

MOCRISIS 2025

CHARACTER GUIDE

WHEN THE WORLD TURNED TO ICE

awc



THE ARCTIC WAR COUNCIL (JCC)

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Overview

The delegates of this committee are assigned countries rather than characters. Information about each delegation/country can be found when doing external research outside of this character guide on the web (ref. to the most recent stats).

This character guide is meant mainly to provide delegates with information about why certain countries sided as they did, which may not be obvious from the get-go. As such, some information **may be exaggerated to fit this narrative**, as this is a conceptual (not historical) committee. While information isn't made up (unless it's referring to something happening beyond the year 2025), information may be exaggerated one way or another.

This said, there may be some additional information regarding allyships and military overviews which may be relevant to the delegate.

This guide is meant as a jumping-off point; delegates are strongly encouraged to research their countries further, especially information about military, economy, beliefs and policy generally held by that country, and any allyship that may be helpful. This guide is not meant to provide goals, strategies, or anything else which you may find in a traditional crisis character guide, merely why someone sided as they did, and maybe some information on struggles and internal affairs which may relate to this country. (ex-NATO countries).

Allied Powers

THE UNITED KINGDOM

The United Kingdom is focused on multiple fronts as of right now. As one of the largest countries in the Allied Powers alliance, a significant amount of funding, power, and control rests on the shoulders of the UK. One of the reasons this war started as late as it did was due to a similar issue which occurred in WW2; the countries that should have been leading this war, such as the UK, didn't want to admit there was an issue at all. The UK's longstanding alliance with the United States has led to current diplomatic issues with its allies. Russia, China, and Iran don't fully trust the UK, and the UK certainly doesn't trust them either. Throughout this committee, the UK will either need to work to improve its dynamic enough to carry out a war together, or make a change. The people of the United Kingdom aren't a fan of the current situation, helping old enemies bomb even older friends. Otherwise, the UK is in a fairly good spot, their previous alliances are holding, and civilly they've been as stable as anyone might expect. Another thing which the delegate of the UK has to establish is a dominant Naval force. As mentioned in the background guide, a strong Naval force may be a make-or-break when fighting transpires through a frigid ocean. During WW2, many say one of Germany's crucial mistakes was underestimating the British navy, one of the strongest in the world; this is a resource worth capitalizing on.

GERMANY

Germany is in a similar position to the UK. Germany is one of the wealthier countries with an advanced diplomatic system in place. Whilst the German army is one of the more impressive ones, they've recently had difficulty with recruitment, particularly for specialized positions. This has been a growing issue in Germany, as it's meant relying more and more on the US military. Despite recent military recruitment pushes, they find themselves lacking the citizen support they desperately need. There are varying factors contributing to this issue; for one, the Barracks tend to be run down and in short supply. Many of the members of the German army are aging, with the average age of a soldier being 34, and they're not being replaced with young recruits. As opposed to the average American soldier, who's 28. Recently, there was an effort to increase troops to 203,000 by 2031; instead, they saw a decrease of 304 people. The manpower shortage isn't the only setback; Germany is also currently facing a shortage of supplies and machinery. Considering the USA is the largest exporter of military equipment, the delegate of Germany may want to turn its focus on possible solutions to this issue. It's worth noting Germany has a strong Industrial and technological base, which may come in handy, especially if Germany wants to start domestically industrializing munitions, arms, and tech factories. Germany is currently at the top when it comes to cyber and electronic warfare capabilities.

VIETNAM

Vietnam has a strained relationship with many countries in this alliance; however, it's setting aside its ideological differences for the sake of a productive war.

Especially, as Vietnam has a history of flexible foreign policy. It was inevitable for Vietnam to become involved in this war, considering so many of its neighbours are involved in some way or another. Part of the reason they sided as they did is due to the USA's territorial threats and difficult relations ever since the Vietnam War. On the other hand, part of Vietnam's motive for joining the Allied Powers stems from fear of China and Russia, feeling that joining their cause may grant Vietnam protection. In addition to infantry, air force, and naval forces, the Vietnamese army includes Border Defence. With over 5 million people in the reserves, Vietnam holds the title of one of Southeast Asia's strongest military forces in terms of manpower. However, it's also worth noting that many of Vietnam's military systems are outdated, and much of the technology is second-hand WARSAW technology. Infrastructure and supply chains are still developing, and their cyber capabilities are not as strong as many other countries in this conflict. If the delegate of Vietnam is interested in being a key player in this conflict, they might want to consider where they could obtain additional expenditure and source equipment from.

INDONESIA

Similar to Vietnam, with so many countries nearby becoming involved in this conflict in one way or another, it would have been virtually impossible not to take a side. With increasing pressure from the United States, part of the reason Indonesia allied itself as it did was to establish independence from the USA. Indonesia also had issues spanning back to the 1950s, when a CIA mission didn't go quite as planned. The CIA used methods as far as psychological warfare and bombing against government targets and the president at the time. This set the stage for mass civil conflict, which would change the course of Indonesian history. Indonesia is a key player in this war, being in control of many major chokepoints. This country, characterized by its sprawling islands and control over trade routes, may be in a position to trade access for economic or political incentives from this alliance. Indonesia does have a large army in terms of manpower; however, Indonesia is difficult to protect, sprawling across so many islands. They also have impressive specialized forces and expanding naval forces. However, much of the military equipment, particularly naval, is outdated or in need of replacement. The delegate of Indonesia may want to look into more domestic production. The last thing worth noting is Indonesia's lack of experience in major wars, especially those technologically advanced.

FRANCE

France is in a similar position to Germany and the UK. A strong sense of moral obligation leads them to take a stance against the actions of the United States. Additionally, France and the UK have been important allies. France will also need to help justify to its people why, or why not, to trust their newest allies, Russia, Iran and China, after so much past controversy. France has one of the strongest military presences in Europe, with especially advanced naval and cyber capabilities. Something which the delegate of France will want to focus on capitalizing on throughout this committee. Currently, France gets most of its energy from Russia and China, so dependency on the United States isn't as much of an issue for France as for other delegates in this committee. France strongly believes in European sovereignty and has historically been critical of US intervention initiatives. The delegate of France must prioritize collaboration and a holistic approach in dealing with the central powers—ultimately finding a peaceful route to end the war in the Arctic.

SPAIN

Historically, Spain has been unhappy with US-led globalization, pushing it into this alliance. Spain is also looking for more energy stability, with recent initiatives to push for energy independence and green energy; they have strong opinions on Arctic sovereignty and a desire to protect it. They recognize that if the central powers can manage a monopoly over the Arctic, it will essentially monopolize the fossil fuel industry and ramp up climate change to irreversible levels. Like most countries, the Spanish economy dropped dramatically during COVID, but since then, it's been making a strong recovery, growing faster than most other European countries. Spain has been consuming less and less energy as a result of this dependency, even as GDP continues to rise. The Spanish army is strongest in manpower and airpower; however, it is lacking in Naval power. The delegate of Spain is either going to want to focus on this war in the Arctic, or work on increasing their naval capacity to be a competitive adversary in the Arctic Ocean, as Spain currently holds one of the worst positions in terms of naval technology, power, and ships, and while the Spanish military budget is in good shape, their external debt could pose an issue.

AUSTRALIA

Australia has always had a complex relationship with the USA. During WW2, the bombing of Australia led to the beginnings of a promising alliance. One which would prove to be built on theoretical support and empty promises once the war ended. Under Joe Biden and Donald Trump, America began to look towards internalizing industrialization, leaving the Australian economy suffering. While Australia spent billions during this time attempting to improve its already 'strong' relationship with the States, Washington seemed oblivious. While Australia, being in the southern hemisphere, was never a NATO member, it often participated in NATO missions and continues to have incredibly strong relationships with many European countries, leading to Australia siding as it did. Australia is also still wary of Japan, while diplomatic ties were reestablished in 1952 post-war, things quickly turned sour after the outbreak of the war. With the coastal bombing of Australia by Japan, something the Japanese government said was not an act of war but merely a mistake of a pilot with bad aim, the memories of the past came flooding back, and Australia did not hesitate to side with the Allies. The greatest strength of the Australian army lies in its technological advancement and modernization. However, it's heavily reliant on global trade to facilitate its technology. Something which may pose an issue now that so much of the global trading industry isn't available to them. While highly capable, the Australian army is relatively small compared to many other First World nations. The delegate of Australia might want to focus on a recruitment strategy, preferably in alliance with other delegates.

NEW ZEALAND

While New Zealand is not a member of NATO, it ended up joining this alliance out of disappointment with the actions taken by the United States in recent years. The United States and New Zealand had always held incredibly strong diplomatic relations over the years, but fallen comrades and broken trust characterize the current relationship between New Zealand and the United States. However, out of all the countries in the Allies, New Zealand maintains the best relationship with the USA because of their history; New Zealand was the last of the enemy ambassadors to be removed from the United States. New Zealand has also been a strong ally to Australia, so when Australia declared war, there wasn't much resistance amongst the New Zealanders. Whilst the New Zealand-USA alliance was strong, as was New Zealand's alliance with the UK, it grew significantly less pronounced nearing the late 19th century. New Zealand's military is lacking significantly in the air, and is overall relatively small compared to many similar countries. However, it's incredibly technologically advanced, especially when considering intelligence. They've had significant success with peacekeeping efforts in many Oceanic countries, such as Tonga, East Timor, and the Solomon Islands. The delegate of New Zealand now looks towards new opportunities with the allied powers, hoping to build the strongest alliance in the world, after NATO.

CHINA

China is one of the most surprising countries to see in this alliance. China and the United States have always had a complex relationship, to say the least. Many of their tension points are incredibly relevant to this committee, especially relating to climate change, particularly the Arctic with its critical minerals, and Taiwan. However, these countries have always maintained a level of diplomacy out of mutually beneficial circumstances, the US being reliant on Chinese-manufactured goods, and China being reliant on US consumer money. In recent years, these tensions have come to a head with aggressive tariffs imposed by the US in an attempt to become less reliant on Chinese imports, security concerns related to Chinese military expansion, and human rights issues. While China wasn't the first to point out the increasingly colonial tendencies of the USA, they were quick to jump on the bandwagon, severing any hope of diplomacy left between these powerhouses. China is one of the biggest producers amongst the Allied Powers, in addition to holding the largest economy and the largest numbers in terms of manpower. China and Russia have had strong relations since 1991, when the Soviet Union was dissolved. Their close partnership is characterized by military and energy cooperation, as well as a shared interest in challenging Western influence. China's current alliance reflects the principle 'the enemy of my enemy is my friend'. While Chinese relations with the EU have been better than those between China and the US, no one would say they've been on 'good terms'. The delegate of China will have to grapple with working to defrost relations with the EU if they have any hope of putting up a formidable front against the allies. The USA isn't the only country in the allies; China and Japan have been facing complex relations in recent years, and

despite attempts at improving the situation, tensions remain high, especially related to military expansion. It became clear from the start that China was more interested in siding with the Allies, which pushed Japan to the Central powers for protection, ultimately solidifying China's alliance. China is in a fantastic position in terms of military, with one of the largest militaries in the world. The majority of the soldiers fighting for the Allied side are currently made up of the Chinese army, although every country in this formidable alliance is putting forward troops.

RUSSIA

Russia is in a similar situation to its longtime ally China; while its relations with its fellow European nations aren't great, they're significantly better than those of the United States. Considering so much of this conflict is related to the Arctic due to Critical Minerals and climate change, getting other northern European countries to side against the Central Powers is ideal. Russia was the first to cry out against the US's increasing colonial behaviour, and, noticing a similar reaction from more former Central Power Allies, it seized the opportunity to turn allies against each other. After Russia declared war and many other European countries followed suit, an alliance seemed inevitable. In the 1812 Napoleonic invasion of Russia, the Russians managed to crumble the formidable opposing army in a mere 6 months. Their strategy included a sequence of repeatedly falling back, leading the opposing army deeper and deeper into Russian territory, cut off from their own supply chain. This was neither the first nor the last time this terrifying technique would be used. A staple in WWI, this might be Russia's best strategy considering the geographical significance of Russia in this war. However, this strategy requires seemingly endless manpower, essentially using the Russian soldiers as human shields, sacrificing thousands to kill hundreds. At this point, especially considering the recent Russo-Ukrainian war, Russia does not have the manpower to facilitate this kind of military strategy. Hence, much of the army fighting on Russian land is Chinese. Speaking of the Russo-Ukrainian war, this is another complex topic between Russia and its newfound allies. As mentioned in the background guide, Ukraine was quickly annexed by Russia after the removal of US aid. This created serious tension between Russia and its newfound allies. Although hypocritical to believe so, Russia has

voiced that much of the point of this war was to combat increasing colonialism. This level of distrust and resentment held particularly by the citizens of other European countries must be addressed, though it is currently being ignored due to necessary circumstances.

Between the still-strained relationship between Russia and other European countries and the increased level of Chinese soldiers fighting in Russia, the Russian and Chinese governments have grown closer than ever. Russia and China have also grown closer to some other countries throughout this conflict, including Indonesia, Vietnam, Iran, and Argentina.

IRAN

Iran has always had troubled relations with the U.S. While they used to be strong allies during the Cold War, these two haven't had formal diplomatic relations since 1980. Any lingering positive relations turned sour in recent years, characterized by attempts to assassinate political leaders by and of both sides. It began with the CIA assassinating multiple Iranian higher-ups, and most recently, Iran attempting to assassinate President Trump. Iran was actually interested in staying out of this war initially; however, after an invasion by the Central Powers, which meant presumptively that they assumed Iran was planning on becoming involved against them, Iran officially joined the Allied Powers. Iran continues to be suspicious of many of its Western allies and tends to band closer to Russia, China, Indonesia, Argentina, and Vietnam. The delegate of Iran must work with its allies to figure out how much it's willing to put aside in the interest of defending this alliance. The people of Iran, similar to China, are not thrilled with the idea of aiding foreign powers whom they ideologically oppose. Iran is in a positive state militarily, with a significant amount of its annual expenditure going towards the military. Iran particularly has a strong air force and ground force.

NORWAY

Norway plays a crucial role in this conflict. Norway generally tries to be neutral, rarely participating in wars. They even attempted to stay out of WW2, declaring themselves neutral in 1939 before being occupied by German troops. A similar situation is occurring this time around, with Norway originally declaring neutrality. However, it became abundantly clear that if Norway wanted to keep its valuable territory in the Arctic, it needed to get involved. The Arctic is increasingly a valuable piece of land, as discussed in the background guide. It quickly became abundantly clear that any country bordering the Arctic Circle would risk losing significant territory if it didn't get involved. Meaning they don't have significant political ideologies involved, they joined the Allies due to geographic proximity and previous NATO alliance. It's also worth noting that Norway was a founding member of NATO, something which created a massive issue for Russo-Norwegian relations. Norway joined sooner than it had to, and with the alliance, it did in part for fear of Russia. Now that NATO is dissolved, there's little standing between Norway and revenge.

DENMARK

Denmark is a key player in this conflict with Greenland. The downfall of Danish-US relations began with Trump and his promises to buy Greenland. This sparked internal conflict in Denmark, with residents of Greenland wanting their independence from Denmark. There had always been a slight majority of Greenlanders desiring independence; however, that number grew rapidly beginning in 2026, when Donald Trump began to make specific threats regarding Greenland and implied invasion might be next if Denmark didn't sell the land. Greenlanders overwhelmingly did not want to become US citizens and believed Denmark wasn't doing enough to protect them from the president's threats. This led to major civil unrest, with the Danish government continuing to hold onto the territory, despite an increasing demand for independence by Greenlanders. Since the war broke out, however, Greenland has seemed content to lie under the protection and rule of Denmark, especially considering how much of the fighting is actually taking place on Greenland. Greenland is an incredibly militarily strategic piece of land, and everyone knows it. Denmark held similar views to Norway; despite a lack of desire to enter this war, it became well known as an unfortunate necessity. The delegate of Denmark must think about how much they're willing to allow the allies to utilize Greenland as a battleground, and how to best protect their own citizens from the brutalities of war.

SWEDEN

Sweden, Finland, Norway, and Denmark are in fairly similar positions. Sweden, too, wanted to stay neutral, not get involved. Sweden joined NATO more recently, in 2024, just before everything broke loose. This made a significant dent in Swedish-Russian relations, which was a strong contributing factor in Sweden joining as quickly as it did and allying as it did. Similar to Norway, since the fallout of NATO, Sweden no longer has protection from Russia, and with its land suddenly becoming infinitely more valuable, the danger has rarely been higher. With much of this battle being fought on Swedish territory, the delegate of Sweden holds a lot of power throughout this committee; they must decide how to interact with their allies and what's permissible on their land. Sweden also has to think about how it's going to protect its own citizens from the brutality of war, most likely in the form of evacuation. Sweden must also consider the environmental impacts of what's going on. Sweden has access to a plethora of natural resources and critical minerals, which will be increasingly useful as climate change melts the Arctic and those resources become steadily more available, and more desired.

FINLAND

Finland is in a similar position to the other countries bordering the Arctic. Finland joined NATO in 2023, harming already complex Finnish-Russian relations. With the fall of NATO, there is little protecting Finland from Russian aggression. Much of Finnish history has involved being repeatedly annexed and fighting for freedom against Russia. Finland was the first of the Arctic countries to declare war against the Central Powers and side with the Allies. Due to the shared border between Finland and Russia, Finland is still incredibly wary of its newfound alliance with its old oppressor. Similar to the other Arctic nations, Finland has to think about how it's going to handle having foreign armies fighting on Finnish land, how it's going to protect its citizens, particularly the Indigenous populations which exist in the far north of Finland. The delegate of Finland must also consider how they're going to handle the excessive amounts of now incredibly valuable resources on Finnish land. Finland got into this war for the same reason as Norway and Sweden at the end of the day- necessity. If Finland doesn't protect its land, it'll lose it. As adversity strikes Finnish land, the delegate must find a way to secure its borders and heavily militarize.

PORTUGAL

Portugal was one of the original founding members of NATO; despite this, it has generally maintained a neutral stance during times of war. Even during WW2, despite incredible pressure from both sides, Portugal was one of the few nations that actually maintained neutrality. As mentioned in the background guide, much of this war is fought over water. In recent years, Portugal has maintained positive relations with its former colony, Brazil, with their diplomatic relations stretching 200 years. However, this all began to fall apart around 2027, with the rise of US colonialism, Brazil actually began supporting the US, wanting protection and favour from the world power. They began to sever diplomatic ties with their former oppressor, severing hundreds of years of progress. Ultimately, it was the desire to aid Portugal's previous allies in NATO that drove them into involvement in this conflict; however, countering the recent Brazilian development also played a huge role. Portugal has rarely participated in an actual war since the 1500s. This is an interesting opportunity for the delegate of Portugal to reestablish itself, especially because there isn't a military president the way there is for many other countries, such as Russia. No one knows the Portuguese military strategy or how to counter it.

IRELAND

Ireland is most likely one of the most surprising countries in this alliance. Their longstanding policy regarding neutrality has even led them not to become a member of NATO, one of the few Western nations choosing not to join this military alliance. However, it's worth noting they participated in many NATO peacekeeping missions. Ireland is a fairly useful piece of territory in this war, being one of the closest countries to Iceland (which is neutral but is allowing cooperation with the Allies in terms of utilizing Iceland for moving military equipment and personnel from mainland Europe to Greenland). Ireland has been facing population issues for a long time, as well as trouble housing current citizens and maintaining infrastructure, economic issues, and a degradation of relations with major powers such as the US. Additionally, the job market has been facing significant issues with a lack of hiring and candidates facing tougher competition. Ireland joined this war out of geographical relevance, pressure from allies such as the UK and in an attempt to become more relevant on the global stage. In committee, Ireland will focus more on the humanitarian as opposed to the military side of this war, attempting to negotiate peace deals and aid civilians on both sides of this catastrophe. This decision by Ireland to involve itself in this war mostly comes as a reflection of recent policy change, as Ireland is considered by many to be a far different place than it once was, a wild card.

NETHERLANDS

While the Netherlands historically maintained an air of neutrality like Ireland, unlike Ireland, it opted to join NATO in 1949. Between joining NATO, the EU, and the UN, the Netherlands has in recent years indicated interest in becoming more actively involved on the global stage. The Netherlands is a constitutional monarchy, with the King holding ceremonial, if not actionable, power. Originally, in this conflict, the parliament of the Netherlands expressed interest in siding with the Allies, wanting to fight alongside the UK, Germany, and other European powers. However, the King, for reasons not quite understood (other allied nations suspect ulterior motives) was adamant that the Netherlands belonged with the Central Powers. While it's true the king has little to no *actual* power, similar to the UK, he holds significant sway over public opinion. This divided the Netherlands between those wanting to stay out of an unnecessary war, those following their king loyally, and those responding to parliament. This sent the country into significant civil unrest, ending with the removal of the King by parliament, the vote passing just barely. This also led to a more authoritarian shift in the Netherlands' government. Usually, this would have made a significant difference in the Netherlands' allies across Europe, but given current circumstances, it went all but unnoticed. This gives the delegate of the Netherlands significant power in being able to carry out military operations and such, which usually wouldn't be possible for such a democratic society, while still holding positive and open relations with other democratic nations.

MEXICO

Mexico holds an interesting position throughout this conflict. Being the only nation sharing a border with the leading nation of the Central Powers, many expected them to side with the Central Powers out of fear and an attempt at self-preservation. However, Mexican-US relations had been growing increasingly frayed in the years leading up to this war. Both the government and the people of Mexico were growing increasingly unwilling to side with the US. When this conflict broke out, Mexico had no option but to pick a side: side with the Allies out of fear of the US, or side with the Central powers out of fear of the US. In a bold move, Mexico went to the Allies. This puts Mexico in both an incredibly powerful and an incredibly dangerous situation. Whilst the majority of the fighting is happening in the North, Mexico can aid in attacks from the south. Their main goal will be to resist border expansion into Mexico by the United States, hosting troops from their allied nations. Whilst this war extends to some South American nations, currently there's no fighting on that front; however, this may change. The nearest of Mexico's allies is Argentina, with Brazil and Colombia allied with the Central Powers. The delegate of Mexico faces similar challenges as the delegates of Russia, Finland, Sweden, Norway, Denmark, Vietnam and Indonesia. With fighting taking place on home turf, these nations must figure out how to protect their citizens and obtain humanitarian aid when necessary.

ARGENTINA

While Argentina wasn't exactly *expected* to take sides in this war, it isn't surprising. In 2027, Trump began alluding to invasions expanding to South America, after the fall of Mexico to the Central Powers, of course. Argentina joined out of a desire for protection, always being wary of US intervention in Latin America, creating tense relations between these nations. They saw the US as a colonial aggressor and a threat to Latin America, causing the citizens of Argentina to foster distrust and hatred towards it. It's highly valuable for the Allied Powers to have allies near the main threat, and in 2029, Argentina was offered massive debt relief from 8 nations of the Allied Powers in exchange for joining the alliance. This was especially important as one of those countries was China, a nation to which Argentina owed huge debts related to energy consumption. On that note, China is one of Argentina's top trading partners; they're also a major investor in Argentinian energy, so with China being a leader of the Allied Powers, Argentina was already incentivized to join. The delegate of Argentina aims to be a South American financial powerhouse, wanting to establish anti-central power military bases inside U.S.-occupied South American countries to regain the once glorious continent.

KENYA

Kenya has been a major non-NATO ally, meaning that while it's not NATO, the US has recognized it as maintaining a strategic working relationship with the US. So, Kenya and the USA were good. Kenya has also participated in local peace efforts in partnership with the United States, and the United States has helped it economically and technologically develop. Of course, these positive relations turned to nothing when the US began annexing African nations. Kenya saw this as threatening and following in England's colonial footsteps. The government of Kenya looked down upon this and immediately ended diplomatic relations with the USA. Additionally, Kenya still had positive relations with other ex-NATO countries, and when the Allied alliance had been firmed up, it seemed only natural for Kenya to declare allegiance with them. Siding with the Allied powers also brings Kenya military, economic, and security support. Considering that many of the countries the US has already annexed are African countries, the delegate of Kenya must consider that fighting may well reach Africa soon. Are they prepared to host troops and be involved in such a massive conflict on this level? If they want to take proactive steps in this committee, Kenya and Nigeria could work to involve more African nations for the Allies (or at least convince them not to join the Central powers) and counter Central Power efforts in Somalia and Sudan. Kenya specifically tends to be highly involved in African intergovernmental organizations, meaning it tends to have significant political tension over other African Nations. Kenya is known for hosting peace talks, mediating regional conflicts and having significant success on the diplomatic side of things; the delegate of Kenya may want to utilize this throughout this committee.

NIGERIA

Similar to Kenya, relations between Nigeria and the USA had been positive. Around the time of Nigerian independence, formal diplomatic ties were formed, with a US embassy quickly being established in Nigeria. The US has had a history of supporting Nigeria's security concerns and selling massive amounts of arms to the Nigerian government. However, there have been some issues; Nigerian analysts felt the US government was generalizing all of Nigeria in a negative way when travel advisories were issued to American citizens against Nigeria. Similarly, in 2025, the US began implementing stricter visa policies regarding Nigerian non-immigrants in the US. Similar to Kenya, as soon as this war became apparent, all past positive relations became just that- a thing of the past. Nigeria, having not so long ago been a colony, greatly prioritizes sovereignty and wholeheartedly rejects US expansionism. Nigeria sees the expansionism of the US into Africa as a potential threat, and joined the Allies in part for safety. Again, similar to Kenya, throughout history, Nigeria has held great diplomatic relations with ex-NATO countries, and now that a cry for help is let out, Nigeria joins the war for the Allies. Nigeria has also often hosted (now ex) NATO countries as trading partners, with the EU being Nigeria's biggest oil and gas customer. If the fighting moves to Africa, is the delegate of Nigeria prepared to host troops? Nigeria is a key player in this power, being Africa's most heavily populated Nation, and having one of the largest economies on the continent, with major sources of gas and oil. This also means Nigeria has one of the largest militaries in Africa. The delegate of Nigeria must consider that the fighting may well come to Africa, and if it does, Nigeria is one of the best equipped to handle that reality. Nigeria might want to work with Kenya to

try and get more African Nations to ally with the Allied Powers. Given that the US has already annexed multiple African countries, it's reasonable to expect this conflict might begin to concentrate on Africa.

Central Powers

HUNGARY

As an authoritarian power (technically democratic, but really authoritarian) that generally supports Donald Trump, this was a natural alliance. US expansionism has the potential to solve many issues, especially for developing countries that are struggling economically and with political instability. Hungary was quick to jump to the support of the United States, wanting to create and maintain a stable and long-lasting alliance. Hungary has long supported Trump's efforts to weaken liberal checks. Previously, Hungary was relying on Russia for most of its gas and oil, a situation not favourable to Hungary. By allying with the United States, they're able to become less dependent on Russia and are able to distance themselves.

Russo-Hungarian relations are complex, to say the least, and Hungary was quick to ally against them for the sake of US protection, fearing another Russian annexation. Hungary also rejects EU libertarianism and is hoping to distance itself further from the EU by joining the alliance in this way. Currently, there's no fighting taking place in Europe itself; however, this may soon change, and the delegate of Hungary must be prepared for that.

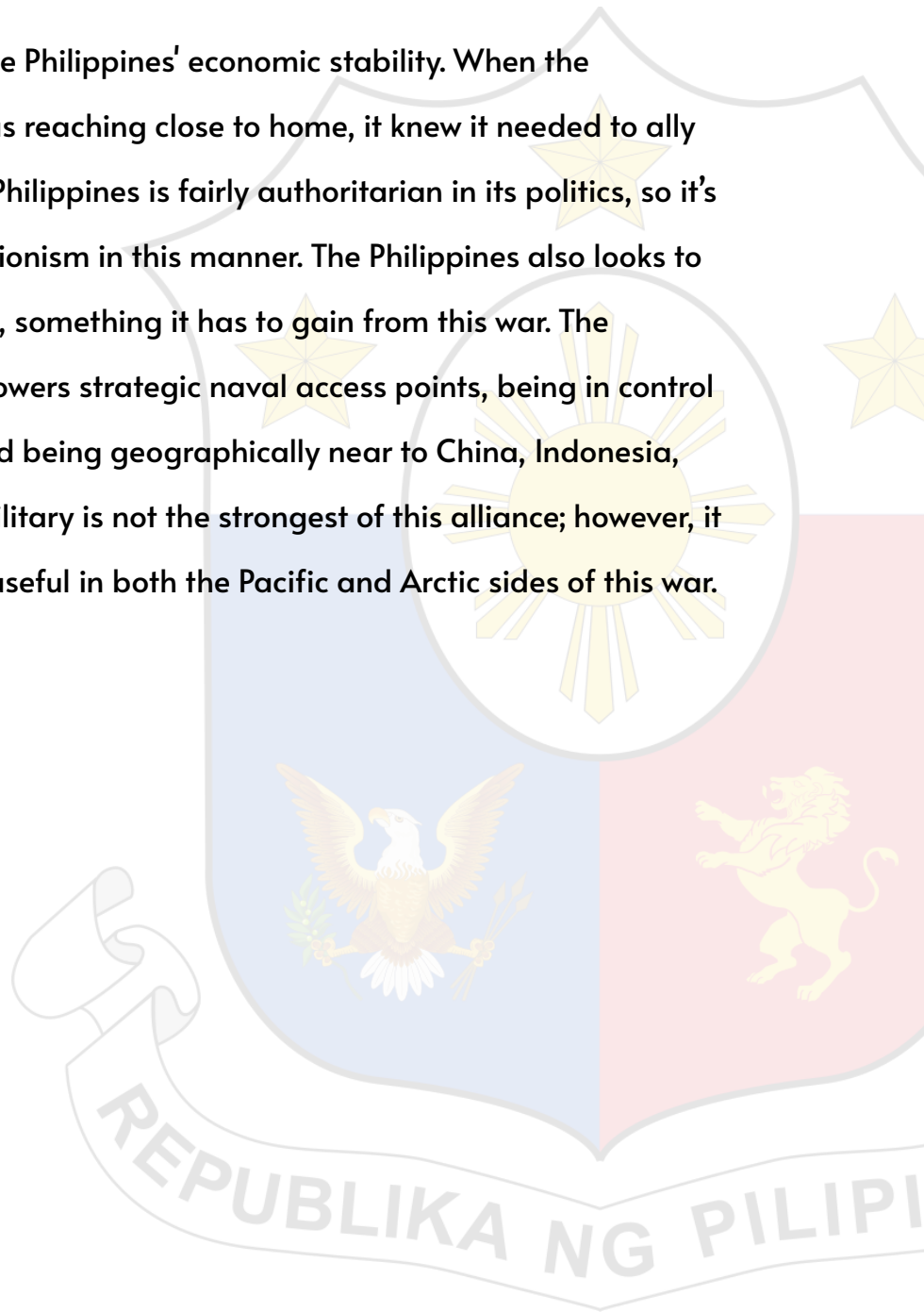
PS: ****The delegate of Hungary should read the character guide for Ukraine****

ISRAEL

Israel joined this alliance primarily out of obligation. Throughout all of Israel's history, the US has been there, supporting it. Now, it's Israel's turn to support the US in a time of war. Israel has been slowly rebuilding its economy, which took a hit during the Israel-Gaza conflict 2021-2026; however, it's aiding finance wherever it can, having slashed many public programs to funnel money into the United States' war. Saudi Arabia, a fellow Central Power nation, has had complex relations with Israel for a long time. However, since the beginning of this war, those issues seem to be on a temporary hold, with economic cooperation still managing through, though the situation is expected to go back to how it was before this war broke out. Relations with the other Middle Eastern Central Power nation, the UAE, are slightly easier. Relations have been improving since 2020 under the Abraham Accords, meaning these nations have had an easier time working together since the outbreak of this war. Israel has one of the strongest military presences in the Middle East, with mandatory service for the majority of Israeli men. Military support is the major contribution Israel can make to the central powers.

PHILIPPINES

The USA has long supported the Philippines' economic stability. When the Philippines realized this war was reaching close to home, it knew it needed to ally with one way or the other. The Philippines is fairly authoritarian in its politics, so it's highly supportive of US expansionism in this manner. The Philippines also looks to be a major power in the Pacific, something it has to gain from this war. The Philippines offers the Central Powers strategic naval access points, being in control of many major trade routes and being geographically near to China, Indonesia, and Vietnam. The Philippine military is not the strongest of this alliance; however, it has a strong navy, something useful in both the Pacific and Arctic sides of this war.



SERBIA

Serbia has been incredibly anti-NATO, especially since the 1999 bombing campaign, which left significant damage to Serbian infrastructure. They see NATO as oppressive and aggressive. This distrust has only been growing since more and more of Europe has become a NATO member. With the war creeping up on Serbian borders, the pressure to act fast was greater than ever before. The choice was obvious: counter NATO. Especially considering an upward trajectory of Serbian American relations in recent years, Serbia is an important strategic point for the US, being near both enemy Russia, Germany, France, the Netherlands, and also allied countries Georgia, Ukraine, Hungary, and Kosovo. This makes it a strategic location for launching attacks and hosting military initiatives. Serbia has also had longstanding positive relations with other Balkan nations, a useful resource to utilize. The Serbian military may not be huge, but they're experienced in mountainous terrain, and Serbian specialized forces should not be underestimated. Serbia has also been wary of Russia, being afraid of Russian infringement on Serbian sovereignty, and joined this conflict in part to protect Eastern Europe from Russian domination, fearing Russia may be attempting to create USSR 2.0. This alliance is capable of offering Serbia the chance to improve Eastern Europe, to make it great again.

BRAZIL

Brazil has, for a long time, been interested in securing dominance in South America, and it sees US backing as a direct way to do this. Brazil has also been increasingly concerned about Russian and Chinese interference in Latin America, which may follow as a result of a win by the Allied Powers. Russian President Vladimir Putin has alluded to this multiple times in recent years. For example, in a 2027 conference between Russia, China, and North Korea (The Russo-Pacific Committee, developed in 2026, first meeting in 2027), Putin was quoted as saying, *“Latin America has a rich history of diverse governmental strategies, allying closely with such Nations as ourselves. Why shouldn’t we extend our hand towards that side of the world? Of course, many Nations within will first require aid in stabilizing, something they will have no trouble with under one of our great Nations. The resourceful, vibrant Nations making up Latin America are not to be undervalued.”* Whilst claiming this statement harmless, it led many South American leaders to wonder whether nations such as Russia and China had greater plans involving Latin America. North Korea has stayed entirely out of this war and declared itself separate from the Triple Summit, the first conference it had been a part of in a long time, after a single meeting. Brazil also joined this side in a ploy to be the USA’s next “Best Man”, so to speak. This role has always been granted to be filled by Canada, but since becoming the 51st state, this opportunistic role may be filled by another geopolitical ally, and Brazil hopes to become just that. Brazil also has a significant trade alliance with the USA, and losing that could be problematic. Additionally, Brazil has a fairly right-wing government, aligning much more closely with its fellow Central Powers, as opposed to the generally more left-wing Allied Powers. Brazil is in an interesting position. The fighting has not yet come to South America; however, there

are multiple South American nations fighting on each side, so it's expected that the fighting may move to this region soon. Brazil is also an important player, as it's one of the most regionally influential Nations in Latin America, meaning if/when this conflict does expand to South America, Brazil is in one of the best positions to recruit neighbouring nations to its side. Brazil is one of the largest food producers in the world, a valuable asset throughout this conflict. They also have a decently sized army, not the most technologically advanced or developed, but still a formidable force not to be underestimated. They're also a huge contributor on the global stage to critical minerals and oil.

SAUDI ARABIA

While there isn't significant involvement of this conflict in the Middle East (Yet), there's enough to still make Middle Eastern countries key players in this conflict. Saudi Arabia is often cited as one of the most USA-friendly Middle Eastern countries, after Israel and the UAE. Given that there are 3 Middle Eastern countries allied with the Central powers and only one sided with the Allied powers, it may be beneficial for the Central Powers to be the ones to bring this conflict to that region. While Saudi Arabian-US relations may not be perfect, arms and oil trade deals encourage Saudi Arabia to maintain positive relations with the United States. Iranian-Saudi Arabian relations have traditionally been rocky, and while there was significant improvement over recent years, the alignment of Iran with the Allies tore down any upward trajectory they had. Fear of the Allies pouring money into Iran, making them a powerhouse of the Middle East and threatening Saudi Arabian sovereignty was a serious contributing factor pushing Saudi Arabia into the safety of the Central Powers. Saudi Arabia is an important part of this committee, with significant leverage stemming from control over a major portion of the global crude oil exports and the ability to influence global oil prices. This influence especially extends to Central power expansionism. If ever the Central Powers feel they would benefit from the alliance of a certain nation which is not currently involved, Saudi Arabian restrictions on or offer of oil would go a long way in making that happen. Saudi Arabia also has significant strategic control over the Red Sea and the Persian Gulf chokepoints, making Saudi Arabia a fantastic place to host bases and logistic hubs for other central powers. Saudi Arabia has significant sovereign wealth, a huge asset in this committee, in addition to an advanced air force.

THE UNITED ARAB EMIRATES

A major concern of the UAE is that China and Russia are becoming a more established presence in the Middle East, and are particularly threatening Gulf sovereignty. Especially considering Iran is part of that alliance. The UAE is also considered to be the most USA-positive country in the Middle East after Israel, despite some historically rocky relationships between the two nations. The UAE is also highly incentivized to ally with whoever the USA is allied with, given their reliance on the USA as a major importer of UAE oil and exporter of arms. In recent years, the UAE has tended to rely on the US in particular for tech, cyber resources, and military supplies, making this an ideal allyship. The UAE has also been known for being one of the only Eastern countries to have such a strong economic alignment with many Western countries, particularly the United States. The delegate of the UAE should focus on establishing connections between the UAE and the other Middle Eastern countries in this alliance. The relations between the UAE and Saudi Arabia are generally strong at this point; however UAE and Israel have a complex relationship. It's not all problematic; trade relations are stable and generally cooperative. The UAE brings significant advantages to this committee, for one, this nation has some of the most advanced cyber security and cyber military capacity, as per advancements associated with a military. The Arabica, launched in 2027, was the UAE's premier strategy against cyber warfare, which focused on AI-powered elimination of missiles and drone weapons, WMDs. They're also in a geographically strategic position, being located near strategic Gulf ports, an important asset considering this conflict is so naval-based, as mentioned in the background guide.

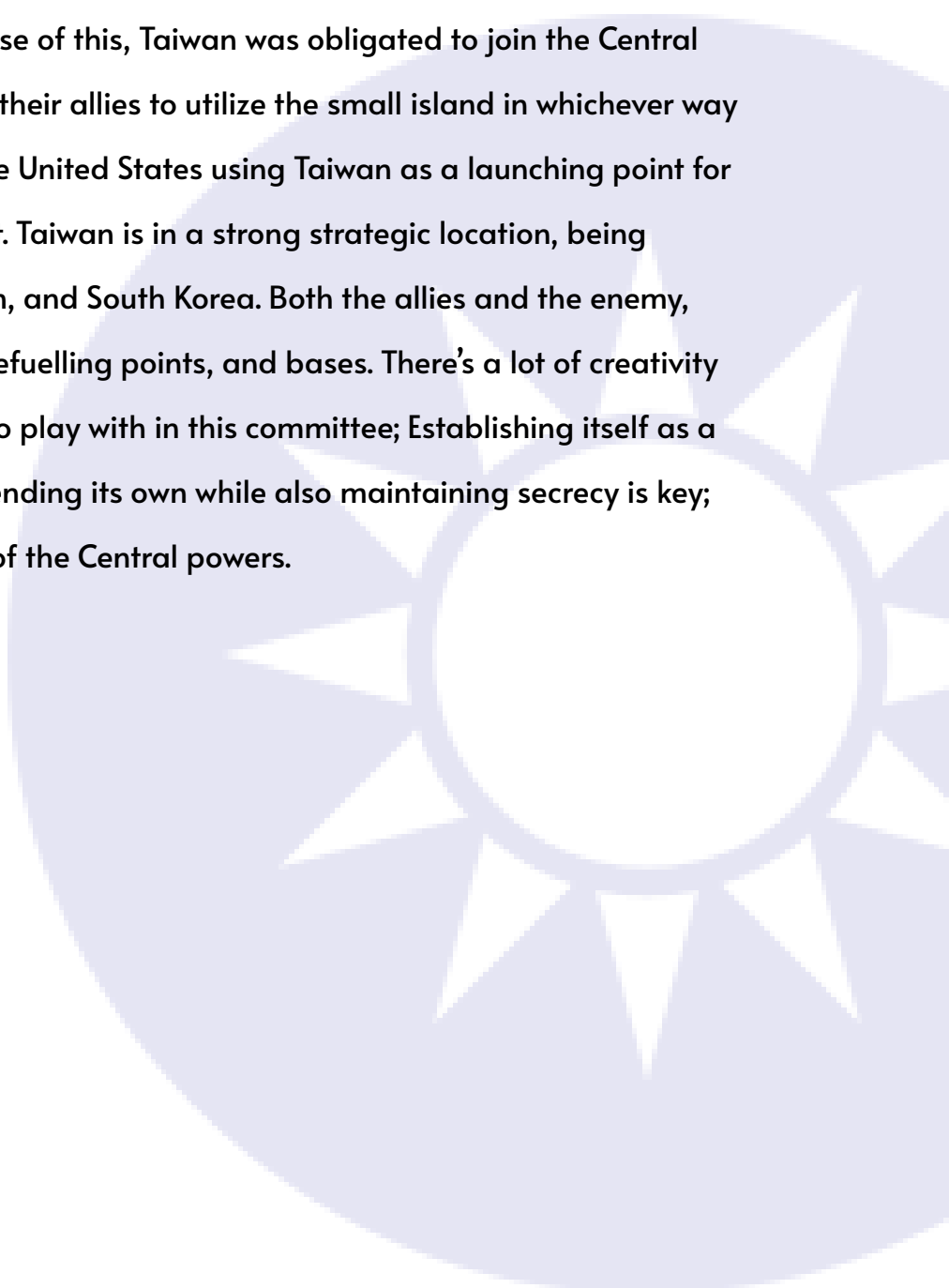
Last, the UAE has significantly more financial assets than many of the other Central Power Allies.

SOUTH KOREA

With conflict so close to home, it was clear South Korea had to join this war. Their largest immediate threat is North Korea. While not a part of this war at this time, the obvious growth and expansion of China and Russia are creating tension and anxiety within South Korea. Especially considering a large part of South Korea's protection against North Korea is US backing. Joining this alliance solidifies that standing. South Korea saw joining the Central Powers as imperative for protecting South Korean Sovereignty. In other words, they rely heavily on the US security Umbrella to deter North Korea from further attack. Especially considering Japan and Taiwan are also part of this alliance, these nations being geographically located close together is powerful in creating a strong block of Central Power nations in Asia. South Korea is in a strategic position for countering China, making it ideal for hosting military bases. South Korea also has significant economic resources compared to many other nations participating in this conflict. South Korea has some of the most advanced manufacturing in the world, including chips, weapons, and technology, and a strong military.

TAIWAN

The United States has supported Taiwan financially and with arms throughout their difficulties with China. Because of this, Taiwan was obligated to join the Central Powers and essentially allow their allies to utilize the small island in whichever way they see fit, primarily with the United States using Taiwan as a launching point for their various military conduct. Taiwan is in a strong strategic location, being somewhat near China, Japan, and South Korea. Both the allies and the enemy, useful for launching points, refuelling points, and bases. There's a lot of creativity the delegate of Taiwan has to play with in this committee; Establishing itself as a sovereign state capable of fending its own while also maintaining secrecy is key; making them the underdog of the Central powers.



PAKISTAN

Pakistan has long been supported by the United States. While they're wary of MAGA, they've always relied on US military and financial support, leading them to side with the Central Powers for protection, rather than against them out of fear. Additionally, given that Japan, India, South Korea, and Taiwan are all part of this alliance, Pakistan feared being surrounded. It was clear from the beginning of this conflict that Pakistani involvement was inevitable, given recent increases in Pakistani participation on the global stage. Pakistani Indian tensions have only deteriorated throughout recent years, which is why this alliance was a surprise to many. However, India has improved their military and economy significantly, becoming even more of a threat to Pakistan. While a war between these two nations hadn't broken out, there were several close calls, usually mediating solutions via Canadian peacekeepers. At the beginning of this conflict, it was clear to Pakistan that there was no more international buffer protecting against war, and if such a conflict ensued, it would be unlikely for Pakistan to claim victory. So, with that in mind, it made sense to join the Central Powers. If you can't beat them, join them. On the other side of things, Pakistan owes significant debt to China, a factor which led Pakistan to support a war against them. Pakistan brings a significant nuclear arsenal to this committee, not that nuclear weapons will be necessary, but we know the other side has them, so between the USA and Pakistan, this is a significant counter. Pakistan is another significant territory for refuelling stations and military bases, considering its strategic geographic location between China and the Middle East, tying together numerous allies.

JAPAN

Despite being enemies during WW2, the alliance between the nations Japan and the United States has grown so strong that in 1960, they signed a mutual defence treaty. This led to the immediate declaration of war on the part of Japan once significant US involvement became obvious. Japan also relies on access to Pacific trade routes. Considering it's an island nation and they rely on exports for survival, they must protect these routes. Something which they may be in danger of losing to the Allied Nations, especially considering Russia, New Zealand and China, three great nations which also border the Pacific Ocean, have been showing more and more interest in historically Japanese trade routes. Japan has also been facing direct threats from Russia and China, with Japan even going so far as to impose sanctions on Russia following the Russo-Ukrainian war. With the beginning of mass conflict, Japan would have joined the Central Allies anyway, fearing they'd be next on the Russian chopping block. Japan is not just fearing for its own sovereignty, but for the sovereignty of all Pacific nations it fears will be annexed by China in the coming years. Japan has also been facing threats from North Korea; fear of invasion would have driven them to seek US protection even if they weren't bound by the mutual defence treaty. Japan has one of the strongest navies of anyone on either side of this conflict. As mentioned previously, naval power is one of the most important aspects of this conflict, making Japan an incredibly useful ally. Japan's positioning on the Pacific, and near both allies and enemies, makes it an ideal location for military bases, refuelling stations, and the like. They also have some of the most advanced robotics and technology, as well as one of the largest economies among the central powers.

GEORGIA

Especially considering Russia's recent regional annexation, Georgia has only grown more and more wary of its neighbouring state. Fear of Russian invasion, ending up like Ukraine, pushed Georgia into the arms of the Central Powers, seeking protection and to maintain its sovereignty. Especially considering the ongoing territorial conflicts within the borders of Georgia, between Georgia and Russia. Abkhazia & South Ossetia are two Russian territories within Georgia, intended to serve as a buffer zone. Georgia is hoping that through their alliance with the United States, it may be able to reclaim this territory. Additionally, considering China was a member of the Allied Powers, it just sweetened the pot for Georgia's membership in the Central Powers. As you may have been able to guess, Georgia is an incredibly important part of this committee, being geographically located on the Russian border. A significant number of American troops are currently stationed on the Georgian border for this reason. However, their greatest cause for fear may also be their greatest asset to this committee. Easy access to Russia and proximity to North Africa and Asia are just the beginning of Georgia's geographic advantages. Along with mountain warfare capabilities, Georgia has access to Russian intel and spying capabilities. An invaluable asset, to say the least.

UKRAINE

Now, the delegate of Ukraine is in an interesting position throughout this committee. If you remember correctly, Ukraine was quickly annexed by Russia just before this conflict broke out. So how is Ukraine representing themselves through this committee? Well, discreetly. Because here's the thing, Ukraine was only annexed, unlike many other countries (such as Canada). Ukrainian higher-ups surrendered, and Russian troops flooded through Ukraine. However, the people of Ukraine continue, through an organization named Опір, a Ukrainian word roughly translating to "The Resistance". You may well remember that during WW2, France could be seen waving a white flag shockingly early in the war. The French resistance, however, was a shockingly powerful group, determined to aid in any way possible and be a thorn in the side of German troops residing in France. Similarly, Опір is a rebel group, spanning thousands of people, connected to thwart the efforts of the Allied Powers. Do not underestimate this group; they've managed to take down complex battle plans via intercepted messages. Perfectly guarded American tanks seem to mysteriously be missing gas when they were just refilled the previous day, troop supplies in the most heavily fortified camps have seemed to go missing at the most convenient of times. Plans known only to a general and his most trusted advisor for surprise attacks on nearby Central Powers were somehow ambushed. The Ukrainian cabinet managed to flee Russian troops into nearby Hungary, where they kept in touch with the Опір, guiding them. For the purpose of this committee, Опір will act as one country. While they don't have military capacity, they have significant control over the backrooms, intercepting messages, receiving secret updates, and such. Ukraine is increaidbly dedicated to claiming back their territory. They believe the

number one priority must be freeing the annexed nations including Ukraine. They will do whatever it takes to become a sovereign nation once again.

MOLDOVA

Moldova is motivated by this conflict because it is essentially surrounded by members of both Allied Powers and Central Powers. This is a surprising addition to the alliance, considering Moldova has been a consistently neutral country for many years. However, starting in 2026, the government has been increasingly right-wing, leading to its decision to become involved in this conflict. The primary factor leading to Moldovan involvement was fear of Russian expansion, the worry being that Russia is trying to reinstate USSR 2.0. Moldova is hoping to seek protection from the US by joining this alliance, especially considering how much of Eastern Europe is also involved in this conflict. Moldovan relations with Ukraine, Kosovo, Serbia and Georgia have improved significantly during this time of somewhat forced cooperation. For this reason, Moldova holds geographic significance as near many allied nations as well as Russia, granting them significant access. In 2027, Moldova began ramping up its arms manufacturing and is currently in a position to be able to distribute arms to its fellow allies, meaning it's the first one to go for any plan requiring mass amounts of arms.

KOSOVO

Kovaso joined the Central Powers primarily out of a sense of obligation towards the United States. The United States played a significant role in Kosovo's journey towards independence, recognizing it and establishing diplomatic relations in 2008, even when Serbia contested this independence. Serbian-Kovasonian relations are, to put it lightly, tense. They're cooperative in this committee room for no other reason than they have to be. The enemy of my enemy is my friend; this temporary alliance is rocky. This is why Kovaso was wary of joining this block, but significant pressure from the US managed to seal the deal. Kovaso is an interesting addition to this committee for a multitude of reasons, but none more prevalent than this. Kosovo is known for its medieval castle ruins, beautiful, alluring, and dangerous. However, in 2026, a magnitude 3.5 earthquake shook this country to its very core. Thankfully, there were minimal casualties due to strong architecture among other factors, but it unearthed something life groundbreaking beneath their soil. Radioactive material. Not much of it, but based on the limited testing they've been able to accomplish, it's been seen to have incredible effects. Its substance simulates Adenosine Tri-Phosphate (more commonly known as ATP), causing the cell to quadruple the rate of glycolysis, Krebs, and ETC when the body is flooded with this substance temporarily. Essentially, this gives the cell the ability to facilitate cellular respiration at significantly higher rates than it should be able to, essentially creating the effect of 'super strength'. Thankfully, this was discovered and kept under wraps by the Kovasonian officials first. Somehow, the Kovasonian government was able to keep this under wraps long enough to research and develop the substance. Originally, it was studied by geologists, who thought it was merely a

product of the superheated rock turned up by the earthquake. After realizing this was not the case, it was turned over to a team of government-employed chemists to be researched. In 2029, the Kovasonian government announced its secret weapon, The Winter Soldiars. This is a team of soldiers, due to the increased potential for cellular respiration, who have what is functionally considered super strength, speed, and stamina. They'd also been trained for highly specialized scenarios, being fluent in a multitude of languages, trained on the cultures of many different communities, useful for spying situations. They're easily trained and can pick up skills quickly. This team is incredibly useful to Kovaso, considering its strategic geographic location, being essentially centred between a major Allied Power (Russia) and a multitude of Central Power Nations.

EGYPT

Egypt receives a huge portion of its military funding from the United States, creating a large sense of obligation for this Nation to ally with the Central Powers.

Additionally, the Suez Canal is an incredibly important geographic location with growing tensions in the surrounding countries, even before this conflict broke out, but now, being a vital trading point, it's more important than ever. Between 2026-2029, there were more disputes than ever before regarding the Suez Canal, with UN peacekeepers having to step in multiple times to prevent all-out war.

Already unstable, Egypt fears the Suez Canal may be cut off entirely, or worse. The worry is that large powers in the Allied Powers will attempt to gain control of the territory, so Egypt was incentivized to counter that by joining the Central Powers.

Especially considering revenue drawn from the Suez Canal is a major source of the Egyptian economy, and any harm which may come to the Canal would seriously destabilize the Egyptian economy. Egypt has also grown more wary of Iran in recent years, incentivizing it to align with the Iran-opposed bloc. This is also a great part of what Egypt brings to this committee, having significant control over the Suez Canal grants them the ability to deny access to enemy naval powers, while granting unlimited access to allied ships. Once again, an important strategic asset considering how much of this conflict is naval-dependent. Egypt also has a strong position in the Arab League, a useful connection for persuading neutral Middle Eastern and North African states to join the Central Powers, should the fighting move to these fronts.

INDIA

Currently, India sees China as their 'primary rival', incentivizing it to join this conflict on whatever side is against China. Despite this, this alliance was relatively surprising given India's longstanding neutrality with Russia, stemming from dependence during USSR times, and USSR support throughout India-Pakistan conflicts. India is also looking to expand US relations for tech and defence deals. Another thing that surprised many about this alliance is the fact that both India and Pakistan are a part of it. India has set aside its differences with Pakistan to settle on a temporary truce for the sake of US alignment and countering China. The delegate of India should look towards establishing connections with its South Asian bordering countries to innovate in the upcoming technology/AI race, which will be crucial in this war against the Allied powers. Creative ideas and new weaponry will be key to winning the war on the Central side, especially given that trade is very viable with the extension of the Bay of Bengal at India's disposal.

MOROCCO

Morocco has had a longstanding history of friendship and was interested in gaining US support. Morocco was a more recent addition to this alliance, only joining when it was clear that this conflict had moved into Africa. The fear of being engulfed in the war at some point throughout this conflict has led them to start preemptively taking action to try and protect themselves in the long run. They've also been historically dependent on Western markets. Morocco is a useful Nation to have as a part of this alliance. It provides Atlantic access to North Africa, as well as access to phosphate supply control, which is an incredibly useful resource, and access to counterterrorism networks, given Morocco's experienced counterterrorism forces and modernized military compared to other African Nations. Morocco is also a naval chokepoint, with many European allied Nations utilizing shipping routes going through that region. This is an incredibly powerful geographic position to be in in a war which relies so heavily on naval power. This also makes Morocco a fantastic place for a military base or refuelling station, considering both Africa and Southern Europe.

