

Emre Battal & Poyraz Efe Deniz

F-UNSC

17-18.10.2026



Agenda Item: The New World Order

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1. Letter From Secretary General of KFLMUN

Dear Delegates,

It is my great pleasure to welcome you to the Fictional United Nations Security Council (F-UNSC) of KFLMUN'26.

Before speaking about the committee itself, I would like to share why KFLMUN means so much to me personally.

KFLMUN has been a dream of mine for years. I have always wanted to bring the MUN culture and the academic environment I admired to Keşan, creating a conference that could introduce more students to diplomacy, debate, and international affairs. Seeing this dream become a reality and being able to do it here in Keşan means a great deal to me.

Within this dream, F-UNSC holds a particularly special place. The idea of creating this committee has been something Emre Battal, Poyraz Efe Deniz, and I have shared and discussed for a long time. Bringing it to life under KFLMUN'26 is therefore much more than simply organizing another committee for us.

Our agenda, "The New World Order," takes us into an alternate reality where the Second World War has ended with the Axis victorious. The world you enter is no longer the world we know. A new international system has emerged, and those who built it believe they have created a perfect and lasting order.

But what appears to be a utopia from one perspective may look entirely different from another.

As delegates, you will find yourselves at the center of this newly established order. You will have to navigate competing interests, shifting alliances, ideological tensions and the question of how long a world built on victory can truly remain stable.

Go beyond knowing your character or country's position. Understand their ambitions, their fears, their allies and what they are willing to sacrifice to preserve or reshape the world they have inherited.

Diplomacy is not always about agreement. It is about knowing when to compromise, when to stand your ground and when to take a risk.

We hope you will embrace the unpredictability of F-UNSC and most importantly, make your presence felt.

KFLMUN'26 is the beginning of something we hope will continue to grow in Keşan for years to come. F-UNSC is one of the dreams that helped us shape that beginning.

On behalf of the KFLMUN'26 Secretariat and with my Co-USG's Emre Battal and Poyraz Efe Deniz, I wish you an intense, challenging, and unforgettable committee experience.

We have dreamed of bringing this committee to life. Now, it is your turn to shape the world you have inherited.

Sincerely,

Tufan Kaan Karagöz

Secretary General

KFLMUN'26

2. Letter From Under Secretaries General of F-UNSC

Dear delegates,

First of all we would like to start by thanking each and every one of you for choosing our committee. The universe we have created is an apocalyptic one yet we were at our most passionate while forging it. Every decision made during the inception of this alternate universe has been thought thoroughly to give you the best possible experience. We are so confident in this committee that we personally promise a spectacular two days , that is only if you are willing to give it your all. If this is your first time attending a mun do not fret as when sitting on those chairs, every delegate is the same. The difference is created by standing up, not by standing on the sidelines and watching. Raise your placards and change may come , eventually.

We would also like to express our most sincere gratitude to the secretary general of KFLMUN , Tufan Kaan Karagöz. He is the reason this universe exists. He gave us a platform to express and experiment with new ideas, he is the foundation of a great organization and all that is left to say about him is that he is a great person and we truly appreciate him.

We would like to end our speech by once again saying that we appreciate the support and freedom that has been provided to us. And dear delegates , may wisdom lead you where you most desire

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3. Rules Of Procedure

SCOPE: These rules for the General Assembly and the Specialized Agencies and Funds are self-sufficient and apply to the first annual session of KFLMUN'26, except for modifications provided by the Secretariat or Board Member, and will be considered adopted in advance of the session. No other rules or procedures are applicable.

GENERAL POWERS OF THE BOARD MEMBERS: The Board Members will declare the opening and closing of each meeting and may propose the adoption of any procedural motion to which there is no significant objection. The Board Members, subject to these rules, will have complete control of the proceedings at any meeting. The Board Members will also direct discussions, accord the right to speak, pose questions, announce decisions, rule on points of order, and ensure and enforce the observance of these rules. The Board Members may temporarily transfer her/his duties to another member of the Committee staff. Committee staff members may also advise delegations on the possible course of debate. In the exercise of these functions, the Committee staff will be at all times subject to these rules and responsible to the Secretary-General.

COURTESY: Delegates will show courtesy and respect to the Committee staff and to other delegates. The Director will immediately call to order any delegate who fails to comply with this rule. The Secretary-General may decide to expel a delegate from the conference if called. This decision is not subject to appeal

SPEECHES: No delegate may address a session without having previously obtained the permission of the Committee Director. The Committee Director may call a speaker to order if her/ his remarks are not relevant to the subject under discussion or are offensive to committee members or staff. The Committee Director may limit the time

allotted to each speaker. The minimum time limit will be ten seconds. When a delegate exceeds her/his allotted time, the Committee Director may call the speaker to order without delay.

OPENING SPEECHES AND GENERAL SPEAKERS LIST: After the Agenda has been determined, delegates are invited to deliver their opening speeches by the Committee Director . Opening speech length is at the discretion of the Committee Director. The General Speakers List will then be established for the purpose of general debate. This General Speakers List will be followed for all debates on the Topic Area, except when superseded by procedural motions, amendments, or the introduction of a draft resolution. Speakers may speak generally on the Topic Area being considered and may address any draft resolution currently on the floor. A motion to change the General Speaker's time can be introduced to change the time allowed for speeches during the formal debate. The motion needs a simple majority.

MOTIONS:

- Motion to Suspend the Meeting: Used to adjourn the session until the next session. Used on the last day, except for the last session.
- Motion to Adjourn the Meeting: Used in the last session of the conference to adjourn the session completely. Used only on the last day, last session.
- Motion to Postpone the Debate: Used to postpone the debate. Not a frequently used motion.
- Motion to Resumption the Debate: Used to resume the debate from where it left off. It is not a frequently used motion.
- Motion to Closure of Debate: A motion to close the debate and not to interrupt the speaker.
- Motion to Extend the Debate Time: A motion that extends the debate time and does not interrupt the speaker.
- Motion for a minute Moderated Caucus: A motion to move to a moderated caucus

for a specified period of time and does not interrupt the speaker.

* Moderated Caucus: A procedure in which the caucus processes GSLs, motions. Debate usually proceeds in this caucus. The debate lasts at most 20 minutes, at least 5 minutes and is extended at most twice.

**Second/In Favor*: You must say when you are in favor of this motion, when you want to speak.

**Objection/Against*: You should say when you oppose this motion, i.e. you do not want to speak. It leads to a committee vote. But if there is no objection, the motion passes directly. I mentioned the voting procedure in objection. If there is even 1 objection in the oral vote, the placard vote is passed. In order to have a fair system, it is mandatory for every delegate to vote after the objection is given.

● Motion for a minute Semi-Moderated Caucus: A motion to move to a semi moderated caucus for a specified period of time that does not interrupt the speaker.

* *Semi-Moderated Caucus*: the committee chair does not choose the speaker, the delegate who rises first has the floor and the debate is conducted. there is a total time, no individual time.

RIGHT OF REPLY: A delegate whose personal or national integrity has been impugned by another delegate may submit a Right of Reply in writing only to the committee staff. The Committee Director will grant the Right of Reply at her/his discretion and a delegate granted a Right of Reply will not address the committee except at the request of the Committee Director.

YIELDS: A delegate granted the right to speak on a substantive issue may yield in one of three ways at the conclusion of her/his speech: to another delegate, to questions, or to the Committee Director. Only one yield is allowed. A delegate must declare any yield at the conclusion of her/his speech. Yielding is in order only during General Speakers list debates. Yield to another delegate. Her/his remaining time will be offered to that delegate. If the delegate accepts the yield, the Committee Director shall

recognize the delegate for the remaining time. Yield to questions. Questioners will be selected by the Committee Director Members and limited to one question each. Follow-up questions will be allowed only at the discretion of the Committee Director. The Committee Director will have the right to call to order any delegate whose question is, in the opinion of the Committee Director, rhetorical and leading and not designed to elicit information. Only the speaker's answers to questions will be deducted from the speaker's remaining time. Yield to the director. Such a yield should be made if the delegate does not wish her/his speech to be subject to questions. The moderator will then move to the next speaker.

POINT:

- Point of Information: This is a point used when the delegate wants to clarify or obtain information from the council or another delegate, usually by asking only one question. It can always be used as long as it does not interrupt the speaker.
- Point of Order: A point of order is a point you can make when you notice a breach of procedure by the Court. It can always be used when it does not interrupt the speaker.
- Point of Parliamentary Enquiry: This is the procedure you use when you need to ask the Committee Director something about procedure. It can always be used as long as it does not interrupt the speaker.
- Point of Personal Privilege: A point for the delegate's personal needs. It can be used only when it does not interrupt the speaking delegate, otherwise it can be used at any time

DISRUPTIVENESS OF POINTS AND MOTIONS: Firstly, Points and Motions shall be addressed by the Committee Director in the following order: (a) Point of Personal Privilege, (b) Point of Order, (c) Point of Parliamentary Inquiry, (d) Point of Information, (e) Motion to Appeal the Decision of the Chairs, (f) Motion to Extend the previous Caucus, (g) Motion to Change the General Speaker's Time, (h) Motion to Suspend the Meeting, (i) Motion to Close the Debate, (j) Motion to Adjourn the Debate, (k) Motion to introduce an Amendment, (l) Motion for Unmoderated Caucus, (m) Motion for Moderated Caucus, (n) Motion for Division of the Question, (o)

Motion for a Roll Call Vote, Secondly, Motions should be considered according to the length of the caucus and, thirdly, according to the length of speakers time.

SUBSTANTIVE VOTING: The only substantive voting will be voting on draft resolutions. All other votes will be procedural votes. After the debate has been closed on the general topic area, the committee will move into substantive voting procedures and the chambers are then sealed. At that point, only the following points and motions will be entertained: Motion for a Roll Call Vote, Point of Personal Privilege, Point of Parliamentary Inquiry, and Point of Order. If there are no such motions, the committee will vote on all draft resolutions. For substantive voting, each member will have one vote. As per Rule 4, nonmembers may not vote on substantive matters. Each vote may be a “Yes”, “No”, or “Abstain”. Members who abstain from voting are considered as not voting. All matters will be voted upon using placards by default, except if a motion for a roll call vote is accepted. Once any resolution has been passed, the voting procedure is closed, as only one resolution may be passed in a topic area. In the voting procedure of the United Nations Security Council, a resolution requires the affirmative votes of two-thirds of the members to pass. A vote against by either the People’s Republic of China, the French Republic, the Russian Federation, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, or the United States of America, automatically prevents the adoption of a Security Council draft resolution/communique.

ROLL CALL VOTING: After the debate is closed on any draft resolution, any delegate may request a roll call vote. A simple majority is needed to pass. A motion for a roll call vote is in order only for substantive votes. In the first sequence, delegates may vote “Yes”, “No”, “Abstain” or “Pass”. A delegate may request the right to explain her/his vote only when the delegate is voting against the policy of her/his country;

such a vote is termed “with Rights”. The delegate may only explain an affirmative or negative vote, not an abstention from voting. A delegate who passes during the first sequence of the roll call must vote during the second sequence and may not vote “Abstain” or “Pass”. The same delegate may not request the right to explain her/his vote. The Committee Director will then announce the outcome of the vote.

4. Glossary of Terms

The New Order: Heavy framework of the Great German Reich established following the fall of Paris in 1940. This framework aimed at ascending absolute German dominance in socio-economic, political and totalitarian way

UNSC: Absolute dominance of the Great German Reich released an apprehension in the world. With fear of being devoured by Germans with the lead of USSR, USA, Great Britain, China and France UNSC had been founded

United Nations: An alliance encompassing nearly the entire world, with the exception of Germany and its German allies.

Great German Reich: The title that has been given by the Supreme Leader to emphasize the supremacy of Germans.

Supreme Leader: The title of Adolf Hitler. Any other names beside his title is strictly prohibited.

Reich Warden: Local supervisors assigned to German occupied lands. For every thousand residents one Reich Warden is assigned by the Supreme Council of the region. Reich Warden’s occupations are collecting tax and enforcing the law on the locals.

SOFTNO(Society Of The New Order): Propaganda society of Nazis. SOFTNO has been published to lead people to think Nazi invasions has a purpose

The Superior Council: The highest form of authority under the supreme leader. Every major city is assigned a superior council by the Supreme leader. Any type of decision made in this

council cannot be disagreed or rejected by any other form of authority other than the Supreme Leader. The Superior Council's purposes are overseeing military and Concentration Camps and asserting dominance over the non German population.

Axis Powers: Allies of Germans

Allied States: Rivals of the Germans

Deutsche Reichsschule: Special schools built by the Great German Reich in order to educate gifted students into becoming scholars and or engineers to serve the Germans.

Erhaben Wall: The defense wall in Greece which ranges from Patras to Volos

Trimueria: Trimueria is a pact signed between Italy, Spain, Portugal and Germany. Afterwards fall of Warsaw Italy, Spain and Portugal sided with Germany.

Pietro Nenni Coup: After signing the Trimueria Pact, Socialist Italians staged a coup against the Mussolini Regime and took over Italy. Italy broke the pact.

Ruina Rei Publicae: This is a surprise offensive launched by the Nazis on November 7, 1943, taking advantage of the celebrations marking the Great October Revolution, during which nearly all of Ukraine and part of Belarus were occupied and the Soviet Army suffered heavy losses.

La Résistance Nationale: French Revolution Forces

Reich Court of Justice: Supreme justice source of the Great German Reich. The people who had been wronged to empire will going to suffer its consequences

Battal War: Between 1-14 March 1940 German and USSR had a war. It ended with Germany's absolute supremacy over USSR and Germany successfully seized Gomel.

Denhiz War: Between 29 June-27 July 1940 Germany invaded French Colonies (Tunisia, Algeria, Morocco) with the help of Axis Powers. All French colonists had been slaughtered.

Mare Rebellion: Following the loss of St. Petersburg, French civilians are encouraged and with the incentives of J.P. Sartre and Albert Camus, civilians started a rebellion however Spanish Forces shutdown the rebellion

5. Introduction to The Committee

a. What is UNSC?

The United Nations Security Council (UNSC) is one of the six principal organs of the United Nations (UN) and holds the primary responsibility for maintaining international peace and security. Established in 1945 following the devastation of World War II, the Council was designed to foster collective security and prevent future conflicts by providing a platform for diplomacy and decisive action. Operating under the framework of the UN Charter, it is one of the most powerful and influential organs within the international system.

The UNSC is unique in its ability to make legally binding decisions that all UN member states are obligated to implement, setting it apart from other UN organs. It is authorised to take a range of measures to address threats to peace, including imposing economic sanctions, approving military interventions, and deploying peacekeeping forces to conflict zones. Its resolutions and mandates are central to international efforts in conflict resolution, crisis management, and the enforcement of international law.

The member states in the council are divided into two categories;

Five permanent members (P5): China, France, Russia, the United Kingdom, and the United States. These nations wield the influential power of veto, allowing any one of them to block substantive resolutions regardless of majority support.

Non-permanent members, elected by the General Assembly for two-year terms, with seats distributed to ensure geographic representation across different regions of the world.

b. Step into The New World Order

The world that the New Order resides in is safe to say a dark one. One so dark in fact that it has gotten to a point of genuine and total hopelessness among people as most big attempts at stopping this unmovable object were to no avail. Every race other than the Germans is seeing new lows every day with no sign of that changing any time soon. Every new non German kid born is seen as disposable and every newborn German is irreplaceable. The fear that once was only seen as foolishness is now the new normal. There is a need for a change and everyone knows that however everyone also knows that they are powerless against those who worship themselves. Most of the Germans agree that they are on the right path but the very low percent of the German public that still has values and respect towards humankind therefore disagrees with the ways of the Supreme Leader are being cast aside, banished from higher ranks or even a solid place socially. The Germans are ruthless , even and especially towards themselves.

There is a poem that is quite popular, released by an anonymous non German poet which is:

“In darkest day, in blackest night

When hope itself is losing sight

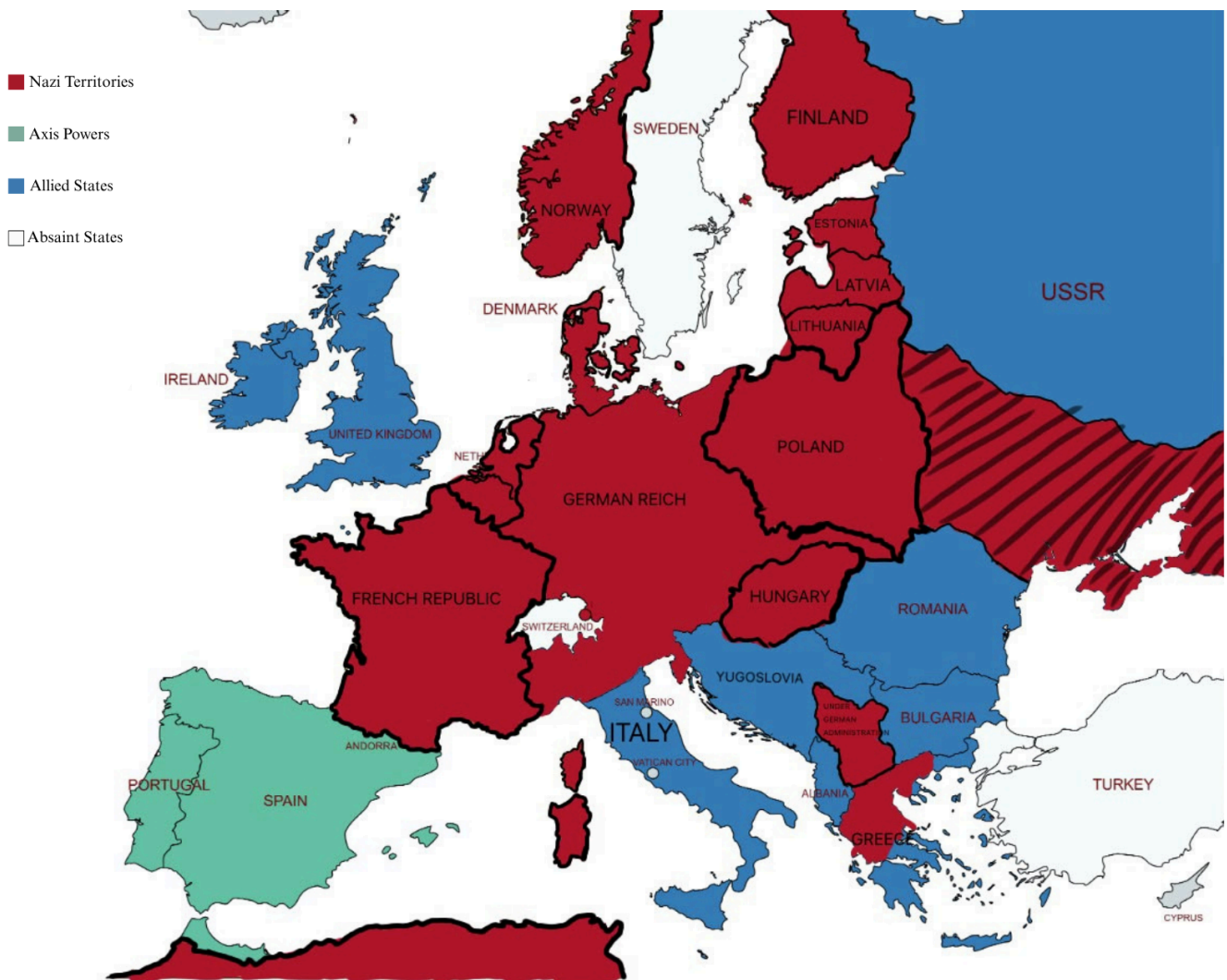
Let those who worship evil’s might

Beware of the will that chooses to fight”

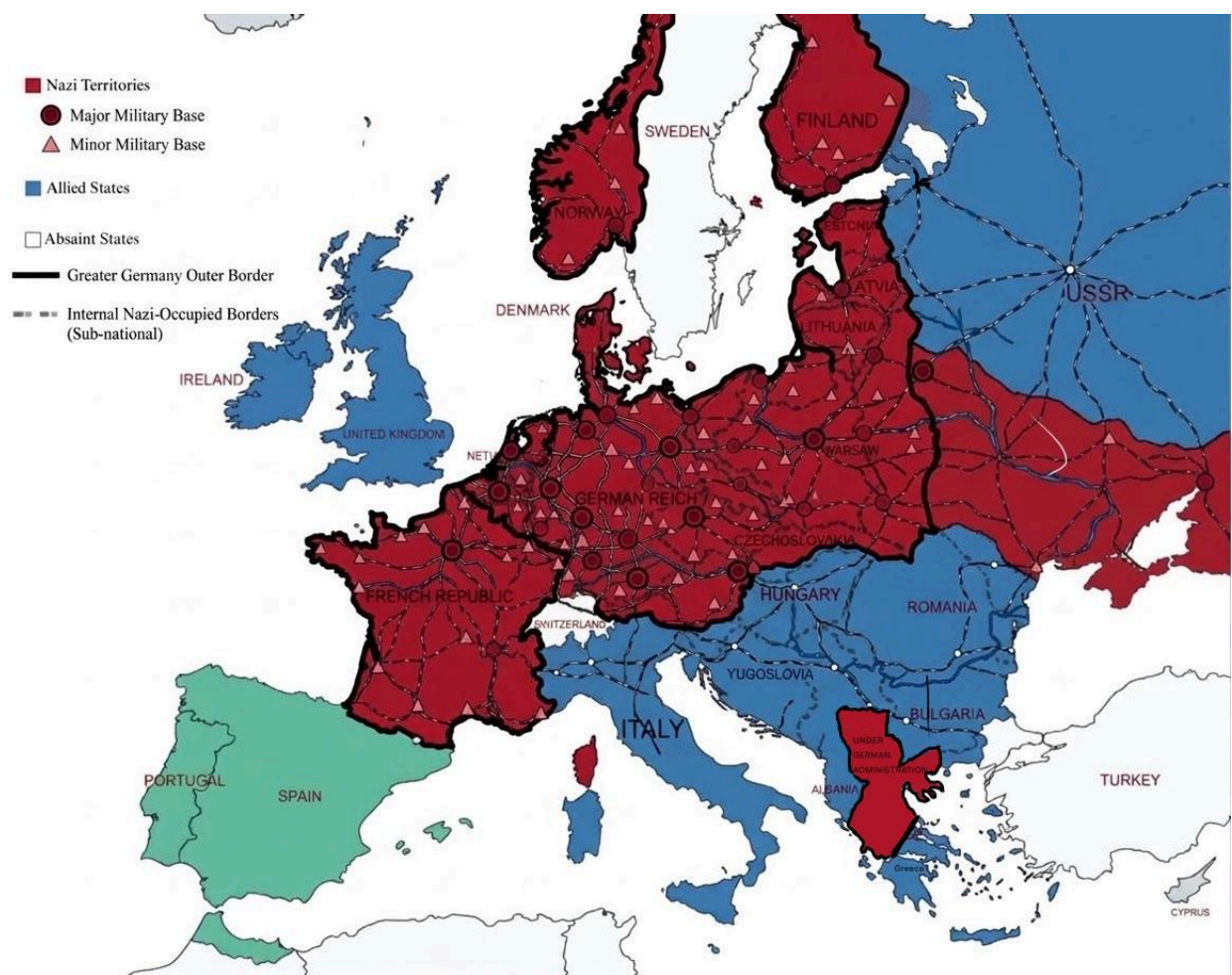
Everyone is ready to give up, yet no one has. Show the World that the night is always darkest before the dawn. Show them that their crimes shall not go unpaid, show them the will of the people, show them the inequality and violence they so much seek. The only way to bring change is to show them because if telling them nicely was an option, the circumstances would be very different. Show them and bring change, the whole world is counting on you. Good luck.

6. Map Update

a. Current European Borders



b. Map of Trade Routes and Military Bases



7. The New Order

Emerging victorious from World War 2 Germany renamed itself to “The Greater German Reich”. The Greater German Reich then released a consultation with the name of “The New Order”. The New Order is as follows;

- No order under this consultation under any circumstances can be changed, altered, removed or misinterpreted, any cases of the stated felonies will be punished with the highest possible form of punishment by the Reich Courts Of Justice.
- The Supreme Leader is the righteous form authority of the Greater German Reich and cannot be questioned, disobeyed or be disrespected. Any form of disrespect towards him shall be punished with the death penalty.
- Each and every single piece of occupied territory that is under The Greater German Reich must at least have thirty (30) percent of their population must be made up from pure blooded Germans and on the case that any piece of occupied territory has less than thirty percent pure blooded Germans, groups of Germans shall be migrated to those lands. Interbreeding between non German nationalities is strictly prohibited with the exceptions that the Supreme Leader chooses. Every newborn under The Greater German Reich shall be regulated by designated German officers and if any form of interbreeding between non Germans are detected the parents shall face trial in the Reich Court Of Justice. This felony shall be punishable to death. The interbred child shall be open to adoption by pure blooded German parents to ensure that the child grows up learning the righteous ways of the Germans.
- For every one (1) thousand residents, a Reich Warden shall be appointed. The Reich Warden shall tax every non German resident's annual income by fifteen (15) percent and every pure blooded German resident's annual income by three (3) percent. The taxed money shall be moved to The Greater German Reich's treasury. The Reich Warden also acts as a higher form of authority in their designated areas as they shall have the right to question, assault and arrest any resident of the inferior races. The Reich Wardens shall be pure blooded Germans and every Warden shall be specifically appointed by a form of higher authority which has been granted the power to do so by the Supreme Leader.
- Each and every major occupied land (must have at least twenty thousand residents) is obligated to have a Reich Court Of Justice. The right to get employed as either a judge , a prosecutor or a lawyer by these courts are only specifically for pure blooded Germans. The right to have an attorney is also strictly for pure blooded Germans. In each and every court session a group of abstained and randomly chosen groups of pure blooded Germans shall act as the jury council. German defendants at most can be sentenced to prison but any inferior race and or mixed defendant can get sentenced to death penalty. Any form of violence , stalking , psychological and or physical abuse to the superior race by the inferiors is a certain death penalty and the case shall not go to court. If a crime is committed outside of the jurisdictional range of a court , the designated Reich Warden can deliver justice in any form which he finds fit.

- Each and every major state must have a designated Reich Military Camp. These academies shall raise soldiers that are ready for any form of conflict. Every male over the age of 18, eligible to enter the military and not enrolled in a form of higher education is obligated to enter these camps. The vision of these camps are to raise soldiers, navies and leaders in the ways of the Greater German Reich. German discipline is the fundamental in their education. In every group of soon to be soldiers, the most well performing German is chosen by the Superiour Council of the designated camp and is eligible to become a Reich Warden. The Superiour Council of the designated state also is in full control of the concentration camps of their own state. They have the power to create, demolish or repurpose the concentration camps. Who gets to be in these camps is decided by the Reich Wardens, but the treatment they receive there is up to the Superior Council of the state. The Superior Council of every state shall be formed strictly of pure blooded, high ranked and fully devoted German residents. Every Superior Council must be approved by the Supreme Leader in order to operate and can be stripped of their power at any time if the Supreme Leader decides so. As long as it is in operation a Superiour Council possesses legislative, executive, and judicial powers and can overrule the orders of the Reich Court Of Justice. May the Superior Council leave no crime unpaid, bring justice and most importantly strip their area of justice from imperfections.
- Education shall only teach the righteous ways of the Germans and nothing else. No topic taught shall contradict German principles any way of opposing Germans shall be punished. Gifted children with high potential shall be chosen by the teachers to become engineers and scholars to serve The Great German Reich and the non gifted children shall serve by becoming soldiers. The principles of The New Order shall be the foundation of all education and discipline must be taught either by force or consent. Teachers must only be pure blooded superiors and must prove their loyalty and commitment to the Great German Reich in order to be appointed.
- Every state must have a local headquarters of SOFTNO (Society Of the New Order) with the goal of spreading the righteous ways of the Great German Reich. Any other political force disagreeing, opposing or conflicting with SOFTNO must immediately be shut down, with force if needed. Opposing SOFTNO is a first degree felony and is an immediate death sentence. Any form of propaganda against the ways of the superior race shall be shut down with force.
- The official language of The German Reich is German and speaking, teaching and spreading any different language is strictly prohibited and if spotted multiple times shall be greatly punished.

- Strength is the law. The Greater German Reich is justice. Imperfections shall be cast away either by consent or force. We shall rise above all with grace. Long live Germany.

8. Brief Explanation of The History and Major Events

a. Historical Timeline

First fell Warsaw on 29 September 1939. Poland was devastated. Following that at the dates of 29 September to 5 October 1939 an agreement between Spain, Italy, Portugal and Germany was accepted with the name of Triumveria. Portugal, Spain and Italy were added to the axis powers. The Italians did not welcome this development well and a coup was staged by the socialists guided by Pierto Nenni. The coup reached success as they were able to overthrow the current government and therefore Italy was removed from the axis power. The USSR landed troops in Poland on the dates of 20 February to 28 February 1940 and the tension grew even higher which eventually resulted in the eruption of the Battal war. The battle was short lived however and only lasted 14 days. Germany emerged victorious on 14 March 1940 and USSR's troops were forced to retaliate. Germany, now feeling more prideful than ever with the assistance of the current axis powers made the decision to launch troops to French colonial territories of Tunisia, Algeria and Morocco. On 29 June 1940 the Denhiz War broke trough between Germany and Northern African countries and lasted until 27 July 1940. Germany was victorious and French colonists were brutally massacred at a large scale. Northern African countries had no other choice but obey the Germans and Germany expanded its borders even more. On 31 October 1940 after many years of resistance Paris officially fell. With Paris officially down, THE NEW ORDER was released to the world. After that the SOCIETY OF THE NEW ORDER was established with the goal of spreading the ways of the Germans, suppressing propaganda and crowd control. The next move of the Great German Reich was to disarm and take over the resources of the French so the French were now fully under the control of the Germans. On the 13th of December 1940 Italy, with the fear of getting attacked

and potentially invaded by Germans decided to attack the German forces near their borders which eventually resulted in them retaliating back to Genova on the 29th of December 1940. After their victory Germans took control of the bays located in Genoa, Piacenza, Mantua, and Verona alongside Venice therefore they were able to dominate both the Mediterranean and Black sea waters and a 90 percent tax from all vehicles passing was enforced. The locals on In Lithuania, Latvia, and Estonia driven by the Soviet oppression and a misplaced trust on in Germany willingly aligned themselves with the Axis forces between 29 December 1940 and 6 April 1941 and as a result the regional headquarters of SOFTNO was established in Kaunas, Riga and Tallinn. Seeking total control over the Baltic Sea , Germans with the help of Spanish and Portuguese military forces launched a swift invasion of Denmark and Norway on 15 June 1941. Following that a series of short lived yet brutal clashes on Cophanagen and Oslo happened which eventually resulted in both of those cities falling into German occupation ,following that SOFTNO centres were established on both of those capitals. Meanwhile , between 12 June and 15 June 1941, Spanish forces launched a successful naval offensive to capture Sardinia and Corsica. By 25 June 1941, newly captured ports in Sardinia and Corsica were opened to the Wehrmacht, raising the German military control over the Mediterranean Sea to 75 percent. To cement total dominance over the Mediterranean, the German Wehrmacht executed an amphibious landing at Ksamil, Greece on 1 July 1940. Greek forces were pushed back along a line from Patras to Volos. With the help of Spanish reinforcements the Greek army got trapped in their own land. The Germans next move was to initialize the construction of the formidable “Erhaben Wall” ranging from Patras to Volos with the achieved goal of splitting and essentially trapping the Greek. Civilians were completely disarmed and military personnel were executed on a large scale. All port cities were sealed by Germans allowing full dominance over the Mediterranean. A 90 percent tax was placed on all commercial ships and emigration was strictly prohibited unless residents were able to prove their total devotion to Nazism and swore an oath to uphold The New Order and received approval from their local Reich Warden. From 1 August to 8 August 1941 Nazi troops passed through Salonica, Kavala, and Soufli, killing the remaining Greek forces and taking the weapons from the civilians. In all the territories recently conquered, German military bases and indoctrination academies called Deutschichschule were set up. A short time later, from 10 August to 18 August 1941, both Brussels and Amsterdam were captured as the Nazi armies invaded Belgium and the Netherlands and seized weapons from the forces who did not resist. The Germans' aim being to eliminate the Soviet Union's last influence in the Baltic Sea was to carry out an amphibious attack on 9 June 1942. But when the Nazi forces landed at St. Petersburg from 17 June to 28 June 1942, they came up against strong resistance from troops consisting of both Soviet and

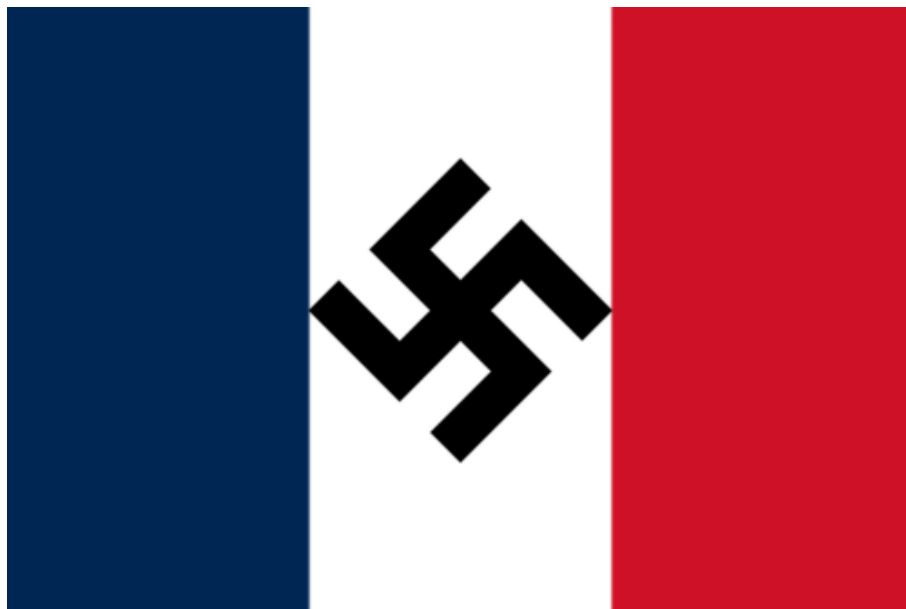
Finnish forces and suffered their first ever defeat. Because of this German failure, French civilians initiated the "Mare Rebellion" from 1 July to 8 July 1942. Even though Spanish intervention put down the revolt before it had fully developed, the principles of sovereignty and national self-determination which were promoted by figures such as Jean-Paul Sartre and Albert Camus sparked a lasting flame within the French resistance. As a reply, from 9 July to 14 December 1942 the Supreme Leader made it mandatory for all children and middle aged citizens in the occupied areas to receive political teachings at the Deutsche Reichsschule, with the purpose of increasing his military reserves. When the threat became obvious, the long-time silent countries of the USA, Britain and China finally took action between 16 December 1942 and 28 February 1943. President Franklin D. Roosevelt of the United States sent naval reinforcements to Britain and, together with Chinese leader Chiang Kai-shek, issued a direct ultimatum to Germany saying: "STOP, OR YOU MAY BE STOPPED". In anger, Hitler then carried out an immediate counter attack against the Allied fleet in the Baltic by using the world's first operational anti ship guided missile, the Henschel Hs 293, and dealt a massive blow to the British naval forces, at the same time giving a defiant reply: "Stop us if you can". On 3 March 1943 the USSR carried out its first attempt to assassinate The Supreme Leader by sending a long range bomber towards Berlin, but it was brutally shot down by 8.8 cm Flak anti-aircraft guns. As a reply, The Supreme Leader ordered the Siege of Helsinki, which took place from 1 April to 31 May 1943 and resulted in the overwhelming of the poorly equipped Finnish army with Finland being occupied. After four months of strange silence, from 1 June to 1 October 1943, during which Germany kept its forces in its base Germany decided to strike back in a devastating way as revenge for the Soviet attempt on his life. On 3 October 1943 the German armies readied themselves for a surprise attack on the USSR through Poland, choosing specifically 7 November 1943 the Day of the Great October Socialist Revolution because at that time the senior Red Army commanders in Ukraine were in Moscow attending the celebrations. Seizing the opportunity, the Nazis took over nearly all of Ukraine as well as parts of Belarus. Although the quick evacuation of the civilian population stopped the Nazis from capturing any civilian weapons, the military losses were devastating, which is why the battle came to be known as Ruina Rei Publicae (The Collapse of the Republic). The USSR then set up a strong defensive line stretching from Minsk to Volgograd in order to slow down the invasion, while its leader, Joseph Stalin, launched an urgent existential appeal for help to the USA, Britain, and China.

From 22 February 1944 to 30 October 1945, China, Britain, the United States, and the anti-Axis resistance coalitions comprising representatives from France and Poland which were occupied with the goal of a global alliance known as the United Nations (UN). The main aim

of this alliance was to restore world peace and to eliminate the threat of The New Order, and in order to carry out this purpose the UN Security Council (UNSC) was set up as its executive body to coordinate military strategies and economic embargoes against the Axis Powers.

9. Current Situations of Allied States

a. Republic of France



Current Situation of France Republic

After the Nazi's Lyon invasion, Republic Of France lost its independency completely. Afterwards fell of Government, disarmament of civilians and army, civilians bursts into Nazi Grenoble Military Base on 26 October of 1945 and the first shot of the revolution has been fired

Politics

Immediately after the invasion, France split into two political factions: one led by Marshal Philippe Pétain, which advocated a return to fascism, Catholicism, and right-wing values and supported Hitler's ideals; and the other, led by General Charles de Gaulle, which sought to liberate France from Nazi invasion. Pétain fled to the

German Reich after the Nazis invaded Lyon, while de Gaulle was in Britain trying to secure aid from the Allied powers for the resistance groups.

Economy

France lost its colonies to the Nazis, its economy completely collapsed. The French people's only source of income was raiding Nazi convoys and military bases and selling the supplies to Spanish merchants who smuggled them in on the black market.

Military Resources

During the invasion, the Nazis disarmed the entire civilian population and the French forces. With no military forces remaining, the French formed a resistance group called "La Resistance Nationale." The resistance fighters used traps to raid Nazi military bases and convoys. And their only military resources was tho

b. Union of Soviet Socialist Republics



Current Situation of USSR

The USSR remains as one of the biggest forces against the Germans but they are under heavy pressure. Their main priorities are keeping their defensive lines, specifically the Volgrad line strong against the always on the attack Germans.

Politics

The USSR is strictly against the ways of The New Order but they also are in a lot of danger after Poland's invasion left them open for attacks therefore they made the urgent call to create a defensive line stretching from Minsk to Volgograd. If this defense line ever gets penetrated, the USSR is left open for political attacks and might lose the high ground they have on their own people as the Germans are known to rationalize and convince people that their ways are righteous quite well. Another

potential threat the USSR is facing if the line gets penetrated is that the line is located really close to Moscow which means if the line ever gets down so does the USSR.

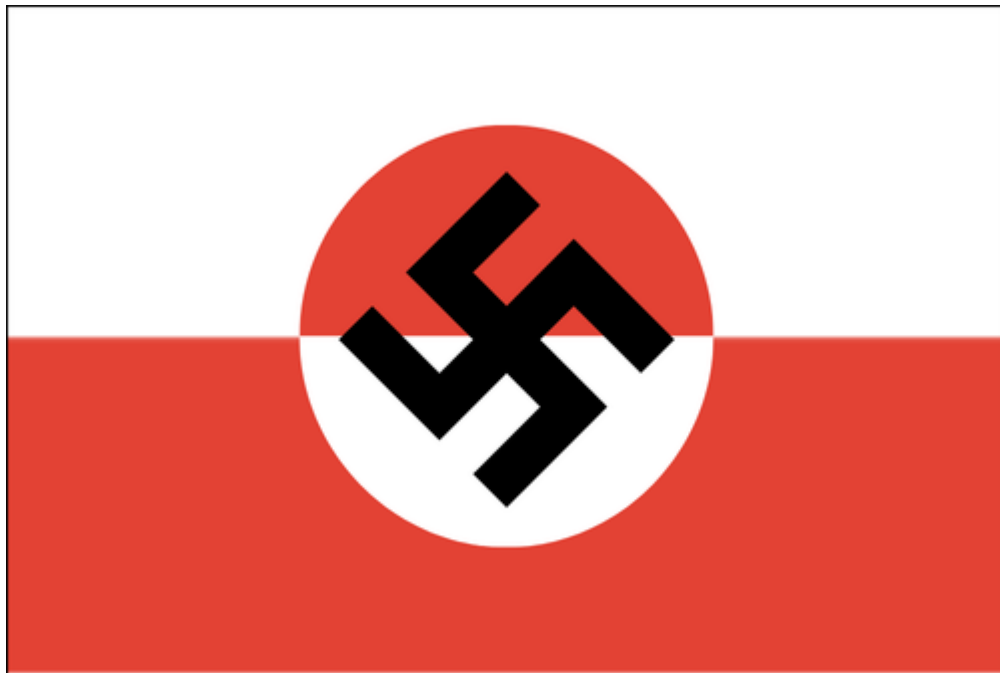
Economy

Wartime pressure affected the USSR significantly. After Poland fell heavy spendings were made on the Volgograd line. The USSR must balance civilian needs and the safety of them economically .

Military Resources

All important members of the military retaliated back to Moscow on the Great October Socialist revolution therefore no heavy military loss happened.

c. Second Polish Republic



Current Situation of Poland

The Second Polish Republic went downhill after the fall of Warsaw. Nazi propaganda's and nazi mitings were conducted by SOFTNO. Even worse, the military and civilians has no desire for independence.

Politics

Civilians are feeling safe and glad from their situation.

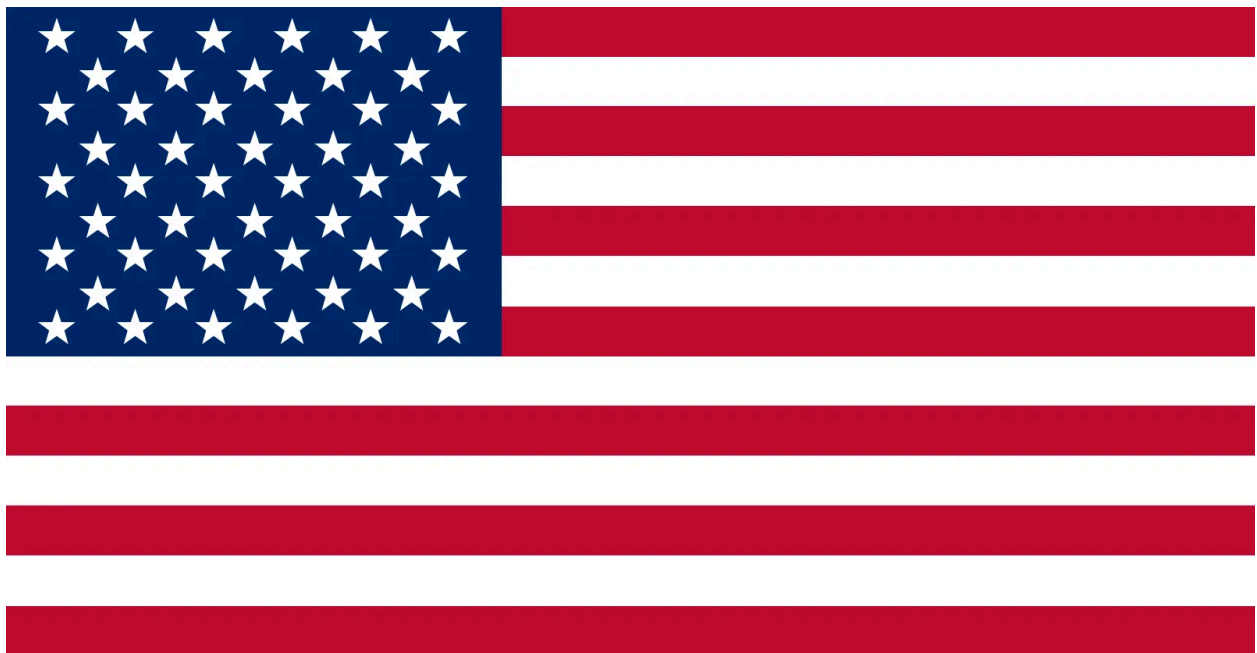
Economy

All economic sources have been under the control of Germans.

Military Resources

Nazis disarmed military forces.

d. Current Situation in USA



Politics

Nazi groups started to appear as the Germans got stronger and the ideology spread heavily. Even though the the General public was not affected many rebellions started appearing

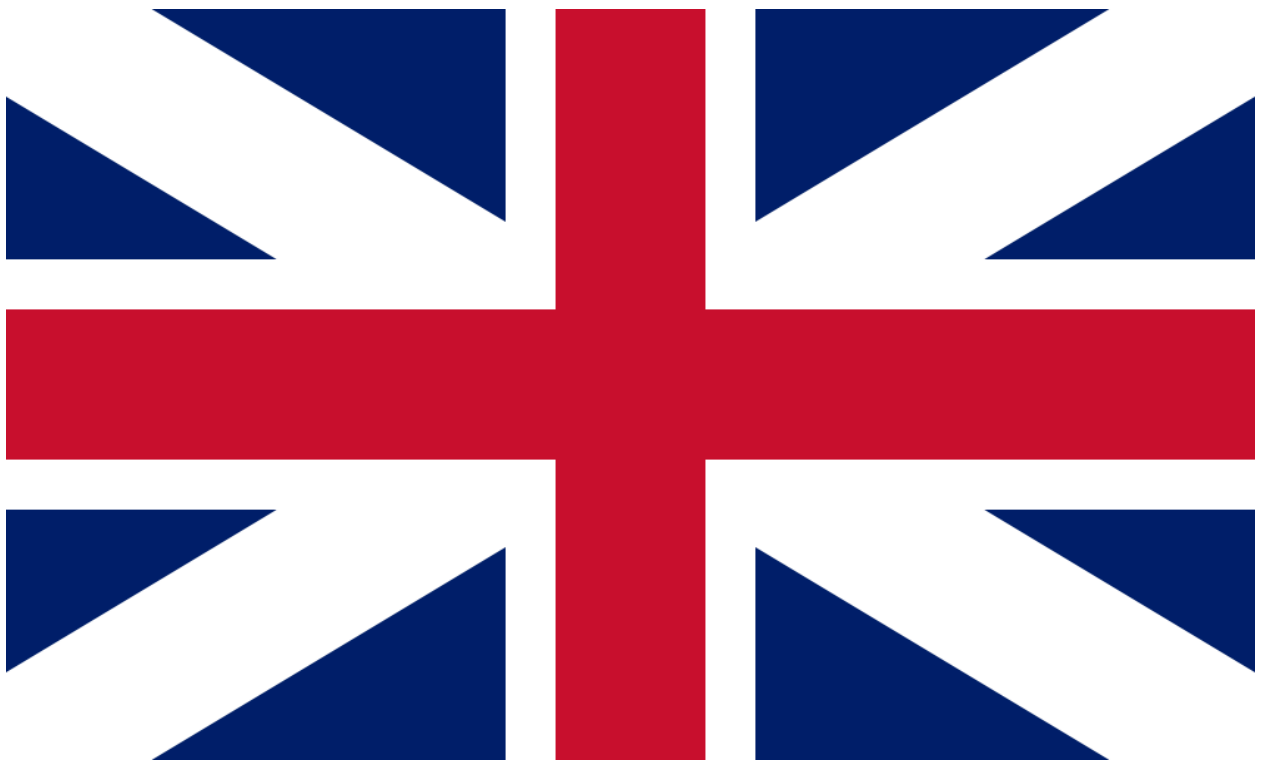
Economy

The USA's economy got negatively affected when Germans asserted total economic dominance over both the Mediterranean and Baltic seas but the USA being the super power that they are, did not lose any major assets so they were mostly unaffected.

Military Resources

The USA didn't lose any major military power as they do not share any borders with German occupied lands but the German threat led to their scientists and engineers being pushed to create more advanced warfare technologies.

e. **The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland**



Current Situation

The United Kingdom stands as the last frontline democratic fortress in Europe. Following relentless invasions the UK trying to stand tall. With Germans sole control of Baltic Sea, UK felt true fear for the first time

Politics

Churchill leads a national coalition government dedicated to total resistance against The New Order. London serves as the primary base for European governments in exile, including Free French leaders under General Charles de Gaulle

Economy

The UK lost its control over the Baltic Sea that decreased their port's efficiency by %20.

Military Resources

Churchill urges UK forces to create sea defense lines beneath southeast coast cities. UK scientists operate brainstorm in order to develop a weapon that could stop Nazis making them their next prey.

f. Socialist Italian Republic



Current Situation of Italian Republic

After the Trimueria Agreement, a socialist coup led by Pietro Nenni overthrew the fascist regime and Italy violently detached from the Axis powers. And so this unexpected turn created a tense front in Southern Europe with Italy in a state of fragile armed neutrality constantly threatened by German retaliation.

Politics

Rome is controlled by a coalition government of anti-fascist democrats, socialists and trade unionists. But political chaos is everywhere, with German fascist remnants

engaging in guerrilla skirmishes in Southern Bologna while underground socialist armed forces hold the West

Economy

Severely restricted by trade blockades by the Reich and loss of colonial imports. Italy depends on secret trade with Spanish merchants and hidden supply routes across the Mediterranean in order to keep off absolute recession.

Military Resources

The Italian armed forces have been turned into a national guard for defense. The Italian troops are unlikely to have the modern heavy armor of the Reich, but they hold very defensible terrain in the Bologna, backed up by a strong civilian militia mobilization.

g. Republic of China



Current Situation of China

China is engaged in a relentless multi-front war. Internally divided politically. Externally aggressive. The rise of The New Order in Europe has complicated China's foreign support, forcing Chongqing to forge pragmatic economic relations with both the United States and the Soviet Far East

Politics

The Nationalist Government of Chiang Kai-shek is formally still in control, but the Second United Front with Communist forces is very fragile. Chinese diplomats at the UNSC strongly oppose imperialist expansion and racial policies passionately.

Economics

An agricultural economy during wartime, dependent on trade routes. Industrial centers have been moved deep inside China to keep military production going.

Military Resources

Has large manpower reserves and a wealth of experience in unconventional and guerrilla warfare. It lacks heavy mechanization and air superiority, but it does have tactical defense and vast territorial depth.

h. Democratic Federal Yugoslavia



Current Situation

Yugoslavia has become a place where resistance fighters are fighting hard in the Balkans. It is like a wall that cannot be passed through. These fighters do not follow the rules set by The New Order. They keep German army units busy in tough fighting in the mountains.

Politics

The Anti-Fascist Council for the National Liberation of Yugoslavia called AVNOJ is the group making decisions in places that have been freed. This group brings together groups of people who live in Yugoslavia and helps them work together under one goal of fighting against the enemy.

Economy

The economy is run in a way that is not controlled by one group. It works in the areas that have been freed. People grow food. Use supplies taken from the enemy to keep both the people living in those areas and the fighters on the front lines supplied.

Military Resources

This country has an army of fighters on land in all of Europe. They use the mountain areas of the Balkans to surprise the enemy, stop the enemy from moving supplies by train between Germany and Greece. They deployed a defensive line beneath of German Territory

10. Bloc Positions

a. Allied States

States that are united by their opposition to The Great German Reich and The New Order. Their main goals are to preserve their occupied lands, help other allied states in their conflict against the Germans and most importantly stop the Germans from expanding even further. They have a shared opposition against the German ideologies such as facism and nazism. Certain states in this alliance are occupied by Germans and most of them are under attack or have the potential to be attacked at any given moment so cooperation, resource management and communication is key between these countries in order to survive the chaos that endures.

- France
- China
- USA
- USSR
- Britain
- Italy
- Bulgaria
- Greece
- Albania
- Romania
- Poland
- Yugoslavia
- Norway

b. Axis Powers

States that aligned the Great German Reich and the ways of The New Order. The primary goal of these states is to establish a totalitarian German ruled regime all across the world. Their main ideology is facism and they are willing and eager to spread the ways of the Germans.

- The Great German Reich
- Spain
- Portugal
- Japan

c. Neutral States

States that are not against or supportive against both ideologies and are out of the conflict.

- Switzerland
- Turkey

11. Questions To Be Answered

- How can member states prevent the emergence of totalitarian regimes?
- What actions can be done in order to ensure equality and peace among different nationalities residing under one country?
- How can member states effectively balance the economic needs of war and the needs of their people?
- How can international and individual security be improved and maintained reliably in cases of large scaled armed conflicts?
- How can member states identify and take action regarding heavy social and political hurtful propaganda enforced upon by totalitarian regimes?
- Is the creation of an international independent military essential in current circumstances?
- How can member states ensure global cooperation towards large scaled threats to international security?

12. Bibliography

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