

## **SIMUN VII**

### **Fantasy UNSC STUDY GUIDE**

## **Introduction to the Committee**

The United Nations Security Council (UNSC) remains the foremost body entrusted with the maintenance of international peace and security. Unlike the General Assembly or its committees, the UNSC holds the unique authority to pass binding resolutions under Chapter VII of the UN Charter, authorize peacekeeping operations, impose sanctions, and, in extreme cases, approve the use of force. It is where diplomacy meets the weight of enforcement, where dialogue can prevent devastation, or, when it fails, consequences are immediate.

In SIMUN VII's Fantasy UNSC, delegates are transported into a reimagined world inspired by the geopolitical tensions depicted in *Superman* (2005), focusing on a rising conflict between the nations of Boravia and Jarhanpur. Though rooted in a fictional universe, this scenario mirrors the complexities, rivalries, and humanitarian crises that plague our real world.

Delegates in this simulation will assume the roles of Security Council members, both permanent and non-permanent, including fictional and realistic ones, tasked with navigating the delicate balance between diplomacy and deterrence. They will confront issues such as ceasefire enforcement, peacekeeping mandates, sanctions, arms embargoes, and humanitarian interventions, all while contending with the hidden motives of states and the ever-present shadow of escalation.

**At SIMUN VII, Fantasy UNSC presents delegates with a scenario involving the border conflict between Boravia and Jarhanpur.**

## **Agenda: Discussing the Escalating Border Conflict Between Boravia and Jarhanpur and Its Implications for Regional and International Peace**

### **Introduction to the Topic**

The escalating conflict between Boravia and Jarhanpur stands as one of the gravest threats to international peace and security in recent history. What began as a seemingly contained border dispute has evolved into a multidimensional crisis involving territorial claims, proxy involvement, and grave humanitarian consequences. The situation has forced the global community, and particularly the United Nations Security Council (UNSC), to confront the fragile boundaries between sovereignty, aggression, and international intervention.

At its core, the Boravia–Jarhanpur dispute revolves around the contested Aethen Valley, a resource-rich and strategically vital region located along the two nations’ northern frontier. The valley’s fertile lands and access to the Varkha River, a critical waterway for agricultural and industrial use, have rendered it indispensable to both sides. However, decades of mutual distrust, nationalistic fervor, and competing historical narratives have transformed this dispute from a territorial disagreement into a test of political endurance and ideological supremacy.

The crisis has reached a breaking point in recent months. Satellite surveillance and independent reports have documented large-scale troop mobilizations, cross-border shelling, and civilian displacement along the frontier. Both nations accuse each other of sponsoring insurgent groups and violating prior ceasefire agreements. Meanwhile, regional powers and global actors, each with their own vested interests in the region’s resources and alliances, have begun to take sides, raising fears that a localized conflict may erupt into a wider regional confrontation.

This agenda challenges delegates to analyze the conflict not merely through the lens of national sovereignty but through the broader implications of international law, humanitarian intervention, and collective security. The UNSC is now tasked with the critical responsibility of determining how far the international community should go to restore peace, uphold justice, and prevent the descent into full-scale war.

### **Historical Context**

The roots of the Boravia–Jarhanpur conflict stretch back nearly half a century, intertwined with the turbulent decolonization period following the dissolution of the Old Vassanic Empire. When colonial boundaries were hastily drawn, the Aethen Valley, home to a blend of Boravian and Jarhani ethnic communities, was ambiguously demarcated, leaving both new nations to interpret the line of sovereignty in their favor. The resulting Ambros Accords of 1976, intended to define a mutually accepted border, were never fully ratified, sowing the seeds of enduring hostility.

Throughout the 1980s and 1990s, minor border skirmishes and diplomatic standoffs punctuated an otherwise uneasy peace. However, tensions reignited in 2003 following the discovery of vast lithium and mineral deposits beneath the Aethen Valley. Both governments issued overlapping claims of ownership and accused each other of illegal resource extraction. The following decade saw an arms buildup on both sides, with Boravia investing heavily in mechanized divisions and Jarhanpur in ballistic defense and surveillance technology, often supplied through competing defense partnerships with rival global powers.

A temporary détente was achieved through the Kalen Truce of 2014, brokered under the supervision of the United Nations and the regional Consortium of Eastern States (CES). The truce held for nearly eight years but collapsed after a Boravian reconnaissance drone was downed over Jarhanpur territory in early 2022. Each side blamed the other for violating the ceasefire, and within months, reports of cross-border raids, cyberattacks, and targeted strikes resurfaced, pushing the conflict toward open warfare.

## **Current Situation**

By mid-2025, the Boravia–Jarhanpur border will have become one of the most militarized zones in the world. Intelligence sources indicate the deployment of nearly 120,000 troops on both sides of the Aethen Valley, accompanied by heavy artillery, armored vehicles, and aerial patrols. Sporadic clashes have already displaced over 200,000 civilians, many of whom now reside in makeshift refugee camps within the neighboring state of Velithra.

The humanitarian toll continues to rise, with widespread shortages of food, medical supplies, and clean water reported in the affected zones. The Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) and several NGOs have called for immediate ceasefire corridors, though their access remains severely restricted. Meanwhile, both Boravia and Jarhanpur accuse each other of war crimes, including indiscriminate shelling and the targeting of civilian infrastructure.

Diplomatic efforts have, thus far, yielded little progress. A series of emergency talks in Geneva collapsed after Boravia refused to withdraw its newly established “security buffer zone” inside contested territory, a move that Jarhanpur labeled an illegal occupation. International sanctions and embargo proposals have divided the Security Council, with permanent members split along political and economic interests. Reports also suggest that foreign mercenaries and unverified military advisors may be operating in the region, heightening fears of external escalation.

In a development that has further complicated the diplomatic landscape, Superman, acting without the sanction of any state or international body, intervened in the conflict zone after reports emerged of Boravian airstrikes targeting civilian populations near the Jarhanpur border. His actions, which included the unilateral dismantling of military installations and the interception of missile convoys, have sparked a divisive global debate. While some member states and humanitarian organizations hailed his intervention as a necessary moral stand against mass suffering, others condemned it as a flagrant violation of state sovereignty and the UN Charter.

The UNSC now faces a stark dilemma: how to prevent the conflict from spiraling into a broader regional war while upholding the principles of sovereignty and territorial integrity. However, the question now confronting the Council is not only how to restore peace between Boravia and Jarhanpur, but also how to define the limits of extra-state intervention in a world increasingly shaped by superhuman influence.

## **Key Stakeholders / Actors**

### **Superman**

Often considered the moral compass of the global community, Superman's unilateral intervention in the Boravia–Jarhanpur conflict has placed him at the center of international controversy. Acting independently of any government or intergovernmental mandate, he justified his actions as a humanitarian necessity after intelligence confirmed imminent civilian bombings. While his motives appear purely altruistic, several UNSC members question the precedent such interventions may set for international law, fearing that unchecked power, even when benevolent, could undermine the very foundations of state sovereignty and multilateral governance.

### **Lex Luthor — LexCorp Representative & Owner**

LexCorp stands as one of the world's largest private defense and energy conglomerates, with substantial investments in Boravia's industrial and military sectors. Lex Luthor, serving as both corporate magnate and political strategist, has publicly condemned Superman's actions, framing them as reckless interference that destabilizes "legitimate economic and national interests." Behind the scenes, LexCorp's extensive lobbying network seeks to position itself as a "rational counterbalance" to meta-human influence, though critics argue that Luthor's opposition is as deeply personal as it is ideological.

### **Boravia**

A militarized, resource-driven state, Boravia claims historical and ethnic sovereignty over the Aethen Valley. It views Jarhanpur's claim, and now Superman's interference, as violations of its territorial integrity. Boravia maintains a narrative of "defensive action," asserting that its operations are counterterrorism efforts against Jarhani insurgents. However, international observers and leaked intelligence suggest Boravia's campaign is also aimed at securing control over lithium deposits vital to the global energy market.

### **Jarhanpur**

A developing state with a struggling economy and limited military capabilities, Jarhanpur portrays itself as a victim of Boravian aggression. The government has appealed repeatedly to the United Nations for peacekeeping intervention, emphasizing the humanitarian crisis and calling Superman's involvement "a moment of divine justice." Despite its diplomatic vulnerability, Jarhanpur retains strong public sympathy from humanitarian organizations and several smaller UN member states.

### **Ra's al Ghul — League of Shadows**

Operating from the shadows of global conflict, the League of Shadows has capitalized on the chaos between Boravia and Jarhanpur to advance its doctrine of "restorative balance." Ra's al Ghul is believed to have supplied intelligence and insurgent support to extremist factions on both sides to prolong instability. The League's objective remains ideological rather than territorial: to use the collapse of modern governance as a means of cleansing corruption and "resetting" human civilization.

### **Joker — Ambassador of Iran**

As per the 1990s comic *A Death in the Family*, in a controversial move, the Iranian government has appointed the Joker as its ambassador to the UN, citing “symbolic protest” against Western hypocrisy in moral policing. His unpredictable conduct and inflammatory rhetoric have turned UNSC sessions into volatile battlegrounds of absurdity and provocation. While officially representing Iran’s interests, the Joker’s true agenda remains unclear; his unpredictability challenges even the most seasoned diplomats and keeps discussions perpetually off-balance.

### **Justice League Representatives**

In an unprecedented move, the UNSC granted the Justice League observer status with limited voting privileges, requiring a 3/5 internal consensus before exercising their single collective vote. This measure ensures internal accountability within the League while allowing for a unified meta-human perspective on matters of peace and security. Their involvement symbolizes a new era in international governance, where superhuman responsibility and human law must coexist.

### **Bruce Wayne — Wayne Enterprises**

As the CEO of one of the world’s leading technological and philanthropic corporations, Bruce Wayne serves as a bridge between private enterprise and humanitarian relief. Wayne Enterprises has provided logistical and medical aid to war-torn regions near the Aethen Valley, while quietly supporting reconstruction initiatives through the UN Development Program (UNDP). Despite his public neutrality, some analysts suspect Wayne’s position is more complex, given Batman’s known affiliations with the Justice League.

### **ARGUS Representative**

Acting as the United States’ advanced defense and intelligence liaison, ARGUS (Advanced Research Group Uniting Superhumans) monitors meta-human involvement and potential threats to global security. The organization’s stance on Superman remains ambiguous: while ARGUS acknowledges his humanitarian impact, it advocates for strict regulation of meta-human activity within international law, often aligning with LexCorp’s containment policies.

### **Wonder Woman — Ambassador of Themyscira**

Representing the island nation of Themyscira, Wonder Woman combines diplomatic grace with formidable influence. Her position emphasizes peace through justice and advocates for mediation over militarization. Themyscira’s neutrality grants her moral authority in Council debates, yet her affiliation with the Justice League raises concerns about partiality—particularly from Boravia and LexCorp.

### **Aquaman — Representing Atlantis**

The Kingdom of Atlantis, under Aquaman’s leadership, has expressed growing concern over the environmental fallout from the conflict, particularly the contamination of the Varkha River, which connects to international waters. Atlantis advocates for an immediate ceasefire and has warned that continued ecological damage could be treated as an act of aggression against maritime sovereignty.

### **Green Arrow — Queen Industries Representative**

Oliver Queen, head of Queen Industries, represents the corporate humanitarian bloc within the UNSC. His company provides renewable energy technology and emergency infrastructure to war-torn regions. Green Arrow's open opposition to LexCorp's militarization of private industry often results in heated ideological clashes between the two billionaires during closed-door sessions.

### **S.T.A.R. Labs Representative**

As the leading global research institution in energy and meta-human technology, S.T.A.R. Labs serves as the UNSC's chief scientific advisor. Its reports on radiation exposure, meta-gene mutation, and weapons testing have informed numerous resolutions. S.T.A.R. Labs' current focus is the monitoring of residual energy signatures left in the Methuen Valley following Superman's intervention, data that could redefine the understanding of meta-human power limits.

### **Checkmate (King and Queen)**

A covert intelligence organization with direct access to multiple governments, Checkmate functions as an unofficial mediator and power broker within the UNSC. The "King" and "Queen" operate through a combination of espionage and diplomacy, gathering intelligence, preventing leaks, and maintaining strategic equilibrium among competing powers. Their presence is tolerated but mistrusted by most official delegations.

### **Maxwell Lord**

A powerful businessman and political strategist, Maxwell Lord operates in the blurred intersection between global governance and psychological manipulation. A known advocate for "meta-human accountability," Lord publicly supports Lex Luthor's call for tighter regulation while privately funding anti-League propaganda across international media outlets.

### **Vandal Savage**

An immortal tactician and self-proclaimed student of history, Vandal Savage sees the Boravia-Jarhanpur conflict as another cycle in humanity's perpetual decline. Operating from the shadows, he has subtly influenced both state and non-state actors to ensure chaos continues, believing that only through destruction can civilization evolve. His influence remains largely unverified but deeply suspected.

## **The Justice League's Role within the United Nations**

In light of the unprecedented escalation of the Boravia–Jarhanpur conflict and the growing influence of meta-human intervention in global affairs, the United Nations Security Council has, through an extraordinary procedural motion, extended temporary membership to the Justice League. This decision, though controversial, was grounded in the recognition that meta-human actors have become unavoidable participants in modern security dynamics, capable of both preventing and catalyzing large-scale crises.

The League's inclusion marks the first time in history that a non-state collective has been formally represented within the UNSC. The arrangement, however, comes with strict procedural constraints to maintain the integrity of the Council's authority and to prevent undue concentration of power. Five members — Hawk Girl, The Flash, Green Lantern, Mr. Terrific, and Martian Manhunter — have been appointed to represent the League, with each serving as an equal participant in its internal decision-making process.

Unlike the permanent members of the UNSC, the Justice League does not possess voting power, nor do its delegates hold the right to unilaterally propose or amend official UN resolutions. Their membership is temporary and conditional, intended solely for the duration of the Boravia–Jarhanpur crisis and subject to immediate review should their participation prove destabilizing or politically compromising.

In order to exercise their influence responsibly, the League operates under a 3/5 internal consensus rule. This means that any vote, directive, or statement attributed to the Justice League requires at least three of the five representatives to be in agreement. This internal voting mechanism ensures that the League's actions represent a collective ethical judgment rather than individual impulse, reinforcing the principle of shared accountability. Once such a consensus is achieved, the League's collective vote carries the weight of a single UNSC member: symbolic, yet influential in swaying moral and humanitarian discourse within the Council.

Furthermore, the Justice League's procedural rights within the UNSC differ from those of other delegations. While they do not participate in the drafting or negotiation of official resolutions, they retain the right to issue independent directives:

- A Private Directive, passed internally through the 3/5 rule, allows the League to undertake independent operations, such as rescue missions, peacekeeping interventions, or information gathering, without UN endorsement, though they remain fully responsible for the consequences of their actions.
- A Public Directive, by contrast, is a formal proposal submitted to the UNSC for collective debate and voting. Such directives require Council approval before implementation and often concern broader humanitarian initiatives or peacekeeping coordination with UN agencies.

This unique structure embodies a cautious compromise between sovereign governance and meta-human capability. It acknowledges the Justice League's unparalleled power and humanitarian potential, while simultaneously binding that power to procedural oversight and institutional accountability. The UNSC's decision reflects a deeper philosophical question confronting the international community: can justice exist beyond borders and treaties, and if so, who decides its limits?



## Past UN Action

The United Nations has previously engaged with meta-human and extra-normal crises under limited or indirect circumstances. While the inclusion of the Justice League in official deliberations is new, the UN's history with superhuman actors dates back to **Resolution 2145 (Meta-Human Accountability Act)**, which called for the registration and monitoring of individuals possessing extraordinary abilities after the *Coast City Incident*. The resolution, while never universally ratified, laid the groundwork for later frameworks such as the UN Peacekeeping Charter Amendment 7, which permitted the use of "enhanced operatives" under direct UN oversight in conflict zones.

Following the Metropolis Catastrophe, the UN established a temporary working group, the **Global Meta-Human Affairs Committee (GMAC)**, tasked with developing ethical and operational standards for meta-human engagement. The committee's recommendations emphasized the need for *transparency, accountability, and proportionality* in any meta-human intervention. However, the committee was dissolved following a political deadlock, with member states divided between those who saw meta-humans as indispensable assets and those who viewed them as destabilizing elements.

During the Boravia–Jarhanpur escalation, the UN passed **Resolution 2913**, authorizing limited humanitarian intervention through ARGUS and S.T.A.R. Labs. However, the rapid deterioration of the conflict, exacerbated by advanced weaponization, bio-enhancements, and the alleged involvement of the League of Shadows, revealed the inadequacy of conventional peacekeeping. In response, the UNSC invoked Emergency Clause 19, allowing the temporary admission of non-state actors capable of high-level crisis mitigation. It was under this clause that the Justice League was invited as an observer-turned-temporary member of the Security Council.

Yet, skepticism remains. Nations such as Boravia and Iran (represented by the Joker) have questioned the legality of allowing non-state superhumans into the UN framework, while others, namely Themyscira, Atlantis, and Wayne Enterprises, have defended the move as a necessary evolution of international governance. As the crisis continues, the UN faces mounting pressure to determine whether the Justice League's involvement will stabilize global politics or shatter the fragile line between sovereignty and superhuman authority.

## **QARMA (Questions A Resolution Must Answer)**

1. How have the geopolitical and economic rivalries between Boravia and Jarhanpur evolved into an active conflict, and to what extent have external actors (such as Iran, LexCorp, or the League of Shadows) influenced escalation?
2. What diplomatic or operational framework can balance the interests of Boravia, Jarhanpur, and the involved global powers while preventing the conflict from reigniting regional instability or triggering a nuclear escalation?
3. Should the UN consider reimposing targeted sanctions, pursuing renewed negotiations akin to the JCPOA, or authorizing meta-human peacekeeping operations to enforce compliance?
4. How can the United Nations ensure that the Justice League, as a non-state actor, remains accountable for its actions while maintaining operational independence?
5. To what extent should meta-human interventions be permitted in sovereign nations without explicit consent, particularly in ongoing conflicts like Boravia–Jarhanpur?
6. Does the League’s temporary UNSC membership risk establishing a precedent for other non-state or enhanced groups (e.g., the League of Shadows, Checkmate, or ARGUS) to demand similar representation?
7. Who holds the authority to command, limit, or sanction the Justice League in the event of collateral damage, mission failure, or violation of UN policy?
8. Should the Justice League be subject to host nation consent before acting within sovereign borders, or should a UNSC mandate suffice in cases deemed “extraordinary” by the Council??