



CANIMMUN

POLICY EXPLANATION

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CELEBRATING 16 YEARS OF COMMUNITY
INVOLVEMENT FOR YOUTH EMPOWERMENT



United Nations Association in Canada
Association canadienne pour les Nations Unies

Instructions to Delegates

Briefing is the process of selecting and presenting focused information to enable senior officials to understand a specific issue quickly without researching it themselves. Ministers and senior officials deal with a broad range of issues and review hundreds of pieces of documentation every week. They are not experts – and do not need to be. You, the subject-matter expert, have a limited window of opportunity to convey your advice to one of these decision-makers. When preparing a written brief, you must communicate the essential information in a clear, succinct, and accessible manner for the recipient to quickly grasp important points, make a decision if required, and say the right things about it. A perfect brief only needs to be read once, should adequately address probable questions (e.g. costs, implications for your nation, position of close partners, blowback), and provides the reader with an understanding of the issue and the tools to take action on the issue quickly and decisively.

- Keep it simple
- Use plain language
- Be precise
- Be short - limit scope - convey what they need to know, not what you know
- Be self-contained - no appendices, no oral brief. Include sufficient background (not too much, no obvious information)
- Use action verbs
- Limit adjectives
- Times New Roman, size 11, restricted to 1.5 line spacing, no more than 1 page for the brief, though annex may be up to two additional pages. Bullet points are appreciated.

Discord Channel Descriptions Important for Briefings

Submit your brief at the beginning of each session in PDF format. Upload it to your respective Discord text channel and tag @crisis. For example, if you are India you submit your PDF in the #india channel on Discord and then tag @crisis in that same channel.

How to Submit

COUNTRY CHANNELS

- Used so that delegates may quickly communicate with each other.
- This is where your briefings will be uploaded.
- If the event is specific to you, the crisis staff will post the update directly into your channel and mention you (e.g @india).
- You also may be prompted into decisions by @crisis as well, so keep watch if this happens to you, it might change the fate of the world.

INTERNATIONAL UPDATES CHANNEL

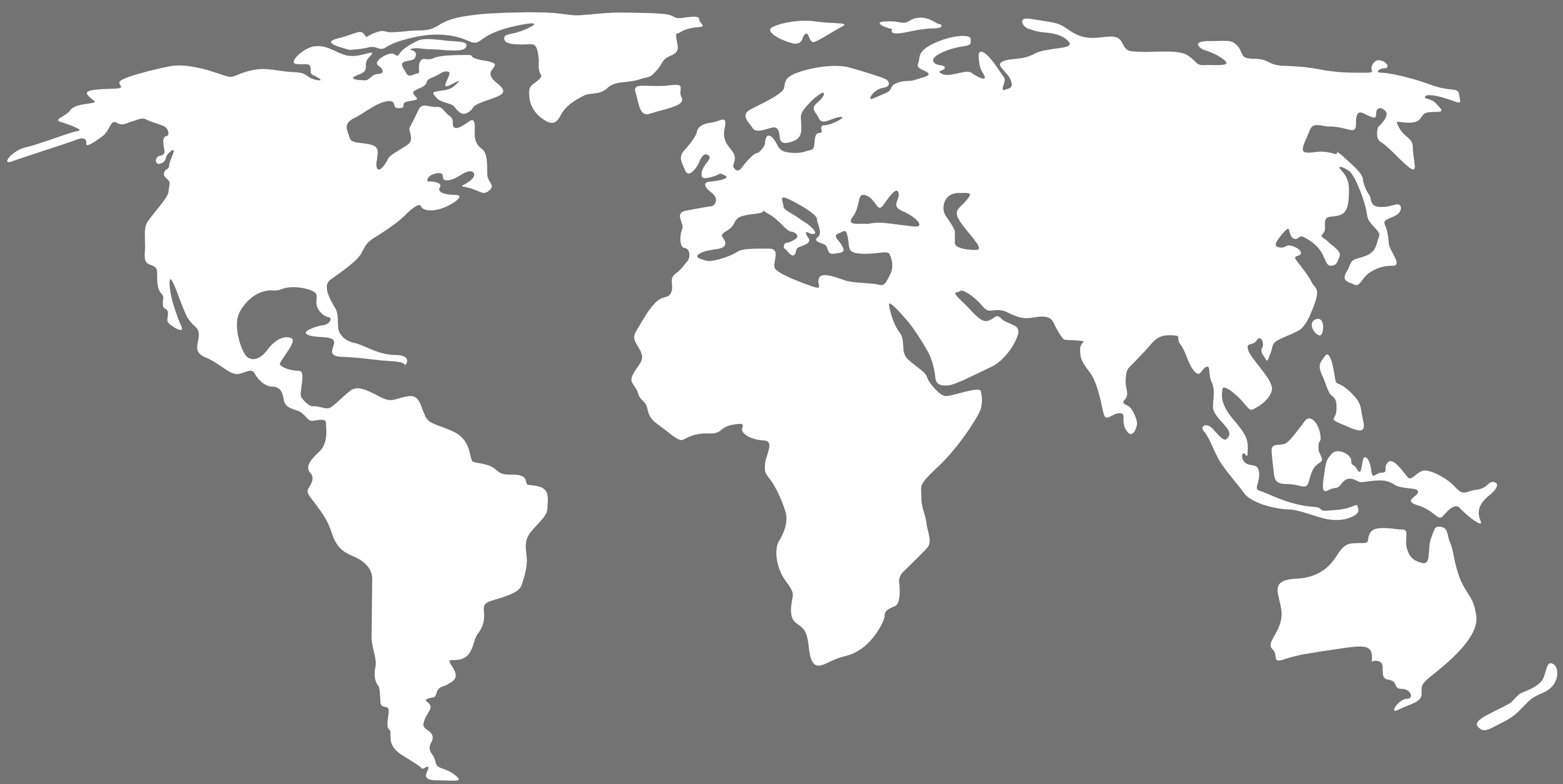
- This chat will list out facts, nothing more. Due to your actions and the actions of non-represented parties new facts will appear throughout the session. In a sense, this is where the 'truth' will be posted. Individual countries will know what happened, but the rest of the world will need to await the journalists to sort the information.

PRESS RELEASE CHANNEL

- Journalists report on world events and transpirings.
- Journalists can read International Updates to monitor world events, write stories on those events, and report their stories in the Press Release Channel, which will be visible to all parties. Stories reflect the outlets' perspectives and motives, not necessarily the verbatim truth.

The Role of Journalists in These Actions

Sometimes the way a news story is presented can be as important as the actual information conveyed. Governments must learn how to address this, both as the subject of attention, and in dealing with information pertinent to their interests being presented on other countries. In this simulation: Journalists will be the conduit for information between the world and the delegates. Since journalists will have a very high load of information, one outlet will not be able to cover all the happenings of the world. As such, you will have to deal with multiple perspectives and sort out truth from speculation.



EXAMPLE MEMORANDUM FOR FOREIGN POLICY ACTION

TO: President of the United States, Secretary of Defense, Joint Chiefs of Staff, Secretary of State

CC: Department of Homeland Security, Department of the Interior, US Forestry Service, FEMA, The Entirety of the 1972 Miami Dolphins

SUBJECT: Operation Desert Storm, Operation Desert Shield

SUMMARY:

Saddam Hussein has occupied its oil-rich neighbor Kuwait with a large military force. They now sit on the border with Saudi Arabia, who cannot stop an Iraqi invasion into Gulf oil fields. A budding Coalition of Arab states and NATO allies request our aid. Saddam threatens to flatten Israel if the US intervenes. Arab states do not wish to fight alongside Israel.

RESOLUTION:

Diplomatic:

- Seek allied support.
- Denounce Saddam in the UN.
- Seek UN approval to intervene with “any means necessary”
- Request allies to pay for the war
- Persuade Israel to not strike Iraq. To mollify them, deploy Patriot batteries to protect Israel from Iraqi missiles, precluding an Israeli response.
- Sanction Iraq

Military:

- Deploy US and Coalition forces to Saudi Arabia to
 - a) protect partners from an Iraqi invasion,
 - b) protect Coalition forces building up in northern Saudi Arabia, and
 - c) prepare for an invasion to push Iraq out of Kuwait.
- Destroy Saddam’s invasion forces and IRGC so he can no longer threaten US allies or partners in the future
- Withdraw once objectives achieved

COSTS:

- Decreased military readiness in Europe.
- \$90 billion in FY2019 US Dollars (without Coalition support)

That you approve and sign:

ANNEX: [These can occupy a second and third page.]

Other options considered:

- Non-Military options only

Description: navel blockade, embargo

- Sponsor Iran to fight a proxy war

Pros:

-Risks no American lives

Cons:

-Proliferates arms

-Violates US' own sanctions against Iran

-Supports regime not friendly to US interests

- Limited nuclear strike against Iraqi military forces, civilian populations, and/or open desert (demonstration of resolve)

Pros:

-Rapid Iraqi capitulation

Cons:

-Withering international backlash

-Lowered perceived threshold for nuclear warfare

-Increased risk of nuclear exchanges with other adversaries

- Regime change

Pros:

-Rapid Iraqi capitulation

Cons:

-Possibly trapped in decade-long COIN operations

-Cost: \$1 trillion and thousands of lives

-Destabilized region

-Decreased force readiness

-Loss of initiative, stymieing initiatives elsewhere

- Decreased standing in the world

- Do nothing

Pros:

-None

Cons:

-Allies suffer considerably more casualties when fighting Iraq without the US

-Iraq controls 65% of world oil production

-Decreased credibility of security guarantees

-Loss of American ally in the region (Saudi Arabia)