**Military Resources and Capabilities**

* **Troop Strength**: The offensive forces deployed several hundred thousand soldiers, supported by allied contingents. However, many allied divisions were undertrained and lacked adequate equipment.
* **Equipment and Technology**: Possessed advanced armored vehicles, mechanized infantry, and air support. Relied on superior fighter aircraft and dive bombers for air superiority.
* **Logistics and Supply Chains**: Depended on long and vulnerable supply lines stretching from distant bases. Faced significant shortages in fuel, ammunition, and winter supplies as the battle progressed.
* **Intelligence and Surveillance**: Underestimated the enemy’s ability to counterattack, failing to anticipate an encirclement maneuver. Faced challenges in gathering real-time intelligence due to misinformation and disrupted communications.

**Economic Resources**

* **Industrial Base**: Maintained a highly efficient war industry, producing large numbers of tanks, aircraft, and artillery, but was stretched thin by multiple war fronts.
* **Resource Availability**: Relied heavily on occupied territories for critical supplies, especially fuel. The inability to secure additional resources weakened military effectiveness.
* **Economic Resilience**: The war economy was robust but not flexible enough to sustain prolonged attrition in a high-intensity battle.

**Geographic and Environmental Factors**

* **Terrain**: The battle took place in an urban environment that limited maneuverability and nullified advantages in mechanized warfare.
* **Climate and Weather**: Harsh winter conditions severely impacted operations, with forces lacking adequate cold-weather gear. Opposing forces were better adapted to the environment.
* **Strategic Location**: The target location was vital for securing further advances and accessing key resource hubs.

**Political and Diplomatic Resources**

* **Alliances and Partnerships**: Depended on allied contingents that lacked the same level of training and equipment.
* **Domestic Political Support**: Initially high, but as the situation deteriorated, morale among both troops and the civilian population declined. Leadership's refusal to adapt strategies further worsened the situation.

**Human and Social Resources**

* **Population Size and Demographics**: Maintained a sizable fighting force but faced manpower shortages due to commitments on multiple fronts.
* **Morale and Cohesion**: Troop morale declined significantly due to deteriorating conditions, supply shortages, and increasing isolation.
* **Education and Skills**: Had experienced commanders and soldiers, but heavy attrition weakened the overall effectiveness of the forces.

**Technological and Scientific Capabilities**

* **Research and Development (R&D)**: Developed advanced tanks and aircraft but lacked the production capability to sustain deployment at scale.
* **Communication Systems**: Suffered from intercepted transmissions and inefficient coordination between command units.

**Energy and Infrastructure**

* **Energy Security**: Heavily reliant on external fuel sources, making operations vulnerable when those supplies were cut off.
* **Transportation Networks**: Relied on an extensive railway network, but logistical issues and enemy disruptions created significant challenges.

**Cultural and Psychological Factors**

* **National Will**: Leadership insisted on holding territory at all costs, leading to strategic inflexibility.
* **Psychological Resilience**: Troops initially confident but became demoralized as the battle turned against them.

**Legal and Ethical Considerations**

* **Compliance with International Law**: Faced widespread condemnation for policies in occupied territories.
* **Ethical Implications**: Military actions led to significant hardship among local populations.