



ANATOLIAN CONGRESS

TALMUN'26

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1. Letter From the Head of Academy

Dear Delegates,

With my absolute pleasure, I would like to extend a heartfelt welcome to each delegate who is participating in the third edition of TAL Model United Nations. As this conference's Head of the Academy, I can indicate that I am beyond agitated to witness your commitment and the talent in the matter of diplomacy that you will debate in this year's event.

This year, as we continue our academic journey in high dedication with six new committees. Some will highlight the global challenges that the people of today face everyday, while others aim to take you into worlds of pure imagination created by our imaginative team. Across this journey, I full-heartedly believe that you will find ways to overcome the tests awaiting you by utilizing your critical thinking skills.

As you step into the world of Model United Nations, I profoundly encourage you to think like diplomats and approach the agenda with creativity and resilience. Never forget that the new acquisitions you will gain during the conference will not only stay here; they will also stay with you and continue to help you during your life experiences, inspiring new generations.

Thank you all for being a part of this journey. I wish you all a delightful conference that pleases you both academically and socially. Remember that you are the ones who will make this path unforgettable for yourselves. If you ever need any further assistance, please do not hesitate to reach out to me.

Best Regards,

Yağmur AKYURT

Head of Academy

yagmurakyurt0@gmail.com

2. Letter From the Under Secretary-General

Most Esteemed Participants,

It is my utmost pleasure to serve you as the Under-Secretary General of the Anatolian Congress and welcome you all to the third edition of TAL Model United Nations Conference. Briefly, my name is Burak Ali Aygün and I am an eleventh grade student at Beşiktaş Sakıp Sabancı Anadolu Lisesi. I sincerely hope that this conference will become a core memory and a significant step not only in your Model United Nations journey, but also in discovering yourself. In this committee we simulate a congress. The primary purpose of the committee is to rebuild the country and provide peace among the nation. I truly wish and hope that this Study Guide will serve you as a map throughout the topic, and I hope to see your imagination for the future. I strongly believe that each of you will share your bright ideas and come up with original solutions. In case you have any questions or concerns, please do not hesitate to contact me via my email.

Best Regards,
Burak Ali AYGÜN
Under-Secretary-General
burakaliaygun@gmail.com



3. Procedure of The Committee

Roll Call: Delegates must either say present or present and voting (If the delegate says present and voting abstention is not allowed.)

Opening Speech: All of the provinces will have one representative who is their mayor. The Mayor will give a speech to represent all of his province.

Points: Delegates can state a point by raising the placard but they can not interrupt a speech unless it is a point of personal privilege or point of order.

-Point of personal privilege: When a delegate has a personal problem or a question it can be raised. If a delegate is unable to hear another delegate during a debate they can just raise a point by saying point of personal privilege due to inaudibility.

-Point of Information: Used to ask a delegate a question so they may clarify a speech. Additionally can be used for the chair.

-Point of Parliamentary Inquiry: Delegates who want to learn the procedure for a specific event or want to clear their minds about the procedure can raise this motion.

-Point of Order: If the delegate thinks that there was a procedural error during the committee this point can be raised.

Motions:

-Moderated caucus: The main motion for debating. Delegates who raise a moderated caucus need to state individual and total time with the topic involved.

-Unmoderated caucus: The main motion for taking action and working on a resolution paper. Delegates can communicate with each other in order to write directives or a resolution paper. The time needs to be mentioned.

-Semi-Moderated caucus: Used mostly to find quick solutions. Delegates do not come to the floor and they just stand up and talk. This motion enables delegates to find faster solutions. The time needs to be mentioned.

-Motion to extend the caucus: If the motion time is up and the topic did not come to an end this motion can be raised. The extension cannot be longer than the motion time and cannot be used twice in a row.

-Motion to Enter the Voting Block: This motion used to start a voting procedure if needed.

-Motion to Amend: This motion allows delegates to change previously accepted things in the committee for example directive or resolution paper. The delegate who wants to use this motion needs to write the amendment to a paper with the topic on it and will be sent to the chairboard. This motion can be used to add a new clause, strike out a clause or to modify a clause. If the delegate who wants the amendment agrees with the submitters of the clause it can

be changed without the voting procedure and that would be a friendly amendment request. However if the delegate does not agree with submitters of the clause it would be an unfriendly amendment request which needs to be debated and voted on.

-Motion to Refer: If needed delegates can give this to save time and solve possible disagreements. The delegates will be divided into a sub committee which will work on a specific directive or a resolution part. This can save time if the committee gets stuck on a specific event.

-Motion to adjourn/Suspend the session: If the time is up for the session this motion can be used to finish the session.

Directives: Directives need to answer the questions of 5W1H (What, where, when, who, why, how) and should be clear without storytelling.

-Individual Directives: Used for immediate action by a person. The topic can vary vastly and needs to be sent to the chairboard (Top Secret directives need to be Clauses, Operative Clauses, Sub Clauses and Sub-Sub Clauses).

Voting Procedure:

-Simple Majority: when the committee gets a majority more than 50% the voted decision passes. It is used in motion votings and in some cases for a directive.

-Super Majority: When the committee gets a majority of $\frac{2}{3}$ or more the voted decision passes. It is used in resolution papers and some directives voting if needed.

4. Introduction

4.1 Introduction to the Committee

The Anatolian Congress is an assembly which was formed under the name of The Anatolian Republic of Mennesker. The Congress contains 30 major delegates all over the country. To be more precise, each of the provinces has 3 delegates in the Congress and one of them is the Mayor of the province. The assembly was established right after the 2032 Elections. The Committee's timeline is 6 February 2033. In essence, the Anatolian Congress was established by the Mayors of the provinces. After the 2032 elections and with the arguments rising from both of the parties; mayors made a decision in order to discuss the current situation of the country which consists of instability issues, cultural problems, economical issues,

governmental issues. Therefore, the rising problems needed to be solved as soon as possible which led to the establishment of the Anatolian Congress. The main agenda of the Anatolian congress is to rebuild the country and provide a better life to its citizens. The Anatolian Congress has the most power in the country, even surpassing the president. The Congress can take action in military forces or can make decisions which will decide the future of the country. Additionally, The Congress can change the constitution if a majority is achieved. The Congress has the authority to take immediate action in every way possible with the Mayors who are in charge of the regional decisions in their province and Ministers who are responsible for specific events of the country in the Congress.

4.2 Key Terms and Definitions

Anatolian Republic of Mennesker (ARM):

A newly formed independent nation in 2027 following a series of regional armed conflicts and revolts across Anatolia.

Anatolian Congress:

The congress of the Anatolian Republic of Mennesker, composed of politicians and regional representatives rendering the current situation of their people.

Post-Conflict State:

A political entity emerging after prolonged internal or regional armed conflict, characterized by weakened institutions, economic instability, and ongoing social divisions.

Transitional Governance:

A temporary government that is issued for stabilising the country after conflicts or devastating problems.

Civil War Fragmentation:

The political, territorial, and societal divisions resulting from extended armed conflict involving multiple factions or regions.

Anatolian Republic of Mennesker's Army (ARMA):

The unified force of ARM having troops from all around the world with diverse cultures and languages creating problems.

Legitimacy of Authority:

The extent to which governing institutions or leaders are recognized as rightful and acceptable by the population and political actors.

Electoral Legitimacy:

The perceived fairness and credibility of an electoral process, including its administration, transparency, and outcomes.

Domestic Security:

The ability of state institutions to maintain public order, protect citizens, and prevent internal threats within national borders.

Political Pluralism:

The coexistence of multiple political parties and viewpoints within a political system.

Economic Reconstruction:

Efforts aimed at restoring economic stability, infrastructure, employment, and public services following conflict.

5. Historical Background

The Syrian civil war was an armed conflict that began with the Syrian revolution in March 2011, when popular discontent with the Ba'athist regime ruled by Bashar al-Assad triggered large-scale protests and pro-democracy rallies across Syria, as part of the wider Arab Spring. The Assad regime responded to the protests with lethal force, which led to a series of defections, the emergence of armed opposition groups, and the civilian uprising descending into a civil war. The war lasted almost 14 years and culminated in the fall of the Assad regime in December 2024.

After the fall of the Assad regime the province, now called “Dirias”, was unstable. People were unhappy due to the new government not completing their promises about democracy. And in March 2025 people rebelled against the new regime. This rebellion was much bigger than the one before this against the Assad regime. People all over the region fought against the new regime which was already weak. The fall of the new regime, which is now called “The Spring Rebellion” amongst Menneskers, incited other countries in the region to also rebel. First was “The Summer Rebellion” in the province now called Lerachok against the Iraq Regime. And in the Summer of 2025 half of Iraq had fallen. At the same time in March of 2025 people in Tekirdağ started a rebellion of their own. After they started to take a stance against the government, the province “Kyst” had become a base for every anti-government operation.

In January 2027 rebels in Istanbul got to once capital Ankara and therefore the government collapsed. After these 3 rebellions, the people of Turkey proposed the idea to merge all 7 provinces into a new country named “The Anatolian Republic of Mennesker”(ARM). On

February 10, 2027 ARM was formed. Ebulfez Aliyev was a young man from Azerbaijan. He was the first to propose the idea of joining ARM in the Azerbaijan Congress. At first it was rejected but after continuous attempts and countless debates he with the help of Ayaz Elsibay and Ilham Gambov achieved the goal of joining ARM. And on 25 July 2027 all of Azerbaijan with some other provinces joined ARM forming the Shvetah province.

On 16 December 2027 people in the Dirias province started an operation called Operation Khalbaen merging under the name ARMA (the Anatolian Republic of Mennesker's Army). Operation Khalbaen's main goal was to capture Cairo. Attacks started sometime in January 2028 but the date is still unsure. And on 25 April 2028 ARMA reached Cairo. Egypt did not stop fighting against ARMA so they applied even more force to the region. Seeing this Ezelidun Mekk, who lived in the Gaza Strip proposed to join ARM thinking, otherwise they would get annexed. People disagreed with him and wanted out from ARM. Phiden Hak wanted these provinces as it was a personal issue to him. Therefore, using politics to his advantage, arguing that joining ARM would be much better and due to him on 29 April 2028 West Bank and the Gaza Strip joined ARM.

However even though the country was growing rapidly instability was a big issue and it still is. After long fights on 19 September 2028 the war between Egypt and Mennesker ended, signing a peace treaty and forming the province now called Khalbaen. The Second Nagorno-Karabakh War between Armenia and Azerbaijan ended in 2020. The war lasted for 44 days and resulted in Azerbaijani victory, with the defeat igniting anti-government protests in Armenia. Post-war skirmishes continued in the region, including substantial clashes in 2022. And in 2029 ARMA forces with the guidance of Berf Akhram decided to start a war against Armenia.

ARMA forces with Ebulfez Aliyev in control of them overpowered Armenia in just 19 days resulting in the war being named "The 19 Day Freedom Operation" after Armenia fell, Georgia feeling pressure decided to declare war against the Anatolian Republic of Mennesker. It was an unexpected war and not having enough stabilisation over the country cost the ARM to have losses as manpower and land. However the power ARMA forces have resulted in a quick recovery from this position. Afterwards the war ended rapidly with ARMA just overpowering enemy forces. And with the borders of both Armenia and Georgia, province Krushnav formed.

At last all arms ended on 25th of April 2029 and people began to worry more about domestic issues and international ones. The country was below a mediocre level in economics due to long wars. Inflation was at its peak in the last 60 years of the region hitting nearly 66%. The new generation had problems with finding jobs and often people were below the hunger level. Homelessness was a big issue. Almost 6% of the population was homeless. Furthermore education had come to a halt because of the ongoing wars. Still these issues did not end. Although inflation lowered to nearly 48% it still is terrible compared with Europe's highest 31.07%. Unemployment rates went up to 4.2%.

On 28 March 2030, a party called "Mennesker Terakki Party" was formed under the influence of now president Turgut Gülsever, now vice president Fuat Yılmaz and Süleyman Tuna

Çakır. This party adapted a more conservative, more right based political stance and through his policies quickly gained the trust of people. Provinces like Qûrad, Khalbaen, Lerachok supported MTP early on as their former governments ruled similarly to Sharia and had conservative politics. Süleyman Tuna Çakır was the president of the temporary government of ARM. His and his government's motive was to conquer more and more land however this took a negative comment by the people thinking instabilisation grew more and more each day and conquers just made it worse.

On 6th of June 2030 another party named Peoples Democratic Party formed under the influence of Aras Demir and Emine Sezer. Although there were multiple political parties at the time, PDP stood out the most with it being the biggest opposition party. Throughout time candidates of this party started winning over MTP a.k.a. The Big Ruler named, after the Big Brother, by the communists in the nation.

On 19th of May 2032 first elections were held. These elections were pressured by MTP members who wanted to reassure them of winning. And at the same PDP members wanted to be sure that the elections were not rigged so they have also put pressure on the elections. And as a result of these elections MTP won all over the country however losing in some provinces.

6. Current Situation of the Anatolian Republic of Mennesker

6.1. Instability issues all over the country

6.1.1. Infrastructure Problems

Agricultural problems arrived right after the wars. Due to bombings and mass destruction of lands all over provinces many lands became unsuitable for any farming. This has caused victual problems. People provided themselves with imports from other countries. Moreover, the scarcity of fertile land caused people to be unable to feed their livestock creating shortages of products such as meat and dairy products. ARM covers many potentially efficient areas for farming but today they are not being taken care of properly.

Roads besides the main ones were left insufficient in Khalbaen, Lerachok and Dirias. And more, nearly all infrastructure systems are insufficient all over the country. This includes malfunctioning sewage systems, failing pumping stations, and frequent power outages etc. Unplanned urbanization is a major issue all over the country focused more on Conistan and Kyst. Unplanned urbanization may lead to extensive damage in the event of an earthquake. The poor roads in the country also leads to economic decline indirectly. Vehicles use more gasoline and connections between cities are poor which also increases the cultural diversity and culture clash in the country. Since ARM covers up many different regions with many different infrastructure systems it lacks the organization. Different countries' systems need to be adapted to each other.

Because of the amount of land and resource efficient land; ores, petroleum and natural gas have become the main income source for the country. Even though the country's main source of income are these, the country still lacks the infrastructure of the industry that will process them. This lack of infrastructure leads to foreign dependency. The country has the resources to create energy, technology and many more instruments in the country but it lacks the infrastructure needed for it so that leads to exporting the raw material and importing the refined sources. This also leads to decline in job opportunities. Even though these resources are the main economical activities of the country, the decline in the job opportunities and dependency on the foreign countries outweighs the income which also leads to economical decline in the country.

6.1.2. Domestic Security

Crime rates were always high in the region of Anatolia but a significant increase in crime rates happened since the elections in 2032 due to minor mutinies and this caused the prisons to be full. People who think that the 2032 elections were not fair protested the government and started minor mutinies which also increased the environment of insecurity. People in the country use black market and many different drug types. People in the country do not feel safe because of the issues in domestic security which also leads to an increase in violent crimes. Also current recruitment, active personnel in security and police forces are insufficient to curb the crime rates and not just the personnel, but also their equipment is insufficient. Police forces lack organisation, weapons and quality personnel. Border issues in the Krushnav region increase the amount of insecurity in the region and in the whole country. Since the Krushnav region was conquered close to today the area lacks border security. The Krushnav borders serve as the primary entry point for illegal migration. Moreover because of the lack of security in the country regional forces got stronger; mafias, organizations and gangs. People who do not trust the authority of the ARM and feel unsafe because of the environment contributed to these regional organizations.

6.1.3. Educational Problems

Since ARM is a newly established country the regions it covers up didn't have the time for adapting their education programmes. Regional differences in education cause the young generation to be unorganised and unprepared for the future. Lack of a clear and good education program all over the country causes for the future to trudge deeper into the swamp as a whole. And corruption left behind from the cultures and countries also is a big obstacle in the way to fix the educational system. Moreover not just the program is flawed, insufficient equipment whether it is smartboards, tablets, computers, books etc. is also one of the major issues. Students and their parents for these reasons and a lot more do not believe in government education and schools but

are more towards private schools which affects unity. Some universities still give education but they suffer from lack of qualified candidates because of the system. Which leads to decline in education levels and international decline in universities reputation. Schools consist mostly of donations for the reason that the government educational system does not provide enough financial aid to schools even though they tax people more than needed solely for this reason. Donors to these schools do not want to continue donating in projects and this leads to a major drop in projects that improve the country and its economy, club activities that raise the children and many more.

6.2 Cultural Problems

Due to the large number of ethnic groups within the country, problems arise regardless of nationality. In an imperial and federal country like ARM, almost every ethnicity is treated as a minority. The distribution of the population is predominantly Turkish, Kurdish, and Arab, with other ethnicities such as Azeri, Georgian, and Bulgarian. Many people in the country harbor nationalist sentiments. However, considering the current situation, all ethnic groups have their own representatives in politics and government, which prevents many from adopting a rebellious mindset. There are many reasons why the people in the country cannot unite. Inadequate infrastructure, inconsistencies in the education system, and language barriers are among the contributing factors. This leads to distance and intolerance among people. Some behaviors are accepted by some ethnic groups but not by others. Furthermore, the lack of a single common language within the country causes communication problems, and people cannot fully understand each other. Cultural differences and language barriers within the country cause problems for regional businesses and weaken network connections. The weakening of inter-regional business networks within the country is negatively impacting the economy. ARM citizens are weary and exhausted from the effects of the war and therefore desire peace. People are afraid to leave the region and relocate due to cultural differences and language barriers. This is causing a decrease in domestic economic activity.

The Anatolian region has witnessed many rebellions throughout its history. However, currently, people within the ARM state mostly do not pursue rebellious policies. But when the necessary conditions are met, people may adopt rebellious policies, and such actions do occur. Most rebellions are small-scale and are kept under control by the military and ARMA in the region. The dominance of the MTP regime in the country is also among the factors preventing large-scale organized rebellions. Although the region is currently free from large-scale rebellions, this risk always exists.

6.3. Current Economy

6.3.1. General economic activities, Underground-economy and tax evasion

The main source of income of the country are fossil fuels and mining ores. Most of the fossil fuels in the country come from the Lerachok, Dirias and Khalbaen regions. Mining ores are split more evenly. The Anatolia region has potential to become very efficient in farming and livestock but the people after the war are frustrated and most of the farmlands got bombed during the wars. The ARM has the potential to become a significant energy source of the world with the resources it has. However the country lacks the necessary industry and work force in it. Most of the businesses in the country have an unstable environment because of the insecurity issues in the country and cultural diversity. Moreover, language barriers in the businesses are a crucial part of the economic decline; people cannot communicate and network in a productive way. This leads to the shrinking of the free market. The government needs to take action in order to improve the economy. Shrinking of the free market, lack of industrial resources and cultural problems all lead to shrinkage in the job opportunities. The rates of homelessness rose up after the wars especially in regions where hot wars happened. People are looking for a solution because of these many troubles in the country. Many unemployed people are using the black market because of the lack of the capacity in the free market. The people who are already in debts and unemployed find the solution to tax evasion. Tax evasion is a complex problem which affects almost everyone in the country. Lack of controls and incompetence in the country provides a perfect environment for the growth in the black market and increase in the tax evasion rates. Basically document forgery, tax evasion, black market, illicit arms trading all of these conditions affect the country. In addition to these conditions there are 2 more major issues in the economy. Firstly; illegal drug trading through the black market. The lack of police controls and domestic security regional forces became much stronger. Mafias, gangs and organisations became an internal government in the country (underground states). Through gangs and mafias the drug trading network grew exponentially even overpowering governments in the regions. With the help of the perfect environment and right audience many people became drug addicts. The loss of hope in the country's young generation additionally helped this drug network to grow even bigger. Drug addicts needed money to buy drugs and they would feel strong cravings for it. Addicts started to usurp, steal and even kill people to afford drugs. Addicts started to lose their self control which was also supported by the idea of lack of domestic security in the country. This led to increase in the crime rates and insecurity environment. The drug trading in the country creates a narco-economy in the country with many more. Secondly, currency problems all over the country.

6.3.2. Currency Problem

One of the most important crises in the country is the lack of a national currency in the country. People use different currencies all over the country. Regional differences in the currency

affect the economy entirely. Some of the used currencies are Syrian pound, Turkish lira, Iraqi dinar, New Israeli Shekel, Egyptian Pound, Azerbaijani Manat, Georgian Lari, Bulgarian lev and Euro. Firstly, lack of a national currency led to the dying of long term investments. Even the country's people do not trust the economy of the country and do not invest in long term investments except the gold and silver, which are very popular among the people. Foreign investors are even more cautious than the country people. They do not invest in almost anything and this lack of investment causes ARM's economy to shrink even more. The country doesn't have a clear price chart with regional differences in the prices. Lack of a clear price chart and a single currency in the country shows itself in the intercity trades and networks. Intercity trading is very open for document forgery and tax evasion. Organisations and mafias provide many supplies from the other countries in illegal ways using the border issues in their favor. The black market grows even bigger because of these reasons. Lack of a national currency makes the controls even harder. The lack of personnel and national currency, underground economy, document forgery together make the controls almost non-existent. Secondly, external trades and international values. ARM has a Central Bank but it does not print money because of the lack of a national currency in the country. Until recently regions in the country printed their own money; the old Türkiye region Turkish lira, Old Azerbaijan region Manat etc. This system may have been useful for the time but it is not a sustainable approach to the economy. The central bank acts as an audit management center. The central bank controls the money inflows and outflows as much as possible. The central bank also keeps gold in it but if this unsustainable system goes on it would be impossible for the central bank to withstand it. This lack of a currency and audit in the country provides a suitable environment for the underground economy and rise of the black market. In conclusion, the rise of the underground economy and lack of a national currency leads ARM's economy to decline strongly.

6.4. Governmental framework of the Anatolian Republic of Mennesker

The recent governmental framework of the country is mostly based on people who are closely related to ARMA. Previous President Süleyman Tuna Çakır and recent President Turgut Gülsever had bonds with the army all along. This close relation with the ARMA enabled MTP to gain influence in the country and become stronger. Generals, military personnel and many more people who have influence over the army support MTP. During the 2032 elections the votes were being controlled by the poll workers but because of the insufficiency in the worker numbers ARMA took the responsibility and audited the votes in some regions like Lerachok, Enryme and Kyst. This situation and the imbalance of the votes in these regions also created a strong argument for the PDP members who supported the idea of injustice during the 2032 elections. MTP having influence over the ARMA provided them with the opportunity to gain control over the provinces which is encouraged by the idea of lack of police personnel in the country. Since

the controls are from the ARMA, MTP members used it for their favor. MTP members and people who had close relations with MTP got favoritism. They were more flexible in the documents which led to document forgery, they were being selected for the higher jobs in the country which also strengthened the authority of MTP. From the outside ARMA was controlling the regions and auditing the provinces for potential crimes which is something they do, to some extent at least. From the inside they negotiate with the local forces and organisations. ARMA receives some amount of the illegal money that was provided by the underground-economy and in return they allow organizations to keep up what they are doing. This case provided ARM to withstand the economic issues and to some extent retrieve the losses in the economy.

6.5. Political Parties and their differences

6.5.1. The Ruling Party (MTP)

MTP as mentioned in the historical background was formed right after wars and its policies consisted mostly of efforts to end the war. They fall more into a right-wing category that is conservative and culture based. However they mostly want to develop as the name Terakki implies. The current members are:

General Raefeb Hund

Mayor Makhif Er

Minister of Education Brock Moday

Minister of International Relations Ahmet Davidson

Minister of Economy Meral Aydemir

Mayor Celal Solgun

General Futon Yaeshem Sarikauer

Minister of Domestic Security Jack Phils

Mayor Esed Saliar

Madame Defne Mon

General Ahmet Berk Yecül

Mayor Rana Geri

Minister of Media Ebrahim Lakian

Mayor Tarhak Demhan

The party had the majority of support for their politics that follow the politics in the middle east and have attracted a lot of people. They are anti-communist down to their roots, and the party supports wars in order to achieve the people's common goals.

6.5.2. The Opposition Party (PDP)

PDP was created mostly due to monopolization in government. They lost the first elections but gathered a lot of public approval mostly because they were the only opposing party

at the time. Their policies were more left-wing based and followed the general rules of a social government. Their ideology did not support any wars because as Mustafa Kemal Atatürk said “War must be necessary and vital. My true conviction is this: I should not feel remorse in my conscience when leading a nation to war; we can go to war against those who say we will kill, by saying we will not die. However, if the life of the nation is not in danger, war is murder.” They are welcoming for all kinds of people regardless of their race, disability and background.



Currently provinces have been spread even amongst parties. The result of the votings in 2032 were,

- KYT - Kyst
- MTP 70% PDP 28%
- CON - Conistan
- MTP 30% PDP 65%
- AKT - Akat
- MTP 45% PDP 54%
- ENY - Enyrme
- MTP 80% PDP 19%
- QRD - Qûrad
- MTP 34% PDP 40%
- DRS - Dirias
- MTP 41% PDP 59%

SHV - Shvetah
MTP 45% PDP 55%
KHA - Khalbae
MTP 67% PDP 33%
KHV - Krushnav
MTP 49% PDP 51%
LRK - Lerachok
MTP 83% PDP 17%

These provinces adapted political views from the culture currently in their regions so these are their views.

6.6. Provinces and Their Stance

The provinces are divided into 5 main categories:

The Arabic provinces which are: Dirias, Khalbaen and Lerachok,
The Turkish provinces which are: Enyrme, Conistan, Kyst, Shvetah and Akat,
The Kurdish provinces which are: Qurad, Lerachok and Dirias,
The Balkanic province Kyst,
The Armenian province Krushnav.

The congress consists of a triple delegation in each province. Given below are the delegates and the description of their provinces:

Kyst: Kyst was the base of operations in the Turkish revolts, its political stance was always stationed as left-wing and being in Europe it has more power than most of the other provinces.

General Raefeb Hund
Mayor of Kyst Makhif Er
Minister of Intelligence Phiden Hak

Conistan: Conistan is located in Aegean and their main income is tourism. It was always left-wing even according to the people in Kyst, since some people are Accelerationist Marxists.

Minister of Education Brock Moday
Mayor of Conistan Aras Demir
Minister of Health Mert Fahrettin

Enyrme: Enyrme was the center of Türkiye and one of its main incomes in the 2020s, their political views vary a lot.

Minister of International Relations Ahmet Davidson

Minister of Economy Meral Aydemir
Mayor of Enyrme Celal Solgun

Akat: Akat again similar to most of the Turkish-Left provinces they have left-wing views similar to the PDP but again their views vary a lot.

Minister of Justice Cevdat Gursel
General Fahri Sunay
Mayor of Akat Emine Sezer

Khalbaen: Khalbaen is far right, however they do not 100% support the current right wing party. They have a poorly structured infrastructure.

General Futon Yaeshem Sarikauer
Minister of Domestic Security Jack Phils
Mayor of Khalbaen Esed Saliar

Qurad: Qurad consists mostly of Kurdish people which due to their history and current situation are filled with nationalist ideologies and desire a change in governments however the people they have elected do not think in the same way.

Head of Technology Abdusselam Kartal
Minister of Agriculture Necip er-Huseyin
Mayor of Qûrad Berf Akhram

Shvetah: Shvetah is an Azerbaijanian province which still consists of some Turks and since Azerbaijan was a brother nation with Türkiye and their nationalities were not that different Shvetah is very much similar in situations with other Turkish provinces.

General Ebulfez Aliyev
Head of Technology Ilham Gambov
Mayor of Shvetah Ayaz Elsibay

Krushnav: Georgian sides of the country. It was conquered recently which is the main reason for the illegal immigration and border related issues.

Mayor of Krushnav Habib Mon
Madame Defne Mon
General Ahmet Berk Yecül

Dirias: Dirias connects the two different parts of the country to each other. It acts as a geographical and cultural bridge. The ethnicity varies a lot in the region.

Minister of Defence Ezelidun Mekk
Mayor of Dirias Rana Geri
General Nefiz von Dedderman

Lerachok: Geographical location of the province and the underground resources in the region strongly impacts the economy of the country. The petroleum reserves are one of the most income generating features of the economy.

Minister of Media Ebrahim Lakian

General Fahri Kenan

Mayor of Lerachok Tarhak Demhan

7. Important Figures

Ebulfez Aliyev:

Coming from a poor family in Azerbaijan Aliyev became a politician at the young age of 15. He was the first to propose joining the Anatolian Republic of Mennesker. Although his idea was rejected initially he kept on insisting with his great debating skills and at last was successful. He led the ARMA in Operation Krushnav and he was known for being cruel to his enemies. His family, due to being poor, died before Azerbaijan joined the ARM. He assures the people of the Republic that there will be war and wants to gain more and more land as a man of war.

Raefeb Hund:

Born at the heart of Bulgaria, Raefeb Hund is the old General of the Army in Bulgaria. When the rebellions began he fought together with the rebels resulting in him getting fired and issued an arrest warrant. After ARM was formed he was assigned as a general and earned the right to become a marshal. He was against capturing Krushnav as a whole and declined controlling ARMA for Operation Krushnav. However one of his children Cevdet Hund accepted this mission even if it meant disobeying his father and cursing his name afterwards due to their bad relations.

Nefiz von Dedderman:

Although Nefiz von Dedderman was born in Vienna his family moved to Dirias(or at the time Syria) just after his birth. He quickly adapted to the Syrian culture and was one of the rebels that started the rebellions as a whole. After freeing Syria he thought that all war should have ended instead of it spreading in the region. During the rebellions Nefiz killed his 2 sons (Bilal and Izzet) and his daughter (Danya) because his family took a stance against him, but not his now ex-wife Rana Geri. All his accomplishments earned him a higher rank in the ARMA. And now he is a general that controls ARMA in Dirias as a whole.

Phiden hak:

He was born in Mardin. He was a very successful student and graduated from a Military school. He used to work in MIT and he learned most of his qualities there. He was also a general in the army. While the Anatolian Republic of Mennesker was forming he took a crucial role in the area of Khalbaen. He managed to capture the west bank using just politics. He also helped greatly in

the war between Egypt and the formation of the complete Khalbaen. After his great success in Khalbaen he became the minister of intelligence.

Aras Demir:

He was born in Afyonkarahisar. He has gone through a hard time in his childhood years. He didn't have much of a relationship until later in life because he was not fitting to his culture. He had been discriminated against in society. He graduated from a military university where he found the love of his life. During the rebellion years he strongly supported them. Unfortunately he lost his partner during the rebellions which also left him a scar. During the years of the Anatolian Republic of Mennesker he and Emine Sezer together established PDP which would later be the main opposition party. After the elections he became the Mayor of the Conistan Region.

Jack Phils:

He was born in the west bank region and he was coming from a wealthy family which strongly helped him to gain a reputation in the region. He studied in a military high school but he graduated from an international relationships department in university. He quickly became the minister of international relationships in his country. During the meetings with the Anatolian Republic of Mennesker he was the leading one in the west bank side. He and Phiden Hak came to an agreement which shows his intelligence and ability to read the situation. He agreed to join the Anatolian Republic of Mennesker but he also demanded a key role in the country's domestic security. Then he became the Minister of Domestic Security in the Anatolian Republic of Mennesker.

Berf Akhram:

Born in Baku, Berf Akhram decided to become a politician. Berf was Kurdish and graduated from a military high school before continuing his education at university. After graduating, he achieved high status in his country thanks to his incredible debating and planning skills. He played a key role in taking control of the Armenia and Georgia regions during the establishment of the ARM. A very nationalistic individual, he was one of the first members of the MTP after the establishment of the ARM and became the mayor of the Qurad region as a result of the elections.