**1. Military Resources and Capabilities**

* **Troop Strength**:
  + Number of active-duty personnel, reserves, and paramilitary forces.
  + Readiness and training levels of troops.
* **Equipment and Technology**:
  + Quantity and quality of weapons systems (e.g., tanks, artillery, aircraft, ships).
  + Access to advanced technologies (e.g., drones, cyber tools, AI, hypersonic missiles).
* **Logistics and Supply Chains**:
  + Ability to transport troops, equipment, and supplies to the battlefield.
  + Stockpiles of ammunition, fuel, and other critical supplies.
* **Intelligence and Surveillance**:
  + Capabilities for gathering and analyzing intelligence (e.g., satellites, drones, HUMINT).
  + Real-time battlefield awareness and communication systems.
* **Cyber Warfare**:
  + Offensive and defensive cyber capabilities to disrupt enemy systems and protect own infrastructure.
* **Nuclear Capabilities**:
  + Strategic and tactical nuclear weapons, if applicable.
  + Second-strike capabilities and deterrence posture.

**2. Economic Resources**

* **Defense Budget**:
  + Total military spending and its proportion of GDP.
  + Ability to sustain a prolonged conflict financially.
* **Industrial Base**:
  + Capacity to produce weapons, ammunition, and other military equipment domestically.
  + Ability to ramp up production during wartime.
* **Resource Availability**:
  + Access to critical resources like oil, natural gas, rare earth metals, and food.
  + Dependence on imports and vulnerability to supply chain disruptions.
* **Economic Resilience**:
  + Strength of the national economy and ability to withstand sanctions or trade disruptions.
  + Public and private sector support for war efforts.

**3. Geographic and Environmental Factors**

* **Terrain**:
  + Natural barriers (e.g., mountains, rivers) that could aid defense or hinder offense.
  + Urban vs. rural landscapes and their impact on military operations.
* **Climate and Weather**:
  + Seasonal conditions (e.g., winter, monsoon) that could affect troop movements and supply lines.
* **Strategic Location**:
  + Proximity to allies and adversaries.
  + Control of key chokepoints (e.g., straits, mountain passes).

**4. Political and Diplomatic Resources**

* **Alliances and Partnerships**:
  + Strength of military alliances (e.g., NATO, regional pacts).
  + Diplomatic support from other nations.
* **International Law and Norms**:
  + Legitimacy of the cause under international law (e.g., UN Charter, Geneva Conventions).
  + Potential for international condemnation or sanctions.
* **Domestic Political Support**:
  + Public opinion and willingness to support a war effort.
  + Political unity and stability within the government.

**5. Human and Social Resources**

* **Population Size and Demographics**:
  + Size of the population available for military service.
  + Age distribution and health of the population.
* **Morale and Cohesion**:
  + Willingness of troops and civilians to endure hardships.
  + National unity and resistance to internal dissent.
* **Education and Skills**:
  + Availability of skilled personnel for technical and specialized roles (e.g., engineers, pilots, cyber experts).

**6. Technological and Scientific Capabilities**

* **Research and Development (R&D)**:
  + Investment in military R&D for next-generation technologies.
  + Collaboration between the military, academia, and private sector.
* **Space Capabilities**:
  + Satellites for communication, navigation, and surveillance.
  + Anti-satellite weapons and space defense systems.
* **Artificial Intelligence (AI)**:
  + Use of AI for decision-making, logistics, and autonomous weapons systems.

**7. Energy and Infrastructure**

* **Energy Security**:
  + Access to reliable energy sources (e.g., oil, gas, nuclear, renewables).
  + Vulnerability of energy infrastructure to attack.
* **Transportation Networks**:
  + Roads, railways, ports, and airports for moving troops and supplies.
  + Resilience of infrastructure to sabotage or bombing.
* **Communication Systems**:
  + Robust and secure communication networks for military and civilian use.

**8. Cultural and Psychological Factors**

* **National Will**:
  + Historical and cultural attitudes toward war and sacrifice.
  + Public tolerance for casualties and economic hardship.
* **Psychological Resilience**:
  + Ability of the population and military to endure stress and trauma.
  + Effectiveness of propaganda and information campaigns.

**9. Legal and Ethical Considerations**

* **Compliance with International Law**:
  + Adherence to rules of war, human rights, and treaties.
* **Ethical Implications**:
  + Moral justification for the war and its potential humanitarian impact.

**10. Adversary Analysis**

* **Enemy Capabilities**:
  + Assessment of the adversary's military strength, economic resilience, and political stability.
* **Enemy Alliances**:
  + Potential for the adversary to receive support from other nations.
* **Enemy Strategy and Tactics**:
  + Understanding of the adversary's likely approach to the conflict (e.g., conventional, asymmetric, hybrid warfare).

**Key Questions to Evaluate Before Going to War**

1. **Objectives**:
   * What are the strategic goals of the war, and are they achievable?
2. **Cost-Benefit Analysis**:
   * Do the potential benefits outweigh the costs in terms of lives, resources, and long-term consequences?
3. **Exit Strategy**:
   * Is there a clear plan for ending the conflict and achieving a stable peace?
4. **Risk Assessment**:
   * What are the risks of escalation, unintended consequences, or failure?