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emphasis on the cases of Austria, Romania and Ukraine. In the third section, the authors analyse the speech and language applied by far-right leaders, in order to understand better the motivations of party members and their voters. Focusing on a discrete range of case studies—Germany, Austria, France, Turkey and Poland—the fourth segment delves in turn on how far-right activism contributed to the intellectual debate, on its performance and used methods, as well as its impact on culture and politics. In the fifth section, the authors discuss the use of violence by extreme right-wing movements. The final and sixth section investigates the parties' internal patterns, such as self-awareness and representativeness, considering the importance of these characteristics not only for the establishment and structure of the far-right movement, but also for its activity.

The book is well-documented and clearly structured, maintaining focus and clarity over its 23 chapters. It emphasises the different characteristics and elements that have facilitated the rise of these movements within different national scenarios at the same time that they seek recognition and reinforcement at the transnational level. The authors analyse how new coalitions are formed, the transnationalisation of the far right and the construction of its political discourse, as well as how those new movements adapt to political realities at state level, with a view to achieving far-right goals.

Overall, this book contributes to the discussion about far-right movements in Europe by addressing key questions about the manifestation of the far right, new forms of mobilisation, national peculiarities, and the interaction of such movements with traditional political parties. The range of contributors and the volume's international character adds value to this study of the far-right phenomenon and its development in contemporary Europe. For those seeking an overview on the subject, this book is essential reading.

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<https://doi.org/10.1080/09668136.2017.1414450> MARCIN ROMAN CZUBALA OSTAPIUK © 2018

Agnia Grigas, *The New Geopolitics of Natural Gas*. Cambridge, MA: Harvard University Press, 2017, 401pp., £27.95 h/b.

THIS WORK PRESENTS A TIMELY ANALYSIS OF THE SIGNIFICANCE, prospects and challenges facing main consumers, transit and producer countries in the new geopolitics of natural gas. The core aim of the book is to explore what the new geopolitics of gas will mean for the United States, Europe, Russia, China and other major energy producers and consumers. In doing so, the author develops two mutually reinforcing points. Firstly, markets rather than politics will determine future developments in the gas sector. Secondly, new technologies increase the flexibility of the buyers and thus diminish the power of the big suppliers, such as Russia. The book is based on a broad range of diverse sources and provides excellent material for further discussion.

The work is divided into seven chapters, each dealing with a different actor or set of actors. The first chapter examines recent developments in the changing global gas markets: the shale boom, the growth of LNG, the expansion of the gas pipeline infrastructure, and the implications of natural gas for climate change. The distinctive contribution of this chapter is that it provides a comprehensive overview of natural gas and other energy sources. Chapter 2 explains the extent to which the US shale gas boom has transformed the geopolitics of gas. Here, the author describes the United States as the main 'saviour' of gas-importing countries, since the United States boasts a transparent domestic market, a significant resource base, a competitive industry and a robust natural gas infrastructure. According to the author, the

biggest threats to the future of US shale production and LNG exports are low oil prices and competition from the multitude of other energy sources such as nuclear power, coal and renewables.

Chapter 3, on Russia and Gazprom, explores the internal and external obstacles to the long-term success of Russian gas, namely Western sanctions, Gazprom's domestic difficulties, and gas prices. This is one of the most critical pieces of the book, as it gives a comprehensive analysis of Gazprom's internal obstacles, namely internal competition with Rosneft and Novatek and heavy subsidies for Russian domestic gas consumption, which have been neglected by the existing literature. However, the chapter's contested approach is that it views Gazprom and Russia as a single actor, recognising only superficially the external interests and preferences of Gazprom as a multinational company.

Chapter 4 focuses on Europe. It analyses how the European Union is working to achieve an integrated and diverse energy market in the face of Gazprom's monopoly through a range of strategies: the development of the Southern Gas Corridor bypassing Russia; exploring the possibility of importing gas from Iran; the implementation of anti-monopoly market regulations; and the importation of shale gas from the US and LNG from elsewhere. The discussion of Iran as an alternative supplier is a distinctive contribution.

Chapter 5 explains how the politics of transit countries—Ukraine and Belarus—have been changing since the early 2010s as a result of the dynamic global landscape of gas markets and deteriorating relations between Russia and the West. Belarus as an energy transit country has been neglected by most researchers, so this discussion is of particular interest. However, the author fails to delve into the role of Turkey as an important energy hub between supply and demand countries.

Chapter 6, 'The Politics of Isolated Suppliers', illustrates the (limited) role of the South Caucasus and Central Asia in the new gas era. Again, there is a heavy focus on Russia. According to the author, the landlocked location of these gas producers excludes the possibility of their entering the growing (LNG) trade. Unlike some writers, Grigas does not exaggerate the resource capacity of the Caspian Sea. This chapter is, however, the victim of its own ambition: as its coverage of South Caucasus and Central Asia lacks focus and feels too broad, some of its arguments overlap with those already made elsewhere in the book, especially in those passages focused on Iran.

More than half of Chapter 7 is devoted to China and the rest to India, Japan and South Korea. This comparative analysis illustrates how Asian market strategy influences the global gas demand and in what ways this market is different from the European Union.

Besides its well-structured discussion, the book has a clear conclusion laying out future policy implications, namely the role of new energy sources, technologies and actors. However, three points need to be addressed. First, the author overestimates US LNG capacity. While LNG might help importers to diversify their sources, its affordability (economic and technical) is still under question. Second, the author describes Russia as the main challenge for every natural gas project, but Russia is not the only barrier to cooperation. Finally, despite emphasising natural gas markets, the author omits the role of multinational energy companies in the new gas geopolitics. The governance of the natural gas market requires a more nuanced analysis of the multiple players, not only states. A separate chapter on gas companies would have made the book more comprehensive. Overall, despite these shortcomings, the book serves as a useful starting point for both students and experts. Its wealth of detail, well-informed analysis and clear writing style make it an accessible and rewarding read.

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