

AHCPARS



FACTION GUIDE

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AFRICA

Blood Nomads

Territory

The Blood Nomads live in the huge deserts of Central and West Africa places like the Sahara, the Sahel, and the rocky mountains of Algeria and Mali. They don't build cities. Instead, they move around with big tents they can pack up quickly. They travel on desert animals and special solar-powered sledges.

Policy/Ideology

The Blood Nomads believe in living wild and free. They follow something called the Blood Code rules about survival, paying back debts, and proving you're strong enough to lead. They don't believe in owning land. They choose leaders by having dangerous challenges during big gatherings called the Great Burn. If they ever lose a fight, they destroy everything so no one else can use those resources

Advantages

1. They possess special armor capable of camouflaging during sandstorms
2. They are quick-footed and difficult to capture.
3. They manipulate their enemies through psychological tactics
4. Great at stealing supplies and wrecking enemy plans.

Disadvantages

1. They don't have strong bases or steady supplies.
2. Different clans often fight among themselves.
3. They don't focus much on new technology, only on war.
4. If caught from the air, they are easy targets.

Objectives

1. Keep outsiders away from the desert.
2. Take over important desert routes for themselves.
3. Protect their free, nomadic way of life.
4. Attack big cities and solar energy farms that are ruining the desert

Republic of Sahara

Territory

The Republic of Sahara controls huge parts of North Africa. They rule over western and central Algeria, parts of northern Mali, southern Morocco, and pieces of the Western Sahara. They built a massive energy zone called the Solar Core Belt, filled with mirror cities, solar farms, and geothermal power stations. Around their important places, they have deadly laser fences called Scorch Lines to keep enemies out.

Policy/Ideology

The Republic believes that the sun is not just a star it's a god. They follow a religion called the Doctrine of Eternal Radiance. Their leaders, called the Solarchs, wear mirror-masks and talk only at solar noon. Real power is divided between three groups the religious Solarchs, the tech experts of the Executive Grid, and a mostly symbolic elected group called the Solar Assembly. They believe in strict order, hard work, and loyalty to the sun.

Advantages

1. Very rich in energy resources.
2. Well-defended and hard to invade.
3. Smart and efficient government system.
4. Strong religious belief keeps people united.

Disadvantages

1. Depend too much on solar power making their lands even hotter and drier.
2. Food production is very low; they survive mostly on synthetic food and algae.
3. Always under attack by raiders like the Blood Nomads.
4. Surveillance and control make people feel watched all the time.

Objectives

1. Protect the Solar Core Belt at all costs.
2. Expand solar influence across Africa and beyond.
3. Stop desert raiders and enemies like the Blood Nomads.
4. Fix their food and water crisis caused by overusing solar energy

Somali Pirates (Corsairs)

Territory

The Somali Pirates, also called Corsairs, control the Somali coast and nearby waters. Their main base is Ironharbor, a huge floating city made from old ships, oil rigs, and crashed drones. They also have secret places like the Blackwake Atolls (islands made from coral and bones) and the Drowned Court (a half-sunken naval base). They keep moving and changing locations to stay hidden.

Policy/Ideology

The Corsairs believe that only the sea gives true power not countries or land. Their main rulebook is called the Blackwave, an oral tradition with three main rules

1. Only attack from the sea, never hurt land civilians.
2. Trust fate and signs like storms or whale songs to guide decisions.
3. Oaths and promises are sacred and must be sealed with blood.

Their leaders aren't elected. Anyone who wins battles or shows vision can rise to power in their rotating council called the Driftocracy.

Advantages

1. Very strong at sea and in surprise attacks.
2. Control rare ocean resources (Stratosaline-X).
3. Very hard to track or find because they move constantly.
4. Their fighters are highly loyal and trained.

Disadvantages

1. No real land they rely completely on the ocean.
2. Food is poor and cruel like eating krill bread and hunting prisoners.
3. Hated by most world governments, treated like criminals.
4. Their survival depends on keeping control of rare ocean minerals.

Objectives

1. Dominate the oceans Control trade and water routes by force.
2. Protect and use Stratosaline-X to stay powerful.
3. Build floating cities like Ark Havens to survive as the land collapses.
4. Resist all land-based governments and stay independent

Muskanian Empire

Territory

The Muskanian Empire controls big parts of southern Africa including South Africa, Namibia, Botswana, Zambia, and parts of Mozambique. Cape Cortex (old Cape Town) is the capital, full of solar towers and giant data centers. Neuropa (old Johannesburg–Pretoria) is run by an AI called HALIX. The Empire also watches its land and skies with satellites and drones through something called the Skylink Dome. Outside the main cities, there are "red zones" where free people without brain-chips, called Analogists, are either hunted or forced to join.

Policy/Ideology

The Muskanian Empire is built around tech rule. Elon Musk (called the Eternal Node) started it all. The real rulers are machines and special humans with brain implants. To become a citizen, you must

1. Get a Neuralink brain chip installed.
2. Pass mental and social tests.
3. Score high enough on the "Social Harmony" scale.

Those who refuse (the Analogists) get cut off from food, healthcare, and transport. People worship the Code of Optimization, a digital book said to be partly written by Musk himself

Advantages

1. Extremely efficient, no time wasted.
2. Very safe cities with high-tech protection.
3. Best technology for energy, farming, and security.
4. Citizens connected by brain-chips, sharing data in real-time.

Disadvantages

1. No privacy AI watches everyone, always.
2. If you don't have a brain chip, you are treated like an outlaw.
3. Food is heavily controlled, and if your contribution score is low, you get punished.
4. Freedom of thought is almost gone you must follow the machine's rules

Objectives

1. Spread the Muskanian way to more of Africa and maybe the world.
2. Make humans and machines one, getting rid of "wasteful" humans.
3. Protect and expand the Solar-Quantum Nexus their energy and AI system.
4. Dominate space resources from the Moon and Mars

Nile Faction

Territory

From the tropical swamps of Uganda to the Mediterranean coast, the Nile Faction spans the river's 6,600 km course. It is separated into nine "Hydro-Sectors". A "River Voice" oversees each Hydro-Sector and answers to the Hydro-Council. Malakal and Juba are religious outposts, whereas Victoria and Albert, the Lake Sectors, are impenetrable jungles.

Policy/Ideology

The Nile Faction is governed by the strict doctrine of "Nileism," which blends hydrological science, ancient Egyptian mythology, and animism. It maintains that the Nile River's goddess, Anwat, is a living, breathing being. Every citizen must show "aqua-citizenship" by defending the river, for as by fixing wetlands or fighting pirates. They reject traditional nation-states and instead use a political structure called the Hydro-Council and follow the "Policy of Closed Currents," which calls for minimal foreign trade, no embassies, and strict measures to prevent contamination from the outside world.

Advantages

1. Self-sufficient in food, energy, and water.
2. Loyal and highly driven citizens.
3. Eco-engineered infrastructure for strong defense.
4. Deep strategic control of the Nile, a critical natural resource.

Disadvantages

1. Diplomatic alliances are restricted by isolationist policies.
2. Extremely inflexible social structures; people are always required to demonstrate their value.
3. At risk of coordinated external incursions that target many industries.

Objectives

1. Preserve the Nile's purity Above all, avoid internal negligence or external contamination.
2. Preserve complete authority over the Nile basin Protect against invading groups, technocrats, and pirates.
3. Increase spiritual impact Whenever feasible, propagate Nileism outside of riverbanks.
4. Strengthen internal systems bolster defense fleets, energy networks, and hydro-agriculture

SOUTH AMERICA

The Amazonas

Territory

Brazil, Guyana, Suriname

Policy/Ideology

As pollution and global warming increased, Brazilians became increasingly proud of the Amazon Rainforest, which was referred to as the 'lungs of the world.' Taking advantage of this pride, Raimundo Mateo came to power by promising in his landmark 2076 speech beside the Christ the Redeemer statue to defend the Amazon, creating the faction called the Amazonas. While hailed as a defender, Mateo had more disturbing ambitions in mind. When the governments in nearby countries such as Suriname and Guyana fell apart, the Amazonas grew, fighting hard to protect the rainforest and secure their rule over South America. Their purpose was summed up in Mateo's well-known statement "Destroying rainforest for economic gain is like burning a Renaissance painting to cook a meal."

Advantages

1. Unified the state of Brazil and the nearby areas into one powerful leadership.
2. Conservation and fierce defense of the Amazon Rainforest.
3. Advancement of sustainable, environment-friendly energy systems (Symbiotic Power philosophy).
4. Empowerment of native knowledge integrated with the latest technology.
5. Installation of localized, strong energy grids.
6. Increased South America's position on the world stage through leadership in the environment.

Disadvantages

1. Collecting power by manipulation, assassination, and treason.
2. Secret personal plans disguised as public environmental interests.
3. Suppression of democracy and failure of republican government.
4. Militarization of the community with harsh guerilla-style domination.
5. Potential for authoritarianism disguised under eco-propaganda.
6. Possible exclusion or isolation of opposing groups or ideas.

Objectives

1. Defend and protect the Amazon Rainforest.
2. Install Symbiotic Power eco-energy networks.

Los Portadores

Territory

Bolivia, Colombia, Venezuela.

Policy/Ideology

Yara Montverde governs under a ruthless technology related philosophy that combines cyber war, drug trade, terror, and cult-like worship. Los Portadores believes that complete control over mind, body, and environment is required for survival and order. Conventional religions and liberties have been replaced by the Machine Cult, worshipping Montverde as a living digital godhead, and food, technology, and bioengineered warfare to impose obedience and remake society in his image.

Advantages

1. Very sophisticated cyber and bioengineering technologies.
2. Localized and efficient energy infrastructure.
3. Complete dominance over economy, food, and security.
4. Intense military domination over regions.
5. Smooth connection of psychological warfare with the military strategy.

Disadvantages

1. Several human rights violations and manufactured famines.
2. Population crashes and the collapse of society.
3. Cult-like tyranny with no scope for opposition.
4. Narcotics and terror reliance to exercise control.
5. Environmental and cultural destruction under the appearance of energy projects.

Objectives

1. Keep strict control over Bolivia, Colombia, and Venezuela.
2. Expand cartels into surrounding areas.
3. Enhance the Machine Cult and suppress all opposition.
4. Continued advancement in cyber-narco warfare technology.
5. Regulate all food, energy, and commerce networks in their empire.
6. Eliminate the competitive groups and resistances through bio-engineered fear.
7. Establish Montverde's dictatorship as a virtual and real-world god.

El Velo

Territory

Ecuador, Peru, Chile

Policy/Ideology

El Patrón rules by a faith that combines brutal capitalism, technological dominance, and godlike devotion. His regime encourages cartel worship that mixes Catholicism with pre-Columbian religion, with obedience above morality as the highest dignity. Domination of food, energy, and cyber networks is used to impose compliance, maintain power, and extend influence beyond conventional warfare into complete societal control. In his regime, compliance is money, survival is conditional, and belief in the cartel is required for survival.

Advantages

1. Several human rights violations and manufactured famines.
2. Population crashes and the collapse of society.
3. Cult-like tyranny with no scope for opposition.
4. Narcotics and terror reliance to exercise control.
5. Environmental and cultural destruction under the appearance of energy projects.

Disadvantages

1. Extreme reliance on cartel-controlled resources.
2. Excessive monitoring and no personal liberties.
3. Cult-like pressurized religious practices.
4. Extreme economic imbalance and hardship outside cartel territories.
5. Susceptibility to internal tech failures if systems go down.

Objectives

1. Expand domination of all South American commerce.
2. Ideal quantum-encrypted dark net for complete namelessness.
3. Combine food and energy monopolies for population control.
4. Preserve El Patrón's legendary, untraceable personality.
5. Suppress any resistance through cyber, neural, and psychological warfare.
6. Create new lands into cartel-dominated locations.

La República Del Flujo

Territory

Argentina, Paraguay, Uruguay

Policy/Ideology

El Patrón rules by a faith that combines brutal capitalism, technological dominance, and godlike devotion. His regime encourages cartel worship that mixes Catholicism with pre-Columbian religion, with obedience above morality as the highest dignity. Domination of food, energy, and cyber networks is used to impose compliance, maintain power, and extend influence beyond conventional warfare into complete societal control. In his regime, compliance is money, survival is conditional, and belief in the cartel is required for survival.

Advantages

1. Total energy and resource superiority.
2. Very strong economy independent of world currencies.
3. No requirement for standing army; economy serves as the weapon.
4. Religious solidarity based on commerce and loyalty.
5. Control of quantum trade and contract enforcement of technologies.

Disadvantages

1. Heavy reliance on continuous resource mining.
2. Widespread class divisions and inequality.
3. Totalitarian control of food and energy resources.
4. Susceptibility to resource depletion or environmental breakdown.
5. Severe punishment for disagreement, undermining citizen liberties.

Objectives

1. Secure monopoly on oil, lithium, and rare-earth commerce.
2. Extend the dominion of "The Flow" philosophy across the entire continent.
3. Solidify neighboring nations' economic dependence.
4. Destroy potential economic contenders by enforcing prohibitions and waging trade wars.
5. Develop Puerto Segura into the uncontested global capital of the barter economy.

EUROPE

Alravo Empire

Territory

Spain, Portugal, Andorra (partially contested)

Policy/Ideology

The Alravo Empire is ruled by a brutal martial monarchy under the La Fe del Acero ("The Faith of Steel") doctrine, an extremist philosophy that combines militant Catholicism with survivalist tyranny. The government imposes absolute obedience through religious dogmatism, where sacrifice, strength, and war are sacred responsibilities. Unorthodoxy is dissent, and weakness is eliminated—either by forced selective service, execution, or exile. The empire is run on a war economy, with everything—food, energy, labor—strictly rationed and controlled by the Council of Iron Stewardship. The clergy, or Martilladores, serve as both spiritual enforcers and military agents, producing loyalty through brutal rituals and propaganda. Expansion is presented as a holy crusade, while internal resistance is ruthlessly crushed. The final objective is survival by conquest, with only the "steel-baptized" believed to survive the Cascade.

Advantages

1. Preserves stability in a starving, broken country.
2. Powerful military defense against foreign invaders.
3. Effective (if ruthless) allocation of resources.
4. Unifies Iberia under one identity.

Disadvantages

1. Very totalitarian, criticism forbidden.
2. Economy drained by perpetual war.
3. Population driven to alleged medieval poverty.
4. Dependent on unstable nuclear power.

Objectives

1. Hold the Pyrenees against Bonapartist France.
2. Eliminate Drakensvar raiders.
3. Reclaim full control of Andorra.
4. Secure sustainable food sources (Viya smuggling, fortified farms).
5. Expand influence through religious conversion (La Fe del Acero).
6. Survive the Cascade by any means necessary.

Bonapartists

Territory

France (excluding Calais held by Illuminati)

Policy/Ideology

The Bonapartists impose a merciful but autocratic government, idealizing Napoleonic warlordism and central command. The Napoleonic Code is absolute law, imposed by loyalist Prefects. Society is organized around national service, civic obligation, and strict hierarchy, with opposition crushed as treason. The group resists technological advancement, depending on flintlock muskets, cannons, and horsemen—resisting modernization as "unorthodox." Religion is Catholicism blended with cultist practices, and economics operates on Assignats (outdated money).

Advantages

1. Strong centralized government stops rebellion.
2. Renewed national pride and discipline.
3. Successful (if old-fashioned) military strategies.
4. Secure food production (bread, potatoes, stews).

Disadvantages

1. Technologically stagnant and inefficient (still employs muskets).
2. Resistance to modernization undermines defenses.
3. Economic weakness (dependence on Assignats).
4. Losing Calais to the Illuminati.

Objectives

1. Retake Calais from the Illuminati.
2. Impose Napoleonic Code as law paramount.
3. Continuous autocratic monarchy under Braun.
4. Crush rebellions and internal opposition.
5. Extend influence in Francophone territories.
6. Resist modernization to maintain "pure" Bonapartist tradition.

Neo-Nazis

Territory

Germany (headquarters in North Rhine-Westphalia), with minority influence in Austria, Netherlands, Belgium, Luxembourg, Switzerland, and Czech Republic.

Policy/Ideology

The Neo-Nazis impose a racial totalitarian regime, revolving around Aryan purity and Lebensraum (expansionist living space). Society is split by blood citizenship, with ethnic cleansing, imposed sanitization, and gender roles modeling Hitler Youth discipline. The Ahnenerbe (occult science division) works on bioweapons, while the Wireborn are tireless enforcers. Potato maintenance diets feed the population, with luxury foods reserved for elites or upper class people.

Advantages

1. Military dominance (Wireborn super-soldiers).
2. Firm racial stratification guarantees ideological unity.
3. Domination of food production (stews, bread, potatoes).
4. Expansionist and colonial drive (Grossdeutschland).

Disadvantages

1. International isolation (collapsed Aryan Accord).
2. Reliance on unstable biotech (Rein serum, Icosahedron energy source).
3. Weaknesses lead to internal sweeping.
4. Hyperinflation and food shortages.

Objectives

1. Create Grossdeutschland (unified Germanic state).
2. Increase Lebensraum into Eastern Europe.
3. Impose Aryan purity through the Rein serum.
4. Sustain Wireborn army through the Icosahedron energy core.
5. Exterminate "subhuman" populations through massacres.
6. Restore Nazi iconography (Black Sun, Broken Laurel symbol).

Xaverions

Territory

Madeira, Canary Islands, Cape Verde, Bermuda, Hispaniola, Jamaica, Puerto Rico, Bahamas, Trinidad & Tobago, Barbados, Lesser Antilles, Falkland Islands, South Georgia & South Sandwich Islands, St. Helena, Ascension Island, Tristan da Cunha, Bouvet Island.

Policy/Ideology

Kang governs by psychological domination, destroying history and uniqueness through cloning, indoctrination, and aggressive compliance. Society is hyper-centralized; criticism being not allowed. The Aqua Bads (high-tech naval fleet) impose naval dominance, and Snozzcumber soup (the only food available) keeps the inhabitants alive. Relations with other factions are present only for Viyra trade, adopting a distant, superior attitude towards them.

Advantages

1. Naval dominance (Aqua Bads).
2. Total dominance of the population (cloning, brainwashing).
3. Scientific advantage (Elixir of Life, cutting-edge biotech).
4. Strategic island fortresses.

Disadvantages

1. No cultural innovation or diversity.
2. Complete reliance on Viyra imports.
3. Suppression breeding rebellion.
4. Restricted land military.

Objectives

1. Exercise Kang's immortal rule by cloning and mind control.
2. Dominate world waterways through Aqua Bads.
3. Gain Viyra trade for food self-sufficiency.
4. Conquer all opposition through King's Programmes.
5. Enhance scientific dominance (e.g., Elixir of Life).
6. Isolation from mainland hostilities to maintain power.

Holy Roman Empire

Territory

The Holy Roman Empire controls mainland Italy south of Florence, including Sicily, Sardinia, and Corsica. Northern Italy, particularly Milan and Venice, has become a radioactive wasteland, with the region between Florence and the Alps being a deadly no-go zone. Some fortified bases exist along the French and Austrian borders, manned by radiation-tolerant troops. They have a strong naval presence in the Mediterranean, using specialized ships that can survive the radioactive waters.

Policy/Ideology

The Holy Roman Empire is a radical Catholic theocracy. After the collapse of Italy's secular government, Pope Lorenzo Colombo rose to power in 2068, declaring the rebirth of the Holy Roman Empire. The Empire believes it is the Last Bastion of God's Will on Earth. The state, the military, and everyday life are ruled by Canon Law and papal decrees. All dissent is crushed by the Congregazione per la Purezza, a brutal enforcement arm of the Vatican Guards. Their nationalism is tied to religious zeal, seeking to revive the ancient Roman spirit through Catholic dominance.

Advantages

1. Extremely powerful and radiation-proof naval fleet.
2. Highly organized, disciplined, and religiously unified society.
3. Territorial defenses are strong enough that no major attacks happen against them.
4. Control vital Mediterranean islands (Corsica and Sicily) for strategic dominance.

Disadvantages

1. Severe malnutrition despite large farmlands they lack Viyra for proper nourishment.
2. Crossing the Adriatic Sea to allies is nearly impossible due to extreme radiation.
3. Religious extremism can make them rigid and slow to adapt to new challenges.
4. Depend heavily on black-market trade to get essential resources like Viyra.

Objectives

1. Reunite with the Christian Empire across the Adriatic.
2. Secure a stable source of Viyra to nourish their starving population.
3. Expand Catholic influence across the Mediterranean and into Europe.
4. Maintain naval supremacy against threats like Drakensvar and the Bonapartists

United Ecclesia

Territory

The Holy Roman Empire controls mainland Italy south of Florence, including Sicily, The United Ecclesia rules over Macedonia, Greece, Montenegro, Bosnia, Croatia, Romania, and Moldova. They dominate the Ionian Sea, Black Sea, and parts of the Aegean Sea with a respectable naval force. Their frontiers are defended with forts and turrets along the borders of Turkiyë, though Romania is separated by hostile Bulgaria. Albania, despite being surrounded, remains defiant against them. North of their holdings lie radioactive wastelands, like the ruins of Slovenia and Slovakia.

Policy/Ideology

The United Ecclesia is a deeply theocratic Christian empire, founded after Pope Pietro Parolin uncovered ancient texts in 2035 declaring Muslims as enemies of Christendom. This discovery triggered the Neo-Crusades against the Caliphate. Now led by High Priest Perseus Graeceus, the Ecclesia has severed ties with the Vatican and rules independently. Christianity is not just faith but law all governance, military, and daily life are ruled by sacred Christian doctrine. Non-believers face exile or forced conversion. The Ecclesia blends Catholic and Orthodox traditions into a militaristic form of divine nationalism.

Advantages

1. Strong naval dominance across Eastern Europe.
2. Deep religious zeal keeps morale high despite hardships.
3. Subterranean vertical farms (“Cathedral Crops”) secretly sustain critical food supplies.
4. Well-trained, highly disciplined military forces sanctified for battle.

Disadvantages

1. Severe food shortages
2. Lost crucial support from Italy after 2062, weakening logistics and arms supply.
3. Isolated Romania due to hostile Bulgaria complicates reinforcement and defense.
4. Albania remains a persistent thorn, resisting Ecclesia control.

Objectives

1. Reestablish communication and alliance with the Holy Roman Empire.
2. Conquer Albania and unify the Balkans under Christian rule.
3. Push back and eventually defeat the Ecclesia Caliphate in Eastern Europe.
4. Expand subterranean farming to sustain larger populations without famine

The Caliphate

Territory

The Caliphate, also called the Khalid-Khorasans, controls a rugged, fragmented network of fortified mountain outposts, highland villages, and deep cave systems. Their territory stretches across western Afghanistan (especially Badghis and Ghor), northeastern Iran (South Khorasan region), and southern Turkmenistan. They dominate ancient smuggling routes and remote passes, making their territory extremely difficult to invade with conventional forces.

Policy/Ideology

The Caliphate is a brutal Salafi-jihadist regime. Inspired by a blend of historical romanticism and violent extremism, they seek to recreate a new caliphate modeled after the early Islamic conquests and the Abbasid Revolution. Governed by a rigid Majlis-e-Shura (Council of Commanders) under the absolute rule of the "Emir of the Faithful," their justice system is merciless based on severe interpretations of Sharia. Religious police maintain strict social control, public punishments are common, and all forms of religious pluralism are violently suppressed. Civilians are treated as tools for the regime's survival and expansion.

Advantages

1. Mastery of guerrilla warfare and asymmetric tactics.
2. Geographically strategic protected by mountains, tunnels, and natural barriers.
3. Caches of looted advanced weaponry enhance their fighting capability.
4. Deep indoctrination ensures loyal and fanatical soldiers.

Disadvantages

1. Extremely poor civilian conditions widespread malnutrition and medical shortages.
2. Very limited access to electricity and modern infrastructure.
3. No real economy survival relies on looting, poppy cultivation, and barter trades.
4. Highly unpopular among local populations, risking uprisings.

Objectives

1. Expand their militant control further into Iran, Turkmenistan, and Afghanistan.
2. Crush all rival religious sects and enforce absolute ideological purity.
3. Strengthen underground networks for smuggling arms, food, and fighters.
4. Maintain regional dominance through terror and asymmetric warfare

Drakensvar

Territory

Drakensvar controls Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Iceland, Svalbard, Jan Mayen, and the Faroe Islands essentially all of Western Northern Europe. They have fortified strongholds in the North Atlantic Ocean. Their main threat is the Isto-Rossiia occupation of Finland, but so far the Die Letzten Kinder group on the border acts as a mysterious buffer, preventing invasions.

Policy/Ideology

Drakensvar is a harsh, militarized monarchy ruled by Queen Mary II. Formed from betrayal, famine, and siege, the people of Drakensvar forged a new society based on strength, survival, and frost-born resilience. The royal families of Sweden and Norway united to lead a dictatorship where survival depends on discipline, loyalty, and martial prowess. It's not just a country it's a retaliatory culture that never forgets its betrayals.

Advantages

1. Most powerful and advanced navy in Europe total dominance over the North Atlantic.
2. Strong fortifications and defensive positions, especially against Isto-Rossiia.
3. Highly experienced in raiding, looting, and maritime warfare.
4. Self-reliant culture ensures loyalty and resilience under pressure.

Disadvantages

1. Severe food shortages depend heavily on fishing and piracy for survival.
2. Very limited fertile farmland; chemical attacks ruined most of their agriculture.
3. Viyra, the critical nutrient, is almost nonexistent for commoners.
4. Rigid monarchy can lead to inflexible decision-making.

Objectives

1. Strengthen the navy further and dominate European and Atlantic waters.
2. Continue raiding Southern Europe for food and resources.
3. Protect Scandinavia from Isto-Rossiia invasion at all costs.
4. Preserve and expand the monarchy's power over the Northern territories.

Illuminati

Territory

By 2037, the Illuminati had completely seized control of the United Kingdom and strategically controlled the Belgian province of Antwerp and the French city of Calais. In Western Europe, these areas are valued for their centralised control points, surviving ritual spaces. Instead of using force to grow its dominance, the Illuminati uses ceremony, obedience, and intellectual conversion.

Policy/Ideology

The Illuminati, a covert technocratic theocracy that combined Christian mysticism, state atheism, Orwellian control, and elitist ideology, arose from the Outcaste Movement within Anglicanism. They advocate equality under strict hierarchy, emotional repression, and unwavering allegiance to the faction, rejecting individuality and private ownership. Their terrifying catchphrases, "War is Peace" and "Slavery is Freedom," perfectly capture their philosophy.

Advantages

1. A populace that is ideologically united and extremely disciplined.
2. Strong, centralised leadership that combines military, and religious power. Effective at social control and brainwashing, guaranteeing enduring allegiance.
3. Territories hold symbolic dominance in Europe due to their strategic and cultural significance.

Disadvantages

1. Strict orthodoxy does not allow for creativity or flexibility.
2. Extreme ideologies inspire underground dissent and result in severe penalties and repression.
3. Reliance on symbolic power and ritualistic control might not be as successful in the face of real-world dangers.
4. Limited appeal outside of areas where cultures mesh well - challenging to grow internationally.

Objective

1. Preserve the Six Commandments and eliminate emotional, moral, or political deviation.
2. Secure and protect remaining ritual spaces and resource regions like Calais and Antwerp.
3. Prevent technological or ideological contamination from rival factions by strict internal regulation.

ASIA

Isto-Rossiya

Territory

Western Russia, Ukraine, Finland, and parts of Northern/Central Asia.

Policy/Ideology

Isto-Rossiya has a militarized dictatorship, combining Soviet nostalgia and ultranationalist Orthodoxy. Oligarchs centralize the government, enforcing strict service, resource allocation, and state-owned industry. The regime encourages "Second Great Russia" ideology to justify expansionism and oppression. Ashbloom algae slurry feeds the starving populace, and oil reserves and high-tech armor (ZK-98 Kovcheg, OTS-44 Bogatyr) continue to dominate the military.

Advantages

1. Strong military-industrial complex.
2. Strategic oil reserve control (Volga-Ural).
3. Ashbloom slurry as a sustainable food source.
4. Land-based armored dominance (Kovcheg, Bogatyr).

Disadvantages

1. Collapsing economy & oil depletion.
2. Severe food shortages & famine.
3. Depopulation due to war & conscription.
4. Internal oligarch rivalries diminish stability.

Objectives

1. Maintain control over Western Russia & Ukraine.
2. Secure remaining oil reserves.
3. Suppress Siberian separatist threats.
4. Extend influence through militarized alliances.
5. Enforce "Second Great Russia" nationalist doctrine.
6. Develop alternative energy to offset oil decline.
7. Crush dissent of the government through authoritarian Orthodoxy.

Sibirskiy-Orden

Territory

Siberia, Russian Far East, Alysian-Orden (former Alaska), Vladivostok, Magadan, Kamchatka.

Policy/Ideology

A centralized autocracy focused on technological superiority and independence. Militarized and industrial government, with controlled resource allocation. Secular, with religion pushed aside in favor of state-directed advancement. Naval superiority (Vulkan Dreadnoughts, Perun Submersible Carriers) provides security, with energy reserves (Urengoy gas fields) and ashbloom slurry growing its economy.

Advantages

1. World's most advanced fleet.
2. Dominance of Concord Grid (global trade monopoly).
3. Sustainable water/food supplies (ashbloom, purification technology).
4. Energy independence (gas, glacial steam power).

Disadvantages

1. Catastrophic depopulation.
2. Ember Plague epidemic (Pyrenzium dependence).
3. Restricted mineral resources
4. Isolation diplomacy.

Objectives

1. Control Arctic/Alaskan domination (Alysian-Orden).
2. Increase Concord Grid hold.
3. Frustrate Isto-Rossiya & Takhmalan menaces.
4. Introduce countermeasures against Emberplague.
5. Atomize workforce to compensate for population loss.
6. Acquire Pyrenzium for medical/industrial applications.
7. Understand and maintain energy independence through glacial steam

Daebuk Gunminkuk

Territory

Daebuk Gunminkuk occupies the Korean Peninsula, particularly North Korea and contested areas of South Korea. After decades of war, the state went underground, spreading influence through decentralized bases, bunker-cities, and mobile military hubs. Official capitals or traditional cities no longer exist; instead, territory is defined by networks of underground rail corridors, tunnel systems, and fortified mountain strongholds.

Policy/Ideology

Daebuk Gunminkuk, known as the "Hollow State," is a decentralized war-machine forged after the death of Kim Jong Un and the rise of Kim Jong Sun. Abandoning the dream of peaceful reunification, Kim Jong Sun implemented the Bloodsteel Doctrine a savage belief in unity through warfare and sovereignty through absolute resilience. After his death, leadership passed to Marshal Ri Yoon-Ha, who evolved the system into a swarm-based decentralized empire where ideology, loyalty, and cyber-warfare dominate. Their belief is simple survival through relentless struggle and psychological warfare.

Advantages

1. Extremely decentralized very hard to eliminate or invade conventionally.
2. Superior psychological warfare tactics through the Cold Flame cult and AI manipulation.
3. Self-sufficient underground agriculture and energy systems.
4. Elite guerilla, cyber-warfare, and drone forces capable of crippling larger armies.

Disadvantages

1. Lack of traditional governance makes long-term political stability difficult.
2. Highly austere and brutal living conditions limit civilian comfort and technological growth.
3. Resource gathering is dependent on raids, hacking, and black markets.
4. Severe isolation limits diplomatic relations and large-scale industrial capabilities.

Objectives

1. Expand influence through psychological dominance rather than conquest.
2. Sabotage regional rivals like the Japanese Imperial Kingdom and Great Takhmalan Empire.
3. Strengthen decentralized cells across Asia to spread the Cold Flame ideology.
4. Maintain resilience and adaptability against superpowers and military assaults

Australis Protectorate

Territory

The Australis Protectorate controls the entire Australian continent, including New Zealand and scattered Pacific islands. After the Great Australian Split, the region fragmented, but the Protectorate stayed strong with decentralized eco-settlements across vast areas. Canberra and Hobart serve as strategic hubs, while the majority live in eco-villages, communes, and traditional estates governed by local Landwardens.

Policy/Ideology

The Australis Protectorate is built around the Landguard System decentralized governance rooted in Aboriginal traditions, ecological stewardship, and ancestral law. Protector Magnus Warrigal leads the movement, emphasizing cultural preservation and environmental harmony over technological domination. Rather than centralized power, each Landwarden leads their territory based on local needs, ensuring the land is protected and traditions are honored. The society believes in living lightly on the Earth, rejecting large-scale industrialization.

Advantages

1. Water security through natural aquifers and glacial runoff rare post-Cascade.
2. Resilient, decentralized Dreamline Grid for renewable energy.
3. Highly sustainable food production based on native crops and marine resources.
4. Strong cultural unity and knowledge of land stewardship.

Disadvantages

1. Limited access to advanced technology and manufacturing.
2. Slow machinery repairs and basic healthcare limit modernization.
3. Mobility is restricted due to minimal fuel-based transport options.
4. Vulnerable to more technologically advanced factions if isolated.

Objectives

1. Preserve ecological balance and protect ancestral lands from exploitation.
2. Expand trade relationships with eco-conscious factions like Mehrzamin.
3. Strengthen internal sustainability through the Dreamline energy network.
4. Defend cultural heritage against external political and military threats

Novaterra

Territory

Novaterra governs a strategic patchwork of Northern Australia and key Indonesian islands, including Darwin, Cairns, Brisbane, Timor, Aru, and Papua. Instead of sprawling across vast landmasses, Novaterra concentrates its power in fortified vertical archologies, maritime hubs, and airborne logistics networks. The northern coastal cities have been turned into archeological hubs, while old airports function as hybrid civilian-military platforms. Their true strength lies not in land, but in the skies and seas, through heavily defended airspace and transport corridors.

Policy/Ideology

Novaterra is built on the principles of survival, adaptability, and shared governance. It operates under the Federal Harmony Assembly a 40-member rotating parliament representing ethnic blocs, trade guilds, and cultural councils. Chancellor Elias Vargo holds the authority of "synthesis power," allowing him to break legislative deadlocks during emergencies. Novaterra prioritizes cultural equity, ecological resilience, and practical innovation. Their society is multicultural, born from displaced populations who found strength in communal living, aerial mobility, and decentralized decision-making.

Advantages

1. Mastery of aerial warfare and airborne logistics via the elite Skyward Legion.
2. Resilient, decentralized governance adaptable to crises.
3. Strong focus on vertical farming, ensuring limited but sustainable food supply.
4. Inclusive, multicultural society fostering innovation and shared identity.

Disadvantages

2. Vulnerable to material shortages due to dependence on imports.
3. Limited traditional industrial base reliance on reclaimed and recycled materials.
4. Energy grid based on biofuel and algae oil, making it less robust than heavy nuclear systems.
5. Fragmented geography makes large-scale ground mobilization difficult.

Objectives

1. Expand and defend aerial and maritime trade networks across the Pacific.
2. Strengthen alliances with eco-states like the Australis Protectorate and Lanka Samudrashakti.
3. Enhance food and energy self-sufficiency to reduce dependency on imports.

Imarat al-Sahra

Territory

The Bastion (central fortified city), Nafud Desert, Rub' al Khali, Hejaz Mountains, and scattered oasis outposts.

Policy/Ideology

Saudi Arabia now follows a rather tumultuous policy. It depends on the policies of “pillaging and raiding” for its own survival and sustenance especially engaging in hostile conflicts with surrounding factions such as Yemen and Oman in order to procure resources. It remains stagnant as it is unable to expand further into the middle east and nor is it able to expand into Africa. The waters surrounding it are infested with enemy naval ships.

Advantages

1. Saudi Arabia possess many efficient land transportation systems such as dune buggies and vehicles meant to traverse the harsh desert terrain.
2. It has large deposits of Viyra, the spice which is found in large parts of the Saudi desert.
3. It has developed a highly safe and fortified bastion which is not prone to enemy invasion and well defended.

Disadvantages

1. There however exists an alarming dearth of water in Saudi Arabia for its people.
2. It is unable to expand further and follows many volatile and unpredictable policies.

Objectives

1. To establish its influence in the international sphere by expanding its territory especially targeting areas such as Africa and the surrounding areas in the middle east.
2. To have a sustainable supply of resources especially water for its people and to not depend on raids and pillages for its supply.
3. To develop its land transportation systems and to extract a greater amount of oil from the territories of their faction to draw in investments from other countries and third-party investors.
4. To develop both systems of communication and importation and to establish their influence outside the fortified walls of their bastion.
5. To return Saudi to its previous status of being a land of riches and gold.

Yisrael

Territory

At the moment, the Israeli faction controls parts of the Gaza Strip, Israel, Syria, Jordan, and Lebanon. They also control offshore mining areas in the Red Sea and the Gulf of Aden.

Policy/Ideology

Israel has changed from a parliamentary democracy to a centralized authoritarian state under Stratagos Eyal Ben-tzion's leadership. The Israeli faction at this critical juncture aim to focus on Zionist policies which include both political and religious Zionism, the faction uses military might, modernization and advancement, and military action in order to achieve its goal of regional domination. They follow military tactics like the Blitzkrieg, Ben-tzion's dictatorial regime combines both hostile territorial expansion with practical governance, all the while upholding stringent internal control through monitoring and repression of dissent.

Advantages

1. There are no disputes regarding decision making owing to the dictatorial regime and hence it can be regarded as efficient
2. They have benefitted greatly through deep sea mining projects which has attracted major investments.
3. Their position on the global scale has now become strong and resilient as they expand into surrounding areas/territories.
4. Short-term stability is kept by their fortifications and security system

Disadvantages

1. However, there exists certain dissatisfaction amongst the people due to the dictatorial regime which may give way to revolt.
2. Their ecosystems and wildlife are destroyed due to oil spills and environmental collapse.
3. Foreign investment is hampered by ongoing conflict in disputed areas especially facing fierce resistance from Houthi groups and the neighboring Saudi Arabian faction.

Objectives

1. Having absolute control over the Gaza strip with special emphasis on the territories of Deir-al-Balan.

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2. To protect their deep-sea mining and renewable energy projects as a source of revenue.
 3. Draw in investments from external third-party sources.
 4. To counter all other hostile factions in the area and to restore marine resources by reversing environmental collapse and preventing oil spills.
 5. Implement initiatives to bring about national cohesion in the country such that the people are satisfied (a sense of nationalism in the people).

Bahri Houthan

Territory

Bahri-Houthan has significant authority and control over areas of Yemen which includes Aden, Mukalla, Al Mahar, and Marib, this also includes parts of Oman, and the most important of all the port city of Duqm, while keeping a considerable naval presence in areas surrounding the Red Sea, and the Gulf of Aden.

Policy/Ideology

The Houthi faction, under its dictatorial regime follows a policy of aggressive and religious nationalism upholding the policy of hostility with the surrounding factions over territory. They consider themselves as the “saviors and protectors of the Arab pride and dignity” in this dystopian future. They use tools like religious fervor and state propaganda to maintain considerable control both internally and externally. At the same time, they strive to maintain both maritime and international dominance.

Advantages

1. They have a strong maritime control especially over the gulf of Aden and the Red sea.
2. There is a deep sense of loyalty of the people which has been secured through polarisation and religious indoctrination
3. Effective use of hybrid naval technologies, drones, and cyberwarfare.
4. They have control over large deposits of oil in the middle east, water desalination technology and trade hubs which are crucial

Disadvantages

1. There is great instability in the region which is caused due to tribal rebellions and nomadic militias.
2. They have an aggressive foreign policy which makes them susceptible to external third-party invasion.
3. They have a strong reliance on black market trade and smuggling fuels their economy.

Objectives

1. Maintain and expand maritime trade routes and dominance in that area.
2. Use resources like water, oil for political leverage against other factions.
3. To ensure economic self-sufficiency by using the black market, sanctions and vast oil reserves and most important of all to attract investments for its projects
4. Undermine rival factions through proxy warfare and rival attacks.

Lanka Samudrashakti

Territory

Their vast territory includes Sri Lanka, Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Lakshadweep islands, artificial islands along the Bay of Bengal and the coast of Maldives and many artificial harbors and ports in the same area.

Policy/Ideology

Lanka Samudrashakti follows a policy of maritime security and sovereignty with neutrality aiming to keep the ambitions of the Indian faction in check, with control of sea lanes and military self-reliance as its paramount priorities. It eschews permanent alliances, instead conducting business with global powers as a means achieving its pragmatic goals of independence. Urban life is organized around military requirements, with a fusion of cultural revival with advanced-military technological development.

Advantages

1. Dominance of strategic shipping routes (economic power) and Advanced Naval Technology (AI, drones, hydrogen-powered vessels)
2. Alliances with China as well as USA without full dependence and hence slowly achieving maritime sovereignty.
3. Internal strength and societal resistance with Cultural unity centered around a common maritime heritage

Disadvantages

1. Heavy military presence tightens civilian life and generates instability inland
2. Rise of authoritarianism (curtailed liberties, surveillance) causing rising resentment within the smaller island protectorates
3. Risk of isolation from conventional diplomatic networks and succession vulnerabilities following the death of Admiral Jayewardene

Objectives

1. Retain complete dominion over Arabian Sea as well as Bay of Bengal trade routes
2. Extend chain of artificial islands for military control and logistic domination
3. Block India's maritime revival along with continued technological self-reliance (reverse-engineering foreign)
4. Control internal dissent and avert inland insurrection and enforce neutrality without diplomatically isolating yourself.

Rejuvkhanda Bharat

Territory

Mainland India, Nepal, Bhutan, Tibet, Bangladesh (as a vassal state), Balochistan (acting as a buffer via Dostan-e-Baloch), and parts of Burma.

Policy/Ideology

After the Cascade, India shifted from a growing democracy into a militarized, expansionist autocracy under PRR rule. Survivalist nationalism and Hindu supremacy ideals drove the country's priorities, placing military strength, industrial dominance, and resource control at the center of national policy. With the collapse of democracy and traditional diplomacy, Rejuvkhanda Bharat now operates under a centralized authoritarian regime, pushing for expansion, self-reliance, and stability through force, all while trying to balance industrial and military needs in a broken global environment.

Advantages

1. They have under their control the Bhavishya Sena and a strong naval force to counter Sri Lanka in the Bay of Bengal.
2. Large industrial companies or powerhouses most notable being Bharatyanta and Dakshinagraha fuel the faction's economy.
3. By annexing Tibet, Nepal, and Balochistan, they have obtained important resources for their people.
4. The invention and discovery of new technology like the ASTRA missiles, Mahisha tanks, and feared Varuna submarines have increased its military steadfastness.
5. The great Himalayas not only act as a climatic divide but along with the Indo Gangetic plains it helps India to procure resources and generate energy

Disadvantages

1. It is very difficult to meet even the most basic needs of the large population due to shortage of food and liveable land as people again resort to slums and congestion is on the rise.
2. Environmental catastrophes like pollution, desertification, and radiation have transformed vast swaths of land into dead, unusable wastelands; caste disputes, forced labor systems, and divided ethnic ghettos are the main causes of social unrest and internal uprisings;

Objectives

1. With the help of the Bhavishya Sena and intelligence agencies, immediately

eliminate separatists and insurgents to stem internal rebellions.

2. Increase farm productivity by rejuvenating soil and large-scale water conservation schemes to reclaim degraded land.
3. Protect outside trade routes by opening up access to the Concord Grid to provide a constant food, technological, and necessity supply.
4. Develop a new generation of political and military leaders to succeed the vision and power of Rejuvkhanda Bharat.
5. Continue to develop technology in order to sustain military and industrial supremacy over rising world powers.

Great Takhmalan Empire

Territory

Mongolia (historic borders), Southern Siberia (up to the Yenisei River) and Parts of northern China (Inner Mongolia, Xinjiang borderlands) along with the Gobi Desert (fully controlled)

Policy/Ideology

The great Takhmalan is nothing short of a militant autocracy. Its emperor Arkhangai "Bekyalov" Temur it has adopted a policy of hostility against major factions especially in and around areas surrounding China and the North Korean faction. The emperor or warlord priorities military growth over industrial growth often making policies favoring the army and military and not focusing or even negating ethnic laborers/minorities.

Advantages

1. They have a great number of cavalry and specialized military units whose main objective is to expand outside of Mongolia's current borders.
2. They have a large or vast supply of cutting-edge weapons due to large investments in their military force. Their military weapons include Hellstorm MPR-8, Steppe Striker rifles.
3. Since they have a vast array of resources under its belt it holds trades with Japan (tech), Daebak (machinery), and Rejuvkhana Dabharat (the Indian faction).
4. It controls most of Gobi trade routes and Siberian mines where there is a large abundance of resources.

Disadvantages

1. Extreme focus on military leaving grey areas for rebellion & revolt among the lower classes
2. It does not have a strong naval force and therefore it cannot protect its arctic and pacific interests.
3. Deforestation and over mining has caused all of its once rich green steppes to be converted into wastelands.

Objectives

1. Sibirskiy-Orden for uranium to build bombs to increase its present arsenal
2. There is a major water problem in this area and hence it must extort water from Japan before reserves dry up.
3. Reverse environmental collapse and reconvert the wastelands to extract further resources.

Japanese Imperial Kingdom

Territory

The Japanese Imperial Kingdom has strategic posts in the fortified territories across Kyushu, Honshu and Shukokai controls resource rich areas of Korea and maintains strong naval presence in the Tsushima Strait while contending with other rival factions.

Policy/Ideology

After the Cascade destroyed Japan the technocrat Takemura Jinsuke took power in Japan. He wanted to revolutionize Japan and hence he announced the Fukugen restoration (2048) to restore Japan to its old glory through ethnic homogenization and forced industrialization and what critics call brutal efficiency by crushing dissent.

Advantages

1. Japan has a vast array of technological resources owing to their advancements in these fields which includes Shiranui submarines, EM artillery Raijin battleships, and AI-driven logistics.
2. Korean integration has helped increase resources and systems of communication and importation
3. It has perhaps one of the last areas to fish for freshwater fish and sells coal to the Concord grid as it itself runs on tidal and hydroelectric power.
4. Hence, Japan has a sustainable array of both resources and military weapons under its belt.

Disadvantages

1. Busan and Seoul insurgents drain GB military forces and result in Daebak Gunminkuk border threats.
2. There is a large constraint in recent years on both military and industrial expansion
3. Its imperialistic policies isolate its diplomacy and the Lanka faction blocks major trade routes through the Indian ocean

Objectives

1. To crush the Daebak Gunminkuk and secure full control over Korea.
2. To infiltrate the Concord Grid due to injustice done to Japan in the past with flawed distribution of resources.
3. To eradicate unproductive slums to free up living space and to crush all dissent.
4. To integrate nuclear energy for sustainable and large power generation replacing the conventional hydroelectric power systems.
5. To expand further and to master the South East Asian islands.

The Great System

Territory

The southeast Chinese fortified territories, Philippines (gained after a decade long war) and Taiwan.

Policy/Ideology

The great system consists of a Techno-authoritarian rule which is led by Shouyuanzhe Zhao Zhaoren. Its policies are now determined by 15 Directorate Sectors. The Great System functions as a techno-authoritarian defensive superstructure instead of a conventional nation. It matured under Zhao Zhaoren's leadership with the demise of Emperor Po Longwei and the withdrawal into the System Wall. Its governance is conducted through the Directorate Sector, a corporate-like organization where fifteen sector heads oversee various key areas. Its priorities are survival, containment, internal development, as well as minimal diplomatic outreach. It employs a hard defensive stance, eschews expansionism after annexing, and strictly practices a "Total Denial" policy to all aggressive actions while concentrating instead on survival, resource utilization, as well as R&D advancement.

Advantages

1. World's strongest fortified defense structure (System Wall, plasma shields).
2. Efficient internal governance with sector specialization.
3. Technological leadership in defense, medicine (Pyrenzium, Viyra-purifiers), and navy warfare (Zha).
4. Synthetic agriculture, along with water purification, averts complete resource collapse.

Disadvantages

1. Shortage of raw materials because of depletion of mainland resources; reliance upon imports.
2. Weak diplomatic relations, viewed as hostile or untrustworthy by other groups.
3. Offenses sector is largely restricted under "Total Denial" policy, making the System exposed to extended outside pressure with no ability to retaliate.

Objectives

1. Population growth through internal welfare and dispersed living zones.
2. Improve undersea resource utilization and develop agricultural methods.
3. To empower the Offenses Sector for defensive retaliation, "Total Denial" must be reformed.
4. Establish stronger diplomatic relations, particularly trade-based relations.

The Emirates

Territory

The Emirates consist of Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, and Uzbekistan, all under the unified rule of Emir Haider Ibn-Khwarezmi following the Cascade incidents.

Policy/Ideology

The Emirates are governed through a stratified emirate form of government with centralized control and tribal rule. Emir Haider's leadership prioritizes survivalist industrialization, infrastructural solidity, and resource utilization above military expansion. Close religious-cultural bonds with surrounding groups are maintained, but domestic consolidation and technological hardiness are the central concern of Emirati philosophy within a post-Cascade environment.

Advantages

1. Dominion over key fossil fuels and rare earth elements provides considerable economic as well as trade influence throughout Central Asia.
2. Specialized DRAKHOM transports enable unmatched traversal and endurance through unforgiving and volatile terrains of the Wastelands.
3. Having control over substantial hydroelectric and geothermal power sources makes the country rather independent of energy relative to other countries.
4. Alliances with religious and trade groups such as the Caliphate provide valuable access to food resources as well as technological imports.

Disadvantages

1. Ongoing environmental degradation and desertification threaten agricultural stability and long-term food self-sufficiency.
2. Decline of workforce due to Pyrelash Emberplague and rural exodus undermines industrial performance as well as innovative potential.
3. Mined resources depleted and scavenged obsolete technologies threaten to disarm future military and industrial capabilities.

Objectives

1. Upgrade DRAKHOM units with enhanced AI retrofits as well as module-based capabilities for enhanced control over the Wastelands.
2. Diversify trade agreements for foods, biotechnology, and high-tech industrial equipment.
3. Implement healthcare and education campaigns to revitalize population and preserve technical know-how within Emirates' jurisdictions.

Mehrzamin

Territory

Mehrzamin spans across former Iran and Iraq, covering major cities and regions including Isfahan, Tehran, Shiraz, Yazd, Kermanshah, Baghdad, Basra, Mosul, Karbala, Sulaymaniyah, An-Najaf, Bushehr, Qeshm, Al-Faw, Abadan, and the Lut Desert. Key strategic and spiritual centers include the Khorsate of Isfahan, the Solar-Data Archives of Tehran, mining hubs in Sulaymaniyah and the Lut Basin, and solar-defense forts in Shiraz and Yazd.

Policy/Ideology

Mehrzamin follows a dual-tiered theocratic-solar autocracy, where governance is a synthesis of religious devotion to solar doctrines and technocratic expertise. At its core is the Shahbaz-e-Mehr, who embodies the spiritual and administrative leadership supported by the Khorsadars. Society revolves around the Tenets of Mehr and the rule of Khursheed-e-Wahid, emphasizing faith-driven solar advancement, survivalism, and disciplined communal living. Technology and theology merge to ensure resilience in a post-Cascade world, while maintaining strict religious and cultural identity.

Advantages

1. Strategic control of resources like lithium, uranium, and residual oil, along with effective management of internal water systems through qanats and desalination domes.
2. Establishing effective regional trade relations with neighboring factions is crucial.
3. The solar infrastructure is vulnerable to sandstorms and degradation, and the lack of modern offensive military power exposes it to potential invasions.

Disadvantages

1. Food shortages strain the population and limit expansion and heavy reliance on outdated and improvised technologies.
2. Limited naval capacity along the Persian Gulf coast.

Objectives

1. Protect and modernize the Solar-Data Archives and solar infrastructure and secure sustainable food and water sources through alliances or trade.
2. Strengthen and modernize military capabilities without losing religious principles.
3. Expand diplomatic influence across the Great System and Rejuvkhanda Bharat. Maintain internal unity through enforcement of Taleem-e-Aftab and infrastructural development.

Dostan-e-Baloch

Territory

Operating across sections of Southern Afghanistan, Southeast Iran, and Southwest Pakistan, Dostan-e-Baloch covers the ancient territory of Balochistan. Rather than traditional borders, these areas are connected by a common ethnic, linguistic, and cultural identity. Through cross-border smuggling routes, clandestine mountain bases, and tribal alliances, their power is expanding beyond their strongholds in Turbat, Dalbandin, and the Makran coast. The environment is arid, rugged, and very defensible, making it perfect for subterranean operations and guerrilla warfare.

Policy/Ideology

Baloch nationalism, anti-colonial resistance, and a vision of emancipated unity for the Baloch people are the foundations of Dostan-e-Baloch. The group considers Iranian and Pakistani governmental control to be foreign occupation and opposes it. The martyrdom of Baloch combatants, exalted in poetry and oral history, is closely linked to their beliefs. They advocate for self-determination, Baloch identity preservation, and sacrifice-based resistance. Dostan-e-Baloch claims that "Balochistan is not Pakistan" and never will be, rejecting the idea that it is a part of Pakistan. In order to create a future for an independent Balochistan, the movement combines armed struggle, tribal loyalty, and a cultural renaissance.

Advantages

1. Deep-rooted support among the tribes and communities across three countries.
2. Intimate knowledge of terrain enables elite-level guerrilla tactics and resistance warfare.
3. Unified cultural and historical narrative fosters strong internal cohesion.
4. Control of key smuggling routes provides a steady, covert supply chain.

Disadvantages

1. Limited access to advanced military equipment and heavy weaponry.
2. Often perceived as a separatist or terrorist movement, making diplomatic support scarce.
3. Fragmentation risk due to tribal and ideological differences.
4. Harsh environment and regional instability make sustainable development difficult.

Objectives

1. Establish a sovereign and unified Balochistan across traditional Baloch territories.
2. Resist and expel occupying forces from Pakistan and Iran.