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F-NATO

Aftermath Of The Russo&Chinese-American War

EFFLMUN'25

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1.Letters from the Secretariat

Dear delegates,

A warm welcome to EFFLMUN’25. We are genuinely delighted that you have chosen to spend your time with us, and we aim to make this decision one you’ll look back on with absolute satisfaction.

This conference has been crafted with careful thought and unwavering dedication. I feel incredibly fortunate to have a role in shaping this event and to work alongside such talented individuals. The process demanded commitment, yet every step was rewarding because we always believed in the value of what we were building.

EFFLMUN’25 represents so much determination, passion, patience, and countless moments of collaboration that cannot be summed up easily. Above all, it was created to leave you with lasting, meaningful memories.

With great enthusiasm, we come together once more to celebrate dialogue, leadership, and the spirit of democracy. We cannot wait to offer you an exceptional and inspiring experience.

Güneş Uzun
Secretary-General
gunesuzn@gmail.com

Dear Delegates,
We made the EFFLMUN'25 with you in our hearts. We are happy that you joined us. Much thought and energy went into creating this gathering — but most importantly, it started with one idea: talking deeply always links people in unique manners. You picked to stay these days by our side; thus for every bit of time spent getting ready, it is valuable.
EFFLMUN'25 is far greater than the timetable of committees and sessions. It is a space where ideas converge, perspectives widen, and acquaintances happen to strike up. We wish that you are able to muster up enough confidence to speak out your thoughts, interest to look around, and ease just having fun being here.
As this conference kicks off, we want you to feel welcomed and supported as well as encouraged to take hold of any opportunity that comes your way. We are eager to see your drive, your leadership, and the individual marks each of you will make.

Ahmet Furkan Elden
Director General
afurkaneld@gmail.com

2. Letters from the Academic Team

Dear Delegates,
It is our pleasure to welcome you to the conference. As the Academic Team, we have worked with great care to research, write and organise every topic you will see throughout this event. Our goal was to create material that is clear, reliable, informative, and inspires you to debate with confidence.
We believe MUN is at its best when delegates feel prepared, supported and their visions expanded. That's why we focused on building committees that not only tackle global issues but also spark curiosity and encourage deeper thinking. We hope our work helps you dive into your roles, challenge ideas, and enjoy the experience fully. If you have any questions before or during the conference, our team will be glad to assist you. We wish you meaningful discussions, bold diplomacy, and an unforgettable MUN experience.
The Academic Team

3.Letters from the Chairboard

Esteemed Delegates,
I'm very excited for the F-Nato committee. I believe our topic is an interesting topic and we will have very interesting and fun sessions. Our committee is a semi-crisis committee. It might be complicated at the beginning but I believe you will grab the procedure in no time. I'm looking forward to working with my co- chair Eymen Keklik. Please don't hesitate to reach us before or during the conference. Looking forward to EFFLMUN'25 and to our committee. Best of regards,
Ela Ülgen Yazıcı- USG
elaulgenyazici@gmail.com

Dear Delegates,
Welcome to EFFLMUN'25. I am very excited to be the Vice-Chair of the F-NATO committee this year. I believe it will be one of our most productive and constructive sessions. I am also very happy to have my first chairing experience in a major organization like EFFLMUN. Also I must state that I am incredibly proud of working alongside such an experienced under secretary General, Ela Ülgen Yazıcı.
We have a very important topic: we will explore and debate the possible situations and results of a war between Russia, China, and America. This issue is vital for the future of NATO. I believe that through our discussions and diplomatic efforts, we will find a sufficient and lasting resolution. I look forward to seeing creative ideas and solutions from this committee that will spark our discussions.
To help you prepare, we have put together all the key information about the agenda and the F-NATO committee in this Study Guide. Remember, this guide is here to help you fully understand the content and the flow of the debates. Please use this valuable resource whenever you are researching and preparing for the committee.
I am really looking forward to meeting all of you and having a productive committee with strong debates.
I am sure you will all have a great and memorable time at the conference.
Best Regards,
Eymen Keklik - Vice Chair

4. Introduction

4.1 Introduction to the committee

This committee is a semi crisis committee. This means we will both resolve crisis and write a resolution.

4.2 Introduction to the agenda item

Welcome to 2068. 20 years after the Russian- Chinese and American War. In 2045 the war between the USA and Russia- China alliance broke out. After 3 brutal years. The war ended. But it has left a lot of scars behind it. During the war approximately 1 billion people died. Due to starvation, genocide, conflicts,lack of hygiene,conflicts, nuclear weapons and many more. In the last 20 years another 1 billion died due to the effects of the war. Now as countries are rebuilt, they want to make amendments and prevent further harm.

4.3 Key Terms and Definitions

Nuclear fallout is the radioactive material that descends to the ground after a nuclear explosion, especially from a bomb detonated above the surface. Also known simply as "fallout," this dangerous debris is formed when a nuclear blast vaporizes materials near the explosion site, which then condense into particles that carry radioactive isotopes. These particles are lifted into the atmosphere and can travel vast distances by wind before settling back to Earth. The impact of fallout depends on several factors, such as the altitude of the explosion, weather conditions, and wind patterns. High-altitude explosions create less local fallout but spread radiation more widely, while ground-level detonations result in heavier, more concentrated fallout in nearby areas. Fallout can contaminate soil, water, and air, posing severe health risks to living
organisms. Exposure can cause radiation sickness, increase cancer risk, and have long-term genetic effects. Nuclear fallout is one of the biggest concerns in case of a nuclear war because of the huge size of area that it can affect and also the devastating causes followed by it.

Resource scarcity is the condition in which essential resources to sustain life (such as water, food, energy, or raw materials) become limited or difficult to access due to overuse, environmental degradation, or unable to access them this can be caused by transport roads being unusable or unable to get them from the source anymore. Scarcity arises when the consumption of a resource outpaces its replenishment, or when access is restricted by economic, political, or environmental factors. This can lead to competition, conflict, and economic instability, especially in regions already under stress. A common example is freshwater scarcity. While Earth has abundant water, only a small fraction is drinkable and accessible. Similarly, fossil fuels like oil and natural gas are being depleted faster than new sources can be found, pushing up prices and prompting the search for alternatives. Resource scarcity can drive innovation and conservation, but without sustainable management, it may worsen inequality and trigger crises in food security, energy supply, and economic development. In worst case scenarios it can lead to Resources war. Importantly, scarcity is not just about physical limits—it’s also about distribution. A resource may be plentiful globally but unavailable to those who need it most due to poverty, conflict, unable to transport the resources to the area or political control.

Loss of communication networks refers to the widespread failure or destruction of systems like the internet, phone lines, satellites, and radio networks that allow people and institutions to exchange information. Sometimes called a “communications blackout” or “network collapse,” it can be caused by cyberattacks, natural disasters, warfare, or large-scale technical failures. The loss of communication networks isolates individuals, disrupts governments and economies, and can intensify fear and confusion during crises. How societies adapt—whether by developing alternative systems, restoring damaged networks, or descending into disorder—shows the critical role communication plays in maintaining order, safety, and connection

Collapse of international law refers to the breakdown or widespread disregard of the rules, treaties, and agreements that govern the conduct of nations and protect global order. Sometimes called “legal anarchy” or “international breakdown,” this collapse can happen during large-scale wars, global crises, or when major powers refuse to recognize or enforce international norms. For example, during the lead-up to World War II, repeated violations of international agreements by aggressive states like Nazi Germany and Imperial Japan signaled a collapse of the global legal order meant to prevent conflict. The collapse of international law threatens global stability, weakens human rights protections, and often leads to unchecked violence and exploitation. How the world responds—through rebuilding institutions, forging new agreements, or descending into further chaos—reveals humanity’s commitment (or failure) to uphold justice and cooperation beyond national borders

Energy crisis across history, societies have thrived on abundant energy (whether from burning wood, coal, oil, or the sun. An energy crisis strikes when that lifeline is strained or snapped, and the systems built on constant supply begin to crumble. Wars, embargoes, disasters, or sheer overconsumption can all cause energy shortages that ripple through economies and daily life. Since we built our civilization on energy an energy crisis can be catastrophic and should be top priority to solve.

Digital collapse refers to the sudden and widespread failure of digital systems, including communication networks, data storage, financial systems, and essential infrastructure that rely on technology. Sometimes called a "technological meltdown" or "cyber breakdown," it can be triggered by cyberattacks, software failures, electromagnetic pulses (EMPs), or massive system overloads. For example, a coordinated cyberattack on a country’s power grid and banking system could cause a digital collapse, paralyzing essential services and creating chaos in daily life. As modern societies we heavily rely on digital and if there is a digital collapse can freeze daily life.

Shadow governments refer to secret or unofficial networks of individuals, often operating outside the recognized governmental system, that exert influence or control over political decisions. Sometimes called “hidden governments” or “parallel governments,” they can emerge in situations

where formal power structures are weak, contested, or overthrown.
Shadow governments raise concerns about transparency, accountability, and the true nature of power. They showcase how political systems can be manipulated from behind the scenes, often undermining democratic processes and leading to greater instability or corruption. In the case of a nuclear war it can open the field for shadow governments taking over and managing the World.

Water contamination refers to the presence of harmfulnear tyven by a Chinese autonomous inspector. A massive cyber cyber attack shut down banks in Singapore and Korea , both sides mobilised. In substances(such as chemicals, pathogens, or pollutants) in water sources, making the water unsafe for consumption or use. Sometimes referred to as "water pollution," it can occur from industrial discharges, agricultural runoff, sewage, or natural causes like floods or fallout. Poses significant health, environmental, and economic risks, as it can lead to diseases, ecosystem damage, and long-term public health problems as well as being short on food supplies. The efforts to ensure clean water should be one of the top priorities.

Broken supply chains refer to disruptions in the interconnected systems that facilitate the production and distribution of goods and services. These disruptions can arise from a variety of factors, including natural disasters, political instability, pandemics, or technological failures. When key links in the supply chain are damaged or severed, the effects can ripple throughout the global economy, leading to shortages, price increases, and economic instability. The responses to such disruptions, whether through government intervention,corporate adaptation, or international cooperation, can significantly influence future economic policy and global commerce.

Resource wars refer to conflicts primarily driven by competition over scarce or strategically valuable natural resources such as oil, water, minerals, or fertile land. These conflicts often arise when access to essential resources becomes critical for national survival, economic prosperity, or political power, especially under conditions of environmental stress or population pressure. Resource wars illustrate the intersection of environmental scarcity, geopolitical ambition, and economic dependency. The manner in which states and societies manage resource competition (whether through conflict, cooperation, or sustainable policies) reveals broader patterns in international relations, environmental stewardship, and global stability.

Civil war refers to a violent conflict between groups within the same country, often fought over political, ideological, ethnic, or regional differences. Sometimes called an "internal conflict" or "domestic war," a civil war usually involves organized armies and can lead to widespread destruction, displacement, and deep societal scars. Civil wars challenge ideas of national unity, loyalty, and justice, often forcing individuals to choose sides in struggles that pit neighbor against neighbor.

Loss of cultural heritage weakens a community's connection to its past, disrupts the transmission of identity across generations, and often leads to lasting trauma; it refers to the destruction, degradation, or disappearance of the artifacts, traditions, languages, and monuments that embody a society's historical and cultural identity. This loss can result from armed conflict, colonization, natural disasters, urbanization, or deliberate acts of

cultural eradication. The loss of cultural heritage not only diminishes the historical record but also weakens the social fabric by severing communities from their shared memory and identity.

Fallout shelters are specially designed structures intended to protect people from radioactive debris, or "fallout," following a nuclear explosion. Sometimes simply called “nuclear shelters,” these constructions became especially common during the Cold War, as fears of nuclear war between superpowers led governments and individuals to prepare for potential attacks. Fallout shelters reflect both the technological ingenuity and the deep anxieties of societies living under the threat of nuclear conflict.

Anarchy refers to a state of society without government, laws, or central authority, where individuals or groups govern themselves without formal institutions. Sometimes associated with terms like “lawlessness” or “statelessness,” anarchy can emerge during revolutions, governmental collapse, or be envisioned as a political philosophy advocating for voluntary cooperation instead of enforced rule. Anarchy often raises questions about human nature, order, and the role of power, whether society naturally tends toward cooperation or conflict when left unregulated. How communities respond to or attempt to rebuild during periods of anarchy reveals much about their resilience, values, and ideas about leadership and justice.

Human rights violations are actions that deny individuals their fundamental rights and freedoms(such as the right to life, safety, freedom, and dignity) that every person is entitled to simply by being human. These violations can take many forms, including torture, forced labor, discrimination, lack of access to food or medical care, and violence against vulnerable groups like the elderly, women, and children. In the aftermath of a nuclear war, such abuses may become tragically common due to the collapse of governments, breakdown of law and order, and widespread desperation and potential rise of anarchy. With institutions destroyed and survival uncertain, the protection of basic human rights becomes increasingly difficult. Scarce resources, social unrest, and the erosion of justice systems create an environment where exploitation and violence can thrive unchecked. Even in times of extreme crisis or chaos, the preservation of human rights remains essential. Upholding dignity, safety, and equality under such conditions is not only a moral imperative but also a key factor in rebuilding trust, justice, and peace in a fractured world.A world that has suffered devastation must not lose sight of the values that define humanity. Protecting human rights, especially in the darkest moments, is a measure of true resilience and ethical responsibility.

Post-Apocalyptic World: is a scenario in which a catastrophic event, like a nuclear war, environmental disaster, or pandemic, has resulted in the collapse of society. In this scenario, much of society's infrastructure and social order is wiped out, and most people would be struggling to survive. There would be no functioning government, survivors would be battling horrible conditions, including radiation, disease, starvation, and lawlessness. Most life, as these survivors know it, depends on rebuilding civilization, and developing a new form of governance.

Ethical dilemmas are situations in which a person or group must choose between conflicting moral principles, where any decision may involve compromising one ethical value to uphold another. Often referred to as "moral conflicts," these dilemmas arise when there is no clear right or wrong answer, and all available choices carry significant consequences. They are common in fields like medicine, law, technology, and war, where decisions can affect lives, rights, and responsibilities. Ethical dilemmas force individuals and societies to confront deeply held values and question what actions are justifiable under extreme or complex conditions. In a post apocalyptic World it could be a daily basis facing ethical dilemmas.

Nuclear winter is a theoretical climate effect that could occur after a large-scale nuclear war, in which widespread firestorms send vast amounts of soot and smoke into the atmosphere, blocking sunlight and drastically cooling the Earth's surface. Often described as a "climate catastrophe," nuclear winter could lead to months or even years of significantly reduced temperatures, disrupting global weather patterns, shortening growing seasons, and threatening global food supplies. The concept emerged during the Cold War, when scientists began modeling the long-term environmental impacts of nuclear conflict. In a full-scale nuclear exchange, cities and industrial centers would ignite massive fires, propelling smoke into the stratosphere where it could linger for extended periods. With sunlight blocked, photosynthesis would decline, leading to crop failures and potential famine on a global scale, even in regions not directly affected by the blasts. While the exact severity depends on the scale of the war and the number of detonations, even a limited regional nuclear conflict could produce measurable climate effects. This makes nuclear winter one of the most dire potential consequences of nuclear warfare. The concept remains a major argument for nuclear disarmament and conflict prevention, highlighting how interconnected and fragile the global climate system truly is.

5. Historical Background Prior to the Committee.

5.1 Power Relations

5.1.1. Russia's Foreign Policy Shifts

After the collapse of USSR in December 1991, Russia adopted a policy called Near Abroad. This policy prioritized the influence over former USSR republics. But when Vilademir Putin came to power in 2000, policy shifted to pragmatism. Russia aimed for economic recovery and restraining global status. Until 2007, Russia pursued the idea of a " Multi Polar World" aimed at a world not dominated by the USA. This caused Russia to increase it's control over formal USSR countries. As a result of this Russia invaded South Ossetia and Abkhazia in Georgia. The war lasted 5 days and resulted as Russia recognized their independence. In 2014 Russia annexed Crimea. At this point Russia increased influence near abroad, rejected western dominated world and pivots building alternative alliances. Russia also supports Esad rejime in Syrian civil war. At this point Russia openly challenge USA's dominance ower the world. In 2022 Russia started a full scale invasion over Ukraine.This resulted in Russia's isolation of western world. Yet Russia was a major power in 2025. Has most of the petrols in the world

5.1.2 China's Rise and Strategic Ambitions

China is the country that has the most population. After the death of China's communist leader Mao Zedong, country embraced a semi communist semi capitalist system. The country supported community regions both economically and militarily. Country is a strong ally of Russia since its founded. They sent soldiers to both North Korea and North Vietnam during their civil war. In 2025 China will be one of the global powers in the world, with its economy, population , military and technology.

5.1.3 U.S. Global Role and Alliance Dynamics

After WW2, the USA became the biggest representative of the West Block.
Has fought against communism in Asia , Europe and South America. They became the first country to ever use a nuclear weapon. After the cold war they became the most powerful nation in the world. But after 10 years they restarted the cold war with Russia again. In 2025 America aimed to be the single power in the world. Their strategy was eliminating Russia first by having neutral relationships, so they could focus on China.

5.2 Developments Between 2025 and 2045

In 2028 China declares war against Taiwan. USA founds it unacceptable and sends military aid to Taiwan. This causes tension between 2 countries and both of them developed a passive-aggressive attitude towards each other. Russia continues its support to China. They give China 10 U-Bot as a gift. The USA increases its support to Ukraine as a result. In 2038 Russia annexed Ukraine. In 2040 Russia attacked Poland. The USA sends 115k troops to Poland. Russia has sent an ultimatum to the USA " If troops stay in Poland, China will be on the Russian side". The USA did not retrieve its troops. Whit that pre war area has officially started. In 2040 China and Russia signed a Mutual Defense pact named EUROASİAN. America responded to this with strengthening INDOPACOM presence with AI equipped destroyers. Russia deployed hypersonic missiles across the arctic corridor .They aimed to secure energy shipping lanes and threaten North America from the north. In 2042 USA launch third discendial satellite web, an AI autonomous early warning network .The same year China has introduced DF58 hypersonic, anti-ship missiles. In for 2043 border skirmishes in the south Chinese sea. US Japan, India began a joint Pacific shield exercise near Taiwan. İn 2044 global cyber pro Probing intensifies. And Sinno- Russian commencement tender integrated under united strategic command USC.

6. The 2045 War: Events and Transformations

In April 2045, the trigger happened. A USA drone is shut down June 1 2045 , USA finally found that who's behind the cyber attack is Russia and China alliance.They declare war on China and Russia on June 2nd . On June 3rd the blitz or day 0 happened when China and Russia launched a coordinated cyber attack . As a result of it the West coast has blockouts, European GPS distributions and communication palaces in
Japan. The strategy is disabled command and controlled for categorical organs. In the 5th of June, the battle of Philippines bassing the first naval war. This first naval bottle of the war is started, China uses a hypertronic antiship, nestles from coastal launches. USA employs AI drone wars to overwhelm Chinese rather and Japan provides underwater sensor goods Outcomes have losses from both sides. Control remains consistent. China's strategy was to deny USA access to the first island chain and USA strategy was to maintain all the same lanes for reinforcements. On June 21, the arctic front erupts. Russia launches operation policy

here ceases to consetting the article platforms deploy submarine launches and drones to distract Canadian solar nets. USA and Canada responds with F35 patrols and underestrolls. The strategy is to control artic , which means controlling future energy and data cables. By 2046, the war expenses. In January EuroAsian alliance, China executes the dragon's strong plan. A massive missile barge on USa's bases at Okinava. Temporary control over Taiwan. Russia executes iron coder plan EMP strikes in Eastern Europe and pushes into Norway's attic outpost. A global 2 front conflict begins. By March, the battle of the first island chain happens US deploys the Arctic aircraft carrier USS independence 2. China uses stealth drones launched from underwater platforms and India joins long range BrahMoss2 missiles hitting Chinese radar installations. There is no decisive victor but China suffered major radar losses. By September 2046 siege of Digital Infrastructure begins. Russia launches a quantum based cyber weapon Stable- 9. USA counters with central AI isolating infected networks. Global financial collapse narrowly avoided. Strategies to control data and control economics and weaken the alliance cohesion. By 2047 In February operation Blue horizon has happened. The US aims to break the pacts with a specific advantage. This started with the massive drone- carrier strike groups deployed. AI guided missiles hit Chinese naval radars near Taivan . Australia launches long rage rail gun stacks from Darwin base. The outcome is that the Chinese fleet suffered severely damaged. July Russia's north push comes. Russia attempts a decisive victory in the arctic. Deploys nuclear-powered shadow submarines. Captures two major Arctic data- relay hubs. USA and NATO response with anti-summarine drones. Results, Russia holds the ground but suffers some supply issues. By October, welcome to the space war. China
activists dragon rail space laser defence. USA counter attacks with ASAT missiles. Large satellite constellations are destroyed. The strategy is blinde the enemy and cripple navigation targeting and communications. By 2048the orbital disaster happens in. May 2048, the a kassler cascade happens . A failed Russian ASAT test triggers uncontrollable space service, dozens of satellites destroyed per day GPS networks collapse, missile warning stems fall and civil amputation shuts down globally. At that point, all 3 nations has started to use atomic weapons. China and Russia stands atomic bombs. To New York and California, meanwhile, the USA sends atomic bombs to Yekaterinburg, ST.Petersburg, Shanghai and Beijing. At this point, but at this point they must and divorce, because we just had to lies, the terms calculation becomes highly likely. As though USA thinks they have shot the shangai, they have actually shot another city. All sides here, at this point. So in 2049, the ceasefire of the new world order begins. Geneva emergency talks US China Russian EU negotiate under extreme pressure as ceasefires signed by medieval but neutral states. In 2050 fragmented, geopolitical maps. Ukraine and Poland became independent states again. The war ends without a clear victor. The cities are destroyed. There's more than 2 billion that people in Died . Due to starvation, nuclear weapons, conflicts... So our new world space is nearly unusable space, AI weapons heavily restricted and artic becomes a centre of future diplomacy, and the world shifts into a multipolar power system.

7. Post-War Consequences of the 2045 Global Conflict

7.1 Social and Humanitarian Consequences

Mass Casualties & Civilian Suffering

- Millions displaced due to destruction in coastal East Asia, Arctic communities, and Pacific island states.
- Cyberattacks on hospitals, power grids, and transportation systems led to indirect civilian deaths from lack of medical access.

- Urban centers in China, the U.S., and Japan faced severe shortages of food, medicine, and clean water.

Collapse of Social Services

- Education systems shut down for months due to satellite failures and digital outages.
- Elderly and chronically ill populations suffered disproportionately due to disrupted supply chains.

Psychological Trauma

- Generation-wide trauma emerged, similar to post–WWII Europe.
- PTSD rates spiked among both soldiers and civilians exposed to drone bombardments and blackouts.

7.2 Political and Economic Consequences

Political Fragmentation

- The war weakened global leadership structures:
- The U.S. retained power but lost influence in Asia.
- China's internal political stability declined due to economic collapse.
- Russia faced social unrest after its Arctic losses.

Economic Recession

- A decade-long global depression began in 2046.
- International trade fell by over 60% due to unsafe shipping lanes and the satellite collapse.
- Technology firms, reliant on satellite networks, lost trillions.

Rise of Economic Blocs

- Regional alliances replaced global ones:
- A Pacific Reconstruction Bloc (U.S.–Japan–Australia–India)
- A Eurasian Recovery Corridor (Russia–China–Central Asia)
- An Independent European Economic Compact

The globalized economy of the early 2000s never fully returned.

7.3 Institutional and Legal Outcomes

Reform of International Institutions

- The UN Security Council underwent major restructuring after its paralysis during the war.
- A new body—the **Global Cyber Stability Agency (GCSA)**—was created to regulate cyberweapons and AI warfare.

New Space Law Regimes

- Countries signed the **Orbital Protection Treaty**, banning kinetic ASAT missiles and establishing debris removal responsibilities.
- "No-combat zones" were declared around critical communication satellites.

Digital Rights & Emergency Governance

- In response to wartime surveillance abuses, states introduced stronger global privacy laws.
- Emergency powers used by governments during the war were restricted by post-conflict constitutional amendments in several countries.

7.4 War Crimes and Accountability

Investigations Launched

- The International Criminal Court opened cases against high-ranking officials from all sides for:
- targeting civilian grid infrastructure
- indiscriminate drone attacks
- using EMP weapons in populated areas
- cyberattacks on hospitals and humanitarian organizations

AI Weapons Accountability Gap

- Determining responsibility for autonomous drone killings proved extremely difficult.
- A new legal category—**"Algorithmic Command Liability"**—was introduced to prosecute negligent deployment of autonomous weapons.

Limited Justice

- Only mid-level military commanders faced conviction; most political leaders avoided punishment through diplomatic immunity deals made during peace negotiations.

7.5 Environmental and Climate Impacts

Orbital Debris Crisis

- The Kessler Cascade rendered large parts of Earth's orbit unusable for decades.
- Loss of climate-monitoring satellites delayed climate models, worsening disaster response.

Arctic Devastation

- Oil spills and destroyed Arctic platforms caused long-term contamination of northern ecosystems.
- Melting ice accelerated due to black carbon from naval and missile debris.

Nuclear-Free but Toxic War

- No strategic nuclear weapons were used, but:
- High-yield conventional and EMP weapons released radioactive byproducts.
- Burned industrial zones in East Asia produced toxic atmospheric pollution.

Climate Disruption

- Global temperatures rose faster due to reduced climate surveillance and damaged clean-energy infrastructure.

7.6 Global Migration and Refugee Crises

Massive Population Movements

- Over 80 million people displaced, mostly from:
- Chinese and Southeast Asian coastal areas
- Arctic indigenous communities
- Pacific islands abandoned due to naval combat damage

Western Pressure

- The U.S., Canada, EU, and Australia faced unprecedented asylum demands.
- Nations tightened immigration policies, causing a rise in stateless populations.

New Migration Routes

- Safe Haven Cities formed in India, Indonesia, Scandinavia, and Central Asia.
- Refugee "mega-settlements" emerged, often lacking adequate infrastructure.

7.7 Energy and Resource Politics

Arctic Becomes a Strategic Battleground Post-War

- Melting ice + damaged infrastructure forced new treaties on shared Arctic energy extraction.
- Russia and Canada negotiated the first **Arctic Energy Stability Accord**, shifting global fuel production northward.

Shift Away from Fossil Dependence

- After the war exposed vulnerability of oil-based logistics, states accelerated investment in:
- nuclear fusion prototypes
- geothermal grids
- hydrogen-based transport

Rare Earth Crisis

- Chinese extraction zones were damaged during the conflict.
- The U.S. and Europe opened emergency mines in Africa, South
- America, and Australia to compensate.

Global Energy Reordering

Energy power no longer centered on the Middle East—
it became distributed across the Arctic, India’s solar megaprojects, and Pacific hydrogen chains.

8. International Agreements and Global Relations

After the war many agremets were signed to preserve peace. Nuclear weapons are limited and AI weapons are prohibited. NATO gave funds to countries that had been harmed from the war. Also worked consistently to stabilize the USA,Russia and China's relationship.