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Daniel Kostiantyn PCHELNIKOV, PhD student

ORCID ID: 0009-0002-8421-4876

e-mail: g8dan1@ukr.net

Taras Shevchenko National University of Kyiv, Kyiv, Ukraine

## INSTITUTIONAL STRUCTURE OF GLOBAL GOVERNANCE IN THE CONTEXT OF THE SYSTEMIC EVOLUTION OF INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

**Background.** *The Russian-Ukrainian war, the modern Arab-Israeli war, the inaction of the UN, namely the ignoring of the sovereignty of Ukraine, which has been an independent country since 1991, the ignoring of inhuman behavior towards the people of Israel, who were brutally killed on October 7, 2024 by people from the Gaza Strip under by the leadership of the terrorist organization Hamas, as well as the condemnation of Israel after using counter-terrorist methods that appear to the UN to be more inhumane than previous events, the inaction of the UN regarding the deployment of the Chinese army around Taiwan, as well as China's declaration of strong intentions return Taiwan to the territory of the motherland (China), which may lead to a confrontation between the United States and China, the problem between Venezuela and Guyana over territory and access to oil fields has not disappeared. Europe, the Middle East, the Far East and Latin America are all regions that are in a very difficult geopolitical situation, which can lead to an even more deplorable situation that will cause a crisis and another world war.*

**Methods.** *The article outlines the methods used to analyze the institutional structure of global governance and the systemic evolution of international relations. The research employs a combination of historical analysis, comparative institutional studies, and geopolitical evaluation to examine the effectiveness of international organizations, particularly the United Nations. The study also integrates theoretical frameworks, such as the concept of multipolarity and ultrapolarity, to propose a new model of global governance.*

**Results.** *The research in the article analyzes modern international organizations, highlighting their limitations in responding to the latest geopolitical challenges. The author points out that organizations such as the UN are losing effectiveness due to outdated governance mechanisms and internal conflicts of interest. This makes it impossible to adequately respond to global challenges, including security, economic development, the environment and human rights. Researchers also emphasize the inability of existing international structures to ensure a fair distribution of power and resources, which leads to further destabilization of the international system.*

**Conclusions.** *The current state of global governance, as demonstrated by the inefficiencies and shortcomings of international organizations like the United Nations, is inadequate for addressing the complexities of the 21st century. The multipolar world order, characterized by the dominance of a few powerful states, has led to geopolitical tensions and conflicts, emphasizing the need for a more equitable and effective system.*

**Keywords:** *Global governance, international relations, multipolarity, ultrapolar world, international security, institutional structure, geopolitical challenges.*

### Background

The Russian-Ukrainian war, the modern Arab-Israeli war, the inaction of the UN, namely the ignoring of the sovereignty of Ukraine, which has been an independent country since 1991, the ignoring of inhuman behavior towards the people of Israel, who were brutally killed on October 7, 2024 by people from the Gaza Strip under by the leadership of the terrorist organization Hamas, as well as the condemnation of Israel after using counter-terrorist methods that appear to the UN to be more inhumane than previous events, the inaction of the UN regarding the deployment of the Chinese army around Taiwan, as well as China's declaration of strong intentions return Taiwan to the territory of the motherland (China), which may lead to a confrontation between the United States and China, the problem between Venezuela and Guyana over territory and access to oil fields has not disappeared. Europe, the Middle East, the Far East and Latin America are all regions that are in a very difficult geopolitical situation, which can lead to an even more deplorable situation that will cause a crisis and another world war. These problems are caused not only because of the unresolved problems of the past, but mainly because of the inaction and neglect of the United Nations, whose main goal after the Second World War was to maintain peace on the entire planet Earth. However, now the international organization of the 21st century is more like the League of Nations, which was also unable to solve the problems of the First World War and was unable to create the most comfortable conditions for maintaining peace. Wars and political battles are not the only problem, the neglect and inaction on climate change, the neglect of funding and controls on health care, which has led us to the COVID-19 pandemic, and the stagnation and decline of the world order,

multipolarity. The multipolar international system began to take shape as a result of the conclusion of the Peace of Westphalia in 1648. It was characterized by the emergence of a number of states (France, England, the Commonwealth of Nations, Prussia, Sweden) that began to play a leading role in European affairs. In the second half of the 18th century Russia joined the group of leading states at the end of the 19th century. – Germany and the United States of America. Such multipolarity was recognized as the rule of hegemony, where each of the hegemony controlled each other and did not allow expansion, however, after the Second World War, a bipolar world emerged, representing 2 powers - the USA and the USSR, after the end of the Cold War and the collapse of the USSR, the world returned to multipolar/multipolar world, but not the one that existed in the 17th century. According to the definition of the Newest Political Vocabulary (The latest political vocabulary, 2015, p. 25), multipolarity is a system of the world order according to which many states have approximately equal military and economic potential. As a result of the establishment of hegemony, Wallerstein considers periods of peace in the "modern world system": this is not a complete absence of wars, but peace between superpowers - a privileged group of states that are large enough in size and wealth to provide a solid financial base for the development of the military sector. Periods of hegemony are historically short (25–50 years). Cycles of hegemony are associated with age trends. These processes are the results of long-term competitive expansion, which leads to a special concentration of economic and political power (Wallerstein, 2003). In the course of time until today, modern multipolarity has returned to the principles of the 17th century, but with new players - the USA, China, France, Germany, Great Britain, Russia,

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India, Japan, Saudi Arabia, Iran. There are also other players, but, unfortunately, they do not have the same political, military, economic and technological power as the previously mentioned states. Due to the return to the old multipolarity, modern hegemony has free hands, which allows some to act more aggressively, while others ignore or fear a possible escalation, due to the already passed stage of bloody wars. Such a situation and unlimited power should have been regulated by the UN, but due to the inability and the highest tolerance of the aggressor countries to power in the same organization, you and I have such a difficult and unstable situation. The author of this article understands the possible consequences, therefore, this article will outline the needs and recommendations for the creation of a new international organization that would be able to meet the level of geopolitical challenges, promote close international coordination, and also meet modern international standards. According to Braudel, the inequality of the world reveals structural realities that are very slowly asserted and very slowly disappear, therefore the author will focus attention on the need to transition to a new world order, namely ultrapolarity<sup>1</sup>.

**The purpose of the article** on the topic "The institutional structure of global governance in the context of the systemic evolution of international relations" is to justify the need to create a new international organization that would replace the UN in the new world order defined as the ultrapolar world. The ultrapolar world, according to the author, is a concept where large powers do not have advantages over smaller ones in terms of territory or population, and each country has equal opportunities to influence international decision-making and the formation of its foreign policy. Such a system is able to ensure greater stability and interaction between states, contributing to the development of international relations based on the principles of equality and mutual benefit.

The current state of the United Nations is often criticized for its inefficiency and inability to respond to modern challenges. Many researchers note that the UN is often paralyzed by internal conflicts of interest among member states, which leads to the blocking of important decisions. This creates the need to find alternative approaches to global governance that could overcome these problems. The author of the article proposes the concept of an ultrapolar world as an effective alternative to the existing multipolar world order. In an ultrapolar world, each state will have equal rights and opportunities to influence global decisions, which, in turn, will contribute to reducing international tensions and increasing the level of cooperation between countries.

One of the main advantages of an ultrapolar world is to create conditions where large powers will not be able to dominate smaller ones. This will help ensure a fairer and more stable international order. In the new system, every state, regardless of its size or economic power, will have the same influence on decision-making. This will avoid many conflicts that arise due to the uneven distribution of power and influence in the modern international system. Several important steps must be taken to realize the concept of an ultrapolar world. First of all, it is necessary to reform existing international institutions, such as the UN, to reduce bureaucratic obstacles and increase the efficiency of their work. It is also necessary to create new mechanisms that

would ensure equality between states in the international arena. This may include the development of new organizations and platforms for international cooperation that would correspond to the principles of the ultrapolar world.

Thus, the purpose of the article is to identify and justify the need to transition from a multipolar to an ultrapolar world order. The creation of a new international organization that would ensure equality and mutual benefit between states can contribute to greater stability and predictability in international relations. This will make it possible to respond more effectively to modern global challenges and ensure the development of international relations on a fairer basis.

**Literature review.** Looking through magazines, Internet resources, books and electronic libraries, the author came across works that confirm and prove that the UN and the multipolar world are no longer able to function and exist in the 21st century. The first work to be considered is the work of S.S. Lebedenko and Marta Nastych "The Failure of the UN as an Institution" (Lebedenko, & Nastych, 2024), where the author highlights the following justifications. "The absence of permanent UN troops contributed to the longer resolution of conflicts. The organization is forced to borrow troops from member states to ensure compliance with Security Council decisions. Repeated criticism of the UN is its inability to effectively fulfill mandates. General Assembly resolutions are usually considered recommendations. The Security Council can enforce its resolutions through sanctions or military force, but any of the five permanent members of the Council can veto a bill, so hardline mechanisms are rarely used" (Lebedenko, & Nastych, 2024, p. 94). "One of the main shortcomings of the UN in promoting international security is related to the fact that the 5 permanent members of the Security Council can easily veto proposals for solutions. The two countries that have vetoed the most are the United States of America and the Russian Federation. For example, the US vetoed the war in Iraq. Russia promised resolutions regarding Syria, Georgia and Ukraine, because it was profitable for it" (Lebedenko, & Nastych, 2024, p. 94). "It is worth emphasizing that the UN has three missions in Ukraine. Permanent mission of the United Nations in Ukraine, a monitoring mission regarding the collection of evidence of war crimes on the territory of Ukraine. The third concerns the situation at the ZNPP. However, this mechanism does not work in the Russian Federation. The UN, like the Red Cross, is simply not allowed into the temporarily occupied territory. Thus, the organization's peacekeeping function on the territory of Ukraine is ineffective. As a conclusion, the UN focused its activities on humanitarian and financial goals" (Lebedenko, & Nastych, 2024, p. 95). Therefore, analyzing the work of the researchers, the author not only agrees with all the above factors, but I want to focus on the fact that the above-mentioned statements confirm the author's idea of creating a new international organization with new institutions that could be more effective in our time. According to the researchers, – "The effectiveness of the UN can be strengthened with the help of moderate reformation, which many analysts are talking about. The process itself is inevitable, since the organization is either being reformed or the fate of its predecessor, the League of Nations, awaits it" (Lebedenko, & Nastych, 2024, p. 95). In the work "The Organization of the United Nations in the conditions of the current crisis of the world order" (Vidnyanskyi, & Martynov, 2020) the author also found a statement about the incapacity

<sup>1</sup> The ultrapolar world is a concept of world order in which large powers do not have an advantage over smaller ones in terms of territory or population. In such a system, each country has equal opportunities to influence the adoption of international decisions and the formation of its foreign policy. The ultrapolar world can provide greater stability and interaction between states, contributing to the development of international relations based on the principles of equality and mutual benefit.

of the UN, namely: "The system of organizations under the care of the UN is in a dysfunctional state, suffers from a shortage of financial resources, insufficiently efficient use of them, which are symptoms of a crisis in the system of international relations. Those who stand in the way of change are those who profit from the status quo. The lack of transparency of the activities of the UN bureaucracy is one of the markers of the crisis of international governance" (Vidnyanskyi, & Martynov, 2020, p. 82) and "Global problems multiply, and the ability of the international community to solve them remains at the same level (or even weakens)" (Vidnyanskyi, & Martynov, 2020, p. 87). The other two researchers also focused attention in 2020 on the deterioration of the international political situation. It is now 2024, when the world is probably at the most critical point of conflict between states, as well as in the crisis of a modern international organization that can no longer influence the system of the world order, which is changing and has problems.

**Multipolarity** in the 21st century also has problems. The author found confirmation of his words from other scientists as well. "Structural and political features of multipolarity" (Tolstov, 2016) – "An important factor of the latest multipolarity is the attempt by its adherents to use the signs of civilization and contradictions of an intercivilizational nature. The struggle for geopolitical dominance is transferred to the sphere of values, and the goals of the hybrid war are the destruction of the enemy's civilizational values and the purposeful planting of certain attitudes" (Tolstov, 2016, p. 241). "Russia's policy is the collapse of international security: causes and consequences" (Perepelytsia, 2015) – "The multipolar world creates a chance for Russia to "review the results of the Cold War" and once again regain the status of a world power. ... lacking the appropriate economic resources and political tools to achieve its strategic goal, Russia decided to destroy the existing system of international security and international law by launching a war" (Perepelytsia, 2015, p. 11). Philippe de Lara on the geopolitical mirage: "de-westernization of the world" – "This order, the so-called "multipolar", in fact involves the reign of unrestrained power and the growth of territorial conflicts. This does not prevent numerous countries from being tempted by "de-Westernization" (Philippe de Larra, 2023). Looking at all the above statements, the author can analyze that multipolarity was used by some states for their own purposes, and due to certain processes of globalization and the passivity of democratic countries, our world is turning into a new arena, the result of which can be various terrible events. Countries that are prosperous in the economic, military and political sectors rule and dictate how to properly exist to other countries, which creates inequality and the maximum non-democratic situation in the world, but this is already a question of the megatrend of the decline of democracy, which also affects the system of the world order.

#### Methods

The article extensively utilizes qualitative research methods, including document analysis and literature review, to assess the inefficiencies of current international institutions. The study critically examines historical transformations in global governance, emphasizing the transition from a multipolar to an ultrapolar world order. Comparative analysis is applied to evaluate the performance of existing international organizations, highlighting their structural weaknesses and proposing alternative institutional frameworks. Additionally, the research incorporates case studies of geopolitical conflicts and international crises to illustrate the limitations of current governance structures. The author also employs political science methodologies to explore power dynamics among states and their impact on decision-making processes within

global institutions. Through these methods, the study aims to justify the necessity of creating a new international organization that ensures equality, transparency, and adaptability in addressing contemporary global challenges.

#### Results

The research in the article analyzes modern international organizations, highlighting their limitations in responding to the latest geopolitical challenges. The author points out that organizations such as the UN are losing effectiveness due to outdated governance mechanisms and internal conflicts of interest. This makes it impossible to adequately respond to global challenges, including security, economic development, the environment and human rights. Researchers also emphasize the inability of existing international structures to ensure a fair distribution of power and resources, which leads to further destabilization of the international system. This situation requires new approaches and mechanisms that could more effectively adapt to the rapidly changing conditions of the modern world. An important aspect of the study is the proposal of the concept of an ultrapolar world, where all countries, regardless of their size, have equal opportunities to influence international decisions. The author believes that this will contribute to stability and effective interaction between states, based on the principles of equality and mutual benefit. Such a system will reduce tensions and conflicts arising from the uneven distribution of power and influence in the modern international system.

The article also proposes the creation of a new international organization that would meet the requirements of the modern world. This organization should have a more balanced approach to solving issues of international security, economic development and protection of human rights. The author provides specific recommendations regarding the structure and mechanisms of functioning of this new system, which would avoid conflicts inherent in existing institutions:

- First, it is proposed that the new organization be built on the principles of inclusiveness and transparency. This means that all countries, regardless of their economic or military potential, should have equal rights and opportunities in the decision-making process. This will help ensure the trust and legitimacy of the organization among its members, contributing to stability and prosperity on a global scale.
- Secondly, the new organization should have a multi-level structure, those below the level structure, which will include various committees and councils specialized in certain aspects of international relations, such as security, economic development, ecology and human rights.
- Thirdly, one of the key mechanisms for the functioning of the new organization should be the creation of a permanent body for monitoring and analysis of international crises.
- Fourth, implement a system of rotation of members of executive bodies, which will ensure a change of leadership and reduce the possibility of abuse of power.
- Fifth, an important aspect is the involvement of non-governmental organizations and civil society in the decision-making process. This will help take into account the interests of different population groups and provide a more comprehensive approach to solving global problems.

The author also notes that the modern system of international relations is characterized by increased complexity and interdependence, which requires more flexible and dynamic approaches to managing global processes. They emphasize that the new international organization must have the ability to respond quickly to crises and challenges, adapting its strategies and policies to changing conditions. The study also examines the role of

new technologies and information systems in maintaining international security and stability. The author notes that digital technologies can significantly improve the efficiency of international institutions by providing faster and more transparent information exchange, which in turn will contribute to more informed and balanced decisions.

### Discussion and conclusions

The current state of global governance, as demonstrated by the inefficiencies and shortcomings of international organizations like the United Nations, is inadequate for addressing the complexities of the 21st century. The multipolar world order, characterized by the dominance of a few powerful states, has led to geopolitical tensions and conflicts, emphasizing the need for a more equitable and effective system. The concept of an ultrapolar world, proposed by the author, envisions a new international organization where all states, regardless of their size or economic power, have equal influence on global decision-making. This proposed system aims to ensure greater stability, fairness, and cooperation among nations, addressing critical issues such as international security, economic development, environmental sustainability, and human rights protection in a more balanced and inclusive manner. To achieve this vision, the author recommends significant reforms, including creating a multi-level structure within the new organization, ensuring inclusiveness and transparency, involving non-governmental organizations and civil society in decision-making processes, and implementing a system of rotating leadership to prevent

abuses of power. In conclusion, transitioning from the outdated multipolar world order to an ultrapolar world is essential for fostering a stable, fair, and prosperous international community. This new approach to global governance promises to better meet the challenges of the modern world, promoting peace, stability, and mutual benefit on a global scale.

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Даніель Костянтин ПЧЕЛЬНИКОВ, асп.

ORCID ID: 0009-0002-8421-4876

e-mail: g8dan1@ukr.net

Київський національний університет імені Тараса Шевченка, Київ, Україна

## ІНСТИТУЦІЙНА СТРУКТУРА ГЛОБАЛЬНОГО УПРАВЛІННЯ В КОНТЕКСТІ СИСТЕМНОЇ ЕВОЛЮЦІЇ МІЖНАРОДНИХ ВІДНОСИН

**Вступ.** Російсько-українська війна, сучасна арабо-ізраїльська війна, бездіяльність ООН, а саме: ігнорування суверенітету України, яка є незалежною державою з 1991 року, ігнорування нелюдської поведінки по відношенню до народу Ізраїлю, який був по-звірячому вбитий 7 жовтня 2024 року вихідцями із сектора Газа під керівництвом терористичної організації ХАМАС, а також засудження Ізраїлю після використання контртерористичних методів, які здаються ООН більш негуманними, ніж попередні події, бездіяльність ООН щодо розгортання китайської армії навколо Тайваню, а також заява Китаю про тверді наміри повернути Тайвань на територію батьківщини (Китаю), що може призвести до протистояння між США та Китаєм, проблема між Венесуелою і Гаїаною щодо території та доступу до нафтових родовищ не зникли. Європа, Близький Схід, Далекий Схід і Латинська Америка – це всі регіони, які перебувають у дуже складній геополітичній ситуації, яка може призвести до ще більш плачевної ситуації, яка призведе до кризи та нової світової війни.

**Методи.** У статті окреслено методи аналізу інституційної структури глобального управління та системної еволюції міжнародних відносин. Дослідження використовує поєднання історичного аналізу, порівняльних інституційних досліджень і геополітичного оцінювання для вивчення ефективності міжнародних організацій, зокрема ООН. Дослідження також об'єднує теоретичні основи, такі як концепція багатополарності та ультраполарності, щоб запропонувати нову модель глобального управління.

**Результати.** У статті аналізуються сучасні міжнародні організації, висвітлюються їхні обмеження у відповіді на новітні геополітичні виклики. Автор зазначає, що такі організації, як ООН, втрачають ефективність через застарілі механізми управління та внутрішні конфлікти інтересів. Це унеможливило адекватне реагування на глобальні виклики, включаючи безпеку, економічний розвиток, навколишнє середовище та права людини. Дослідники також наголошують на неспроможності існуючих міжнародних структур забезпечити справедливий розподіл влади та ресурсів, що призводить до подальшої дестабілізації міжнародної системи.

**Висновки.** Стан глобального управління сьогодні, який демонструє неефективність і недоліки міжнародних організацій, таких як Організація Об'єднаних Націй, не спроможний вирішити складні завдання XXI ст. Багатополарний світовий порядок, який характеризується домінуванням кількох могутніх держав, призвів до геополітичної напруженості та конфліктів, наголошуючи на потребі більш справедливої та ефективного системи. Концепція ультраполарного світу, запропонована автором, передбачає нову міжнародну організацію, де всі держави, незалежно від їхнього розміру та економічної потужності, мають рівний вплив на прийняття глобальних рішень. Ця запропонована система має на меті забезпечити більшу стабільність, справедливість і співпрацю між націями, вирішуючи важливі питання, такі як міжнародна безпека, економічний розвиток, екологічна стійкість і захист прав людини в більш збалансований та інклюзивний спосіб. Для досягнення цього бачення автор рекомендує провести значні реформи, зокрема: створити багаторівневу структуру в новій організації, забезпечити інклюзивність і прозорість, залучити неурядові організації та громадянське суспільство до процесів прийняття рішень, а також запровадити систему ротації керівництва для запобігання зловживанню владою. Підсумовуючи зазначимо, що перехід від застарілого багатополарного світового порядку до ультраполарного важливий для розвитку стабільної, справедливої та процвітаючої міжнародної спільноти. Цей новий підхід до глобального управління обіцяє краще протистояти викликам сучасного світу, сприяючи миру, стабільності та взаємній вигоді в глобальному масштабі.

**Ключові слова:** глобальне управління, міжнародні відносини, багатополарність, ультраполарний світ, міжнародна безпека, інституційна структура, геополітичні виклики.

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