbia. North Torbia does have a significant quantity of useful minerals naturally present in the country, mainly nickel and copper. North Torbia is also a world leader in producing gemstones, including jade and rubies. North Torbia is one of the largest jade producers in the world and is one of the only countries to produce jadeite, the highest quality of jade.

Copper is a growing commodity, as an Olvanan company contributed around \$80 million to the development of a modern copper mine. Less common metals are also



present in valuable quantities—especially tungsten—and Western corporations have begun feasibility studies into the mining of these metals. Unfortunately, the mining of metals in the delicate coastal regions of the country may threaten the local environment. Additionally, the government has not allowed foreign investment to engage in jade or ruby mining, and outdated, inefficient practices seriously hinder the profitability of these ventures. Notwithstanding the business and political environment, the opportunities that North Torbia has to offer has many international mining firms visiting the country, studying its geology, and applying or preparing to apply for exploration licenses. International producers of mining equipment are likewise establishing a presence in anticipation of a boom.

The Office of Mines is the administrative body responsible for the mineral sector. The government decreed that all naturally occurring minerals found above ground or underground within the sovereignty of the State, as well as all naturally occurring minerals found in the continental shelf, are State property. Problems encountered when mining in North Torbia are like those seen in any mountainous and rural country, in that the mining areas are very remote and difficult to access. The lack of sustainable infrastructure across many regions exacerbates this problem. The actual monetary value of the material mined in North Torbia is difficult to determine due to the political complications within the country. The North Torbian government downplays the amount of money made from the mining sector, but based on available data the US Department of State estimated a total export value of \$8.1 billion. The North Torbian mining industry largely diminished over the past twenty years, and today North Torbia's mining sector is effectively an artisanal industry, accounting for less than 0.1 per cent of North Torbia's overall economic activity. However, significant potential remains for its redevelopment and the lack of recent development also means that there is potential exploration expansion for a range of commodities and known existing deposits are still viable for rehabilitation. A lack of knowledge of both domestic potential and international law and foreign relations hampers the country's ability to harness properly its natural resources, compounded by a lack of skills, knowledge, and poor infrastructure.

Manufacturing and Industry Sector

Industrial capital stock in North Torbia is nearly beyond repair due to years of underinvestment, shortages of spare parts, and poor maintenance. The defining characteristic of North Torbia's manufacturing sector is slow growth. Only 17.0% of the country's workforce is engaged in the industrial sector. Large-scale military spending draws off resources needed for investment and civilian consumption. A lack of raw materials and electricity contributes to the poor industrial performance. Last year, heavy and light industry posted falls of 3.5% and 2.1%, while mining lost 0.9%. A notable exception is the automotive industry: automotive manufacturing has been on the rise due to a combination of government subsidies and foreign investment. For example, an Asian automotive manufacturer announced plans to build a new manufacturing facility in the Baguio Special Economic Zone. The facility, expected to open next year, will employ 300 people with an annual capacity for 10,000 vehicles. The low cost of labor—especially compared to neighboring countries—could be attractive to foreign investment. However, governmental policies, infrastructure, and electricity supply all remain significant barriers. Despite positive recent growth, market maturation remains limited by unsupportive government policies.

The industrial sector in North Torbia includes agricultural processing, fishing and fish processing, wood and wood products, copper, nickel, cement and construction materials, pharmaceuticals, fertilizer, natural gas, garments, and jade and rubies. In addition to the potential wealth of natural resources, government-owned factories, as well as cottage industries, produce tobacco on a small scale. Some other industries include food and beverages, electronics, electrical products, steel processing, chemicals, garment, metal, and machine products, although most of these tie directly to the defense industry. The fishing industry is hampered by inefficiencies in fish processing and transportation, resulting in large quantities of waste prior to fish reaching consumers.

North Torbia imported approximately 619,000 tons of finished steel two years ago; most of that imported was destined for the construction sector. Last year, the total



import was 436,000 tons of finished steel, down by 21%. The domestic annual steel production capacity totals 70,000-100,000 tons. However, as of January, a new state-owned steel factory opened after two years under construction. This factory produces between 36,000 and 60,000 additional tons per year. New residential construction and improvements on infrastructure will gradually increase steel consumption. The Torbian Economic Development Corporation, an SOE, dominates iron and steel industry. The Corporation operates three major steel mills with total combined capacity of 450,000 tons per year.

Energy Industry

Several government agencies in North Torbia are responsible for energy matters; however, the Office of Energy (OOE) has principal authority for overseeing energy policy and coordination. The Office of Electric Power, Office of Mines, Office of Agriculture and Irrigation, Office of Science and Technology, Office of Environmental Conservation and Forestry, Office of Industry, and the Office for National Planning and Economic Development all play other assorted roles in the sector. North Torbia relies on two domestic sources of commercial energy –natural gas and hydropower – for most of its energy needs. The country underutilizes its thermal generating capacity due to a lack of fuel. The country's total electricity consumption last year was only 65% of what it had been a decade ago, though it showed an increase of nearly 9% over the figure for last year.

North Torbia must import all the oil it consumes; oil accounts for about 6% of total primary energy consumption. This is mostly limited to non-substitutable uses such as motor gasoline, diesel, and jet fuel. Except for heavy fuel oil, North Torbia imports most petroleum as crude oil and processes it at domestic refineries. For most North Torbians, open fireplaces burning wood or briquettes are used for cooking. Electric power is sporadic and unreliable, with homes that have electricity often receiving just a few hours per day. Energy is a significant part of the overall national development plan. The WPT argues continued nuclear power development is critical to address ongoing electricity shortages. In doing so, they formed new committees to increase coordination: the National Energy Management Committee formulates energy

policies and arranges cooperation between Ministries, while the Energy Development Committee implements these policies. Additionally, the OOE is planning to construct a new refinery near Aparri, where potential loading, offloading, and jetty facilities are much more favorable than any other place in North Torbia. Many Olvanan and Belesian companies are approaching the OOE to get this new refinery project.

Chemical Industry

North Torbia has a substantial and capable, albeit aging, chemical industry which can produce dual-use chemicals such as phosphate, ammonium, fluoride, chloride, and sulfur. While North Torbia claims that it does not possess chemical weapons, South Torbian officials estimate that they have stockpiled anywhere from two to five metric tons.

The oil refinery located in San Fernando also serves as North Torbia's premier petrochemical research facility. Scientists from this facility, along with the Tuguegaro Chemical Complex and the Ilagan Fertilizer Complex, have received numerous international awards and published academic papers, indicating a wide range of practical studies.

Notably, North Torbia is one of the few non-signatories of the Chemical Weapons Convention. The chemical industry has the capability to produce most types of chemical weapons indigenously, although it would need to import certain nerve agent precursors.

Other Major Industry

NA

Services Sector

The services sector employs 13.2% of the labor force. This sector remains weak in terms of growth. The tourism industry is non-existent, and the government completely controls the banking sector, thus restricting any potential private sector access to formal credit. This sector consists largely of government employees,



providing wages and salaries, but little in terms of actual productivity. North Torbia is trying to revive its tourism sector, since tourism is not currently subject to sanctions.

Prior to World War II, the northern portions of Torbia had a good deal of internal tourism, but unlike South Torbia, did not have the opportunity to expand its external tourism. The country is, however, home to several beaches, national parks, hot springs, and mountain valleys of noted beauty. Additionally, there are several historical places, fortresses, gates, and temples, dating back to the 7th and 8th Century CE. These are notable since most of such sites around the region from this period did not survive to the present day.

Banking/Finance

The government completely controls the banking sector, primarily for the benefit of the elite. There is no infrastructure for or access to formal credit and no space for innovation.

Information Communications Technology

The communications industry is tightly controlled by the government and is almost exclusively the purview of the military. The government only allows selected (and trusted) individuals to access the regular internet. Some North Torbian citizens can access a very restricted internet system with approved websites.

North Torbia's IT industry is in poor condition due to its international isolation, lingering economic difficulties, and technology export controls imposed on North Torbia by the advanced Western states. North Torbia is classified as a rogue state to which exports of advanced computers are prohibited. As a result, North Torbia is cut off from the rest of the world and cannot acquire advanced IT products from the West.

Domestically, North Torbia actively promotes the IT industry as a key government policy. But it restricts the development of technologies that may lead to information liberalization among its residents, which may threaten the regime itself. In addition,

the international society is quite reluctant to support North Torbian development initiatives.

To modernize its obsolete telecommunication infrastructure, North Torbia is currently undertaking broad measures aimed at automating and digitizing its nationwide telephone network. In the past few years, the central government began to install fiber-optic cable networks in various regions in a comprehensive effort to modernize the nation-wide telecommunication system. Communication lines that stretch from the capital to major cities have already been replaced with fiber optical cables. Progress is slow for reasons identified above and will continue to cause North Torbia to lag in this industry.

Professional Services

There is not a significant professional services industry in North Torbia. Due to lack of modern technology most companies and the government still do payroll and personnel processing by hand using paper, pen, and typewriter.

Tourism

North Torbia is trying to revive its tourism sector, since tourism is not currently subject to sanctions. Prior to World War II, the northern portions of Torbia had a good deal of internal tourism, but unlike South Torbia, did not have the opportunity to expand its external tourism. The country is, however, home to several beaches, national parks, hot springs, and mountain valleys of noted beauty. Additionally, there are several historical places, fortresses, gates, and temples, dating back to the 7th and 8th Century CE. These are notable since many of such sites around the region from this period did not survive to the present day. The government closely monitors and controls nearly every aspect of the tourist industry, from who is allowed to enter, when they are allowed to enter, where they are allowed to go, and what they are allowed to do.



Government Services

Government services make up the largest component services sector. Consisting largely of government employees, it provides wages and salaries, but little in terms of actual productivity or services to the population.

Participation in the Global Financial System

Internationally, North Torbia only has one true ally, a strained-at-best relationship with Olvana. For the latter half of the twentieth century, both Donovia and Olvana looked to strengthen their influence in North Torbia, but those governments were both keenly aware of the financial and diplomatic burden this imposed. Donovia severed most open ties with North Torbia roughly 20 years ago. North Torbia maintained a comprehensive security partnership with Olvana, although this partnership did not amount to an exchange of mutual security guarantees. Unlike the United States, Olvana generally does not publicly pressure North Torbia to change its policies and practices, even when dissatisfied. North Torbia pursues what it regards as its national interests in terms of its internal power structure and external geopolitical settings and realities, while Olvana subtly attempts to gain hegemonic influence in North Torbia. The dilemmas facing both states and other actors will need constant re-evaluation as South Torbia, the source of most information regarding North Torbia, frequently exaggerates fears of Olvanan influence in North Torbia. North Torbia is also seeking new export markets by turning its support for African nations during their independence struggles into commercial relationships.

Since the transition to the current Secretary-General, there has been a somewhat dichotomous shift in international economic policy. While trying to retain its ideals of isolationism and self-reliance, the government started an economic overhaul aimed at attracting foreign investment and reintegrating into the global economy. Economic reforms have included re-writing the Foreign Investment Law to allow more foreign investment participation and enacting a new anti-corruption law. External critics purport that these reforms are efforts to legitimize some of the arrests of political rivals and anti-government disruptors. North Torbia's abundant natural resources, young labor force, and proximity to Asia's dynamic economies could attract foreign

investment in the energy sector, garment industry, information technology, and the food and beverage industry. However, changes are viewed with skepticism in the west, seen as too little and too late. Living standards have not improved for most of the people residing in rural areas, and North Torbia remains one of the poorest countries in Asia. Isolationist policies and economic mismanagement left North Torbia with poor infrastructure, endemic corruption, underdeveloped human resources, and inadequate access to capital. This situation requires a major commitment to reverse.

The WPT will not resist international initiatives if there are no negative consequences for their own internal interests. However, decisions by the Secretary-General will ultimately seek to improve relationships with other nations without limiting future military options.

World Economic Organizations

Twenty-five years ago, the North Torbian economy nearly collapsed. The disintegration of its Communist Bloc sponsor states, followed by a severe food crisis due to a series of natural disasters (typhoons, flooding, and droughts), pushed North Torbia into a crisis. The country became heavily dependent on international aid to avoid widespread starvation, a dependence that remains in place today. Severe economic problems forced the country to accept international food aid and embark on a series of limited market reforms. Disease reportedly killed hundreds of thousands of people over the last decade. Several governments, including the United States, have provided funding to the United Nations' World Food Program providing emergency food aid to North Torbia following natural disasters. Corruption and food diversion, however, raised questions about whether it reaches the intended victims.

Several charitable corporations operate in North Torbia, primarily in and around the capital. Most of these organizations focus on poverty, children, and disaster relief aid. International aid is delivered to and then distributed via the North Torbian government. This allows the government to take credit for the aid, as well as allowing for potential criminal and corrupt siphoning of food and other goods. Interestingly,



despite its impoverished population, as a percentage of income, North Torbia is the most generous country in the world when it comes to charity.

International Monetary Fund (IMF)

North Torbia does not participate.

World Bank

North Torbia does not participate.

International Development Aid

North Torbia is not a participant in any international financial organization and thus is not able to capitalize on the multiple benefits membership provides. Without the financial aid of international organizations, North Torbia is unable to receive low-interest loans used to spur internal economic growth and development. North Torbia remains dependent on its own limited capital to fund internal growth and development programs, with limited and sparse support from Olvana and Donovia.

Other Major World or Regional Economic Organizations

None

Foreign Direct Investment (FDI)

North Torbia legalized foreign investment over thirty years ago. Efforts to attract South Torbian business into North Torbian fit into the overall strategic goal of a unified Torbia under the leadership of the North Torbian regime. However, the country's poor roads, railroads, power systems, and phone networks, as well as official interference in labor management put off potential investors. A pro-market reform program initiated by the government five years ago sought to boost an economy producing one of the world's lowest per capita incomes by allowing certain industries to engage in small amounts of free market behavior, such as setting prices. Policies approved in the initial reform effort helped increase FDI, and manufacturing plants of South Torbian companies operating joint ventures in North

Torbias generated over \$100 million in annual revenue. However, the reforms failed to sustain any momentum.

Attracting foreign capital requires publication of more data than North Torbia is willing to disclose. One example is the national budget, which the government releases internationally only as a set of percentages, with no real numbers. Many potential investors shy away from investing in North Torbia due to the lack of oversight, overregulation, and potential for contract cancellation, as well as the impact of international sanctions.

Foreign investors who wish to undertake specific business activities in North Torbia must first apply for and secure an investment permit from the DPRT Investment Commission (DIC). The onerous entry and screening procedures for FDI greatly prolong the closing of deals. The DIC evaluates any potential FDI permit applications according to certain key factors. These include whether the investment will result in a significant level of domestic employment; whether the economic activity will involve the import and use of heavy equipment or advanced technology; the value that the economic activity will add to the domestic economy; and the degree to which an economic activity will uplift the living standards of North Torbian citizens. Rules dictate that foreign investors may not participate in sectors including defense, the administration of electric power, and North Torbia-language publishing and media. Activities that are not outright banned subject to the rules and regulations of the relevant Office, which may or may not consent to the planned activity.

Last year, a European mineral consortium announced that it had formed a joint venture with state-owned North Torbia Natural Resources Trading Corporation to bring rare earth elements to market. This partnership is based out of the Caribbean to avoid sanctions. The WPT gave the consortium a 25-year contract to develop the deposit, who reportedly intends to build a processing plant on site. The regime, however, has a long history of abruptly cancelling long-term contracts with foreign companies, sometimes merely on a whim, but also because of changes in the political relations between North Torbia and the home country of the investing company. Additionally, investors are leery of the strict penalties imposed on



companies found in breach of the UK Bribery Act and US Foreign Corrupt Practices Act, particularly given the pervasiveness of the North Torbia military in commercial and governmental enterprises.

Still, inbound FDI amounts to \$82.9 million per year although outbound FDI is non-existent. FDI inflows into North Torbia are heavily concentrated (82%) on natural resource based and extractive industries such as the power and mining sectors. Specific improvements resulting from changes to the Foreign Investment Law are expected to reduce the time required to obtain DIC approval from six months to three, cutting in half the number of firms required to obtain DIC approval before gaining market entry, and implementing increased investor protections against unfair treatment and expropriation of property.

Economic Sanctions

North Torbia is one of the most heavily sanctioned nations in the world. In the past decade, the United Nations Security Council adopted five major resolutions imposing sanctions of North Torbia for continuing to develop a nuclear weapons program. These sanctions cover a wide range of import and export products, particularly large-scale arms and luxury goods, travel, and financial transfers.

The history of US sanctions against North Torbia dates to the end of World War II when it included North Torbia in the Trading with the Enemy Act and restricted North Torbia's ability to bank and trade. US sanctions tightened markedly over the past decade, with the United States imposing rounds of sanctions designed to curtail North Torbia's ability to procure materials for its nuclear weapons program by shutting the country almost entirely out of the international financial system. The US also froze economic assets controlled by entities engaged in or providing support for North Torbia's nuclear and ballistic missile-related programs. The US passed the North Torbia Sanctions and Policy Enhancement Act, which sanctions entities found to have contributed to North Torbia's weapons of mass destruction program, arms trade, human rights abuses, or other illicit activities. The act also imposes mandatory sanctions for entities that are involved in North Torbia's mineral or metal trade, which

contribute to a large component of the country's foreign export earnings. Furthermore, it requires the Treasury Department to list North Torbia as a "primary money laundering concern," which triggers tough new financial restrictions, and imposes new sanctions authorities related to human rights abuses and violations of cybersecurity.

The European Union (EU) has also imposed rounds of sanctions on North Torbia over the last decade. These include an embargo on arms and related materiel, a ban on the export of certain goods and technology, banning the trade in gold, precious metals, and gems, and a ban on exports of luxury goods. The EU also prohibits government-backed financial support for trade with North Torbia that might contribute to its weapons of mass destruction-related programs and supports tighter inspections of and advance information requirement of cargoes to and from North Torbia. Some Asian nations considered lifting some direct sanctions on North Torbia during discussions about decades-old abduction programs run by North Torbia. As the talks stalled, however, these nations not only re-imposed some of the measures, but they also added new ones after more overt provocations. Most notably, many nations are now banning ships from entering their ports if they have made a North Torbian port of call, regardless of the flag country of the carrier.

The WPT continues to defy international warnings by conducting nuclear tests—including an alleged hydrogen bomb—and long-range missile tests. Essentially, the result of the array of sanctions is a slowing—but not halting—North Torbian nuclear weapons and ballistic missile programs. The international community condemned North Torbia's actions as dangerous provocations. Some countries—including the United States and South Torbia—took direct action, while negotiations continued in the United Nations. Olvana is concerned about destabilization, typically insists on watering down any measures against North Torbia. One effect of the economic sanctions is a lack of resources for the Supreme Leader to curry favor, especially in the military, while economic policy mismanagement appears to have encouraged a rare bout of open protest. Discussion within the North Torbian elite on how to proceed could prove destabilizing.



Finance and Banking

The WPT plans the economy under complete state management and control. It is a collectivist economy based on state ownership of the means of production. It also emphasizes military development. Because of the closed nature of the North Torbian society, much of the information on the DPRT is anecdotal in nature, and analysts should closely examine any uncorroborated claims from within the nation before acceptance. The government adopted three guiding policies: a self-sufficient national economy, development of heavy industry, and parallel development of the military first with the economy. These policies are an obstacle to the country's economic development and exacerbate the chronic economic problems and the regime's focus on military-first politics. There is stagnation in industrial and power output along with food shortages because of the systemic problems. This makes their economic path risky and unsustainable.

The People's Assembly of Torbia usually meets for a single day, one month following elections, and rubber-stamps the Secretary-General's economic policies and decisions. However, even this farce of legislation offers some insight into the desired direction of North Torbia. Several personnel changes in economic policymaking from last year's Assembly meeting were telling. Some individuals pushing for reform kept their jobs, while the assembly voted to oust many of the older, more conservative ministers. This reflects the desire to attempt and stimulate growth while still maintaining a tight control over the country as a whole. As such, the body replaced the heads of the Offices of Metals Industry, Mining, Forestry, and Commerce Portfolios, as well as the head of the Central Bank, who was replaced by the former chair of the Commission for Joint Venture and Investment, a North Torbian body for attracting investment to the country. Efforts at growth expansion include creation of economic and trade zones offering tax benefits, and real estate development. The country will need far greater transparency in its budgetary processes, however, if it expects FDI-driven growth to continue.

Private Banking

Banking System

North Torbia does not have—nor does it support—any private banking system. Wealthier North Torbians use small banks in Olvana or Belesia to transfer money, or simply revert to old-fashioned suitcases full of cash, which are much harder to stop with sanctions. Because of government restrictions, informal international payment and settlement practices are thriving. To circumvent both the restrictive controls on foreign exchange and trade and financial sanctions, firms often divert international remittances to and from North Torbia via third-party countries, making financial transactions less transparent. However, North Torbia is investing in technology to modernize and expand its central banking operations and redefine the operational model. In addition to the DPRT Central Bank, there are four state-owned banks: Torbian Foreign Trade Bank, Torbia Investment Bank, Torbia Economic Bank, and the Torbia Agriculture and Development Bank.

Stock/Capital

North Torbia does not have a public stock exchange.

Informal Finance

Black-market trading provides a major source of income for most North Torbians. As state-provided rations have tailed off, black markets for legal goods have expanded. Similarly, the collapse of the state health system increased the use of medicinal methamphetamine. Some of the most popular contraband items are DVDs of South Torbian TV shows, which North Torbians often trade or sell among themselves. Related to this are TV sets hooked up to solar panels—preferably with USB ports for watching smuggled dramas.

Irrespective of the existing political and causal factors, the development of a secondary market wherein citizens or even firms barter or trade for goods and services was practically inevitable. This parallel system involves homemakers exchanging unused goods for the ones required, farmers selling their produce locally, or firms importing Olvanan goods through secondary agents. Agents in the



informal economy operate outside the planning framework, conduct transactions for private gain, and knowingly contravene the law.

Public Finance

The financial sector in North Torbia is the least developed of all in Southeast Asia and cannot adequately fulfill its role as a financial intermediary. The government's complete control over all aspects of the economy, combined with an environment of distrust, presents a dilemma for the WPT in creating and enforcing policy. One major challenge is finding qualified people to serve in senior positions in the government. To combine a unified, loyal government with actual policymaking experience, the Secretary-General reduced the total number of ministries from eighteen to nine. This cost-cutting measure also facilitated closer oversight of the government. These efforts are insufficient, however, to eradicate decades of deficit spending and stagnant growth or worse. North Torbia is unable to make use of typical measures of government borrowing—international loans and the selling of financial instruments. The nation's typical response to repayment dates on previous loans is a complete lack of communication, let alone repayment. This, obviously, deters further lending from other nations. North Torbia already owes roughly \$20 billion to other nations, even after Eastern European nations reportedly wrote off a portion of its \$8 billion debt. The WPT asked one of its Middle Eastern debtors to accept a fleet of small submarines in exchange for debt forgiveness and offered to ship about 40 tons of tobacco to a European nation, which would have knocked 10% off their \$10 million outstanding loan. North Torbia financial instruments meanwhile, tend to suffer from illiquidity, and thus have very little attraction to market participants. The single state-owned central bank struggles to keep pace with the speed of reform and high growth rates of the private sector in other nations.

Public Policy

Due to mismanagement of currency, inflation often reaches as high as 100%, and currently sits at 55%. Following insufficient domestic supply resulting from flooding and an increase in the money supply for domestic credit, the economy faced a slump, shortages, and price fluctuations. The government attempted to assuage the

consumers within the WPT, those who constitute the government's power base, by printing money, thereby worsening inflation. According to a local price index, prices of meat, fish, vegetables, fruit, and other basic foods increased by about 20%.

Public Debt for North Torbia sits at 27.2% of GDP. North Torbia, however, does not consider the debt on which they have defaulted, and since written off as part of that figure. Their calculations more than halve that figure, to 12.3% of GDP. North Torbian debt fluctuates around the budget cycle – a five-year cycle with one-year updates – with the North Torbian Fiscal Year beginning on September 15th.

The North Torbian government subsidizes practically every sector of the North Torbian economy in some way. This runs from a lack of necessity to remain profitable for SOEs, to government vouchers for food and housing given to the populace. These subsidies are still inadequate to meeting the needs of either economic growth or basic levels of human comfort. A vicious cycle exists, wherein the government must support the economy, but the centralized planning prevents this support from making a meaningful difference, thus requiring additional support. In some cases, like the automotive industry, government subsidies have succeeded. These cases, however, tend to follow those few reforms that liberalize economic policy.

Taxation

In accordance with North Torbia's controlling fiscal policy, the country abolished the personal income tax decades ago and compensated by placing higher levies on foreign entities conducting business with the North Torbian government or maintaining business ties inside North Torbian territory. In addition, corporate tax rates of domestic companies exceed 50%. However, the amount of collected is much higher. Any North Torbian business involved with a foreign nation is required to give part of their profits—usually more than 50%—to the government's financial organization known as Office 38 as "loyalty offerings". There is no value-added tax (VAT) in North Torbia. The government, however, levies a commercial tax based on the supply of specific goods and services. The commercial tax is an additional tax



upon certain transactions, but the government has not expanded the concept to a VAT. The tax ranges from 0% to 100%, depending on the nature of the goods and services, although commercial tax is exempt on all export goods.

For those in wage employment, two-thirds of personal income is usually withheld and returned to the government as “contributions.” An employer is responsible for deducting from salaries at the time of payment and must pay the amount required by the government within seven days from the date of deduction. If the employer fails to deduct and pay the tax on behalf of the employees, the employer is in default and the government will hold them responsible for making good on such payment. Failure to make payments within that time is a transaction of fraudulent intention and is punishable by a 100% increase in amount owed and up to ten years imprisonment. Additionally, non-tax duties abound elsewhere. For example, every middle school student in the border region must submit 100 nails and a plank each.

Currency Reserves

The North Torbia currency is 100 nom to 1 chon. Last year, the WPT attempted to revalue the currency to reassert control over the economy. However, because the populace was using US dollars, even for domestic transactions, the dollar consistently went up and the chon continued to fall in value, fueling inflation and supply shortages as well as encouraging protest. With diminished capacity to conduct international business, North Torbia does not maintain international reserves of its currency outside its territory. Within North Torbia, however, it holds total reserves of \$7.3 billion, much of which is in gold.

Those North Torbians who do have some modicum of personal wealth are increasingly using euros in some areas for fear that the US would somehow cut off dollars. The foreign currency that the populace uses flows into North Torbia in several ways, including trade shipments with Olvana and visiting foreigners. Foreigners must pay in either US dollars, euros, or Olvanan dinghuobi for hotels, high-end restaurants, and flights, while they will receive change in chon. Additionally, North Torbia is the source of so-called superdollars—forged \$100 bills whose quality

exceeds that of the originals—although the US government has never fully established the exact provenance of these forgeries.

Employment Status

Labor Market

Operating a business in North Torbia is difficult since the government does not acknowledge basic business concepts, such as contracts and due diligence. The working week is slightly different from in other countries, mainly because office staff must participate in several activities not related to their work. All workers and office staff have internal meetings on Mondays, collective work assignments on Fridays (in the fields or at construction sites), political study sessions on Saturdays, and a day off on Sunday. The government list of prohibited economic activities changes at least annually. Torbian employees tend to be hardworking and loyal to their bosses. In return, a boss acts as a father figure, giving help in times of need or advice for personal problems, and, if necessary, harshly ensuring the goals of the state are met. As in many Asian cultures, respect for the elderly is important in North Torbia. Loss of “face” is a serious matter among Torbian people, and personal relationships play an import role in the country’s public sector. As there are no competitive selection processes to enter the public sector: personal connections and bribery are more important than qualifications. For instance, it is common practice to select ministers and high-level civil servants from the military ranks, rather than based on expertise. A privatization process that took place almost a decade ago also shows the close relationship between the government, the military, and its close friends. There is evidence that the government sold numerous state assets to the military, family members, and associates of senior Government officials at fire sale prices. This privatization created conflicts of interest and corruption by creating a new generation of businesses whose control of industries is dependent on government connections and other forms of collusion.



Employment and Unemployment

According to recent estimates, North Torbia's population is about 20 million, of which 65% are of productive age, and about 28.6% are under 15 years of age. The latter will be ready to join the workforce very soon. It is an impressively large working age population compared to other countries, ranking in the top quarter of all nations. In developed countries, the working age population is shrinking over the next decade, with some European nations anticipating a 10% decrease. Olvana's working age population has also started to shrink, and efforts to encourage increased family size will not have an impact for some time to come. This presents a potential opportunity for North Torbia. Of the working age population, females constitute 54% and males 46%. Despite having a large available workforce, North Torbia currently faces a shortage of skilled workers. While North Torbians are particularly good at painstaking, manual work such as lacemaking and hand-stitched beadwork, quality education by the Western definition does not exist in North Torbia. While literacy rates are high, much of the education system is geared towards party propaganda. As a result, many young people in North Torbia lack critical thinking and language proficiency skills that render them unqualified for many jobs. On the other hand, experienced and skilled workers can qualify for jobs with attractive salaries abroad. North Torbia has around 70,000 workers outside the country earning money for the regime. These workers are primarily located in Olvana and Donovia, with 13,000 of them working in a single industrialized area of Olvana. These guest workers are supervised overtly and covertly by government "enforcers," which, combined with the potential threat to family members remaining in North Torbia, ensures compliance and prevents defection. Qualified workers who remain in the country can demand relatively high salaries. A teacher makes about \$15 a month, civil servants and university professors can make \$20 a month, while high-level civil servants make \$25 a month. However, most workers earn \$2 to \$3 per month in pay from the government, and some work on the side or sell goods in local markets, earning an extra \$10 per month or so. By sector, North Torbia's labor force predominantly works in agriculture, with 70% of the employed workers – often making as little as 17 cents a day plus a ration of rice. The remainder are dividing into services (23%, almost

exclusively government work), and industry (7%). The average wage in the manufacturing sector is lower than in other Southeast Asian nations, and about one-sixth of Olvana. As an example, female workers in garment factories make 50 cents a day but do receive free transportation in a 60-year-old bus.

The official numbers for unemployment in North Torbia are 1.7%, which would rank them among the top nations worldwide. Unofficial estimates calculate the figure at closer to 23%, which would place the country in the top 30 of worst unemployment figures. A complication to calculating unemployment figures in North Torbia is how to classify that large population of political prisoners that the government forces into manual labor. Much of the unskilled construction work related to infrastructure, i.e., roadwork, clearcutting forests, etc., stems from the use of either conscripted military troops who are otherwise unoccupied or a prison work force for more hazardous tasks. Additionally, the state "migrates" the unemployed and underemployed to assist in agricultural duties. At times, urban jobs vacancies will complete with agricultural cultivation needs.

Illegal Economic Activity

There is a lot of illegal economic activity in North Torbia from the lowest level to the highest levels of the government. Outwardly the government says they are against corruption, but bribery is a currency found throughout the system. Only when someone gets on the wrong side of a powerful individual is the major corruption prosecuted. At the lowest levels it is the individual that sells on the black market to survive.

Government Sponsored

The US Department of State's Investment Climate Statement declared that a complex and capricious regulatory environment combined with extremely low government salaries supports rent-seeking activities. Participants in the business community can accomplish very little without resorting to illegal payments often referred to locally as "tea money." Reports suggest that government cadres are becoming increasingly corruptible, and organized gangs are operating with greater



freedom in the country, particularly those associated with the organized crime element known as Yusingo Enterprises. For example, foreign customs agencies have noticed a reduction in officially sanctioned narcotics coming out of the country, but a steady increase in privately manufactured product.

North Torbian endemic corruption consistently ranks in the worst of world rankings. There is little known information on the specific forms and patterns of corruption in the country, but the scale of the informal and illicit economy suggests strong links between the ruling elite and organized crime activities. North Torbia generally lacks regulatory and legal transparency, and there is a broad consensus that corruption in the country is rampant. In the absence of sound democratic institutions and an effective system of checks and balance, the legal and institutional frameworks against corruption appear, to date, rudimentary and likely misused for political reasons.

The North Torbian military is complicit in the systemic criminal activities of the regime, as naval vessels will enter the territorial waters of other nations to conduct drug drops to organized crime elements. North Torbia also operates factories that produce clothes and other goods that are then smuggled out under foreign-company labels, making it impossible to tell that they are North Torbian products as a means of bypassing sanctions. This activity contributes as much as 7% to the GDP.

The state is also linked to human trafficking, particularly by military units stationed along the coastal regions. Outbound human trafficking is over 90% female. Human traffickers send many of their victims to Asian prostitution rings and use others for forced labor. Others end up in Olvana as mail-order brides, as that country faces a sizable gender imbalance among its population.

North Torbia practices a form of “criminal sovereignty” that is unique in the contemporary international security arena. North Torbia uses state sovereignty to protect itself from external interference in its domestic affairs, while dedicating a portion of its government to carrying out illicit international activities in defiance of international law and the domestic laws of numerous other nations. The decision by

the WPT to turn to illicit economic activity was an attempt to improve the fiscal situation as early as forty years ago.

From drug trafficking to counterfeiting, from money laundering to cigarette smuggling, Central Committee Bureau 39 (also known as Office #39) of the WPT is an active participant in the criminal economy of the region, with tentacles extending well beyond Asia. The proceeds of these activities sustain the country's existence and enable other policies, such as distribution to members of the North Torbian elite including senior officers of the armed forces, supporting the party elite's personal lifestyle, and investing in the military apparatus. The steady implosion of state industries in the planned economy and deteriorating socioeconomic conditions weakened the government's operational capabilities, while simultaneously fostering the conditions for organized criminal networks to assume a greater role in illegal activities.

North Torbia's role as a supplier of military hardware on international black markets also seems to have diminished as state factories have closed, while traditional criminal rackets such as counterfeit goods, drugs, and prostitution expanded both inside the country and across its borders. State-sponsored drug production began as recently as fifty years ago when deepening economic problems fostered efforts to focus on cannabis growth. Around 25 years ago, the collapse of support from international sponsors of communism caused the North Torbian economy to implode and resulted in an increase in drug production. During the span of the last twenty years, all but four of the global drug intercepts verifiably linked to North Torbia involved diplomatic officials. As a result, the government has begun to contract out transportation and distribution to criminal partners.

There is a clear difference between tough official North Torbian anti-drug policy rhetoric, and the reality of the enforcement. A possible decline in state-produced drugs occurred at the same time as reports emerged of North Torbia producing counterfeit cigarettes, which raises the hypothesis that a lucrative counterfeit cigarette trade replaced the riskier drug trafficking business as a generator of revenue for the state. This switch increased dramatically after various international



military vessels intercepted state-produced drugs at sea, along with increasing cross border drug smuggling operations into South Torbia. Additionally, recreational drugs intended for international criminal markets instead became a domestic headache, with many North Torbians now suffering from addiction to drugs such as meth.

Non-Government Sponsored

The North Torbian black market is the second largest synthetic cannabis throughput market in the world. One estimate places the counterfeit cigarette production capacity as more than two billion packs a year, making North Torbia one of the largest producers of such contraband in the world. As with drugs, it is difficult to know the produced volume of counterfeit cigarettes. Because of the nature of the product, counterfeit cigarettes are easily exportable through both front companies and legal shipping means. In fact, counterfeit cigarettes may be North Torbia’s largest and most profitable container export.

Inbound smuggling consists primarily of counterfeit goods such as knock-off electronics, foodstuffs for the party elite, and other consumer products. These products, along with drugs, enhance the North Torbia black market. The outsourcing of smuggling networks formed with external criminal groups provided the same groups the resources to buy weapons. One of the main dangers of the extensive smuggling network remains the ability to use the network to smuggle a WMD for use against the US, or to transfer such material to terrorist or other criminal organizations.

North Torbian criminal elements benefit from increased interaction with Olvanan transnational criminal organizations. For example, North Torbia initially produced counterfeit notes of too poor quality for foreign use. As the North Torbian criminal and state-sponsored elements increased their sophistication through interactions with other criminal organizations, their counterfeiting techniques improved to some of the best in the world. The US Secret Service has said on several occasions that the North Torbia-manufactured counterfeit US \$100 bills currently in circulation are the most sophisticated in the world, thus leading to their widely used nickname

”Supernotes”. Although the WPT denies complicity in any counterfeiting operation, various task forces have detected at least \$45 million in currency thought to be of North Torbian origin in circulation, and estimates are that the country has earned from \$15 to \$25 million per year over several years from counterfeiting.

Table of Economic Activity

<i>Measure</i>	<i>Data</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
<i>GDP (Official Exchange Rate)</i>	\$28 billion	Estimated
<i>GDP – Real Growth Rate</i>	-1.1%	Estimated
<i>GDP – Per Capita (PPP)</i>	\$1,700	Estimated
<i>Gross National Saving</i>	N/A	
<i>GDP – Household Consumption</i>	N/A	
<i>GDP – Government Consumption</i>	N/A	
<i>GDP – Investment in Fixed Capital</i>	N/A	
<i>GDP – Investment in Inventories</i>	N/A	
<i>GDP – Exports of Goods & Services</i>	5.9%	Estimated
<i>GDP – Imports of Goods & Services</i>	-11.1%	Estimated
<i>GDP – Agriculture Sector</i>	69.8%	Estimated
<i>GDP – Industry Sector</i>	47.6%	Estimated
<i>GDP – Services Sector</i>	29.9%	Estimated
<i>Labor Force</i>	14 million	Estimated
<i>Labor Force – Agriculture</i>	69.8%	
<i>Labor Force – Industry</i>	17.0%	
<i>Labor Force – Services</i>	13.2%	
<i>Unemployment Rate</i>	1.7%	
<i>Poverty Rate</i>	45.0%	Below Poverty Line (Estimated)
<i>Net Foreign Direct Investment</i>	\$82.90 million	Estimated
<i>Foreign Direct Investment Received</i>	\$82.90 million	Estimated
<i>Foreign Direct Investment Abroad</i>	\$0	Estimated
<i>Budget – Revenues</i>	\$1.24 billion	Estimated
<i>Budget - Expenditures</i>	\$1.32 billion	Estimated
<i>Public Debt</i>	59.1% of GDP	Estimated
<i>Inflation Rate – Consumer Prices</i>	55.0%	Estimated
<i>Economic Equality/Inequality</i>	Unknown	Gini Coefficient (0 = Perfect with everyone in the country has the same amount of wealth; 1 = all income/wealth is in the possession of a single person)



SOCIAL

Social Overview

North Torbia is extremely homogeneous in its language, ethnicity, culture, and beliefs. Life essentially revolves around family and the cult of personality surrounding the nation's leader. This is melded with an overall sense of fear--either of the government or of the threats of South Torbia and the western world.

Brief History

Torbias' history dates back over two centuries, but North Torbia came out of World War II following its occupation by the belligerent countries. Military planners arbitrarily divided the Torbian portion of Luzon Island roughly in half from Lingayan Gulf to Dingalan Bay, with the US governing the southern portion and Olvana the north from Baguio. Olvana occupied and then governed the region until mid-1946, when Song Yang-Hwan, an Olvanan-trained guerilla fighter and former Olvanan army officer, was placed at the head of the new Torbian communist party.

By 1949, North Torbia was a full-fledged communist state implementing a hardline totalitarian set of policies. The Torbian Workers' Party (WPT) emerged as the dominant political body in the region, with Song Yang-Hwan serving as party head, head-of-state, and head-of government. Private industry was largely seized by the state, farms collectivized, dissenting political parties were suppressed, and power consolidated into a single-party government.

North Torbia invaded South Torbia in 1950 looking to unify the country under a communist government. The U.N. intervened and after several years of fighting, the two countries ended up close to where Torbia was divided in 1945. Olvana continued to support North Torbia politically and financially throughout the 1950s and 1960s.

After the North Torbian economy crashed in 1986, widespread hunger ensued along with political instability. In 1994, Song died and was replaced by his son, Song Ji-Hoon. The new leader faced tremendous difficulties with natural disasters in many parts of the country, global sanctions against his regime, and the worldwide collapse

of communism. In most respects, North Torbia lagged South Torbia including its culture. While South Torbia looked to modernize itself, North Torbia continued to look to the past. North Torbia places extreme importance on traditional Torbian music, art, and theater. North Torbians feel their cousins in the south have succumbed to the culture of the West.

Song Ji-Hoon died in 2013 and his son, Song Chong-Su took control of the country. The third generation of the Song family to rule North Torbia feels a connection to his grandfather and often tries to emulate him. After Song Chong-Su consolidated his power by eliminating any potential rivals, there are no rivals. Even though Song Chong-Su continues the connection of North Torbia with the past and believes that his country is the true Torbia, The young leader has embraced some facets of the "Imperialist West" including an all-female rock band. To continue his control over North Torbia, Song Chong-Su controls much of the average North Torbian's social life with mandatory attendance or participation in parades, community projects, and sports.

Demographics

Languages

Torbian is the official language of North Torbia; it is spoken almost universally. Foreign language education is rare and is typically only offered to students who may require it for their careers. The extreme lack of immigration and general closure of the North Torbian society exacerbates language homogeneity. There are, however, at least three identifiable Torbian dialects in North Torbia: the formal dialect, spoken in and around the capital and considered the most prestigious; a working-class dialect that is spoken in remote, primarily central, rural areas, and a dialect heavily influenced by Olvanan, spoken in and around ports that regularly interact with Olvanan merchants and tradesmen.

Ethnicities

North Torbia is one of the most ethnically homogeneous countries on earth; 99.8% of the population is ethnic Torbians. Very limited numbers of other ethnicities come



mostly from expatriate populations, primarily guest workers and invitees of the government. The most common non-Torbian ethnicity is Olvanan, followed by Donovanian and Belesian.

Religions

North Torbia is officially an atheist state and does not recognize any form of religious freedom or freedom of worship. Information on the religious practices is sporadic and of questionable accuracy. However, it is assumed that major religions found in South Torbia are represented in small numbers, mostly through private and or secret worship. The secret practice of folk religions is also common, based primarily in ancient belief systems that involve worship of ancestors and the family. Families typically hold services and prayer in the home; the government tacitly allows this practice. Actual statistics for North Torbian religious views are unavailable.

Education

Literacy Rate

North Torbia boasts that their country has a 100% literacy for both males and females 15 years of age and older. While probably not true, it is likely that the country does possess a very high literacy rate.

Educational System

The DPRT enjoys an effective education system, particularly relative to its economic status. Early childhood education and primary school are public and universal; facilities are generally available to all citizens except those in very remote rural areas. The DPRT government places a high priority on education, both in keeping with Communist traditions and viewing public education as a valuable component of political indoctrination. Primary and secondary education usually total 11 years. The same curriculum is taught throughout the country in every school for every grade.

After primary education, most working class citizens move either onto government-sponsored vocational training or directly into the military or workforce. Certain

vocational training is considered highly desirable; families use political connections and influence to get children into sought-after career fields.

Educational Attainment

Higher education is sporadic and widely unavailable but is considered of reasonable quality. Only around 5% of the population receives formal higher education; these are typically the children of party officials, influential bureaucrats, and military officers. There is some provision for academically gifted students from poorer backgrounds as well: these individuals are often trained as doctors, or as engineers and scientists who support military capability development. Less than 5% of the population possesses a university degree or equivalent.

Among the major demographic issues found in North Torbia, a lack of social mobility and post-high school educational opportunities remains a constant theme. While North Torbia claims that the best are selected to attend college, children of government officials or those with connections with those in power are selected to attend higher educational institutions while those without connections are relegated to manual labor jobs. The caste system that operates in North Torbia keeps order, but at expense of finding the best candidates for influential positions. It is difficult, if not impossible, for a North Torbia to move up in the system. On the other hand, a person's status can drop at the whim of a governmental official who comes to dislike the individual.

As more information can enter North Torbia from the outside, the country's people are slowly beginning to understand that their government has been lying to them for years. Eventually, this could cause a major upheaval. Government policies against large group meetings and the inability for any leader to create a power base without having the current ruler eliminate those that appear to become a potential rival means that creating a ruler for the people to follow very difficult.

Population Density



Overview

The North Torbian population lives in two primary spheres: those in and around the capital of Baguio, and the rural poor. Virtually all wealth and power in the country resides within a few miles of the capital: senior political officials, military officers, and bureaucrats.

Geographically, the population tends to concentrate more toward the western coastal areas, as there is somewhat more economic activity and infrastructure. In general, the better connected a region is to the capital, the denser the population, and the better off the area is economically and socially.

Within communities, populations typically congregate around the limited critical resources: clean water access to food, and access to employment or transportation. Large and overcrowded government-built communal living structures are the most common living structures, followed by shantytowns or other transient housing just outside of urbanized areas. Independent residences are rare due largely to the poor infrastructure and a lack of transportation (particularly automobiles). These are usually limited to party members or military officers.

Soldier housing has a measurable effect on population distribution due to the size of the North Torbian military. Nearly 5% of the population lives on military installations, many of which are subterranean. These represent significant economic activity areas due to soldier wages, black/grey market activity, and corruption/bribes. North Torbia actively works to suppress development of nonmilitary populations in and around military installations.

Urban Areas

While none of the urban areas are large in total numbers, there is a high population density in some of them. The country's capital city, Baguio, is quite nice compared to much of the rest of the country. Most of the country's elite live in Baguio and everyone wants to live there. Governmental policy prevents the citizens from free

moving to the capital, but between cities or from the rural areas to urban centers. North Torbians must receive permission to change their residences.

The five largest cities in North Torbia are:

- Baguio, population 518,049
- Tuguegarao, population 230,253
- Aparri, population 218,352
- Santiago, population 202,745
- Laoag, population 194,254

Rural Areas

Outside of the capital, large swaths of empty land are occasionally broken up by small villages, collective farms, or collectivized industry, populated almost entirely by destitute workers, with small numbers of low level bureaucrats and political officials

Population Movement

There is not much population movement internally or externally in North Torbia. Internally, each person must receive government permission to relocate. This is true whether it is moving locally or across the country. The primary reason for internal movement is for work and sometimes that is directed by the government.

Most North Torbians are not allowed to leave the country for any reason, and most cannot afford to visit a foreign country even on a short vacation. The North Torbian government does not trust their citizens to own a passport and most travel outside the country is related to official business. Each year, several dozen North Torbians may attempt to flee the country on makeshift rafts. The current is not conducive for travel, however, to reach Belesia or South Torbia.



Internal Migration

The North Torbian government controls internal movement throughout the entire country. Many parts of the country, especially along the southern border with South Torbia, is off limits to civilians.

Urbanization

Approximately 47.5% of North Torbians live in the urban areas with a standing increase of 1.6% each year. Many urban residents would like to live in the cities but are restricted by the North Torbia government. To move, not only from city to city but from house to house within the same city or village, the individual must file a request with local government officials. These requests must go up to at least the province level for approval and even higher if it involves changing provinces. Only the chosen, those that have actively supported the current leader's family for three or more generations, are allowed to live in the capital city. Rural males who are healthy enough to join the military consider it an honor, as it opens the potential of being able to live in a city or better yet, in Baguio.

Displacement

Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs)

The Torbian War created a mass migration event as both families and individuals moved north or south depending on political affiliations and family connections. The Torbian War also created a significant refugee crisis, with over 500,000 Torbians seeking asylum in other nations around the region. At the same time, Olvanan involvement in the Torbian War moved nearly 300,000 Olvanan citizens into what eventually became North Torbia. A post-war exchange of refugees and Olvanan immigrants was one of the largest mass migrations in world history. The IDPs living in North Torbia at the end of the Torbian War were displaced at least three generations ago and very few of them are still living. If they are alive, they were children during the war. As such, the North Torbian government has directed them to where they are currently living and will not let them move elsewhere. The degree of control that the government exerts precludes nearly all movement by the population. Even in the event of a disaster, the North Torbian bureaucracy still dictates who can

move, and where. This bureaucracy, of course, would cease to exist if the North Torbian government were to collapse. If this were to happen, the abrupt end to government services/regulations could lead to a significant portion of the population attempting to move toward needed resources believed to be in cities or across the border with South Torbia.

Stateless Personnel

There are few stateless people in North Torbia due to the closed nature of the country's borders. Outsiders are not welcome.

Migration Cycles and Transhumance

There are no major migration cycles or transhumance in North Torbia. Individuals who work in the animal husbandry industry (e.g., dairy farmers, cattle, pigs, and poultry) may be permitted a degree of local mobility to ensure that their livestock are able to access suitable land for grazing.

External Migration

The main islands that make up Torbia remained largely ethnically homogeneous throughout its history, despite repeated invasions and occupations by various foreign entities. A close-held Torbian ethnic identity is one of the most significant long-term consequences of these occupations; this ultimately resulted in widespread migration throughout the island prior to the Torbian War, but relatively little emigration or immigration.

The complex political relationship between North and South Torbia influences migration significantly. Both countries recognize citizens of the other nation as citizens of their own. As a result, migrants are usually given full recognition, along with rights of resettlement. Though today there are typically fewer than a thousand cross-border migrations each year, in the event the DPRT government collapses, it is believed that the South Torbian government will face a flood of new citizens, many of which will require medical care, food, and political/social integration.



Inbound

Legal immigration into North Torbia is practically nonexistent. Few foreign visas are issued and nearly all of these are to senior foreign political officials or business executives whom the leadership think may bring money or influence into North Torbia. Illegal immigration, however, is thriving, largely in support of black and grey market activities. Though border security in North Torbia is extremely tight, border officials are easily bribed, allowing immigrants, day workers, and traders to routinely cross the border without incident.

Economic Migration

There is no incentive for outsiders to want to come to North Torbia to work. Everyone in North Torbia must work as it is a requirement of the government. Those that come to Torbia work for another government, usually for the country's embassy. Some smuggling takes place, but those in this illegal trade must remain unseen by the North Torbian government. If caught, there are drastic punishments including gulags or death sentences.

Forced Migration

There are no refugees coming to Torbia as the only land border is with South Torbia. This border is closed for movement of civilians between North and South Torbia.

Outbound

Emigration from North Torbia is tightly controlled, as it has been throughout the country's history. Citizens are generally not allowed to leave the country legally unless they are given specific permission by the government; illegal emigration is considered treasonous and is punishable by imprisonment, torture, and or execution. Nonetheless, thousands of North Torbians illegally escape every year, typically requesting asylum status in any one of several other countries (most commonly South Torbia, Olvana, Australia, and the United States). These countries routinely accept North Torbian defectors. Defection numbers significantly vary year-to-year: in years of lean food availability or severe government crackdown, refugee numbers predictably increase

Economic Migration

Limited legal emigration is allowed, primarily in the form of guest workers. Approximately 70,000 North Torbian guest workers are currently abroad, with the majority residing in Olvana and Donovia. Guest workers are chosen specifically for their loyalty to the party and rarely defect. They usually live in a dormitory provided by the North Torbian government and fed in a communal cafeteria. In exchange, the guest worker provides 90% of the money they make to the North Torbian government.

Forced Migration

There is no forced migration by North Torbians as the government needs as many workers as they can get to support the regime. While some feel they were "forced" to try to escape North Torbia, it was due to political differences rather than by physical force by the state or another entity.

Culture

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 they 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

With a Hofstede score of 95, North Torbia is on the extreme end of the scale meaning that the people accept the fact that power within the country is distributed unequally. Subordinates in North Torbia normally have no recourse to abuse by superiors. This could include physical abuse and even rape. The people are extremely influenced by authority, titles, and status so will naturally obey orders given by those in position of authority over them. There is a definite caste system in North Torbia, and it is difficult to improve one's position in the society. It is easy to drop down in the society, however, if the individual displeases those in power.

Individualism vs. Collectivism

North Torbia scores a 17 on the Hofstede scale meaning that the people are inclined to promote "we" over "me". Countries that score low usually act in the interests of the group and not the individual. Hiring decisions and promotions in companies are often based on connections—family or personal. While bribery is officially against the law in the country, it is a common occurrence to get better housing, job, or other perks. Most employees are committed to the company they work for, but not necessarily their colleagues. Most North Torbians are warm to those in their "in-groups", but hostile to those that are not. Personal relationships are usually more important than the bottom line in most companies. The government helps this by creating a never-ending anti-American and anti-South Torbian propaganda campaign.

Uncertainty Avoidance (Tolerance for Ambiguity)

With a score of 90 on the Hofstede scale, North Torbian is one of the highest societies in the world for trying to avoid uncertainty. The governmental control of the people from where they live to where they work reduces the number of decisions that regular North Torbians must make. A nation-wide education program with the same curriculum in all schools and mandatory military service for almost all young adults gives North Torbians few options about their future. A North Torbian life and career can almost be written from where and into what sphere the baby is born.

Long-Term Orientation vs. Short-Term Orientation

The North Torbian score of 20 means that the society prefers time-honored traditions and view any changes as suspicious. The focus for those outside the upper 25% of the country is on the short-term—where is my next meal coming from? Many things in North Torbia are "free" to the people including education and even some food (before the famines began and crop issues). To avoid starvation, some rural people even ate their seeds for the next year's crops meaning they had nothing to plant—making the local governmental authorities very upset.

Indulgence vs. Restraint

North Torbia scores a 15 on the Hofstede score for this trait, a very low score. Societies with low scores, like North Torbia, are normally somewhat cynical and pessimistic wondering what bad thing will happen to them next. As such, they place a restraints on their children and do not allow them freedom to move beyond the sphere in which they were born. North Torbian parents tell their children to control their desires and delay gratification until some future, ambiguous date. The societal norms also help with these restraints, both in childhood and then later as an adult.

Competitiveness vs. Consensus

With a score of 35, North Torbia is on the lower end of the Hofstede scoring system. Managers want consensus with people valuing equality, solidarity, and quality of life in their lives. While most societies with this low score "work to live" instead of "living to work," the difficulty of life for the average North Torbian is a constant struggle to survive. While these types of societies normally like free time to pursue other passions, the constant quest for most North Torbians' next meals makes this almost impossible. Urban North Torbians work six days a week while those in the urban areas often work seven days week because not doing so could endanger putting food on the table. Even with all this work, many North Torbians will only do the minimum required of them to receive their next paycheck or ration.



Cultural Norms and Values

Table 1. Cultural Dimensions of North Torbia

Confucian Cultural Roots	Communist Ideology	North Torbian Institutions
Hierarchical Power Relationship	Egalitarianism Democracy	Supreme Leadership
		Personality Cult
Group Standards Family Focus	Class Struggle Competition	One Party Rule
		Family First
		Personal Interaction
		Obedience
Stability Harmony	Revolution Solidarity	Mass Mobilization
		Surveillance

Confucian Cultural Roots: Torbian culture begins with the acceptance of the Confucian way of life hundreds of years ago. Over the last hundred years, the number of North Torbians that practice the religion of Confucianism has decline quite precipitously. This was a direct effort by the North Torbian government to replace the ideas of Confucius with the communist ideology of Marx. This led to the development of North Torbian institutions that affect every public and private part of a North Torbian person’s life from the moment they are born to the day they die.

Hierarchical Power Relationship

Confucianism accepted the traditional inequitable distribution of wealth and power within a culture. While socialism and communism both portray that everyone is the same, we all know this is not true. North Torbia even claims they are democratic because every adult is allowed to vote in their election. There is just one problem—there is only a single candidate on the ballot.

The North Torbian government continued the Confucian system that there is a hierarchy in society, and everyone must conform to staying within its own limited caste. On top of this, the North Torbian government made their country’s founder into

a God that was infallible in his decision making. This cult of personality places the North Torbian leader above everyone else in the country and he alone decided what each person needed. He then made sure that the person received it. The person received nothing, then that was what the person deserves. This cult of an infallible leader is now into its third generation.

Group Standards and Family Focus

The Confucian philosophy focused on group norms to reduce strife in the culture and placed an extreme emphasis around the family. The North Torbian government has continued this cultural trait, but with a twist. Using the communist idea of a “class struggle,” the North Torbian government has made their country into an “us versus them” mentality for its people. The rest of world except for a few (Olvana and Donovia) is fighting a war against North Torbia and does not want to see the country succeed. North Torbia must fight back to survive. These “bullies” ganging up on North Torbia include several countries, especially South Torbia and the U.S.

North Torbia still places an emphasis on the family bringing that Confucian cultural trait into the present. Due to the economic misfortunes of the bottom three-quarters of the people, the best outlet most of these families is often just a small family picnic. When one has so little in life, one takes pleasures in the simplest of things.

Within the class struggle propaganda and the emphasis on family, the North Torbia government created a one-party state where the country still “democratically” selects the same leader over every few years. Using the family to eliminate dissent, the North Torbian government will throw two or three generations of a family into a gulag if they even speak out against the country. Often, another family member will turn in someone who denounces the current regime to spare the rest of family imprisonment or worse. Personal connections are often used to make the limited advances that can be made within one’s own caste. The North Torbian government has created a state where the people are obedient to the state and most of its citizens accept their role as a servant to the country.



Stability and Harmony

Confucianism believes in the stability of the universe and maintaining harmony in the world. The North Torbian government emphasizes that the communist revolution must take place to reach stability and harmony sought. To do this, the North Torbian people must be united entity and show its solidarity to the rest of the world. This means that every North Torbian, no matter their age, must be willing to fight in the revolution to reach the next step of stability and harmony. The North Torbian government does this by having universal military service for almost all abled bodied males and females upon completion of high school. Anyone that has ever served in the military is liable to recall and even those that did not serve in any branch must be willing to step up to defend the country if their nation calls them to do so.

To reach the goals of stability and harmony, the North Torbian people must look after each other to maintain the solidarity to complete the revolution. Every North Torbian neighborhood has a watcher, usually an elderly woman, which keeps an eye on 10-20 households. She then reports to her supervisor anyone that is plotting against the state or even speaking out against anyone in the government. This chain of command goes up to the various levels of government. The North Torbian government acts on the hearsay reports and then sends in the police to arrest those in dissent against the government. Those arrested are often tried and their prison sentences carried out within days ranging from a few days in a local prison, to a sentence up to life in a gulag, or even death. In certain cases, three generations of family members will be sentenced with the offender as the North Torbians believe that “bad blood” runs in a family so there is guilt not by association, but by familial ties.

Centers of Social Power

With no organized religion and the government controlling everyone’s lives, the family is the only center of social power remaining in North Torbia. Even then, family unity is not as it is in most other countries. Even family members must be wary of speaking one’s mind as children will turn in parents for saying negative things about the North Torbia government. To protect the rest of the family from governmental

repercussions, one family member will turn in another in hopes of the authorities sparing the rest of the family from a dissident.

Communication

The North Torbian government attempts to control what information that its people receive. The government controls every means of communication except for individual communication between people. Even then, North Torbians do not know who to trust so they are guarded in their communication with all strangers and even most of their family.

Traditional Methods and Symbolism

Since its founding, North Torbia has attempted to control the messages to its people by governmental control of all media—newspapers, radio, and television. All these entities are run by the government and what is written in the newspapers, heard on the radio, or seen on the television has been approved by governmental officials. The North Torbian people have been exposed to a propaganda campaign that dates to the start of the Torbia War, if not before. Children from an early age are inundated with propaganda posters that show the atrocities committed by South Torbia and its allies during the Torbian War. The children are taught to hate outsiders and look forward to joining the military as almost every child must do upon graduation from high school.

Role of Technology and Media

With the arrival of the communication age, North Torbia has found it more difficult to control the message that its citizens receive. While the North Torbian government limits who can access the Internet, usually only selected government personnel and university researchers, those that have communication to the outside world continues to increase. Radios smuggled into North Torbia or dropped from balloons or airplanes over North Torbia, allows those living close to the South Torbian border to pick up channels other than the ones on the single-channel North Torbian radios. Smuggled South Torbian cell phones also allow those within the range of South Torbian cell tower to access the Internet without government approval. This new



technology is allowing some of the North people to finally realize the truth about the outside world and their own country as well.

Social Impact of OE Hazards

Due to the inability of the government to provide the necessary resources, disease and natural disasters can impact the North Torbian population to a degree that does not usually occur in other countries.

Disease

There are six primary major diseases in North Torbia. Many of these diseases occur in both urban and rural areas but are far more deadly in the rural areas where medical assistance is less available. These diseases are bacterial diarrhea, protozoal diarrhea, hepatitis B, malaria, Tuberculosis, and rabies. While the government claims to have “free” healthcare for the people, most of the hospitals and medical clinics are short the necessary supplies, vaccinations, and cures for these types of illnesses. Often, the doctors will resort to using traditional herbal remedies with some of them going into the mountains to collect the plants to create their own medicines.

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 North Torbia although 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.

Protozoal Diarrhea

This is an intestinal infection that comes from fecal matter through soiled hands, or ingestion of food or water contaminated with feces. Basically, people do not wash their hands after defecating, eat unwashed food contaminated with feces, or drink feces contaminated water. Since North Torbia uses human feces to fertilize their crops, the vegetables and fruit produced should be cleaned well. Symptoms are

normally watery stools, but there are cases with fatty or mucus stools. There are cures for protozoal diarrhea, but most North Torbian medical facilities do not stock the medicine. Only the best hospitals for the very wealthy and powerful North Torbians would have modern treatment methods.

Hepatitis B

This strain of hepatitis is spread when blood, semen, or other body fluids from an infected person enters the body of an unaffected person. There is a vaccine that can prevent hepatitis B, but there is no cure. Most adults that come down with hepatitis B fully recover. Symptoms of hepatitis B include fever; fatigue; loss of appetite; nausea; vomiting; abdominal pain; dark urine; clay-colored stools; joint pain; and jaundice. Symptoms will not show until 60 to 150 days after exposure. About 25% of all children and 15% of adults infected by hepatitis B will die prematurely from cirrhosis or liver cancer. Normal treatment for hepatitis B is antiviral medications, but these are not available for most North Torbians due to lack of medical resources in the country. After recovery from the initial bout, most North Torbians go back to work as normal. Their life expectancy has dropped, however, due to contracting the disease.

Malaria

This is a mosquito borne disease, but it is not caused by a virus or bacteria. While there are several treatments that can prevent, interrupt, or treat a malarial infection, most North Torbians cannot afford them. Malaria can go into remission on its own and an infected person can build up some temporary immunity. If bitten again by an infected mosquito, the victim may only suffer mild symptoms or maybe none.

Tuberculosis

Tuberculosis (TB) is another disease normally found in the rural areas of North Torbia more often than the urban areas. TB is caused by a bacteria that affects the lungs. Over 25% of the world’s population has latent TB meaning that the person is infected by the TB bacteria but are not yet ill with the disease and cannot transmit the disease. Those infected with the TB bacteria have a 5-15% lifetime risk of falling ill from TB. People with compromised immune systems or use tobacco have a higher



risk for TB. A very high percentage of the North Torbian population, maybe over 60%, smoke tobacco. Males are more likely to smoke tobacco and therefore more susceptible to TB. North Torbia does not have the funds or medical resources to treat TB. The issue is that those that do have symptoms of TB are still capable of spreading the disease when they cough or just have conversations with others.

Rabies

This is a viral infection transmitted between warm-blood animals including animals (including dogs) to humans. Rabies is 100% fatal in animals if untreated. Normally, the transmission occurs in the form of a bite as the disease is carried in the animal's saliva. The first symptoms are like the flu and can last several days. These symptoms are fever; headaches; nausea; vomiting; agitation; anxiety; confusion; hyperactivity; difficulty swallowing; excessive salivation; hallucinations; insomnia; and even partial paralysis. Rabies can be treated and is normally done with a single dose of immune globulin and four doses of rabies vaccine taken over a 14-day period. In the past, these four doses were in a shot to the stomach, but that is no longer the case and instead it is given in the arm. The issue in North Torbia is a lack of vaccine due to lack of medical resources. Without treatment, the victim will die.

Natural Disaster

North Torbia suffers from the same potential natural disasters as South Torbia as part of the “ring of fire” around the Pacific Ocean.

Typhoons

This Pacific hurricane normally occurs between the months of May and October each year. Often, they are small and do not cause much damage. When they are huge, the typhoon can cause major damage. The North Torbia government then orders the people in the area to help clean up the destruction and try to get the area, especially if it is agricultural in nature, back to normal again. The North Torbia government will send in military units to assist and sometimes even send elements from the capital city to help in certain circumstances.

Floods

Typhoons often cause floods, but they can also occur in North Torbia due to torrential rain. Rural areas often have poor infrastructure to deal with the heavy water runoff. When this occurs, the locals are ordered by the government to help repair the damage along with support from the North Torbian military.

Earthquakes

There are about 22 active volcanoes in North Torbia, a source for most of the earthquakes, but there have been no major eruptions for over 30 years. If there is an earthquake, it is likely that the North Torbian government will respond in a similar manner to other natural disasters—locals are ordered to help along with limited support from the military and the federal government.

Tsunamis

Earthquakes or volcanic eruptions in other parts of the Pacific or even underwater can cause a tsunami (giant tidal wave) to hit a landmass up to several hundred miles away from the origination point. North Torbian coastal areas are most vulnerable, and these are more likely to hit North Torbia than South Torbia as the northern part of the island group is less protected by other islands than the southern portion. While the tidal wave can cause massive damage with a direct hit, they also help cause additional flooding. North Torbia does not participate in many international agencies so it is unlikely they would receive early enough warning to get its people on the coast to safety.

Social Volatility/Fragility

Social Fault Lines and Friction Points

The major fault line is the continued repression of the North Torbian people by the government. The North Torbian people treat the president and his family like a God. With additional outside information coming into the people, how long they will support the current regime is unknown. Every time the experts think something (sanctions, natural disaster without much assistance) will cause to turn the people against the government, the government issues a call to tighten their belts, continue the struggle,



and demonstrate self-sufficiency. And the North Torbian people obey. Why is a question that the outsiders cannot answer. It is important to note that when the average North Torbian encounters information from outside sources they often cannot fathom the implications. It isn't simply an issue of perspective, but rather it is an issue regarding their entire worldview. Accepting information from an outside source as truth is an act that requires them to simultaneously reject the "truths" that have previously shaped and informed their entire lives. Often North Torbian's will accept abhorrent conditions because it is the only condition they have known, and they have been taught that any suffering they must endure is for their country.

Criminal Activity

There is little major criminal activity (murder, major theft) in North Torbia as the government intensely monitors the people. On the other hand, corruption is rampant with bribes being paid to government officials to look the other way so that smugglers, black marketers, and other minor criminals can continue to operate to survive. Rape of women is almost a standard practice in parts of the North Torbian society. Some work supervisors, due to the control over their subordinates, are known to extort sex from young female workers in exchange for additional food or an easier job at the factory. Rape of women in the military is common in some units and it is estimated that over 20% of North Torbian soldiers have suffered sexual assault including rape. There is little cybercrime because most of the country cannot access the Internet. The North Torbian government controls hackers, however, that attempt to infiltrate other countries' data systems or conduct thievery like stealing bitcoin.

Cultural Approach to Punishment

The North Torbian approach to punishment is very draconian and very physically. This starts early in school where schoolteachers will use switches on the legs of unruly children. The teachers often encourage other students to "correct" students that seem to be thinking on their own instead of just echoing what the teacher taught them. Fighting among students is normal as they think "only the strong survive."

Local Jails

Criminals are quickly tried, convicted, and sentenced within days of being caught. Death sentences are carried out, usually with no appeals, within a week of the final sentence by the judge. Many are sent to local jails or national gulags. Those that speak out against the regime are arrested along with two generations of their family—the parents and children—as the North Torbians believe that "bad" runs in the family's blood. For minor offenses, the offender and their family may be sent to a local prison if the sentence is less than three months.

Gulags

If longer than three months, the offender and family would be sent to one of the gulags. Some gulags are for true criminals and others are for political prisoners. In either, life is rough with hard labor for everyone. Most offenders will die before their sentence is over due to the malnutrition from poor food and the forced labor. Due to the poor diet, most women in these gulags stopped menstruating. If a woman gets pregnant, they often lose the baby. For those that give birth, the child may live in the prison for the rest of their life depending on the crime of their parent. While these children will go to "school" with the children of the guards, they will stop their education at age 12 and begin a life of hard labor.

Human Rights

North Torbia is arguably has the worst record of any country in the world when it comes to respecting human rights. On the Freedom House civil liberty criteria system, their total score is only 4 points out of 100 including 0/40 for political rights and 2/60 for civil liberties. North Torbia is a one-party state led by a dictator. The North Torbian government conducts surveillance of its people, makes arbitrary arrests, and operates a system of gulags for criminal and political prisoners.

Almost the entire North Torbian government is involved in some form of corruption. While there are "elections" in North Torbia, there is only approved candidates, and all candidates belong to the same party. The citizens must vote in these farcical elections or face negative consequences. Bribery is rampant at all levels of



government and while some officials may face charges, it is because they overstepped their bounds or upset one of their superiors.

North Torbians have few freedoms of expression or belief. There is no independent media and what is written in the newspapers; played on the radio; or broadcasted on the television are all controlled by the government. There is no religious, academic, or political freedoms in North Torbia. North Torbians are not free to assemble, whether it is in protest or to form a union.

There is no rule of law in North Torbia as practice in other countries. The judiciary is corrupt, and most cases have pre-determined outcomes. There is no due process in civil or criminal matters. The accused is presumed guilty in criminal cases. The North Torbian government will use physical force, torture, forced labor, and public executions to ensure compliance by their people.

There are no individual rights in North Torbia. The people cannot change residences without permission of the government; the government directs what job each person will do; and how much as well as what type of education each child/young adult will receive. There is no individual home ownership in the country, but sometimes people will “pay” (bribe) their way for larger or better housing. Private businesses are frowned upon and while local markets are allowed to exist, the government sometimes even shuts them down.

Violence is a way of life in North Torbia. Children learn to fight when they are young as the strong are often rewarded in school. This continues into adulthood where all males and most females must serve in the armed forces for a period. The government does not investigate domestic violence considering it a family issue. Violence and sexual assault against women occur in the military, at work, and sometimes even in the education system.

Table 2. Demographic Statistics Chart

Social Statistic	North Torbia		
Primary Languages (%)	Torbian: 100%		
Ethnic Groups (%)	Torbian: 99.8% Olvanan: 0.2%		
Major Religions (%)	Officially irreligious Roman Catholic and Protestant beliefs and practices are believed to occur in small numbers and extreme secrecy, as are indigenous faiths.		
Literacy Rate (Older Than 15 in %)	100% (claimed by government) Male: 100% Female 100%		
Age Distribution (%)	Age	Male	Female
	0-14	21.14	19.98
	15-54 (Military Age)	58.64	57.33
	55-64	10.95	11.21
	65+	9.27	11.48
Median Age	Overall: 31.1 Males: 30.0 Females: 32.3		
Population	12,981,493		
Annual Growth Rate	+0.69%		
Birth Rate Per 1,000 People	16.4		
Death Rate Per 1,000 People	15.3		
Urban Population (%)	47.5%		
Annual Urbanization Rate	1.6%		
Infant Mortality Rate Per 1000 Live Births	61.3		
Life Expectancy At Birth (Years)	68.6 Males: 65.8 Females: 71.3		
Major Diseases In OE	Bacterial diarrhea; protozoal diarrhea; hepatitis B; malaria; tuberculosis; and rabies		



INFORMATION

Information Overview

The Democratic People's Republic of Torbia (DPRT), also known as North Torbia, is a repressive information environment, with the government controlling all important information environment elements to deter internal and external opposition parties. North Torbia is very adept at information control, utilizing programs in place for years to monitor and direct communications. By severe repressive measures, North Torbia attempts to control the information that every North Torbian resident receives.

Onset of Information Age

Up until about 2010, the North Torbian government attempted to control the message received by its citizens. They did this by attempting every aspect of communication in the country—newspapers, television, radio, Internet, etc. The North Torbian government even attempted to control word of mouth by making illegal for three people to meet on the street unless it was sanctioned by the local authorities or part of a nuclear family.

With the arrival of cellular telephones, the North Torbian government found themselves without the means to control all telephone calls. To mitigate the risk of outside telephones, the North Torbian government created their own brand of cell phones, manufactured with stolen technology from the west, to sate the people's need to like the rest of the world. The government also introduced their own version of the Internet that limited the sites that users could access. In the current technological environment, the government is learning that they continue to possess less control each successive day.

Most common citizens never possessed their own landline but were exposed to telephones at their place of business. Almost overnight, people started to obtain the North Torbian cell phone models and other types of electronic devices. Most urban families possess their own radio, television, and other electronic devices. Rural parts

of the country are the same as they were two plus decades ago without access to a cell phone or other electronic devices.

Contemporary Situation

North Torbia's urban population are being increasingly exposed to electronic media. This includes cellular telephones, primarily manufactured by North Torbia. Most urban families are still without Internet access, but can reach it either at the local library, their office, or rarely at an Internet café. People watch television on big screens placed throughout the large cities or read newspapers at kiosks on street corners while waiting for the bus.

North Torbia still prevents most of its citizens from accessing the true Internet. Only those working for the government that have been approved can access the Internet. Even then, those individuals are kept under watch by other government workers. Schools and other organizations can access the North Torbian Internet that consists of sites approved by the government and usually maintained by the government.

Information Industries

Information Products (Content Industries)

News Media

The North Torbian people, like much of the rest of the world, are hungry for the news, however all forms of news media (e.g., newspapers, radio, or television) are controlled by the government and purposefully shaped to fit the Torbian Worker's Party (WPT) narrative. While the government has previously been successful at isolating the population from the rest of the world, this task is becoming more difficult with every day that passes. With information leaking from external sources into North Torbia, more of the people are being exposed to a reality that runs counter to what the North Torbian government has led them to believe and realizing that much of the rest of the world has a better quality of life than them. This contradicts the previous official policy where the North Torbian government tried to convince the people that



no matter how bad things are in their country, other countries are in much worse shape.

Entertainment Media

Like the news, the North Torbia government and WPT controls all entertainment media in the country. The state films and distributes movies to the cinemas. The government approves all plays and musical performances as well as approving when these activities will occur. The government holds tryouts annually for individuals that wish to become part of an orchestra, band, or other cultural group. Contraband media does make it into the country from time to time, and while the government has harsh laws prohibiting the possession of external media, North Torbians are particularly fond of television sitcoms from the late 1990s.

Social Media

North Torbia has created their own social media account like Facebook. The government has yet to embrace anything like Twitter or all the other types of social media accounts that are available. The government monitors the social media for anything subversive and will not hesitate to lock-out a user or arrest the individual for crimes against the state.

Information Services

Financial Institutions

Most North Torbians never deal with banks, insurance, or other financial institutions as they are not part of a communist system. The government directs where a person will live and even what house so there is no need to pay rent or purchase property. The exceptions are those that work for the government and deal with financial agencies outside the country. Inside the country, most recordkeeping, including payroll at businesses, still use paper and pencil.

Control/Regulation

The North Torbian government fully controls all financial institutions in the state. There are no legal entities that operate outside of governmental control. The

government strictly regulates all contact that is made with entities outside the country for business purposes.

Medical System

North Torbia claims to offer free healthcare to all its citizens. However, international sanctions have made the healthcare for the bottom 75% of the people haphazard at best. Traditional herbal treatments are often used in lieu of modern medications due to a lack of medical resources. The politically connected Elite are much more likely to have access to the best hospitals in the country and can expect a higher level of treatment. For the most part, all medical records are kept using traditional methods with paper and pencil. Medical records are not digitized or kept in a central database.

Control/Regulation

The government controls all access to healthcare. Medical records belong to the state rather than the individual. People must see the doctor in their local area and must receive a referral approved not only by the physician, but the local government authorities as well. With medical resources in short supply, the government is not going to waste resources on those that it may deem unreliable. The public has been convinced that forgoing medical care is a worthy sacrifice that they are making for their nation. Several years ago, a foreign medical, non-governmental organization (NGO) named "Blind No More" was allowed to visit North Torbia to help patients with glaucoma. The medical team brought state of the art equipment and medicine that enabled the team to perform 100 surgeries in four days. The WPT selected all the patients based on their political reliability and the propaganda message they would convey. The NGO filmed their work (overseen by North Torbian handlers) and when the people took off their bandages, they could see again. Instead of thanking the doctor that performed their surgery, every patient went to the front of the room and thanked the picture of the current North Torbian leader for giving them back their sight. As part of the approval process, the NGO had to leave their medical equipment and any excess medicine behind in North Torbia when they departed.



Legal/Criminal Records

Every person in North Torbia has a personal paper dossier maintained by the government. This dossier begins with a child starts school and the file stay with them through the rest of their life. This personal file initially contains the individual's name, parents, grandparents, and where they currently reside. The individual's school performance starting in elementary school is listed and continues through high school, and even college/graduate school if a person goes that far. The primary copy is maintained at the local level (school for elementary and high school students; business entity for adults), but a copy could be sent to the national level if requested. If a person or his family is allowed to move, a copy is sent to the local police/school. The sender keeps a copy, however, so there could be several files on the same person in various areas of the country.

Control/Regulation

The North Torbian government controls its people through this personal dossier. It contains information on how supportive the individual (and their family) is of the current regime and if they have violated any of the multitude of criminal laws for relatively minor offenses. The teacher will put in the student's file not on their performance by subject area, but if they have musical talent, spoke out against the government, or rebelled against authority. The student's performance in class and on standard tests will determine what path they will take in high school and even post-secondary educational opportunities. The government tells the students that are selected for education beyond high school what university they will attend and what degree they will major in based on their past performance.

Once the individual enters the job market, the employer will maintain the primary file on the individual. This will list the employee's absentee rate, quota production (if in the manufacturing field), their participation in the daily mandatory self-evaluation program, and future role(s) within the company. If an individual wants to change job fields or even the location of their work, the dossier will help decide if approval will be granted. The local government will determine if the individual's transferred request be granted or even a request to move to a larger house. If an individual is convicted

of a crime or sent to a local jail or regional gulag, the individual's dossier will travel with them to the prison facility.

Navigation (Global Positioning)

North Torbia does not have its own Global Navigation Satellite System (GNSS) and must rely on outside GNSS systems. The military uses Donovanian and Olvanan satellite navigation systems; they may use western GPS systems as well. Additionally, it is possible North Torbia uses commercial sector technologies adapted to support military objectives.

Control/Regulation

North Torbia tightly controls who has access to any global positioning system. The military has priority and non-military usage must be approved by government officials. The North Torbian government lives in fear that defectors with access to a global positioning device will use it to escape the country.

Electromagnetic Spectrum Management (Radio Frequency)

All radio frequencies are reserved for use of the North Torbian government. All infrastructure is built and controlled by the government. Radios produced in North Torbia can only listen to the DPRT sponsored radio stations.

Control/Regulation

There is no need for private companies to have access to radio frequencies since there are no private television, radio, or cellular phone companies. The North Torbian government regulates all frequency usage through the Central Information Agency for Technology (CIAT). While North Torbia strictly regulates the electromagnetic spectrum across the entire country, areas near the border with South Torbia represent a challenge, with a constant threat that South Torbian propaganda might overpower the North Torbian state signal and bleed across the border.

Information Distribution



Internet

North Torbia is a relative newcomer to the internet and has not adopted mainstream internet technology due to its isolationist ways. The internet is viewed by the WPT as a potential threat, as it allows access to a variety of views and opinions not consistent with the government's stance. To protect against this, the WPT exerts strong control of internet infrastructure development. The country has some broadband infrastructure, to include fiber optic links between major institutions. Online services for most individuals and institutions are provided through a free domestic-only network known as Net-Torbias, with limited global access to a select group of users.

Infrastructure Support

In addition to the new but limited internet access, North Torbia developed a nationwide intranet fifteen years ago, with a sophisticated architecture and a backbone capacity of 1 GB per second. This intranet is controlled by the CIAT, who also has the responsibility for connecting all government institutions at the national, provincial, and county levels. The intranet is filtered by the CIAT, which regulates information deemed acceptable by the government. Most of the general population does not seem to have a problem with no outside internet access, as most have no knowledge of what the internet is due to the restrictive policies currently in place by the government.

Control/Regulation

The Central Information Agency for Technology (CIAT) controls all the country's internet address allocations and thus all internet access. Internet connection in North Torbia is provided by a joint venture between North Torbia and Olvana. Prior to this joint venture, internet access was available only through a satellite link with an unidentified European country, though the government also accessed through connections with Olvana in the recent past. Only certain groups within North Torbia are permitted to access the internet, such as WPT members and some Cabinet-level government organizations. Additionally, foreign diplomatic missions, joint ventures,

and foreign individuals staying in Baguio, have full—but monitored—access to the internet at their workplaces and at certain international hotels.

Television

More than fifty percent of the population has television access. State television is always off air until its evening news broadcast at 1700. Exceptions to this are Sundays, when it begins at 0600, emergency events, live events, and national holidays.

Infrastructure Support

There are seven nationwide television channels, as well as a local channel at the provincial level. All broadcast media in some way promotes the regime's ideologies and positions. Two years ago, a state-approved video streaming service was launched to stream live national TV, on-demand video, and newspaper articles from state controlled news services over the internet. The service is currently available only to citizens in the capital due to the country's limited internet access. The national population is prohibited to tune into any foreign broadcasts, as they are deemed to portray a negative image of the regime.

Control/Regulation

Television in North Torbia is subject to the control of the Central Committee for Radio and Television. Televisions are supplied pre-tuned to only official North Torbian stations and are subject to inspection for compliance. Anyone that has been caught trying to tune in stations from outside the country is subject to arrest, fine, and incarceration.

Radio

Due to the economic conditions in the country and the short broadcast day, 0900 to 1500, radio is the most widely used medium. The national AM stations, Baguio Broadcasting Station (Radio Baguio) and Voice of Torbia (DPRT Central Broadcasting Station), as well as the national FM station, One Torbia, are the main domestic radio media. In addition, smaller community stations air local programming.



The national broadcast radio stations operate throughout the country, providing much of the information to the average citizen.

Infrastructure Support

All radio infrastructure support is owed, operated, and maintained by the North Torbian government. There are enough towers throughout the country that over 90% of the country's population can access the approved radio stations.

North Torbian exiles and refugees created an independent radio station near the Torbian border to better inform and influence the population of North Torbia, using loudspeakers and black market radios. Radio Free Torbia broadcasts daily to North Torbia's population and serves as an independent news outlet for the populace, allowing international news to reach them.

Control/Regulation

The WPT controls all radio broadcasts originating in the country. All legal radios are modified to receive only government stations. Any person visiting North Torbia—for business or pleasure—is banned from bringing a radio into the country.

Print

North Torbia has eight principal newspapers and thirteen major periodicals, all published in Baguio and shipped to different regions for distribution.

Infrastructure Support

All printing is done in Baguio and then shipped to the rest of the country. Many people cannot afford to purchase their own newspaper so there are kiosks on many street corners in the larger cities. While people are waiting for their bus or other public transportation, they will read the newspaper to receive the news of the day—or the news that the WPT wants its people to know.

Control/Regulation

Censorship abounds, as the regime limits the ability of the citizens to access outside information. Those that attempt to listen to or read any outside media risk harsh

penalties, such as forced labor. Only senior WPT officials are permitted access to external news sources. North Torbian journalists all belong to the WPT and use their positions to consolidate national unity.

Foreign journalists are typically defamed in official government media for attempting to destabilize the government. Foreign journalists are encouraged to not enter North Torbia—unless invited by the government—and are not allowed to have or use cell phones and GNSS devices. Foreign journalists are warned not to speak about sensitive political issues with citizens, and their movements are very strictly restricted. They are typically always accompanied by a guide, to prohibit them from visiting restricted areas without prior permission.

Telephone/Telecommunications

Thirty percent of Baguio citizens between the ages of twenty and fifty have a mobile phone. North Torbian telephone architecture operates with a combination of landlines and mobile services. North Torbia has an estimated 1.07 million landlines and 3.16 million mobile subscribers. North Torbia has a nationwide fiber-optic network and mobile-cellular service.

Infrastructure Support

North Torbian mobile phones use a digital signature system to prevent unauthorized access to certain files, as well as login usage information that can be physically inspected. No mobile provider can dial into or out of the country. The current 3G network covers eighty percent of the population, but only covers sixteen percent of the territory.

The domestic telecommunications network connects to international telecom networks via satellite links, fiber optic cable, and other international connections. A satellite ground station near Baguio provides direct international communications using the International Telecommunications Satellite Corporation (Intelsat) Indian Ocean satellite. Additionally, a satellite communications center was installed in Baguio fifteen years ago, with Western technical support.



Control/Regulation

Landline phones are generally only installed for senior government officials; someone wanting a phone installed must fill out a form indicating their rank, why they want a phone, and how they will pay for it. Most of these are installed in government offices, collective farms, and state-run businesses, with only perhaps fifteen percent controlled by individuals or households.

Postal/Carrier

North Torbia's postal service—The Post of DPRT—is operated by the Ministry of Information's Post and Telecommunications Maintenance Bureau (PTMB), which oversees postal communications, telegrams, newspapers, and other related materials. People can send mail to North Torbia and North Torbians can send mail outside the country if they know there is a good chance that their letter/package will be examined by government agents.

Infrastructure Support

Each province has a branch of the PTMB. Each village has a postal service office to deliver letters, packages, and telegrams. PTMB delivers mail to each area warden. An area warden, normally a middle-aged woman, is responsible for ten to thirty homes in the area. Besides holding area meetings and being responsible to turn in any subversives who speak out against the government, they will also deliver the mail to the individuals.

Control/Regulation

Agents of the State Security and Inspectors Department are stationed at the Ministry's offices to open, read, and surveil citizens to ensure their loyalty to the state. It can be assumed by anyone sending a letter or package to North Torbia that it has been opened and examined to determine if there are any indications of subversion against the government. If determined yes, the North Torbian government will arrest the individual. Sentences can range from a censure to a fine to a local jail to life at hard labor in a gulag for the most serious offenses.

Oral Communication

Word of mouth is an important communications apparatus, especially in rural North Torbia. Messages and directives from the government are often distributed through the school system or through local work forces. Despite having a postal system and a rudimentary form of internet, word of mouth remains the most common way that information is spread throughout the country.

Infrastructure Support

At the lowest level, the area warden is responsible for the reliability of ten to thirty houses in the area. Normally, this is a middle-aged woman that amounts to serving the government as the local busybody. The Area warden is to make sure that any work quotas are met, the government provided housing is taken care of by the family residing in the home and turning in to the officials anyone making negative comments about the regime. While many people do not want to be the area warden, some relish the “power” it gives them locally over the other families in the area as well as a few extra perks provided by the government.

Control/Regulation

With the current regime, any type of speech, verbal or printed, not approved by the government is dangerous and could lead to detention or even death. To combat the possibility of collusion among the people, a recent law forbids the congregation of more than three people without the approval of local government officials, work, cultural events, etc. The only exception is family as family members may gather in any number.

Satellite

North Torbia is in the early stages of manufacturing and launching their own satellites. Presently, North Torbia operates one earth observation satellite that utilizes X-Band transponders to communicate images for download while in a sun-synchronous polar orbit. This satellite is projected to be operational for at least four to eight years, and is claimed to be used for agriculture, exploration, mapping, utilities management, and urban planning.



Infrastructure Support

North Torbia has been known to use satellites from Olvana, Donovia, or other nations to advance its weapons research programs. This includes the GNSS satellites for global positioning.

Control/Regulation

All satellite related activities are authorized by and controlled by the North Torbian government. There are no private entities involved in the satellite business and none expected in the foreseeable future. The North Torbian government will continue to control any satellite related activities indefinitely

Internet of Things

Due to the need to try to protect the regime from outside influences and information, this prevents North Torbia from embracing the Internet of Things. There is no such thing as a “smart home” where a myriad of activities is being ran from one’s cellular smart phone. Until North Torbia allows freedom of information for its people, the country will be unlikely to use many of the technological innovations found in the rest of the world.

Infrastructure Support

There is no infrastructure support for an Internet of Things.

Control/Regulation

The government controls or at least attempts to control the information environment within North Torbia. Increasingly this is harder to do resulting in more draconian crackdowns on anyone smuggling outside cell phones into the country (useful along the border with South Torbia). The standard North Torbian response to any new information technology is to ban it and punish those that try to use it.

Information Cohorts (Information Consumption)

There are three cohorts of information users in North Torbia, but none are based on their age. Information consumption is based on whether the individual has access to the true internet, or the limited version called, “Net-Torbias.”

Cohort: Politically Connected

These are the individuals high enough in the North Torbian government to have access to the true Internet because of their job. It also includes some professors that work at universities because they need access to the real Internet. This entire group amounts to less than five percent of the population, probably a lot less.

Biases (Positive, Neutral, and Negative)

These individuals know what the rest of the world is like but are not willing or too scared to let the public know about what is truly happening in the world. They enjoy the perks of being part of the North Torbian elite and will continue to support the current leadership to remain in their current post.

Perceived Antagonist Cohorts

The politically supports the government’s attempt to control the message the masses receive. As such, they continue to support the watered down version of the Internet offered to the North Torbian people. Their challenge is to maintain the party line, and therefore they have a mandate to challenge and suppress any individuals or groups who may attempt to break from the approved ‘truth’ disseminated by the government.

Media Engagement/Perception

These people watch the local media (television, radio, and print) and understand that what the government feeds the people is contradicted by their access to the Internet. If an individual decides that want to explore the freedoms on the Internet, they are usually suppressed by the fear of being caught and punished. Thus, they do nothing about the lies told through the state-run media outlets and what they know to be true.



Presence/Activity in Cyberspace

This group operates on the true Internet for their job or for university research. Most try to make sure they do not go to websites that government oversight will determine as subversive. They use the North Torbian issued cell phone unless they have approval for a western cell phone.

Net-Torbias Users

These are the individuals that compose the 15-20% of the population that accesses the watered down version of the Internet that the North Torbian government allows their citizens to see. This group also includes high school students and some university students.

Biases (Positive, Neutral, and Negative)

This group has been conditioned to accept information from government authorities. While there may be individual instances where they might not agree with the State, fear of being identified as a dissident keeps them from voicing their opinions with others, to include family members. This group is relatively unaware of the fact that the information they receive through the Torbian-net is heavily censored.

Perceived Antagonist Cohorts

Information is power, and this group has what it believes to be a high degree of access to information. They are unaware of the fact that others may have access to an even broader information environment. As a result, they are defensive of the information reality that they know and are likely to be distrustful of anyone who presents an alternative perspective.

Media Engagement/Perception

What the Net-Torbias users see is the news that the North Torbia government wants them to see. While some may be skeptical of what they read and see, most take what they read at face value.

Presence/Activity in Cyberspace

This group has the government built cell phone and uses Net-Torbias. They do not have access to the true Internet. While the social media aspects of Net-Torbias continue to grow, most activity is usually related to work or classroom research, and heavily regulated by the government.

Non-Internet Users

This group consists of roughly 80% of the North Torbian population. It consists of people whose work does not require them to have access to information technology (i.e., farmers, factory workers, construction workers, etc.). They do not have access to Net-Torbias and do not own a cell phone. Their information environment consists almost entirely of what is disseminated by the government through television, radio, newspaper, or word of mouth.

Biases (Positive, Neutral, and Negative)

For the most part, most of this group probably does not even consider the other 20% of the population. The non-internet users are too busy trying to eke out a living to be jealous of those with internet privileges. For the most part, they feel that the other citizens that live a better lifestyle than themselves deserve it.

Perceived Antagonist Cohorts

None, this group is typically not even aware of the possibility that there might be others who have more information or different information than they receive.

Media Engagement/Perception

For the most part, the non-internet users believe whatever news they receive from the government. They have spent their entire lives immersed in the government narrative, believe that the government is honest and trustworthy, and that any sacrifices that they government requires them to make is for the betterment of the Torbian people.



Presence/Activity in Cyberspace

None

Information Suppression

There is significant information suppression in North Torbia as the government attempts to control what information its people receive, especially about anything external to the country.

Government Censorship

The North Torbia government sponsors censorship everywhere in attempt to control the message received by the people while eliminating any negative comments about the current regime. This means that government censors are involved in every aspect of the media from approving stories to selecting directors for films to choosing what topics to cover during a given broadcast.

Public (Popular) Censorship

Since all the media works for the government, it all could be considered government censorship. If given some latitude, in any medium, those participating will choose to err on the side of caution. They will kill a story rather than risk arrest, jail time, life in a gulag, or even a death sentence. Thus, the media censors itself even if not directly censored by someone from the government. The population has been convinced to prioritize the needs to the state over all other needs. Therefore, it is not unheard of for a family member to report dissidence to the local authorities.

Non-Government Entity Censorship

There are no non-government entities that attempt to censor ideas or information in North Torbia. The government is near omnipresent throughout all organizations and groups. Some private South Torbian organizations have been known to attach propaganda leaflets to helium balloons in the hopes that they will drop into North Torbia. This can only be done when the wind is blowing in the right direction. The South Torbians attempt to let their cousins to the north about the truth the

government is hiding from them. While there is no measure to determine the effectiveness of this leaflet campaign, some South Torbians continue to try. Balloons continue to be the most relied upon method of delivery, however some groups are beginning to experiment with small commercially available drones. The North Torbian Government threatens extreme punishments for any of its citizens found in possession of these leaflets.

Cyberspace

A very small percent of the North Torbian population has accessed to the true Internet. A slightly larger percent has access to the water down version of the internet, Net-Torbias. Most of the population has no access to the internet of any type.

Strengths

North Torbia's control over its population is dependent upon its ability to control the information environment. Only the politically elite have access to what the rest of the world knows as the internet. Instead, North Torbians who engage with cyberspace use a heavily controlled and extremely isolated intranet. This limits the likelihood that the population might be exposed to counter-narratives that challenge the government's authority.

Another strength is that with, so few people are the Internet, domestic organizations are relatively insulated from having their systems attacked by outside agencies. North Torbia has an extremely capable, though small, number of hackers at its disposal. These individuals usually work outside the country and have been known to target the military and government agencies of western nations, as well as private companies that it perceives as threats.

Vulnerabilities

North Torbia's biggest cyberspace vulnerability is perhaps a result of one of its biggest strengths. Access to cyberspace is limited to a very small population, trusted population. While this allows the government to shield most of the population from



external information, it also means that it may be easier for North Torbia's adversaries to identify individual targets for influence.

OE Specific Challenges

Since so few North Torbians have been exposed to the internet, it currently is not a dependable way to reach most of the population. To influence the people in the country, one would need to rely on using television, radio, or print media outlets. Since all of these are controlled by the North Torbian government, free access to the actual truth will not occur until the current regime is no longer in power.

North Torbia does not have a MASINT capability and relies on its military partners for any such information.



INFRASTRUCTURE

Infrastructure Overview

The infrastructure of North Torbia is old, dilapidated, and in need of repair and upgrade. Due to international sanctions and the isolationist policies of the totalitarian state, resources and aid needed to maintain roads, electrical grids, bridges, dams, etc., is largely unavailable. The small amount of aid that reaches North Torbia is diverted to the military and the ruling class at the expense of the rest of the country. The lagging infrastructure suffers from the inability to import much need resources due to the sanctions.

Construction in the largest cities in North Torbia ranges from skyscrapers and modern buildings to slums and shantytowns. Rural areas and villages tend to have limited infrastructure, usually having few paved roads, intermittent electrical service, and basic water and plumbing.

Major North Torbian Cities and Urban Zones

Approximately 48% of North Torbian citizens live in cities or urban areas. This is due to the Torbian Worker's Party's (WPT) centrally planned, collective economic initiatives. The four largest urban areas are the central engines of the North Torbian economy and house about 37% of the population with a national average density of 233 km². Of this 48%, 20% (or approximately 15% of the population) are WPT members, and thus enjoy better housing, food, and standard of living than most North Torbians. Population density and urban construction patterns reflect the societal divide. The difference between WPT member housing and the slums and substandard dwellings that most citizens live in is drastic. Most citizens suffer through inadequate housing, utilities, plumbing, and access to reliable electricity. Even those lucky enough to live in dormitory-style housing near major factories, mines, and plants still lack necessities.

The population is centered on the four major urban areas, with the rest of the population living in rural towns and villages and working on collective farms or state

sponsored small industries. Since the WPT restricts internal movement in the DPRT, there is little chance for people to move to seek better employment or education.

Table 3. Infrastructure matrix

City	Pop	Pop Dens/km ²	UBD	Roads	Air	Rail	Sea	Power	Water	Sewage/ Sanitation
Baguio City	518,049	9.008	H	C	M	P	NE	Dv	Dv	Dv
Aparri	218,253	762	M	M	P	P	M	Dv	Dg	Dg
Laong	194,254	1,673	M	C	M	NE	P	Dv	Dv	Dv
Tuguegaro	153,502	1,590	M	C	M	NE	NE	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)

Baguio City

Baguio City is a highly urbanized city in southern North Torbia. It was referred to as the Summer Capital of Torbia in the period before WWII. It served as a provincial capital from 1901 to 1916 but has since been administered independently by the central government since the Torbian War. The city is the center of business, commerce, and education in northern Torbia, as well as the seat of government for the WPT.

Citizens of Baguio enjoy a higher standard of living than the rest of North Torbia. Most of the population works for the Government or Armed Forces, or in industries that support the Central Government. Electricity, transportation, and housing are plentiful and functional in the capital, as opposed to the rest of the country, where these services are intermittent and unreliable.

What investments and business opportunities exist in North Torbia are usually centered in and near Baguio. Despite the city's relatively small size, it is home to numerous shopping centers and malls catering to increasing commercial activity in Baguio, although these businesses are plagued by chronic shortages of goods.



Baguio is the country's only profitable investment area, with the Torbian People's Economic Zone Authority (TPEZA) and an accredited business and industrial park called the Baguio City Economic Zone (BCEZ). Located in the southern part of the city between Camp Bansa Peoples Country Club and The Torbian People's Army (TPA) Military Academy in Barangay Loakan. Firms located in the BCEZ mostly produce and export knitted clothing, transistors, and small components for vehicles, electronics, and computer parts.

Food and retail businesses run by residents form a key part of Baguio's cultural landscape. Several retail outlets and dining outlets are situated along Bonifacio Street, Session Road, near Teacher's Camp, and Baguio Fast Food Center near the market. The trade center of the city is concentrated with commercial and business structures such as cinemas, hotels, restaurants, department stores, and shopping centers.

Aparri

The Municipality of Aparri is a city in the province of Cagayan sits at the mouth of the Cagayan River, the longest river in North Torbia, about 88 kilometers from Tuguegarao, the provincial capital. Aparri was formerly a foreign trading post due to its location at the northern tip of Luzon at the mouth of the Cagayan River. It was the main trade nexus for island of Luzon. Much of the area was once home to an indigenous people who historically allied themselves with various foreign powers as an early form of an informal protectorate city-state. Since the Torbian War, the city has become a strategic military area for the Torbian military. The Torbian Peoples Navy (TPN) uses the port of Aparri as a base, though they are unable to stage offensive operations due the dilapidated state of the port. Twelve years ago, the old naval pier deteriorated due to the rising level of water, storms, and poor construction. Work is underway to repair the damage.

Aparri's port is the main facility connecting North Torbia with Olvana, North Torbia's only meaningful trading partner. Most goods exchanged between the two countries flows through Aparri.

Aparri is the only city in North Torbia other than Baguio to operate a tram system. These trains are all second-hand from Baguio. Originally, it was planned to be a 32 km. system, but only phases 1 and 2, covering the first 10 km were completed. Phase 3, which was to cover the last 22 km., was not completed due to lack of funds and material. Due to electricity shortages, the trams run infrequently. Besides trams, Jeepneys also operate, but only for four hours a day. Private taxis do not exist.

During the North Torbian famine twenty years ago, Aparri was one of the worst affected locations in the country: death rates were as high as 20%. Food conditions there remain poor. This problem has caused several instances of civil unrest in Aparri, a rarity in North Torbia. The Central Government reacted with harsh repressive measures to the protests, killing 20-30 protesters and sending approximately 150 protesters and their families to prison camps. The Aparri area has little arable land, so the famine hit the residents of Aparri particularly hard. During the famine, the local frog population was wiped out due to overhunting, and the presence of rabbits, squirrels, and rats went down drastically due to the population using them as food source.

Aparri is one of North Torbia's important steel and fiber industry centers. It has a shipyard, locomotive plant, chemical plant, and a rubber factory. Near the port area are the Bakan Steel Company, State Chemical Textile Company, Northern Copper Mine Machinery Factory, and Torbia Iron & Steel. Industrial activities in the city are severely handicapped due to a lack of resources and skilled workers. Despite these challenges, Aparri is estimated to have a 34% share of the foreign trade and is host to a resident Olvanan consul who serves Olvanan merchants and businesspersons operating in the northeast of the country.

Due to the heavy concentration of industries in the area, Aparri is the country's air pollution black spot. Since the famine, Aparri's industry and factories have decayed. Most of the factories—while still operational— have not upgraded their infrastructure in a half century or more. Pollution and environmental regulations are nonexistent, so pollution and smog have left a constant haze over the city.



Also found in the Aparri environs are the Cagayan Hot Springs, whose alkaline waters are reserved for party officials and guarded by the military, and the Zina Rang kaolin mine. Camp 87, a large prison complex in the northern part of the city, houses more than 3,000 political prisoners. The camp uses forced labor to manufacture bicycles and other consumer goods. A political reeducation camp, Camp 101, is located 30 kilometers southwest of the city, while the Aparri Detention Center, built during the Torbian War, is still in use. It houses criminals, as opposed to political prisoners. It is also the country's center for executions.

Laoag

Laoag was originally a small fishing village that became a port for foreign trade in 1910, developing into a modern port after WWII. Since then, the city's importance as an industrial center has grown with a corresponding population increase. Some of the city's industrial facilities include the Laoag Smelter Complex, the La-ri Glass Corporation, the Laoag Shipbuilding Complex, the Fishery Complex, and other local factories. Laoag is vital to the shipbuilding industry. Facilities for freight transportation, aquatic products, and fishery, and a sea salt factory are located north of the city.

The Port of Laoag has an 8 KM long Sea Wall that has three lock chambers which allow the passage of ships up to 50,000 tons, and 36 sluices. Laoag Harbor is often used as the primary port of call for the reception of foreign food aid assistance into North Torbia. Since the port receives the bulk of aid shipments, the Central Government ensures that it remains functional and conducts modernization and maintenance of all port facilities and infrastructure. What limited non-Olvanan shipping entering North Torbia also utilizes the port. Laoag boasts an international Sailor's Club, as well as a meeting base for North Torbians and foreigners engaged in the shipping trade.

The road network in Laoag receives more government attention than other cities, due to the importance of the traffic through the Port of Laoag. Roads in the city are modern and functional. The rail system is also modern, as it services the port and the

industrial section of the city. Laoag is home to Regional Airport, and can accommodate charter flights and the country's airline, Paliparan.

Tuguegaro

Tuguegaro City is a city in northeastern North Torbia. A major urban center in the Northeastern Luzon, it is one of the fastest growing cities in North Torbia. This is due to the WPT's forcible relocation of workers for construction projects to build new factories, rail facilities, and to support the growing copper mining industry. North Torbia is attempting to offset the effects of international sanctions by turning Tuguegaro into a profitable copper mining operation. Estimates are that these projects will be completed no later than the next four years.

Rapid growth of the population caused Tuguegaro to develop a very large system of shantytowns and slums that house the workers and their families. The rapid growth of the city caused traffic problems and food shortages due to the WPT's lack of concern or inability to provide for the influx of workers.

Tuguegaro is a center for education in Northeastern Torbia and is the university capital of the country. It has the most universities in the region, and it is home to several prestigious schools. Examples are the People's Science and Mining College and the University of Medicine, both located in the modern, urban city center. Other schools in the city are the University of Cagayan Valley, City Technological Institute, Cagayan Metropolitan Institute of Technology, and DPRT Computer College. The People's Technical Education and Skills Development Authority (PTESDA), established twenty years ago by the WPT, focuses on modernization of North Torbian industrial and technical education. This agency forces the full participation of industry, labor, local government units, and technical-vocational institutions to develop the technical skills of the country's workers. The PTESDA headquarters complex and facilities are located at Carig Norte, in the industrial section of Tuguegarao.

Energy Sector



North Torbia’s energy infrastructure is obsolete and in disrepair. Power shortages and outages are chronic. Coal, which must be imported, accounts for 37.5% of primary energy production, while hydroelectric power is vastly underutilized, even though it produces almost half. Most of the electrical infrastructure is in urban areas, with rural areas having limited, intermittent, or no access to electricity. The WPT increased emphasis on renewable energy projects like wind farms, solar parks, solar heating, and biomass, but the lack of trained and capable technicians and workers has hampered this effort. North Torbia's long-term objective is to curb fossil fuel usage and become energy independent by 2050. At the present pace of modernization, this goal will not be met and the WPT will use the lack of adequate power as anti-US/South Torbia propaganda. Wind power is being emphasized as a key piece of the country's total energy demand under this strategy.

Nuclear Power

North Torbia is advancing its nuclear weapons program by saying it is trying to invest in nuclear power as a sustainable method to combat the electricity blackouts. The status of the nuclear plants is unknown because the country has not allowed any international organization to inspect facilities. North Torbia is not a signatory to any treaties and under stiff sanctions by the US and several other organizations.

Renewable Power

North Torbia’s terrain is not conducive to many renewable energy sources. There are a small number of wind power plants, but the heavy vegetation throughout the country makes it difficult to create new areas where the turbines can be rotated by the wind. Even though North Torbia thinks wind power is their best option, finding the right terrain for additional wind farms could prove problematic. Hydroelectric power has several issues as well. The best places that could produce hydroelectric power are already in use or already have infrastructure built around them. While a dam could be constructed, it would require the razing of already existing buildings. Solar energy may be North Torbia’s best option for new renewable energy, but it also has issues. Many days are cloudy or rainy so major solar power plants may not be an

option. Solar power for houses is also too expensive for most North Torbians to install.

Hydrocarbon Power

This is the primary source for power in North Torbia with most power plants fueled by coal. No other hydrocarbon sources are currently used for power in the country. The issue is that the coal must be imported from overseas making it costly. Sanctions against North Torbia do not help as it raises the cost of electricity. While the North Torbian government subsidizes electrical power in the four major urban areas, the government often rations it out by turning off the power for two to four hours at a time.

Hydroelectric Power

While there are only four hydroelectric power plants in North Torbia, they provide a significant amount of energy to the country. Building new hydroelectric plants is probably not an option as there are few locations left where it would be worth the effort. There may be a slight possibility to increase the capacity at the existing power plants, but the North Torbian government does not possess the money and other resources necessary to do so.

Power Plant Data Matrix

The following chart provides the major power plants located in North Torbia:

Table 4. Power Plants

Name or Location	Fuel Type	Capacity (MW)	Latitude	Longitude	MGRS
<i>Ampohaw Power Plant</i>	Coal	8	16.4559	120.5268	51QTU3592720980
<i>Ambuklao Power Plan</i>	Coal	105	16.4585	120.7415	51QTU5886521000
<i>Bakun Power</i>	Coal	70	16.8110	120.6879	51QTU5359160085



Name or Location	Fuel Type	Capacity (MW)	Latitude	Longitude	MGRS
Baligatan Hydroelectric Power Plant	Hydro	6	16.8077	121.4502	51QUU3485058928
Bangui Wind Farm	Wind	33	18.5278	120.7139	51QTA5866650111
Binga Power Plant	Coal	140	16.3924	120.7310	51QTU5766113695
Buang Coal Power Plant	Coal	255	16.4905	120.3269	51QTU1462125083
Burgos Wind Farm	Wind	150	18.5161	120.6461	51QTA5148848908
Caparispisan Wind Farm	Wind	81	18.6047	120.7983	51QTA6768358513
Irisan Coal Plant 1	Coal	3.8	16.4338	120.5455	51QTU3789518509
Irisan Coal Plant 2	Coal	12	16.4334	120.5295	51QTU3618518486
Isabela Energy	Coal	18	17.0088	121.6311	51QUU5428581037
Lon-oy Power	Coal	3.6	16.6953	120.5279	51QTU3637147482
Lower Labay Coal Burning Power Plant	Coal	2.4	16.8083	120.7737	51QTU6273559681
Magat Dam	Hydro	360	16.8175	121.4531	51QUU3516760010
Pantabangan – Masiway Hydro Electric Power Plant	Hydro	132	15.8113	121.1083	51PTT9738348974
Power Alcala	Coal	35	15.8369	120.4974	51PTT3195352492

Name or Location	Fuel Type	Capacity (MW)	Latitude	Longitude	MGRS
Sabangan Power	Coal	14	16.9985	120.8340	51QTU6939680663
Sal-Angan Plant	Coal	2.4	16.4163	102.7336	48QTD5796916338
San Roque Dam	Hydro	345	16.1378	120.6811	51QTT5201085573
Singit Plant	Coal	5.9	16.7838	120.5436	51QTU3816757259

Legend: megawatt (MW) **MGRS:** Military Grid Reference System

Home Heating

There is little need for home heating in North Torbia. The climate keeps the temperature usually warm in the winter months. Many households, especially in the rural parts of the country, use biomass fuel to cook their food. This food cooking in the winter months usually provides more than enough heat for most North Torbian families. Biomass methods to cook food in North Torbian homes include wood, charcoal, and agricultural residue. The wealthier North Torbian citizens may use liquefied petroleum (LPG) or kerosene if they are available

Water and Sanitation

Access to running water and indoor plumbing is limited to those Party Members in major urban areas and even this is not functional by Western standards. Most residents of apartment buildings still use communal bath and toilet facilities, with individual bathrooms limited to Senior Party Members. In the countryside, most citizens do not have access to indoor plumbing and use outhouses and transport water from rivers and streams for cooking and bathing.

Water

Access to potable water depends on where one lives in North Torbia. In the four rural areas and for the wealthier citizens, there are water treatment plants that operate through eight steps:



1. Surface water goes through a **screening** system before it enters the treatment plant to prevent large debris such as sticks, logs, leaves, fish, and trash from entering.
2. Once inside the water treatment plant, the **pre-chlorination** stage disinfects the water by adding chlorine to the water. After each additional step in this process, chlorine is added to ensure the destruction of any organisms harmful to humans.
3. In the **rapid mixing** step, coagulation chemicals are added to the raw water and mixed vigorously. This causes a series of chemical reactions that create “floc” to form. Floc is a cluster of coagulative chemicals and impurities that create suspended solids and organic matter that will be as small as a pinhead.
4. During the **flocculation** stage, these flocs contact each other and connect. The larger particles continue to combine and when they are too heavy to float, they will sink and settle to the bottom of the tank.
5. In the **coagulation step**, aluminum sulfate is added to the water causing lightweight particles to clump together or coagulate into larger particles. As the precipitate is formed, other particles are caught in the solid to create a mass.
6. The next step is **sedimentation** or allowing the water to stop moving so that heavy suspended particles such as sand (that was small enough to pass through the original screening step) can settle to the bottom of the tank over time. The water on top is now free of the suspended impurities and can be collected from the top of the tank without disturbing the layer of sediment on the bottom of the tank, which becomes discarded.
7. Some of the particles generated by the previous reactions are too small to naturally fall to the bottom in the previous step so they must be filtered out. During **filtration**, the water passes through a porous medium, usually sand and gravel pieces, and get stuck in the pores of the filter. This is normally done in a gravity filter.
8. The last step in making clean drinking water is adding disinfection to the water to kill infectious organisms, especially bacteria, harmful to humans. The standard disinfection in most water treatment plants is chlorine. The water

now exits the plant through a piping system to the homes of the very few that have the power or wealth to have indoor drinking water.

In rural areas, North Torbians still obtain their water from rivers, lakes, and groundwater reservoirs. The people must boil the water before it is used for drinking or cooking. Poor quality control of the sanitation methods is one of the reasons for a high rate of diseases in the rural communities.

Sanitation

Only about 20% of the country’s population, mostly the richer people in the urban areas, have access to a piped sewage system. Other North Torbian families have septic tanks. Some of the septic tanks have open bottoms; do not receive regular desludging; and/or the waste that is removed is not treated and/or disposed of properly. Some of the waste is even used as fertilizer.

In rural areas, most North Torbians use outhouses where they collect the feces for fertilizer in their fields. When not at home, the people will defecate along the road, in fields, or in rivers. This does not only contaminate water sources that people will use later for drinking and cooking but help spread disease as well. As much as the government attempts to educate the public on matters of personal hygiene, the people continue to practice the sanitation methods their great-great grandparents practiced in the 19th and 20th centuries.

Transportation Architecture

The transportation system is relatively underdeveloped, partly due to the country's mountainous areas and partly because of the government's persistent underinvestment in the nation's infrastructure. In recent years, however, the DPRT has been pushing to improve the transportation system in the country through various infrastructure projects.

Jeepneys are the most popular mode of public transportation. They are a ubiquitous symbol of North Torbian culture. Another popular mode of public transportation in the country is the motorized tricycle; these are especially common in rural areas. The



Torbian National Railway serves the Baguio and some parts of the rural area of the country, but it is mostly restricted to WPT and TPA use. Buses are important modes of public transport in urban areas.

Road System

The major road network in North Torbia consists of paved, poorly maintained two to three lane highways that connect North Torbia's largest cities. Since travel is severely restricted and personal ownership of motorized vehicles is highly restricted, the roads are used mainly for military transport. Driving by citizens is usually limited to WPT functionaries on official business, and even these trips are subject to draconian rules as to how many people must be in the vehicle, numerous forms and permits, etc.

Police typically accept bribes in lieu of arresting and prosecuting people for violations. If a driver or passengers cannot pay the required bribe, they may be arrested and prosecuted for even minor offenses. The North Torbian government is trying to crack down on corruption in the police force by making more arrests, the threat has done little to curb police officers from accepting bribes.

Paved Roads

The North Torbian road network consists of 505 km of paved roads. Quality remains poor due to the sanctions placed on the country. The primary focus of road maintenance is in and around the capital city and linking Baguio with Laoag.

Unpaved Roads

There are 1,700 km of unimproved roads in North Torbia, consisting of both gravel and dirt surfaces. Roads through the mountainous regions feature narrow switchbacks and gravel, without guard rails. These roads are very dangerous even during good conditions and become exponentially more dangerous during limited visibility and inclement weather.

Local Driving Habits

Despite the draconian traffic laws in North Torbia, the drivers still are not well trained. In the four metropolitan areas, lights and signs are more of a suggestion than something that should be obeyed. In the rural areas, cars are few and far between. That does not mean the roads are empty as people will drive tractors, motorcycles, mopeds, bicycles, and wagons pulled by just about every animal that could possibly do the job. North Torbian roads are designed for right-hand traffic flow.

Public Transportation

North Torbia maintains a national People's Bus Line that citizens can use to travel in the unlikely event that they are granted permission to travel. Most buses were donated by Donovia or Olvana after their lifespan in those countries expired. Due to the age and poor maintenance of the buses, they often break down. Each star on a bus indicates 10,000 trips--most buses in the capital have 10 or more stars on them. This record is only after their arrival in Baguio; previous usage in other countries pushes this number even higher.

Baguio is the only city with a tram and trolley bus system. The trams and trolley buses were converted to electric power approximately 15 years ago due to limited amounts of fuel available. This system provides regular service throughout the town but is affected by rolling black outs. If this happens, the riders are expected to get off the tram / bus and push it.

There is a black market bus system that operates in the towns in villages, where people with driver's licenses will buy outdated Donovanian or Olvanan buses and use them for inter-city transport. These trips can be dangerous due to the roads and possible arrest due to unregulated travel.

Rail System

Rail infrastructure in North Torbia is outdated and in a poor state. There have been no efforts to modernize the infrastructure since it was originally built more than 50 years ago. The tracks are all single and require trains to wait sometimes several



Map 5. N Torbian airports

hours for another train to pass. Approximately 250 km of track runs on the western coast of North Torbia. Most tracks are narrow gauge and incompatible with South Torbia. Some newer tracks are standard gauge, compatible with the South, but incompatible internally. All the locomotives currently in use are over 40 years old and are diesel electric that are not reliable. Movement of freight and goods is prioritized above passengers. The trains do not run on a regular schedule and are prone to breakdowns and delays.

Baguio has a two line subway system that moves passengers below ground. The subway system is in relative modern state. It transports passengers either north to south or east to west. The tracks merge in the city center. There are several stations along the route, but not all of them are functioning. Subway cars are electric and are less prone to blackouts than the trams and trolley buses.

Air Transportation System

North Torbia Airports

All airports in North Torbia are government-run. There are limited domestic flights and very few international flights; the only regular international destinations are Donovia and Olvana. Due to the sanctions and travel restrictions, air services have limited fuel, and the obsolete fleet of aircraft does not meet western safety or maintenance standards. North Torbia's communication infrastructure is not integrated with other countries: air traffic controls are required to use a landline to international air traffic controllers to hand off an aircraft. North Torbia has seven major airports, with two of them being international. Airline terminals are very outdated, with limited modern infrastructure.

Paved Runways

- Over 10,000 feet: 0
- 8,000 to 10,000 feet: 1
- 5,000 to 8,000 feet: 6



- 3,000 to 5,000 feet: 5
- Under 3,000 feet: 2

Unpaved Runways

- Over 10,000 feet: 0
- 8,000 to 10,000 feet: 0
- 5,000 to 8,000 feet: 1
- 3,000 to 5,000 feet: 7
- Under 3,000 feet: 5

Table 5. Airfield Data Chart

City	Length (feet)	Width (feet)	Elv (Feet)	MGRS	Lat	Long	Surface Type	Lts
Aparri	3661	75	0	51QUA1639088974	18.8847	121.2569	G	No
Aparri	1564	48	0	51QUA5777529977	18.3549	121.6539	D	No
Bagabag	3937	98	820	51QUU1353038243	16.6192	121.2519	C	Yes
Baguio	5912	98	4251	51QTU4571411906	16.3750	120.6194	C	Yes
Calayan	2970	148	5	51QUB4127229943	19.2569	121.4897	G	No
Casiguran	4326	100	5	51QUT9999290611	16.1939	122.0644	C	Yes
Cauayan	6877	98	3	51QUU6721772232	16.9300	121.7531	C	Yes
Dilasag	3929	98	60	51QVU1532218414	16.4458	122.2068	G	No
Dinapigue	3467	48	44	51QVU2156626809	16.5219	122.2650	D	No
Divilacan	1903	42	2028	51QVV2555716507	17.3328	122.2994	G	No
Kabugao	692	42	430	51QTA9889000071	18.0800	121.0997	G	No
Lal-lo	3508	98	1165	51QUA6103004997	18.1294	121.6864	G	No
Lal-lo	6890	148	125	51QUA6735510763	18.1819	121.7458	C	Yes
Laoag	9120	150	25	51QTA3891811645	18.1781	120.5319	C	Yes
Maconacon	3755	90	3	51QVV2009522092	17.3831	122.2478	D/A	No
Mankayan	2204	40	3365	51QTU6339966571	16.8706	120.7792	A	Yes
Nampicuan	2184	120	22	51PTT4700141989	15.7436	120.6389	D	No
Palanan	3280	98	167	51QVU3904986768	17.0644	122.4272	M	Yes
Pasuquin	3820	48	72	51QTA5350336369	18.4031	120.6667	D	No
Ramon	3940	50	249	51QUU4020861321	16.8297	121.5003	A	No

City	Length (feet)	Width (feet)	Elv (Feet)	MGRS	Lat	Long	Surface Type	Lts
San Fernando	6455	98	70	51QUV6561751183	17.6434	121.7332	C	Yes
San Fernando	6955	150	13	51QTU1224536754	16.5956	120.3032	C	Yes
San Jose	6000	98	12	51PTT8939543801	15.7639	121.0342	D	No
San Luis	3937	98	108	51PUT3928239607	15.7297	121.5000	A	Yes
Santa Ana	2829	48	16	51QVA1015646115	18.5036	122.1489	A	Yes
Tuguegarao	6453	150	1	51QUV6533750621	17.6383	121.7306	C	Yes
Vigan	9588	98	13	51QTU1227736709	16.5952	120.3035	C	Yes

Legend: Elv = Elevation MGRS = Military Grid Location System Lat = Latitude Long = Longitude Lts = Lights

Maritime

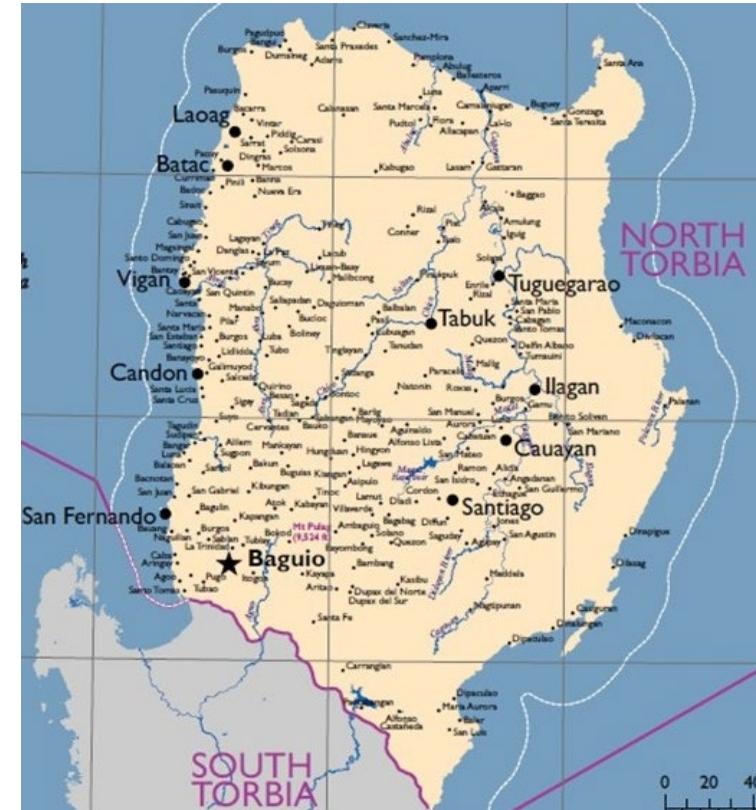
Seaports

Port of San Fernando, North Torbia. It is a major DPRT Naval Base as well as for civilian shipping.



North Torbia has two major seaports located along the South China Sea and six smaller ports. There are also several fishing villages all along the coast that small craft can use. Only the Port of Currimao averages more than 1 million tons of cargo throughput annually; however, the port cannot accommodate Military Sea Lift (MSC) Commands Large, Medium-Speed Roll-on/Roll-off (LMSR).

All North Torbia's ports lack many modern features that are standard in most ports around the world. The port of Aparri sits at the mouth of the Cagayan River, the longest river in the North Torbia, about 55 miles north of Tuguegarao, the provincial capital. The port of Currimao is a fourth class municipality in the province of Llocos North, North Torbia. It is surrounded by Pinili in the south, Batac in the east, the South China Sea in the west and Paoay in the north. Both the Port of Aparri and the Port of Currimao are shallow draft ports, but only Aparri has the capacity to accept roll-on/roll-off cargo ships. The smaller ports are all limited to using cranes to load and off-load cargo. The Cagayan River is navigable by smaller flat-bottomed vessels in the valley; how far up depends on the season and the river level. The TPN is responsible for securing the ports, rivers, and territorial waters of North Torbia. Of note, North Torbia believes their littoral area extends 75 nm from the coast not the internationally recognized 12 nm.



Map 6. North Torbia Rivers

Table 6. Major ports in North Torbia

DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF TORBIA (NORTH TORBIA)																		
Sea Port of Debarkation (SPOD) Infrastructure																		
Name of Port	Chart	Sailing Directions	Military Grid Reference System (MGRS)	Harbor Size	Harbor Type	Maximum Vessel Size Length Overall (LOA)	Large, Medium-Speed Roll-on/Roll-off (LMSR)	Depth of Water				Metric Tons Per Year (MTPY) of Cargo	Load On/Load Off (LOLO) Capability					
								Channel Depth	Cargo Pier Depth	Oil Terminal Depth	Anchorage Depth		LO/LO	RO/RO	Fixed Crane	Mobile Crane	Floating Cranes	
Currimao	# 91151	Pub. 162	51Q TV 3348490149	Very Small	Coastal Natural	LOA less than 500 feet	No	61 - 65 feet	6 - 10 feet	NA	66 - 75 feet	2.7 Million	Yes	No	Yes	No Data	No Data	
Aparri	# 91151	Pub. 162	51Q UA 5558427606	Small	Open Roadstead	LOA less than 500 feet	No	11 - 15 feet	16 - 20 feet	NA	61 - 65 feet	No Data	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No Data	
Cabugao (Salomague Port)	Unk	Pub. 162	51Q TV 2593367828	Very Small	Coastal Natural	LOA less than 500 feet	No	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No	No	No	No	No Data	
Casiguran	Unk	Pub. 162	51Q VT 0026396817	Very Small	Coastal Natural	LOA less than 500 feet	No	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No	No	No Data	No Data	No Data	
Claveria	Unk	Pub. 162	51Q TA 9602459512	Very Small	Coastal Natural	LOA less than 500 feet	No	No Data	16 - 20 feet	NA	56 - 60 feet	No Data	No	Yes	No Data	No Data	No Data	
Laoag City	Unk	Pub. 162	51P YP 1729390041	Very Small	River Natural	LOA less than 500 feet	No	NA	6 - 10 feet	NA	26 - 30 feet	No Data	No	No	No Data	No Data	No Data	
San Fernando (Poro Point Port)	Unk	Pub. 162	51Q TU 1188839964	Small	Coastal Natural	LOA less than 500 feet	No	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No	No	No Data	No Data	No Data	
Santa Ana (Port Irene)	Unk	Pub. 162	51N YH 8723880076	Small	Coastal Natural	LOA less than 500 feet	No	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No	No	No Data	No Data	No Data	



Navigable Rivers

In general, most of the rivers in North Torbia are only navigable for short distances. The main rivers and their tributaries are subject to severe flooding, usually an annual event. There are approximately 1,500 km of waterways in North Torbia. Almost all of them are limited to boats with a draft of less than 1.5 meters. North Torbian fishermen will use a small boat called the “*bangka*” but will normally work the same one to two mile portion of the river. The bangka is a double-outrigger canoe made by carving it out of a tree. The Bangka can go into the ocean, but only for short distances so most ocean-going fisherman will switch to a balangay.

Pipelines

North Torbia has few pipelines. North Torbia is working to create hydrocarbon pipelines from the port of Laoag (deep-water) to the capital of Baguio in the next 10 years and from Aparri to Tuguegarao in 20 years.

Petroleum

Once a ship docks that is carrying petroleum, the fuel must be pumped into very old 5,000 gallon tankers. Many of these tankers are owned by the military but are used to transport fuel to the government one of the three government run refineries. The refined gasoline is then put in other 5,000 gallon tankers to be taken to the government run gas stations. Only the government and the elites can operate regular type automobiles. The North Torbian people will still visit these government stations to obtain small quantities of gasoline to operate tractors, generators, or other equipment. The cost is too prohibitive for most of the population to use petroleum products.

Natural Gas

Like the gasoline, the natural gas ship docks and the natural gas is transported to government ran storage tanks. Very few North Torbian citizens have a need for natural gas so there are not huge imports. The natural gas is then transported to where it is needed, usually some entity associated with the government.

Water

In the four largest cities in North Torbia, there are water pipes that run from the water treatment plants to selected residences of the city the plant supports. Only those that have power, influence, or money have clean water piped directly into their houses. The other urban people draw their water from communal water spigots carrying the water home in whatever containers they may possess.

Telecommunications Architecture

The telecommunications network is fiber optic and 3G cellular technology. The cellular network only covers 16% of the country. North Torbia severely restricts the ability of the common person and even government officials from calling outside of North Torbia. There is no internet access on mobile phones. Cellular phones also all have logs that by government officials review to ensure no wrongdoing. 3.16 million residents have a cell phone. The cell phones have a digital signature so that the WPT can track whom they call. No mobile phones can dial out of the country or into it.

There are currently 1.07 million landlines in North Torbia. Typically, only senior government officials have landline phones. To get a landline a person must submit their rank, reasons for having a phone, and how they will pay for it before they are able to get one. Landline phones are in government offices, collective farms, and state run businesses. Only 15% of the landlines are controlled by private citizens or homes.

The country greatly restricts internet access to people in the government. North Torbia has created their own intranet to connect all government offices (from national to provincial). It is highly regulated and monitored. There is limited outside internet connection in some of the major hotels for international travelers that is restricted and monitored.



Three national radio stations broadcast from 0900 to 1500 local time. Some local villages have their own radio stations. All radios have been modified to only receive approved channels.

There are seven television stations run by the central government. The stations do not broadcast until the news at 1700. On Sundays and holidays, broadcasts start at 0600. The stations will also broadcast sporting events, major events, or emergencies. Over 50% of North Torbians have access to television. All televisions are preprogrammed to only North Torbian channels. The government runs all media forms and only approved material is broadcasted. It is illegal to watch/listen/read anything that may portray the country or especially the Secretary-General in a negative light.

Industry

Industrial infrastructure in North Torbia is nearly beyond repair due to years of underinvestment, shortages of spare parts, and poor maintenance. A lack of raw materials and electricity causes poor industrial performance. A notable exception is the automotive industry. Automotive manufacturing activities have been on the rise due to a combination of government subsidies and foreign investment.

As of January, a new state-owned steel factory has opened after two years under construction. This factory will produce between 36,000 and 60,000 additional tons per year. New residential construction and improvements on infrastructure will gradually facilitate steel consumption. The Torbian Economic Development Corporation, a fully state-owned enterprise, is the dominant player of the iron and steel industry. The Corporation operates three major steel mills with total capacity of 450,000 tons per year.

Food and Agriculture

69.8% of North Torbians work in the agriculture sector, accounting for 12.4% of the GDP. The country is not food self-sufficient. Natural disasters paired with economic malfeasance created severe food shortages, and subsequent reliance on

international aid. Rice is planted on 60% of the land that can be farmed and accounts for 97% of crops produced. Other agricultural products include corn, pineapple, other fruits, and sugarcane. In remote, mountainous regions, cannabis and hemp are also cultivated.

North Torbians still use traditional farming methods and use natural irrigation to supply water to their fields. If any season is overly dry or wet, it can greatly impact the crop production. There were severe droughts 30 years ago; the country is still recovering from them.

Oil/Gas

North Torbia has no oil deposits in its territory and must import petroleum but faces ever-declining shipments from former allies and trade partners. The government would prefer to import only crude oil and process the oil at one of the country's three refineries, which have a theoretical total capacity of 51,000 barrels of oil per day. Due to parts and labor shortages, actual output is much less with utilization rates as low as 41% of total capacity. As the refineries are unable to keep up with gasoline demand, despite an extremely low quantity of personal vehicles, North Torbia must also import refined gasoline. Concerning the Aparri refinery, nine companies from across Asia have already submitted their feasibility study reports and proposals.

Although North Torbia has a relatively low amount of proved natural gas reserves and production overall. North Torbia has no natural gas pipelines. North Torbia has attempted to put significant investment in this area, particularly with development of the reserves just off the Torbian coast. Geographic restrictions and political constraints, however, with South Torbia blocking both pipeline access and FDI means that despite total proved natural gas reserves of 283.2 billion cubic meters (bcm) in the Cagayan gas field, North Torbia only produced 16.8 bcm, much of which had questionable commercial viability.



Defense Infrastructure

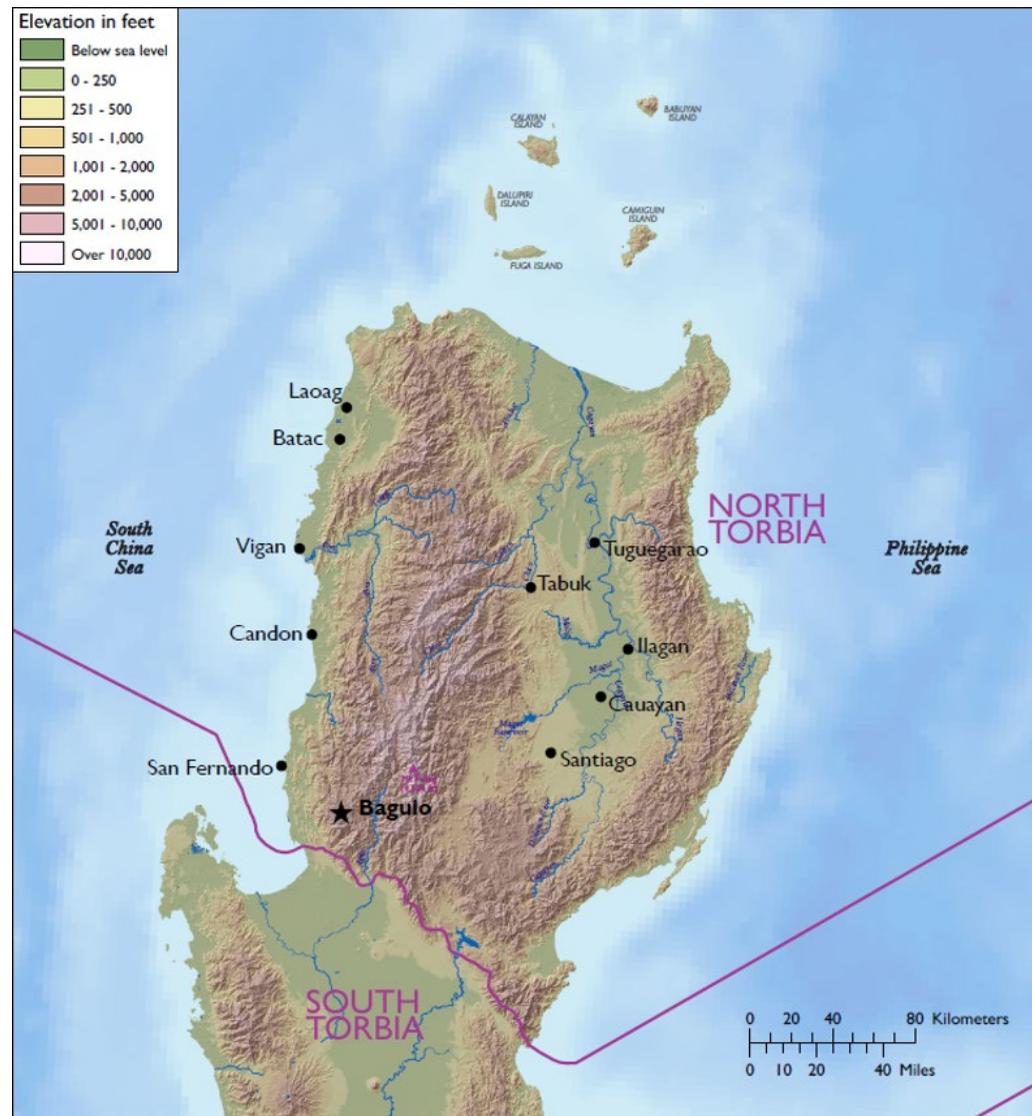
There are between 22 and 25 defense industries built or under construction in North Torbia, responsible for everything from manufacturing ammunition and small arms to involvement in a nuclear and long-range missile program. Exactly what and how much each of these industries produces is, however, difficult to ascertain due to the difficulty in obtaining credible sources.

Nuclear Facilities

The status of the nuclear plants is unknown. North Torbia is not a signatory to any treaties and under stiff sanctions by the US and several other organizations. North Torbia has a small quantity of nuclear weapons, but Secretary-General Song has openly stated they will strike first if he perceives that his regime is about to collapse—or that an extra-regional power is contemplating regime change.

Space

North Torbia is actively working on a space program and satellites. Currently they only have one satellite in orbit but are working towards designing and launching another. They do not have any navigation satellites and may be using Olvanan or Donovanian satellites for this purpose. Information is limited on the future endeavors of North Torbian space programs



Data sources: NGA, OpenStreetMap, Natural Earth v2.0, World Linear Water, Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, OurAirports.com, Shuttle Radar Topography Mission (SRTM) 3 arc-second [NASA/NGA]

Map 7. Physical Map of North Torbia

PHYSICAL

Physical Environment Overview

North Torbia is a small country located in an archipelago in the western Pacific Ocean. It borders its primary regional opponent, South Torbia, which is the only country with land access to the nation. The country's terrain consists primarily of heavily forested mountains interspersed with low valleys. The valleys are typically fertile and comprise most of North Torbia's arable land. Both vegetation and climate are tropical in nature. Multiple natural hazards exist, resulting from the country's geology, weather, native wildlife, and human activity.

North Torbia's terrain varies from high, rugged mountains to flat lowland plains. Terrain, including mountains and rivers, creates obstacles for regional communication and makes transport difficult. Natural disasters such as typhoons and landslides will complicate missions. Troops and equipment will be affected by extreme temperatures and humidity throughout the lowlands, and high altitudes in the mountains. Frequent rains will hamper operations and maneuverability, as will seasonal cloud cover.

Table 7. Table of Physical Environment Data

Measure	Data	Remarks
Land Area (km ²)	55,729	Includes inland water
Land Border (km)	180	Shared with South Torbia
Coastline (km)	1,920	
Highest elevation (m)	2,903	Mount Pulag
Lowest Elevation (m)	0	Sea Level
Arable (cultivated) Land (%)	26%	Primarily Cagayan Valley
Permanent Crops (%)	4%	
Permanent Pasture (%)	<1%	6% grasslands that could be used for pastoral purposes
Irrigated Land (%)	<1%	If in a specific area, name it
Forested Land (%)	52%	Conifers (7%); rainforest (16%); scrub (20%)
Urban Areas (%)	2%	

Legend: kilometer (km); meter (m)

Terrain



North Torbian territory encompasses the northern half of Luzon Island, six additional islands, and several islets. The country is part of a larger archipelago bounded by the Philippine Sea to the east, the South China Sea to the west, and the Celebes Sea to the south. The country shares its only land boundary with South Torbia, and maritime borders with the same.

The islands are mountainous in nature, with interspersed valleys on the main island. The part of Luzon Island inhabited by North Torbia consists primarily of rugged volcanic mountains. The large, flat Cagayan Valley occupies much of the eastern half of the island. Running north to south, it is surrounded by mountain ranges on three sides—the Sierra Madre to the east, the Cordillera Central to the west, and the Caraballo to the south. A few other small valleys lie scattered on the main island. The small islands and associated islets are all located north of Luzon Island. One island lies just off the northeastern tip of the main island, while the other five—known as the Babuyan Islands—form a ring in the South China Sea. Surface and subsurface caves are common in the archipelago.

Bodies of Water

North Torbia is surrounded by bodies of water on all but one side. The South China Sea lies to its north and west, and the Philippine Sea to its east. The Balintang Channel separates North Torbia from its northern neighbor, and the country shares Lingayen Gulf with South Torbia. North Torbia features many rivers, which typically flow from the mountains to the coast—either directly or via Cagayan Valley. The most important of these is the Cagayan River, which flows from the Caraballo Mountains in the south to the northern coast. Other important rivers include the Magat and Chico Rivers—both tributaries of the Cagayan—along with the Abra and Agno. Due to the mountainous terrain, most rivers are navigable only by shallow-draft vessels, and then, only at lower altitudes. The country boasts a few small bays but has no natural lakes. The few lakes that exist were formed by damming rivers for hydroelectric power generation.

Mobility Classification

Movement in North Torbia is difficult due to the mountainous island nature of the country. Water or air transport methods are required to access the island. Once on land, mountain ranges and river gorges naturally canalize movement. Heavy rains, flooding, and mud/landslides can seriously hamper troop movement during the rainy seasons. The presence of forests at higher elevations limits mobility and provides cover for enemy forces and smugglers, while multiple rivers and streams challenge mechanized and motorized movement in the valleys. Air operation impediments include mountain ranges, forests, steep valleys and gorges, clouds/fog/haze, aircraft icing at high altitudes, and cyclonic storms.

Subterranean Environment

The islands are full of caves, both above and below sea level. In addition to the multitude of naturally occurring caves, mining operations produced networks of artificial tunnels. Many of these were abandoned as the metals were exhausted and are now used occasionally by smugglers for storing illegal contraband. The North Torbian military also creates and uses tunnels for its own purposes, though it publicly proclaims that these are “mines.” Higher-level tunnels and caves are frequently used as emergency shelters by residents during and after larger cyclonic storms; impoverished citizens occasionally take up permanent residence in caves.

Vegetation

Around 52% of North Torbia is forested, primarily consisting of rain forest in the upper elevations of the mountains. Common trees include coniferous pines at the very highest elevations, while broadleaf trees such as balau, meranti, and narra are found at the remaining elevations. Other plant species found in montane forests include bamboo, ferns, orchids, and climbing palms (rattan). Deforestation by both the government and the population is a continuing problem. Due to the country’s climate, trees keep their leaves year round. Lowland areas not devoted to agriculture are covered by tropical savannahs, mixed grasslands, scrub trees, and forests. Small mangrove swamps can be found on the coastline.

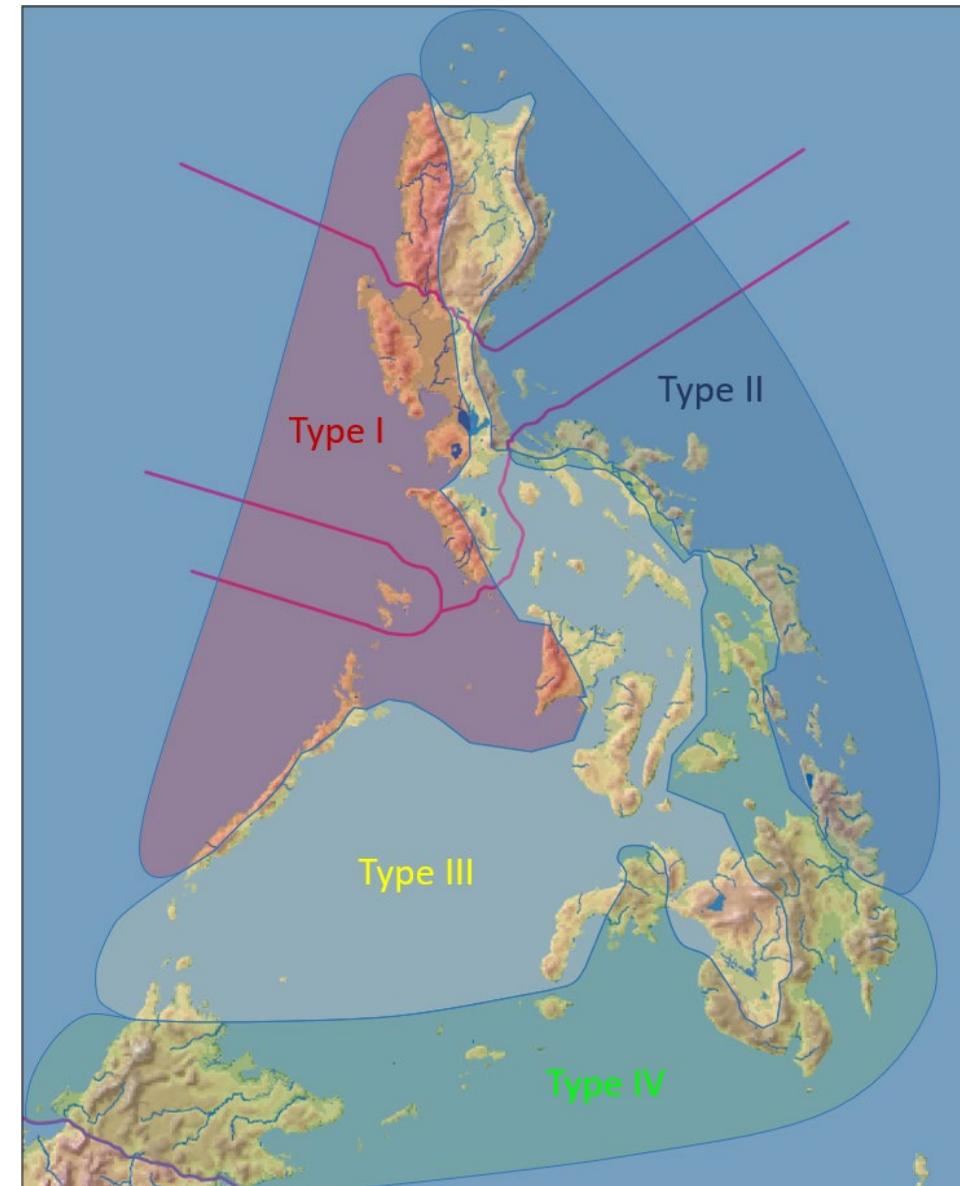
Agriculture

Most agriculture is concentrated in lowland valleys, with most of this land dedicated to annual crops. Permanent crops include abaca, banana, cashew, citrus fruit, coconut, coffee, lemon, maguey, mango, oil palm, pineapple, papaya, other fruits, and rubber, while annual crops are cabbage, cassava, corn, cotton, eggplant, garlic, onion, peanut, sweet potato, rice, sugarcane, tobacco, and vegetables. The country's main crops are rice, corn, pineapple, other fruits, and sugarcane. Agricultural exports are non-existent. Food production is generally inadequate to meet the needs of the population; the country imports flour, grains, soybeans, and other foodstuffs to try to meet this demand.

Rice is primarily grown on the slopes of the Cordillera Central Mountains, which have been terraced over the centuries to accommodate this practice. Some areas are irrigated to ensure good harvests—especially for rice—and to counteract the occasional droughts experienced in the country. Slash-and-burn agriculture is widely used, at the expense of North Torbia's remaining forestland. In the few cases where this method was replaced with using commercial seeds, improper application of chemical fertilizers and insecticides contaminated both soil and water.

Climate and Weather

North Torbia experiences four different climate types, two that are only found in a small portion of the country. The most prevalent climate in North Torbia is the monsoon climate (Am) that is located on the western part of the country. The second climate is the equatorial climate (Af), which is located on the western 1/3 of the country. The third climate is the tropical savanna climate (Aw) that is in the northern portion of North Torbia. The final climate, the subtropical oceanic highland climate (Cwb) is only found in North Torbia is a small portion adjacent to the country's border with South Torbia.



Map 8. DATE-Pacific Subregional Climate Types



Table 8. Köppen climate classification

Zone	Precipitation Type	Heat Type	Acronym: Description
Tropical Climate (Zone A)	Rainforest (f)		Af: Tropical rainforest climate with an average precipitation of at least 2.36 inches of rain in every month. This is found on the southern two-thirds of the country's eastern side. Tuguegaro is in this climate zone.
	Monsoon (m)		Am: Tropical monsoon climate with an average temperature of 64.4° F every month with significant rainfall, but driest month is around the winter solstice. The most prevalent climate in the country covering the western two-thirds of country except for two pockets of other climates. Aparri is in this climate zone.
	Savanna, Dry Winter (w)		Aw: Tropical savanna climate with an average temperature of 64.4° F every month with significant rainfall. This climate only occurs in one area in north part of the country from the ocean to the mountains. Laoag is in this climate zone.
Temperate Climate (Zone C)	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. This climate is in a small area on the west side of the country, almost shaped like a circle, bordering South Torbia. Baguio City is in this climate zone.

Seasons Overview

Table 9. Seasons Table for major cities

	Seasons Chart-Baguio City				
	Temperature Coldest (F)	Temperature Hottest (F)	Precip (inches)	Days of Rain	Wind (Avg mph)
January	55	74	0.60	3	4.5
February	56	75	0.9	3	6.7
March	58	77	1.8	5	6.7
April	61	78	4.1	9	6.7
May	62	77	13.4	20	4.5
June	62	76	18.7	22	4.5
July	62	74	30.8	26	4.5
August	61	73	35.6	27	4.5
September	61	74	22.5	24	4.5

October	60	75	17.9	17	4.5
November	59	75	3.8	8	4.5
December	57	74	1.0	4	4.5

Seasons Chart-Tuguegaro

	Temperature Coldest (F)	Temperature Hottest (F)	Precip (inches)	Days of Rain	Wind (Avg mph)
January	66	83	1.3	8	6.7
February	67	87	1.1	6	4.5
March	70	92	1.1	5	4.5
April	73	96	1.9	6	4.5
May	74	96	5.1	11	4.5
June	74	95	6.2	12	4.5
July	74	93	7.7	15	4.5
August	74	92	9.7	15	4.5
September	73	91	8.7	14	4.5
October	72	89	11.8	15	6.7
November	70	85	9.1	15	6.7
December	67	82	4.8	12	6.7

Seasons Chart-Aparri

	Temperature Coldest (F)	Temperature Hottest (F)	Precip (inches)	Days of Rain	Wind (Avg mph)
January	69	82	3.74	11	6.7
February	70	84	2.2	7	4.5
March	72	87	1.5	5	4.5
April	75	90	1.6	4	4.5
May	76	92	4.6	8	4.5
June	77	92	6.2	10	4.5
July	77	92	7.1	11	4.5
August	76	91	7.5	12	4.5
September	75	90	9.6	12	4.5
October	75	88	11.7	15	6.7
November	73	86	11.2	17	6.7
December	70	82	7.4	15	6.7



Seasons Chart-Santiago

	Temperature Coldest (F)	Temperature Hottest (F)	Precip (inches)	Days of Rain	Wind (Avg mph)
January	67	82	1.1	1	6.5
February	68	84	1.1	1	5.8
March	69	88	1.1	9	5.5
April	72	91	2.2	15	4.5
May	75	92	6.6	18	4.0
June	75	92	14.9	20	4.2
July	75	90	17.7	15	4.2
August	75	89	22.2	7	4.2
September	74	89	16.6	4	4.3
October	73	86	5.5	2	5.9
November	72	85	3.3	9	6.8
December	68	83	1.5	1	6.9

Seasons Chart-Laoag

	Temperature Coldest (F)	Temperature Hottest (F)	Precip (inches)	Days of Rain	Wind (Avg mph)
January	67	77	0.2	1	9.4
February	68	78	0.1	1	7.6
March	71	81	0.2	1	7.6
April	74	84	1.0	1	7.6
May	76	85	9.7	9	7.6
June	76	84	12.3	14	7.6
July	76	83	17.7	18	7.6
August	76	82	23.0	19	7.6
September	75	82	16.4	14	7.6
October	74	82	4.1	7	7.6
November	73	81	1.2	4	9.4
December	69	78	0.1	1	9.4

Precipitation

Precipitation in North Torbia comes in the form of rain, with an annual average of 50–160 inches, depending on location. This usually takes the form of afternoon or evening showers, which are light and infrequent during the dry season while nearly daily and often heavy during the rainy season. Daily amounts vary, with maximums ranging from a low of 8 inches in part of the Cagayan Valley, to over 20 inches on the highest peaks of the Cordillera Central Mountains. During the dry season, monthly rainfall can drop to less than one inch in some areas, while as much as 40 inches can fall during the height of the rainy season. Dry and rainy seasons vary by local climate type (see charts above for example cities in each climate zone).

Temperature—Heat Index

North Torbia lies in a tropical zone, and the country’s temperatures reflect this. The average temperature difference between night and day is usually greater than the seasonal variation of either highs or lows for any specific location. The hottest month of the year is April, while the coolest is January. Altitude has the greatest effect on temperatures, with inland valleys being warmest and high mountains being coolest. Average monthly highs range from the low 70s to the mid-90s degrees Fahrenheit. Monthly lows are not much cooler, usually dropping less than 20 degrees. Record highs usually fall in the 90s but have been known to exceed 100. When combined with North Torbia’s high relative humidity, the heat index can easily reach levels that affect military operations.

Temperature—Wind Chill Index

Temperatures very rarely drop below 65 degrees at night, even in the coolest part of the year. The only exception is in the mountains, where the weather can be cool enough to necessitate a light jacket at night. The highest mountain peaks can get cold at night; record lows in the Cordillera Central Mountains have reached the freezing mark.



Relative Humidity

Relative humidity is high throughout the year in North Torbia. Ranging from the low 70s to the mid-90s with an average of 77%, humidity is higher in the coastal and low-lying areas than inland or at higher elevations. Relative humidity is typically higher in the mornings and drops several percentage points by evening. When combined with the country's high temperatures, it produces the type of hot, humid conditions typically associated with tropical jungles.

Wind

North Torbia's annual wind cycle drives the country's seasons. Trade winds from the northeast begin blowing in November. These winds, known as the *amihan* or the northeast monsoon, blow through February and bring cool air to the country. They recede and are replaced with the *silanganin*, or "easterlies," from March–June, which bring heat and increasing rainfall. The *habagat*, or southwest monsoon, begins in July and runs through October. This wind brings cooler temperatures and higher humidity. Precipitation in the country peaks and then recedes during this time.

Winds during the NE monsoon are usually light and variable, with the eastern coast experiencing stronger winds than the rest of the country. The SW monsoon pattern is similar, except the western coast receives stronger winds. Winds during the easterlies period are slightly less than during the two monsoons, and periods of calm are more frequent.

Tropical cyclones, which are rated from tropical depression (mildest; winds under 32 knots) to super typhoon (most severe; winds over 118 knots), occur from June to December. North Torbia is especially susceptible to these storms, experiencing nearly four typhoon-level storms per year, on average.

Visibility

North Torbia experiences an average of 5–9 hours of sun daily, with more sunshine and correspondingly fewer clouds during the easterlies and the transition period from southwest to northeast monsoon. April is the least cloudy month. Haze, fog, and low

ceilings are common, with the latter two occurring most often during December and August. Cloud cover is lightest on the leeward coast and the leeward sides of mountain ranges, and fog is usually restricted to the mountains and inland valleys. Blowing dust may occur on the leeward coastline. While clouds rarely exceed 2,500 m during the northeast monsoon, they reach higher than that during the southwest monsoon. Sunshine is more common during the morning periods, while clouds are more frequently seen in the afternoon.

Hazards

North Torbia is subject to many types of natural disasters, often the same type that befall South Torbia. The northern part of North Torbia is more exposed to open water than South Torbia and could be more affected by oceanic storms.

Events

These natural disasters include droughts, earthquakes, flash floods, land and mudslides, tropical cyclones, tsunamis, and volcanic activity. Mountainous areas and those cleared of vegetation are most prone to land and mudslides, while the coastal areas are more likely to be affected by cyclones and tsunamis. There are several active volcanoes in North Torbia, but it has been over 100 years since the last eruption. Several active faults are in the Sierra Madre Mountains and run north south; their seismic activity triggers landslides, as well as causing direct damage to North Torbia's infrastructure. Earthquakes can occur in North Torbia, and the government often is overwhelmed when these do occur. Cyclonic storms hit regularly, with an average of 3-5 typhoon-category storms making landfall annually. One recent storm, Super Typhoon Haima, featured 140 mph winds and caused considerable damage. While North Torbia is concerned about deforestation and possible rising sea levels due to climate change, they are doing little about it because of fear of damaging their economy. One of the most used cooking sources is charcoal which requires the burning of wood. Thus, many rural North Torbians cut down trees to make charcoal to cook their food.



Disease

Major diseases in North Torbia include bacterial diarrhea, protozoal diarrhea, hepatitis B, malaria, tuberculosis, and rabies. (See the Social variable for more details on these diseases)

Flora

There are at least ten types of poisonous plants in North Torbia. These are the same deadly plants as found in South Torbia. They are listed beginning with the most dangerous plant.

<i>Pong-Pong</i>	This is called the “suicide tree” by locals and has a beautiful flower on it. It contains a powerful poison that is so potent that natives have used it to commit suicide for many years.
<i>Trompeta</i>	This beautiful flower is called the “Angel’s Trumpet”, but it is a hallucinogen that needs to be avoided. Too much of the plant being ingested can cause death due to the dangerous alkaloids it contains—atropine, hyoscyamine, hyoscine, and metoloidine.
<i>Belladonna</i>	Properly used, this plant has medicinal purposes. Improperly ingested, especially from a young plant, the victim will lose their voice; suffer from dry mouth, headaches, and convulsions; with a difficult time breathing. The berries are most dangerous and being naturally sweet attract children. Only ten to twenty berries can kill an adult.
<i>English Yew</i>	This plant is often used for landscaping, but it is deadly. The fruit is the only non-toxic part of the plant. 50 grams can kill a human. Symptoms include muscle tremors, breathing difficulties, convulsions, and then a final collapse.
<i>Wolfsbane</i>	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.
<i>Castor plant</i>	This plant is found in many parts of the world and can be used for healing as Castor Oil. The seeds are poisonous and only four or five of them can kill an adult if eaten. If eaten, there is a burning sensation in the mouth and throat. The victim also vomits and is affected by diarrhea. Death is due to dehydration.
<i>Rosary Pea</i>	This red pea is found in medium altitude areas in South Torbia. Three micrograms have been known to kill an adult. The poison is 75 times more deadly than the castor bean.
<i>Dieffenbachia</i>	Often used as a home decoration, this plan can cause severe problems if eaten. These symptoms include severe swelling of the moth, drooling, dysphagia, respiratory compromise, and dermatitis. Many years ago, locals would use it to make their arrows poisonous.

<i>Talumpunay Tree (Cachubong)</i>	This plant contains hallucinogenic properties. Locals may add it to their tea in very small doses, but it can cause the user to exhibit wild behavior.
<i>Buta-buta</i>	This is called the “blinding tree” by locals. Its wood is ideal for firewood and timber, but its sap is toxic. It was used once upon a time as a fish-poison preparation. The sap causes the skin to blister and if it gets in one’s eyes, the person can lose their sight.

Fauna

Dangerous animals include poisonous centipedes, crocodiles, jellyfish, scorpions, sharks, snakes, spiders, and disease-carrying insects. The top 10 most dangerous animals include:

<i>Mosquitoes</i>	Mosquitoes cause several diseases including dengue. Dengue victims begin showing symptoms three to fourteen days after infection with a high fever, headache, vomiting, muscle pain, joint pains, and normally a skin rash. There is no cure for dengue fever and victims need to rest, drink fluids, and take a pain medicine that includes acetaminophen. Other diseases that mosquitoes can carry include the chikungunya virus, Japanese encephalitis, malaria, West Nile virus, yellow fever, or the zika virus.
<i>Dogs</i>	Dogs carry rabies and every year about 150-200 South Torbians are diagnosed with rabies. Dogs may be man’s best friends, but rabid dogs are not.
<i>Jellyfish</i>	Many jellyfish are dangerous and even a small amount of its venom can lead to heart seizures or cause it to stop.
<i>Snakes</i>	There are 179 species of snakes in South Torbia with 14 of them being poisonous. The most dangerous is the South Torbian Cobra. They like being around rice paddies so it can hunt for mice and rats.
<i>Crocodiles</i>	The biggest crocodile ever was caught in South Torbia. It was over 20 feet long from the snout-to-tail and weight over 2,370 pounds. While rare, there are reports of death by crocodiles almost every year in South Torbia. South Torbia is home to both freshwater crocodiles and their larger relative, the saltwater crocodile. It is against South Torbian law to kill a crocodile.
<i>Sharks</i>	Even though there are only about 60 attacks around the world annually, South Torbian fisherman must be extremely safety conscious. Shark species that are found in the waters around South Torbia include the Bull Shark, Tiger Shark, and the Great White Shark.
<i>Scorpions</i>	While they do not bite, Scorpions sting. Many species are harmless, but some are dangerous such as the Arizona bark scorpion.
<i>Red Black Spider</i>	This is the same type as found in Australia and is quite poisonous.
<i>Centipedes</i>	Most are harmless, but one of the three deaths by centipedes has occurred in South Torbia.



NORTH TORBIA

PHYSICAL

Blue-ringed Octopus

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.

Cane Toad

The skin of the cane toad is toxic to humans because it contains the chemicals bufotoxin and bufotenine. Both are dangerous to animals and humans. While not native to Torbia, it was introduced in 1930 and have multiplied while spreading out through the entire country.

Rats

It is not really the rats that are poisonous, but the diseases that they carry. The most prevalent one in North Torbia is leptospirosis that makes a person's skin turn yellow while making the kidneys stop functioning. Rats thrive in an environment that is not kept clean, so they multiply rapidly whether they are a rural or city rat.



TIME

Time Overview

Time in North Torbia is treated significantly differently than other countries. Simply put, time in North Torbia is rigid and strict; much like the leadership of the country. One does not arrive late for anything, whether that is a business meeting or catching a bus. The shame and repercussions of tardiness are severe. Rigid and inflexible, all activities follow a carefully planned schedule. This extends to both public and private life and leads to a mediocre utilization of time. Military planning is no exception, creating a major weakness in the country's defense. US personnel can use this to their advantage but must be aware of North Torbian deception techniques designed to compensate for this issue. North Torbia currently sits within its own time zone after it decided to return to its historical zone of GMT +8.5 to commemorate the anniversary of its "liberation." South Torbia currently sits at GMT +8.0.

Urban Workday

- 0600: Wakeup and Breakfast: Families wake up and eat a small breakfast. They drop their small children off at daycare or elementary school on the way to arrive at work on time. Older children may go to school on their own but will not be late.
- 0730: Workers arrive at their place of business and will spend 30 minutes reading the daily editorial in the party newspapers as well as receiving official announcements with directives for their daily tasks. Children will sing songs about their country's leader and family before the actual school day begins.
- 0800: Work begins, whether it is white collar or manufacturing. Due to lack of information technology equipment, all payroll and accounting is conducted by hand.
- Noon: An hour lunch begins. Most people will eat the lunch they brought with them. If they live really close by, they may go home to eat. Larger workplaces have a canteen selling cheap lunches, but few can afford to eat the same thing they can make at home at a cheaper cost.

- 1300: Work resumes for an additional four hours. Manufacturing businesses often try competitions to get one "team" to outperform another by producing a certain amount of their products. That team will have their team name's highest on the list on the wall for productivity. A "team" that consistently is at the bottom of the list may be forced to work overtime.
- 1700: The workday is over, but the workers must sit through a "community, learning, and self-assessment meeting". The team that had the highest output for the day will be lauded. Everyone will be expected to be critical of their personal performance. Normally, people try to be critical of themselves for some trivial issue.
- 1800: The workers are released, and they pick up their children at daycare, aftercare, or sports programs at the schools. Those with older children will sometimes have them pick up the younger children for the women to go to the market on the way home.
- 1930: After arriving home, the women make the dinner meal and that is usually finished by 1930 hours. The children may do homework if they did not complete it during their afterschool programs.
- 2000: Due to the lack of quality food, almost all working adults and most children are tired and go to bed. The lack of consistent electricity helps with the early retirement hour.

Rural Workday

Most male rural workers earn a living on one of the communal farms working six days a week. While females will also work in the fields, others "serve" their country as teachers in the local schools, providing daycare, and after school care for rural parents, or in jobs that support the agricultural industry.

The length of a workday in rural North Torbia fluctuates depending on the number of daylight hours and the season of the year. Typically, this work period can be considered as "dawn to dusk" for most of the agricultural work force. The workers rise before the sun to eat breakfast in time to start the day with the sun. About midmorning, there is a 30-minute break where the workers on the farm will come



together for the first of the “community, learning, and self-assessment meetings” for the day. The people will learn the latest about the party, like the pre-work meeting in the cities. After a couple of more hours of toil, the rural workers will break for sixty minutes for a communal lunch. About 1600 hours, the second meeting of the day takes place, and this is focused on the self-assessment of each individual person. Again, a person will be critical of themselves but not too critical. Workers often spend off-time trying to think up things to be critical about themselves without being redundant. After another communal dinner, most adults are in bed and asleep as the sun goes down. One of the major activities the head of the communal farm must do is prepare the schedule based on whether it is planting or harvesting season and the time of year. This will affect the times of the communal meetings and meals.

The only “off day” in the rural areas of the country is not really a day of rest for the rural workers. Animals still need to be fed, cows still need to be milked, and other activities that cannot take a day off. For those on the communal farms who are not assigned the Sunday “chores,” any able adult sixteen years and older will report to their local district leader to “give back” to the state that has given them so much. They will normally work four hours repairing the local roads, cleaning up after a storm, or other project that helps the community.

Children in rural areas will attend school six days a week and participate in mandatory after-school programs, like the programs received by the urban youth. On Sundays, the youth under 16 participate in these programs that try to glorify North Torbia, the president, or his family. Those youth that find some free time during the week, spend it studying to improve their grades. The only way for rural children to get out of following their parents’ footsteps in an agriculture job is to do well enough in school to find a way to matriculate to a university, either before or after serving their mandatory military service obligation.

Weekly

As North Torbia is a non-religious country there is no day of the week that religious services take place. The only day that is not routine for most North Torbians is Sunday as discussed previously.

Urban Sundays

Day off from normal work location and all urban dwellers are “highly encouraged” to participate in sports or cultural activities to glorify the state, the president, or the presidential family. Some adults search for an activity that means less time requirements, less energy, or allows them to hide in the masses to avoid being singled out.

Rural Sundays

Day off from regular work except for those that must complete chores required due to livestock or other work that cannot wait until Monday. Other adults will perform manual labor in service to the state through the local governmental leaders.

Monthly

There are no regular national monthly events in North Torbia.

Key Dates, Time Periods, or Events

The key event that still rules North Torbian life is the Torbian War that took place between in the early 1950s. The government still uses the war as the reason for its need for a strong military and why every North Torbian must serve the state. In fact, North Torbia claims that South Torbia invaded North Torbia with assistance from the U.S. North Torbia also tells its people that their country defeated these aggressors and forced them back over the border. Of course, this is all propaganda, and it was North Torbia that invaded South Torbia to begin the war.

Routine, Cyclical Key Dates



Holidays

Being an officially atheist country, North Torbia does not celebrate any religious holidays. It does, however, celebrate key dates in the lives of its leader and his forefathers. Maximum participation is expected from all personnel on these occasions, with gifts expected for the leader from all. These gifts often cost many weeks' wages and rarely make their way to the leader, instead being siphoned off by officials. With a six-day work week and "highly encourages" activities on Sundays, the national holidays are sometimes a day off for those not participating in or supporting the celebratory activities.

Table 10. Holidays & Culturally Specific Observations

New Year's Day

Occurs on 1 January. Celebrates the opening of the Gregorian New Year. Many North Torbians spend the day recovering from the celebration the night before. If a family did not overdo it, they may spend the day picnicking in a local park if the weather is accommodating.

Date	Holiday	Type	Remark
1 January	New Year's	National	
2 January	People's Day	National	
3 March	Song Yang-Hwan's Birthday	National	
8 March	International Women's Day	National	
30 April	Song Chong-Su's Birthday	National	
1 May	May Day	National	
7 July	Song Yang-Hwan's Ascension	National	Death
14 September	Liberation Day	National	
22 November	Song Chong-Su's Celebration Day	National	Coronation
7 December	Song Ji-Hoon's Birthday	National	
23 December	Song Ji-Hoon's Ascension	National	Death
31 December	New Year's Eve	National	

People's Day

Occurring on 2 January, People's Day celebrates the founding of the Torbian's Worker Party in 1945. Local party leaders give speeches praising the party and the Song family. People watch the speeches and then have a picnic in the park.

Song Yang-Hwan's Birthday

Celebrated on 3 March, this is the most important holiday in North Torbia celebrating the birth of the founder of North Torbia. It is celebrated with a big parade honoring the founder of North Torbia with lots of military vehicles and units. People are expected to come watch the parade and anyone not in or watching the parade are considered as possible subversives to the current regime.

International Women's Day

This holiday occurs on 8 March and celebrates the role of women in North Torbia and society. It may be the only day of the year that most North Torbian women do not cook as their children (usually), or their husband (rarely) try to make the meals that day giving the woman the day off from work. Often, the Mother ends up cleaning up the mess late that night or the next day.

Song Chong-Su's Birthday

This holiday occurs on 30 April and celebrates the birthday of the current president of North Torbia. This is one of the two most recent holidays added to North Torbia national holiday list. Government leaders pay tribute to the current leader praising him with words. There are bands, gymnastics, and other cultural activities at the event Song Chong-Su attends. In other parts of the country, it is just a day off from regular work—a rarity for most. Exactly how the smaller towns and even the large urban areas are going to celebrate it remains to be seen.

May Day

Occurring on 1 May, this holiday celebrates the economic and social achievements of workers. The people have the day off and they go to the local park to picnic, play soccer, drink alcohol, and try to have a good time.

Song Yang-Hwan's Ascension (Death)

Occurring on 7 July, this holiday commemorates the death of North Torbia's founder. This is a somber event with the current North Torbian leader visiting his



Grandfather's grave. The people line the area around the tomb to show how much they care for the leader that became a God when he departed his worldly life.

Liberation Day

Celebrated on 14 September, Liberation day celebrates the driving out of all external forces from North Torbia at the end of the Torbia War. This is the biggest military parade of the year in the four urban centers with no other parade units. While not a mandatory event for the locals, most come out to see the military might of their country.

Song Chong-Su's Celebration Day (Coronation)

Celebrated on 22 November, this day commemorates the date the current president took control of North Torbia. Since his Father and Grandfather both have two holidays (their birthday and accession/death date) dedicated to them, Song Chong-Su ordered a second day for himself. In the capitol city, government leaders try to ingratiate themselves to Song Chong-Su. As big fan North Torbian styled rock and rock, Song Chong-Su decides who will perform at the gala. He usually selects an all-girl band that is composed of some of the best musicians and best looking women in all the country.

Song Ji-Hoon's Birthday

7 December is the second most important holiday in North Torbia, with his Father's birthday being the only more important day. This event is another military parade honoring the second president of North Torbia. In the four major urban areas, everyone is either in the parade or watching the parade.

Song Ji Hoon's Ascension (Death)

23 December commemorates the death of the second leader of North Torbia. Occurring only two weeks after a festive event, the current leader visits the tomb of his Father to pay his respects. The people show their respect as they honor the day when the second leader of North Torbia left the earth to join his Father.

New Year's Eve

Celebrated on 30 December, New Year's Eve is the closing of the Gregorian calendar. The major cities provide fireworks for the people to watch, and a festival is held in most towns. The people sing, dance, and drink to celebrate the end of one year and usher in the next.

Wedding Season

The North Torbian wedding season is primarily determined by three things: weather, agricultural cycles, and proximity to major holidays. Most couples prefer to get married in the cooler months of the year (November–February), but the presence of four national holidays during this time limits use of the first two months. Much of the populace is also engaged in agricultural pursuits, so wedding dates rarely fall during planting or harvest periods. As a result, weddings usually occur from late January through February, with locally based gaps due to agriculture activities.

Harvest Cycles

Agricultural cycles in North Torbia are primarily determined by regional climate and the crop in question. Some crops, such as pineapple, are grown and harvested year-round; others—e.g., rice, corn, and sugarcane—follow distinct cycles. There are usually two crops per year for rice and corn: one in the wet season, and one in the dry season. If a region's wet season is long enough, farmers may be able to plant and harvest two successive crops during this season instead of just one. Sugarcane is harvested only once per year: during the cool part of the dry season. (For additional information on North Torbia's agriculture and seasons, see the Physical Environment variable)

Natural Disaster Cycles

Like South Torbia, the most frequent natural disasters are typhoons or are related to typhoons. Typhoon season occurs from early summer to late fall and is often at its peak during August and September. Due to its location, approximately 3-5 typhoons hit North Torbia each year. Many of these cause only minor damage, but there are sometimes major typhoons that cause extensive problems. In addition to the storm



itself, Typhoons have the potential to cause extensive flooding. North Torbia's government does not have the resources to deal with the largest of the typhoons and most assistance usually comes in the form of manpower and manual tools, both from the military.

Election Cycles

Elections for the President and members of the People's Assembly of Torbia take place every five years, while local official elections occur on a four-year cycle.

Cultural Perception of Time

Prior to the rise of the Song family in North Torbia, most of its residents were Buddhist and had the same view of time as South Torbians. With the advent of North Torbian communism, the country's new leaders took advantage of the monochromic elements (performing tasks in sequence) of the historical Torbian viewpoint and focused on them while suppressing Buddhism and the complementary cyclic view of time. Slogans such as "Time is like food: too little weakens a person; too much makes him lazy," and "There are only 24 hours in a day; use them all for the glory of Song Yang-Hwan and North Torbia," helped this social transformation, as did the brutality inflicted by the regime on nonconformists. The result is a very strict interpretation of time, to which North Torbians adhere to for fear of the consequences of doing otherwise.

North Torbians carefully plan their day and then follow their determined schedules precisely. Both tardiness and early arrival are shunned, to the point where one will see people standing outside a building waiting for the exact moment when it is acceptable to enter and begin the scheduled activity. All activities have a starting and an ending time, and both are strictly adhered to. Public transportation runs on time, and all businesses open and close at the stated hour. North Torbian meetings neither start early nor run late; they begin—and end—exactly on time. Agendas with time allotments are always provided in advance and are followed to the minute.

Tactical Exploitation of Time

North Torbian Perception of Time

The North Torbian emphasis on spending every minute wisely leads to a very careful but mediocre use of time. As no flexibility is allowed in scheduling, a middle-of-the-road approach is taken for determining the amount of time needed for a particular activity. If the actual time needed is below that, the activity is stretched to fill the allotted minutes; if more is needed, the activity is either compressed or truncated. Thus, it is common for time that could have been used on the latter to be wasted on the former; to do otherwise would be to admit an error of judgment.

The North Torbian military is subject to the same rigid scheduling as the rest of the populace. Each activity is planned to the minute, whether it is food preparation for an army platoon's meal or movement of a motorized infantry division over the Cordillera Central Mountains. This lack of flexibility regarding time has a corresponding effect on all military activities: any deviations call into question the judgment of the officer who did the planning. The consequences of this flow downhill, with each successive layer of personnel receiving a greater punishment. More than once, rank-and-file soldiers have been shot due to something as simple—and uncontrollable—as a flat tire on a vehicle during a military exercise. This only compounds each military member's attempts to inflate timelines to—sometimes literally—buy themselves breathing room.

US Perception of Time

US military members, used to a certain amount of timeline flexibility, may have trouble adjusting to the extreme rigidity of the North Torbian view of time. US personnel should expect any scheduled interactions to follow the published agenda regardless of any actual progress, or lack thereof, during the event. This inflexibility regarding time is a significant weakness in the North Torbian military, as careful observation by outside forces can uncover timelines embedded in military maneuvers. Aware of this, North Torbian military leaders will often perform night maneuvers and add in "wait periods" as a deception method to throw off any parties that may be observing and taking note of their activities.



Decision-making

To avoid tardiness or finishing a task late, KPA commanders may pad the amount of time needed to prepare for or start a military operation or complete a requirement.

This padding of time will likely translate into combat operations meaning that missions will start at the scheduled time, but the start time will not always be the earliest it could have been done.