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Review of the book *Global Security and the Changing World – Concept, Actors, Challenges, Risks and Threats* by Boris Tučić

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The book *Global Security and the Changing World - Concept, Actors, Challenges, Risks and Threats* by Boris Tučić is the first academic book in Republika Srpska that systematically and scientifically deals with the topic of global security.

The concept of "global security" itself is very controversial considering disagreement among scholars over the definition of global security. Tučić emphasizes that some scholars reduce this term to an auxiliary conceptual and categorical element of contemporary international relations, while others perceive it in a more ideological and abstract manner, failing to scientifically identify all its key aspects, such as its entities or a referent object of security. According to Tučić, the essential elements of the concept "global security" are "the scope, reach and vector intensity of security threats." In this regard, Tučić defines global security as the totality of security aspects, that is, challenges, risks and threats that transcend national borders and potentially or actually endanger key elements and stability of the international system/international relations. Defined in this way, global security includes all sources and forms of security threats, that is, areas/sectors in which security issues are observed, including all security levels and entities. Tučić classifies the sources of global security into military, political, economic, ecological, and societal sources.

In this way, Tučić accepted the so-called sectoral approach to security, which Barry Barzan considered theoretically in his book *People, States and Fear,* in 1983.

While discussing these sectors or areas of emerging security threats, Tučić clearly observes that in the last fifty years, in addition to states, various non-state actors have appeared as security entities, ranging from regional and global organizations to multinational/global companies and the non-governmental sector. Tučić states, throughout his book, that many liberal authors have at-

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tempted to base the concept of global security on the denial of the state as a security framework and considered that the position and role of the state has been replaced by global society or the emerging global community. However, Tučić emphasizes that the idea of a global society that replaces the state, that is, the state security framework, does not offer an answer to the question of who would be responsible for preserving global security instead of states. In this regard, over the last few decades the liberal concept of security has attempted to impose the Euro-Atlantic Security Community (NATO) as the key model for achieving global security. However, the author states that the multi-polarization of international relations has created and will create a number of other regional security communities. That is why Tučić observes that at the global level, that is, the "federalized" security level, "security issues that directly affect the entire international system, its key elements and values, about which there should be no disagreement or doubts, must be singled out, while regarding other less important security issues, regional actors, and their individual members, act with greater independence and autonomy." However, the author states at the same time that this is an idealistic approach to global security, and the realist approach is still dominant. In this regard, the cluster model of managing global security issues, as Tučić writes, "fails to reflect the real balance of power in the modern international system." According to Tučić, the modern system of international relations could be qualified as "uni-multi-polar", in which there is a very pronounced disproportion regarding political, economic, military, and "soft" powers at the disposal of world powers.

Bearing all this in mind, Tučić especially emphasizes the crisis of the concept of the United Nations (UN). The UN represents, as Tučić points out, "a recurrence of a bygone era, without real potency and capacity for effective global action." After all, the United States is trying to remove many issues from the United Nations and resolve them within organizations, forums and structures that they can easily control.

The book consists of four parts, with an introduction and concluding remarks. The first part entitled "The concept of global security" analyzes the concept of global security and presents the key theoretical approaches (liberalism and realism).

The second part entitled "Challenges, risks and threats to global security" discusses the areas in which global security issues arise: military, political, economic, social, environmental sectors.

The third part entitled "Actors of global security" deals with the key entities of contemporary security relations. The United Nations (UN), regional actors of global security (European Union, North Atlantic Treaty Organization – NATO, Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe, Collective Security Treaty Organization – CSTO, African Union, the Shanghai Cooperation Organization, the Association of Southeast Asian Nations – ASEAN, the BRICS;

State actors in global security, Non-state actors in global security; Individual, human and global security.

The fourth part entitled "Managing global security" deals with theoretical reflections on global security management models.

Boris Tučić's book also represents a textbook, which can help students in any study cycle to better understand the issue of global security.