# The UN Security Council's Strategy for Multilateralism in the Context of Great Power Competition

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**Abstract**

This paper explores in depth how the UN Security Council responds to the challenges in global governance through the strategy of multilateralism in the context of the current great power competition. In the specific study, the main focus is to analyze in detail how the Security Council adapts to the new dynamics brought about by great power competition, so as to conclude that in the context of great power competition, the UN Security Council's strategy of multilateralism is crucial to the effectiveness of the global governance system. The Council must adopt adaptive and innovative strategies to enhance the transparency and inclusiveness of its decision-making process and ensure its authority and efficiency in global governance. At the same time, the innovation of the global governance system requires the participation and contribution of wisdom from all countries to realize the democratization of global affairs and the rule of law through the principle of common cause and common sharing and to jointly build a community of shared destiny for humankind. This requires the international community to strengthen solidarity and cooperation, oppose confrontation and pressure, promote equality and mutual trust, oppose the hegemony of the powerful and work together to maintain an international order based on international law.

**Keywords:** global governance, UN Security Council, great power competition, multilateralism

## 1. Introduction

In the complex pattern of global governance, the competition among major powers is increasing, posing a significant impact on the international order. Based on this, how the United Nations Security Council (UNSC) adapts to the new international dynamics against the backdrop of great power competition, as well as how to enhance the transparency and inclusiveness of its decision-making through reform and innovation, has become an important topic of concern in the current world context. The purpose of this study is to propose concrete strategies and recommendations to enhance the role of the Security Council in maintaining international peace and security and to promote the democratization of international relations and the rule of law. Through in-depth analysis, the paper aims to provide the international community with insights on how to strengthen solidarity and cooperation, oppose confrontation and pressure, and jointly safeguard the international order based on international law, so as to cope with the new challenges in the process of globalization.

As far as this paper is concerned, the innovations of this study are: first, from the perspective of multilateralism, it analyzes how the UN Security Council seeks a strategy of common security and balance of interests through multilateral cooperation and dialogue against the backdrop of great power competition; secondly, it explores the adaptability of the global governance system, exploring how the global governance system can adapt to the new challenges posed by the competition among major powers, including the reform of existing international rules

and the formulation of new ones, as well as how to improve the efficiency and responsiveness of global governance through innovative mechanisms; and thirdly, the reform of the decision-making mechanism of the Security Council, which describes the reform pressures faced by the Council's decision-making mechanism, and puts forward the direction of the reform and proposals to adapt to the new demands of global governance and to ensure that the Security Council plays an effective role in global governance.

## 2. Global Governance System and Multilateralism

### 2.1 Introduction to the Global Governance System

#### 2.1.1 Concept, Characteristics

The global governance system refers to a set of mechanisms and rules designed to address transnational and global issues through cooperation and coordination among countries within the context of globalization. The core feature of this system lies in its inclusiveness and plurality, encompassing not only state actors, but also a wide range of other participants such as international organizations, non-governmental organizations, and transnational corporations. The goal of the global governance system is to promote international cooperation, maintain international order, and achieve common development. Its characteristics include transnationality, coordination, and normativity, which entails solving global problems through cross-border cooperation, reaching consensus by coordinating the interests of all parties, and guiding behavior through the formulation and observance of common norms.

#### 2.1.2 Evolution

The evolution of the global governance system is closely intertwined with changes in the international political and economic landscape. Starting from the establishment of the Bretton Woods system after World War II, through the acceleration of globalization following the end of the Cold War, to the global financial crisis and the emergence of emerging economies at the outset of the 21st century, the global governance system has undergone a transformation from unitary to pluralistic and from closed to open. Currently, the global governance system faces new challenges, including the heightened complexity of global issues, shifts in the international balance of power, and the impact of the technological revolution. These factors have compelled the global governance system to continuously adapt and innovate.

### 2.2 Multilateralism

#### 2.2.1 Basic Principles and Norms of Multilateralism

Multilateralism is an important code of conduct in international relations, and its basic principles include the sovereign equality of states, win-win cooperation, respect for international law and international conventions, and peaceful settlement of disputes (M. M. Lebedeva, Д. А. Kuznetsov & Shicheng, 2020). These principles aim to promote dialogue and cooperation among states and to uphold international order through multilateral institutions and international legal frameworks. The norms of multilateralism emphasize collective action and shared responsibility, advocating the resolution of international problems through consultation and cooperation, while opposing unilateralism and hegemonic behavior.

#### 2.2.2 The Role of Multilateralism in International Relations

Multilateralism plays a crucial role in international relations by providing a platform and mechanism for cooperation among countries, enabling them to consult and coordinate on issues of common concern. Furthermore, multilateralism helps uphold the authority of international law and conventions, enhancing the stability and predictability of international relations through collective action to enforce international rules. Moreover, multilateralism facilitates the international community's unified response to global issues, such as climate change, terrorism, poverty, and disease, by addressing the root causes of problems and seeking lasting solutions through international cooperation. Against the backdrop of increasing competition among major powers, multilateralism has become an important tool for balancing power, promoting dialogue, and preventing conflict.

## 3. The Main Challenges Faced in the Current Global Governance

Combined with the current development of the world, it can be seen that the main problems faced in global governance are peace deficit, development deficit, security deficit, and governance deficit, respectively (Pritish B., 2024). First and foremost, concerning the peace deficit, it primarily refers to the inadequacy of the international community in maintaining global peace. While the United Nations Security Council (UNSC) bears the primary responsibility for upholding international peace and security, the Council has frequently faced deadlock when addressing various conflict issues amid great power rivalry and geopolitical tensions. This impasse has perpetuated a series of regional conflicts and wars, such as the localized conflicts in the Middle East and Africa, resulting not only in significant casualties but also triggering large-scale humanitarian crises. Secondly, regarding the development deficit, it is mainly manifested in the issue of unbalanced and insufficient

global development. While globalization has contributed to worldwide economic growth, the benefits of development have not been evenly distributed, leading to challenges such as poverty, disease, and inadequate educational resources in many developing countries. Moreover, the technological and capital gap between developed and developing nations has widened, exacerbating global inequality. Thirdly, concerning the security deficit, it is primarily linked to the rise in non-traditional security threats, including terrorism, cybersecurity, transnational crime, and environmental changes. These threats present challenges to all nations and necessitate joint efforts by the international community to address them. Nevertheless, strategic rivalries and a lack of cooperation among major powers at times hinder effective global security governance. Lastly, regarding governance deficits, they mainly denote the insufficient capacity and resources of global governance institutions in responding to global issues. International organizations like the United Nations play a pivotal role in promoting multilateral cooperation and establishing international norms. However, their decision-making processes are often influenced by the politics of major powers, making it challenging to reach consensus and take action on critical matters. Additionally, with the emergence of new economies and shifts in the global balance of power, there is an urgent call to reform the existing global governance structure to better align with the needs and expectations of the international community.

## 4. Introduction to the UN Security Council's Multilateralism Strategy

### 4.1 The Role of the Security Council in the Maintenance of International Peace and Security

As the most crucial body in the United Nations system responsible for maintaining international peace and security, the role of the United Nations Security Council (referred to as "UNSC") is of paramount importance. According to the Charter of the United Nations, the Council bears the primary responsibility for upholding international peace and security and acts on behalf of all Member States. The Council's functions include investigating any situation that may lead to international friction, urging States parties to disputes to settle them peacefully, identifying threats to peace, and taking action to address them. Amidst the competition among major powers, the Council's role encounters new challenges.

On one hand, strategic competition among major powers can impact the efficiency and impartiality of the Council's decision-making, resulting in deadlocks when handling certain international disputes. For instance, the veto power of the permanent members has been utilized to block discussions on specific issues, thereby affecting the Council's collective action. On the other hand, competition among major powers also compels the Council to take more proactive measures in certain cases to showcase its role and influence in maintaining international order.

Therefore, the Council itself needs to strengthen its role in maintaining international peace and security by enhancing adaptability and innovation. It should adjust to the new dynamics arising from competition among major powers and enhance the transparency and inclusiveness of its decision-making by reforming and refining its working mechanisms. Simultaneously, the Council must modernize its working methods, bolster cooperation with regional organizations and non-governmental organizations, and leverage modern scientific and technological tools to enhance the efficiency and responsiveness of its decision-making processes.

Given the escalating uncertainty and unpredictability in the current international landscape, the Security Council's role has become even more critical. The Council should promote mutual respect, trust, and mutual benefits among all parties, fostering cooperation, revitalizing the multilateral system, upholding the rule-based order, and ensuring the effective implementation of the United Nations Charter. Additionally, the Council should enhance coordination and collaboration with other United Nations bodies to jointly advance the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and create favorable conditions for peace and sustainable development.

### 4.2 Strategies for Promoting Democratization of International Relations and the Rule of Law

As a core institution for maintaining international peace and security, the UN Security Council plays a key role in promoting the democratization of international relations and the rule of law. This role of the Security Council is particularly important in the context of increasingly fierce competition among major powers.

The Council is composed of 15 members, including 5 permanent members and 10 non-permanent members. The non-permanent members are elected with geographical balance in mind, providing countries of different regions and sizes with the opportunity to participate in international affairs and reflecting the democratic nature of international relations. Additionally, the Council requires the support of at least nine members, including the unanimous consent of the permanent members, when making major decisions, especially those with wide-ranging implications for international peace and security. This mechanism balances the power of both large and small countries to a certain extent and prevents unilateralism and hegemonic behavior.

In terms of concrete actions, the Council operates under Chapters VI and VII of the United Nations Charter, and its resolutions are binding on all United Nations Member States. Sanctions, peacebuilding mandates, and conflict prevention measures adopted by the Council are based on the principles of international law and the international

rule of law. Furthermore, the Council strengthens the international rule of law by frequently adopting resolutions in support of the rulings of the International Court of Justice and by promoting the work of judicial bodies such as the International Criminal Court.

Amidst the competition among major powers, the Council is faced with the challenge of ensuring the transparency and inclusiveness of its working methods and decision-making processes, and preventing the abuse of veto power by permanent members leading to deadlocks in decision-making. To address these challenges, the Council needs to constantly innovate its working methods.
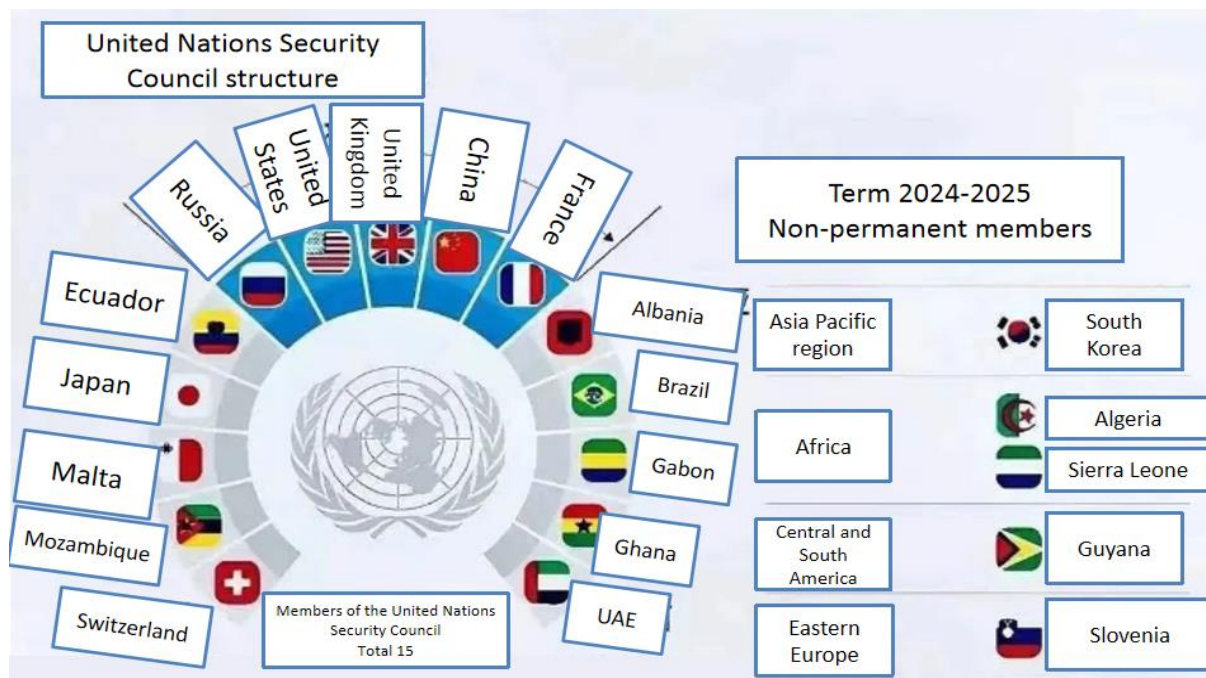


Figure 1. Structure of the United Nations Security Council

### 4.3 Multilateral Cooperation Mechanism to Address Global Challenges

In global governance, the role of the UN Security Council cannot be ignored, especially in addressing global challenges, the effectiveness of its multilateral cooperation mechanism is directly related to the maintenance of international peace and security (Matilde A B., 2022). For example, in responding to global threats such as terrorism, nuclear non-proliferation, and cybersecurity, the Security Council can adopt resolutions to establish corresponding international norms and legal frameworks. These resolutions not only provide the international community with guidelines for action but also establish a legal basis for cooperation among countries. Additionally, cooperation between the Security Council and the African Union on peacekeeping operations can enhance the efficiency and effectiveness of operations, as well as regional security and stability. The Council also needs to collaborate with INTERPOL, the World Bank, and other institutions in combating transnational crime and promoting economic development. These cooperation mechanisms help address the root causes of global problems. However, the Council's multilateral cooperation mechanisms face challenges amid competition among major powers. Some major powers may use the Council as a platform to demonstrate their influence and advance their own interests, potentially leading to differences and deadlocks in the Council's handling of certain global issues. To overcome these challenges, the Council needs to continuously innovate its working methods and mechanisms. By enhancing transparency and inclusiveness and allowing more Member States to participate in the decision-making process, the credibility and efficiency of the Council can be significantly improved.

## 5. Global Governance Strategies in the Context of Great Power Competition

### 5.1 The Impact of Great Power Competition on the Global Governance System

Great power competition is a prominent feature of current international relations, and it has profoundly impacted the global governance system. As different great powers seek greater influence in global affairs, this competition has, to some extent, shaped the dynamics and challenges of global governance. This can be observed in the current state of affairs. Firstly, the competition among major powers has led to a redistribution of resources and a resetting of priorities in global governance. In some cases, competition has prompted countries to increase their

investment in global public goods, such as global health and climate change responses, in order to enhance their international image and soft power. However, such competition can also lead to an unbalanced distribution of resources, with some countries struggling to meet global challenges due to a lack of adequate support.

Secondly, great power competition can trigger the fragmentation of governance mechanisms. Disagreements among major powers within key global governance institutions, such as the UN Security Council, have led to decision-making deadlocks that affect their ability to respond to global crises. For example, when the Council deals with pressing issues of international peace and security, reaching agreement is difficult due to the different interests and perspectives among the permanent members, weakening the Council's efficiency and authority. Additionally, competition among major powers exacerbates the fragmentation of international norms and legal frameworks. In areas such as science and technology, trade, and cyberspace, different major powers promote their own rules and standards, leading to a lack of unity and coherence in the global governance system and increasing the complexity of international cooperation.

Conversely, great power competition also provides opportunities for innovation in global governance. In order to maintain an edge in competition, major powers will promote new modes of governance and cooperation mechanisms, as well as the modernization and adaptability of the governance system, to better respond to global challenges. Competition among major powers will also stimulate critical thinking about the existing global governance system, prompting the international community to reassess and improve the governance structure. This will accelerate the reform of the global governance system to enhance its inclusiveness, transparency, and accountability.

*5.2 China's Strategies and Contributions in Global Governance*

As an important participant in global governance, China has put forward a series of strategies and initiatives aimed at promoting the construction of a more just and rational international order. Against the backdrop of great power competition, China adheres to multilateralism and is committed to solving global problems through cooperation and dialog (Kassab S H., 2022). In this regard, in practical terms, China advocates for the political settlement of international disputes, opposes unilateral sanctions and "long-arm jurisdiction," and supports Middle Eastern and African countries in independently exploring development paths suited to their national conditions. China has also emphasized its support for the United Nations, believing that the United Nations is the core of global governance and that its role in international affairs should be strengthened.

Simultaneously, China has proposed the Global Development Initiative (GDI), which aims to push the international community to consolidate consensus on development, place development at the center of the international agenda, and strengthen the interface of development strategies to achieve linked development. China also called on developed countries to honor their commitments to official development assistance (ODA) and climate finance, and to improve the imbalance in global development resources.

Moreover, to better implement multilateralism, China has proposed the Global Security Initiative (GSI) and the Global Civilization Initiative (GCI) to promote global cooperation on human rights and social governance, facilitate exchanges and mutual understanding among civilizations, and enhance mutual understanding and friendship among peoples. In emerging areas of global governance, China supports the formulation of and adherence to relevant international rules, emphasizes the right of developing countries to participate and have a say in these areas, actively participates in the reform of the global health governance system, supports the central coordinating role of the World Health Organization (WHO) in global health governance, and continues to support the traceability of science while opposing political manipulation.

Overall, China's strategies and contributions in global governance are reflected in its adherence to multilateralism, its promotion of international cooperation, its proposal and implementation of a series of global initiatives, and its active participation in the reform and construction of the global governance system. Through these efforts, China has demonstrated its commitment as a responsible major country and made positive contributions to the adaptation and innovation of global governance.

*5.3 Construction of International Relations Based on Win-Win Cooperation and Fairness and Justice*

Against the background of the current competition among big powers, it is particularly important to construct international relations based on win-win cooperation and fairness and justice. This goal is not only in line with the common interests of all countries, but also the key to maintaining world peace and development. To that end, the international community needs to make joint efforts to promote reform and innovation in the global governance system in order to adapt to the rapidly changing international environment.

At a time of deepening economic globalization, the interests and destinies of all countries are closely linked. Optimized allocation of resources and common development can be achieved by strengthening cooperation and jointly addressing global challenges, such as climate change, poverty, disease and terrorism. Large countries should play a leading role in promoting the democratization of international relations and the rule of law through

dialogue rather than confrontation and consultation rather than strife, and in providing equal opportunities for small countries and developing countries to participate in international affairs (Zong Huawei & Xie Zheping, 2022). In international affairs, they should likewise adhere to the principle of equality, respect the sovereignty and territorial integrity of all countries and oppose any form of hegemony and power politics. International laws and rules should be formulated and enforced in a fair manner to ensure a balance between the rights and obligations of all countries. In this process, the UN Security Council plays a key role, and its representativeness and authority should be enhanced through reform to ensure fairness and transparency in the decision-making process. In addition, the promotion of fairness and justice in international relations requires the role of multilateral institutions, and the United Nations, as the most universal, representative and authoritative international organization, should play a greater role in the settlement of international disputes, the promotion of global development, and the maintenance of peace and equality in the world. At the same time, regional organizations and non-governmental organizations should also participate in global governance, forming a multi-level and all-round international cooperation network.

In short, against the backdrop of competition among major powers, countries should realize that unilateralism and protectionism cannot solve global problems, and that common development can be achieved only through win-win cooperation. The big powers should shoulder their responsibilities, provide support and assistance to small and developing countries, and jointly promote the building of a community of human destiny. The United Nations Security Council plays an irreplaceable role in this process and should continue to adapt to the new international situation and promote the healthy development of international relations.

## 6. Case Study: Practical Exploration of the UN Security Council's Strategy of Multilateralism in the Context of Great Power Competition

### 6.1 Strategies to Enhance the Safety of Peacekeepers in Peacekeeping Operations

The UN Security Council has adopted a series of strategies to enhance the safety of peacekeepers in peacekeeping operations, reflecting its commitment to multilateralism amidst great power competition and its emphasis on adaptability and innovation in global governance.

First, the Security Council has enhanced the safety of peacekeepers through the formulation and adoption of relevant resolutions. The Council unanimously adopted its first resolution on enhancing the security of peacekeepers, covering a wide range of areas such as training, medical care, technology, and partnerships, aimed at systematically addressing the traditional and non-traditional security threats faced by peacekeepers. This demonstrates the Council's deep concern for the security of peacekeepers and the significant increase in its support for peacekeeping operations. Secondly, the Security Council has encouraged the use of new technologies to enhance the safety and security of peacekeepers. By strengthening the training system, improving medical support and assistance, and enhancing the application of technology, the Council has sought to reduce the risks to peacekeepers through modern means. Thirdly, the Council has also emphasized communication and building mutual trust with host countries, as well as partnerships with regional organizations. These measures contribute to building a safer and more effective peacekeeping environment. The Council's presidential statement also reflects a new consensus on the issue of enhancing the safety of peacekeepers, including a request to the Secretary-General to conduct an independent strategic review of the response of peacekeeping operations to the threat of improvised explosive devices. Against the backdrop of the global spread of the new coronavirus epidemic, the Council particularly emphasized the importance of vaccinating peacekeepers against the new coronavirus, a decision that reflects the Council's forward thinking and rapid response to the issue of the safety of peacekeepers. As a permanent member of the Security Council, China has made positive contributions to enhancing the safety of peacekeepers. China initiated and co-sponsored resolution 2518 on enhancing the safety of peacekeepers, the adoption of which was widely praised by the international community and demonstrated China's leadership and sense of responsibility in supporting multilateralism and United Nations peacekeeping operations. Through these practices, the Security Council has demonstrated its leadership role in maintaining international peace and security, providing important experience and inspiration for global governance.

### 6.2 Global Health Governance Under the New Crown Epidemic

As the most serious global public health crisis in the 21st century, the New Crown Epidemic has posed a serious challenge to the global health governance system, and at the same time highlighted the deficiencies and areas for improvement in the global governance system (Liu Qian, 2021). Against the backdrop of great power competition, the UN Security Council has adopted a series of strategies in promoting global health governance, demonstrating the practice and innovation of multilateralism. For this outbreak, to a large extent, the inadequacies of the global health governance system in prevention, response and recovery have been brought to light. As medical resources are mainly concentrated in the hands of the state, international organizations such as the World Health Organization (WHO) have limitations in mobilizing resources and coordinating actions among countries. This requires the global health governance system to strengthen international cooperation and improve

monitoring, early warning and emergency response capacity, while increasing support and assistance to developing countries. The UN Security Council played an important role during the outbreak, demonstrating its strong support for peacekeeping operations and global health governance by unanimously adopting a resolution on enhancing the safety of peacekeepers. This action by the Council not only helped protect peacekeepers, but also demonstrated its unity and collaboration in addressing global challenges. The practice of global health governance in the context of the new crown epidemic demonstrates the need for the international community to strengthen its cooperation in addressing global challenges. This requires countries to transcend narrow nationalism and unilateralism, adhere to multilateralism, support the work of the United Nations and WHO and other international organizations, and work together to build a more just, reasonable and effective global health governance system.

## 7. Implications

### 7.1 Policy Recommendations for the UN Security Council and Member States

As a key institution of global governance, the UN Security Council needs to adopt adaptive and innovative strategies to cope with global challenges in the context of great power competition (Li H., 2023). First, the Security Council should strengthen its internal unity and cooperation, ensure mutual respect among member states and resolve differences through dialog and consultation, and avoid artificially creating divisive confrontation. Second, the Council should insist on the political settlement of disputes, replacing coercive measures through negotiation, good offices and mediation, and giving full play to the role of regional organizations in conflict prevention and resolution. In addition, the Council needs to pay attention to the resolution of root causes and eliminate the breeding grounds for conflicts through measures such as promoting employment and improving people's livelihoods. The Council should also improve its working methods, systematically adjust the system of pen holders, expand the right of small and medium-sized countries to have a say in the agenda, and ensure that the reform reflects fairness and justice so that all countries can share in the fruits of reform. For Member States, it is recommended that they should actively participate in the reform process of the Security Council, support a greater role for the United Nations and practise genuine multilateralism in international affairs. In addition, they should abandon the cold war mentality and ideological bias and join hands to address global challenges. They should jointly safeguard the authority and seriousness of international law and abide by the basic norms of international relations such as sovereign equality, non-interference in internal affairs and peaceful settlement of disputes.

### 7.2 Long-Term Outlook on the Innovation of Global Governance System

Innovation in the global governance system is an inevitable choice to meet future challenges. In the long run, the global governance system needs to develop in a more just and reasonable direction, and enhance the representation and voice of developing countries. In addition, the global governance system should pay attention to the new opportunities brought about by the scientific and technological revolution and industrial change, and utilize emerging technologies to improve the effectiveness of governance. At the same time, the innovation of the global governance system should also include the assessment and improvement of the existing international rules to ensure that they are adapted to the new requirements of the 21st century (Nicolas D & Julien R., 2022). To achieve long-term sustainable development, the innovation of the global governance system should also focus on non-traditional security areas such as climate change, public health, and cyber security, and build a comprehensive framework for addressing global issues. The international community should make joint efforts to promote the formation of a more open, inclusive, and balanced global economic governance system to tackle new challenges in the process of globalization. Overall, the innovation of the global governance system requires the participation and contribution of wisdom from all countries to realize the democratization of global affairs and the rule of law through the principles of common cause, common construction, and sharing, and to jointly build a community of shared destiny for humankind. This necessitates the international community to strengthen solidarity and cooperation, oppose confrontation and pressure, promote equality and mutual trust, oppose the hegemony of the powerful, and work together to maintain an international order based on international law.

## 8. Conclusion

### 8.1 The Importance of the UNSC's Multilateralism Strategy in the Context of Great Power Competition

In the current international political and economic landscape, the competition among major powers has not only reshaped the dynamics of global governance but also presented new challenges to the function and strategy of the United Nations Security Council. As the core institution for maintaining international peace and security, the Security Council's strategies within the framework of multilateralism are crucial for addressing global issues. This article, through analyzing the role and actions of the Security Council in responding to challenges in global governance, reveals the significance of its multilateralism strategy. The main findings of the study indicate that the Security Council plays an irreplaceable role in promoting international cooperation, upholding international

order, facilitating political dispute resolution, and promoting socio-economic development. Against the backdrop of major power competition, the Security Council's multilateralism strategy is not only relevant to the effectiveness of the global governance system but is also critical for promoting the democratization and rule of law in international relations. By adhering to multilateralism, the Security Council can foster collective responses to global challenges such as climate change, terrorism, poverty, and diseases based on equality and mutual respect. Furthermore, the article also finds that in order to adapt to the new international environment, the Security Council must continuously innovate working methods, enhance decision-making transparency and inclusivity. This includes improving working mechanisms, increasing the efficiency of decision-making processes, and strengthening cooperation with regional organizations and non-governmental organizations. As one of the permanent members of the Security Council, China has demonstrated its leadership and sense of responsibility in supporting multilateralism and UN peacekeeping operations by proposing the Global Development Initiative (GDI) and the Global Security Initiative (GSI).

The significance of this research mainly focuses on two aspects: first, the significance for policy-making. The Security Council and its member states need to recognize the importance of upholding multilateralism and international cooperation in the context of major power competition. Policymakers should take measures to strengthen internal unity and cooperation, ensure mutual respect among member states, and resolve differences through dialogue and negotiation. At the same time, they should support the United Nations in playing a greater role and practicing genuine multilateralism in international affairs, collectively upholding the authority and seriousness of international law. Second, the significance for future research. Future studies need to further explore how to construct a more flexible and rapidly responsive global governance system, as well as how to utilize emerging technologies to enhance the transparency and participation in global governance. Future research should focus on the adaptability and innovation of the global governance system, including effective management of emerging areas, and how to achieve the democratization and rule of law of global affairs through the principles of consultation, joint contribution, and shared benefits, collectively building a community with a shared future for humanity. This requires the international community to strengthen unity and cooperation, oppose confrontation and pressure, promote equality and mutual trust, oppose power politics and bullying, and jointly uphold the international order based on international law.

### 8.2 Prospects for Adaptation and Innovation in Global Governance in the Future

To summarize, the adaptability and innovation of the global governance system is the key to coping with the current complex and volatile international situation. This requires the global governance system not only to adapt to the new international environment, but also to innovate in governance mechanisms and rules to improve governance efficiency and responsiveness. At the same time, the global governance system needs to be more open and inclusive, encouraging the participation of many parties and the formation of a broad international cooperation network. In addition, effective management of emerging areas is also an important aspect of innovation in the global governance system. Future research should focus on how to build a more flexible and responsive global governance system and how to utilize emerging technologies to improve transparency and participation in global governance.

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