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Nota di bibliografia	Includes bibliographical references (p. [281]-305) and index.
Nota di contenuto	Introduction; 2; 1; Science and the international politics of global warming; 3; Frameworks of analysis: the institutional approach and the issue-based approach; 4; Making global warming policy; 5; Policy developments in Japan on global warming: the politics of conflict and the producer-oriented policy response; 6; Co-optation and exclusion: controlled policy integration in Japan; 7; Policy developments in Britain on global warming: in search of political leadership; 8; Competition and pressure: British policy integration; 9; Interests, institutions and global warming; 10 Epilogue: after the Kyoto conference References; Figure 2.1 The mechanism of the greenhouse effect. Source: Houghton et al. (1992: 7).; Figure 2.2 Contribution of global greenhouse gases to the enhanced greenhouse effect. PFCs = CF4 and C2F6. HFCs = HFC-23, HFC-134a, HFC-152a. Source: IPCC (2001a: 356-8).; Figure 2.3 Indicators of the human influence on the atmosphere during the industrial era (global atmospheric concentrations of three well mixed greenhouse gases). Note that the ice core and fern data for several sites in Antarctica and Greenland (shown by

Figure 2.4 Combined air and sea surface temperature anomalies (°C), 1861-2000, relative to 1961-90. Note that the bars on the annual number represent two standard errors. Source: IPCC (2001a: 26). Figure 2.5 Temperature and carbon dioxide concentrations over the last 160,000 years (from ice cores). Source: Houghton (2002).; Figure 2.6 The world's largest contributors to carbon dioxide emissions in 2000 (total 6.4 billion tonnes of carbon). Source: The Energy Conservation Centre (2003). Figure 2.7 Carbon dioxide emissions per capita in selected countries and regions (2000). Note that the figures for Russia are those for 1995 and 2000. Source: Energy Conservation Centre (2003). Figure 3.1 The relationship between type of cabinet and interest group pluralism, 1945-96. The percentage of one-party cabinets is the proportion over the period of cabinets in which there was a one-party majority. Interest group pluralism is a rating Figure 3.2 The relationship between the effective number of parliamentary parties and interest group pluralism, 1945-96. Source: Lijphart (1999: 183). Figure 4.1 Economic structures (value added) in Japan and the UK in 1990 and 2000. Source: OECD (2001).; Figure 4.2 Employment structures in Japan and the UK in 1990 and 2000. Source: OECD (2001).; Figure 4.3 Energy consumption in industry in Japan. Source: IEA (1993, 2002).; Figure 4.4 Energy consumption in industry in Britain. Source: IEA (1993, 2002). Figure 5.2 Long-term energy-related carbon dioxide emissions in Japan. Source: Energy Conservation Centre (2003).

Sommario/riassunto

This is the first book to attempt a systematic comparison of Japanese and British climate policy and politics. Focusing on institutional contrasts between Japan and Britain in terms of corporatist or pluralist characteristics of government-industry relations and decision-making and implementation styles, the book examines how and to what extent institutions explain climate policy in Japan and Britain. In doing this, the book explores how climate policy is shaped by the interplay of nationally specific institutional factors and universal constraints on actors, which emanate from characteristics
