

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background

As the industrialized country, since the Meiji Restoration occurred in 1862-1912, Japan has already started its free market economy which was adopted by British and US capitalism. Japan has also learned the Western education system to support its industry. In the beginning of Meiji Restoration period, Japan's government established railway, railroad and started the land reform. Then, several corporates and industries also have been established by the government which developed as zaibatsu and showed its significant influence on economy. Although in the era of World War II, Japan also collapsed and found the big loss inside the country, it can prove that Japan can reverse the condition and stand as the influential country whose economy from the sectors of industry existed.

The influence of industrial sectors then shows the real economic growth of Japan started from 1960's-1980's known as the "Japan's Bubble Economy". It can be seen that in 1960's Japan could reach the average rate of 10% for its economic development, and it rised higher in 1970's until its glorious era in 1980's. In the beginning of its industrial process, the quality of Japan's product was being underestimated, but today the existence and quality of the products that are maintained by Japan have accepted as the leader of others in industrialized countries

and have been exported throughout the world. No wonder that in the middle of 1990's, Japan resulted \$ 4,5 billion as the nominal of Product Domestic Bruto and became the second largest economic power in the world after United States while in East Asia, Japan became the greatest of all.¹ The main high technological industries that have been taken by Japan are mostly related to the range of automotive, electronics, tools machine, steel, chemical industry, textile and food production which are maintaining the more beneficial for national income because those commodities are needed by people across the nation as the customers.² Dealing with the industrial process, Japan of course should be ready to accept the toxic and hazardous wastes as its consequences. The toxic and hazardous wastes contributed from its industry in fact have already been contaminated by toxic substances that can endanger the environment, human's health and the industrial process. This complicated problem then encouraged Japan to export the wastes to several developing countries, because the industrial toxic and hazardous wastes from the process of industry need ongoing disposal management while Japan's industries must be continued.

Related with the rational decision made by Japan to still boost the national economy from the enterprises that become a part of industrial sectors while it avoid the environmental pollution, then it practiced the transboundary movement on toxic

¹ Japan: Patterns of Development, in <http://id.shvoong.com/social-sciences/political-science/206120-profil-jepang-sebagai-negara-maju/> (accessed on December 28th,2009)

² Andreas Krisbayu R., "Limbah B3, Bom Waktu yang Terlupakan", in <http://beritabumi.or.id/?=beritadtl&opiniID=OP0023&ikey=3> (accessed on September 25th,2010)

and hazardous waste to several developing countries. As what controversially happened in Philippines in January, 12th 2000, when the Japanese government started to unload 122 containers which included 2700 metric tons of hazardous hospital wastes that were illegally exported to the Philippines by a Japanese industrial waste disposal company Nisso Ltd. Tochigi.³ Those containers indicated as recycling paper. The Philippines found that the containers included some medical wastes, such as needles for intravenous injection, medical rubber hose and tubes, use adults and used sanitary napkins, discarded intravenous syringes used in garments and bandages. There were also electrical equipment and other hospital wastes which are contaminated by toxic substances and those can harm environment and cause health danger.⁴ In addition, according to Greenpeace Japan, it turned out that the Phillipines recycling company whics was supposed to receive the containers to dispose, did not exist at the adress on the documents, means that this is one of the illegal transboundary movement on hazardous waste that practiced by Japan.⁵

The almost similar case also happened when Japan is bursting at the seams with the waste and the country unable to prevent exports of hazardous wastes from

³ Noriko Vitkevich, "Garbage Disposal in Japan", in <http://www1.american.edu/TED/japan-garbage.htm> (accessed on November 24th, 2010)

⁴ Greenpeace International, Press Release, "The Poor Electronic Poisoning Developing Countries", in <http://www.greenpeace.org/international/en/news/features/poisoning-the-poor-electronic/> (accessed on November 23rd, 2010).

⁵ Philippines bins Japanese Trash Trade, in <http://www.cnn.com/ASIANOW/time/magazine/2000/0529/japan.toxic.html>. (accessed on November 23rd, 2010)

leaving their shores for destinations in developing countries. Already Basel Action Networks (BAN) and Greenpeace have documented massive volumes of Japanese Wastes, some hazardous, flowing illegally into the Chinese port of Taizhou south of Shanghai and likewise landing in the infamous electronic area of Guiyu in Guangdong Province, so then BAN and Greenpeace have no reason to believe that these exports do not continue to this day. Most recently in October 2005 BAN visited Lagos, Nigeria in Africa to witness the global waste trade of electronic scrap and found Japanese automobile from Mitsubishi Motors Co. for alleged re-use.⁶

Moreover, the other practice of transboundary movement of toxic wastes can be seen in Thailand when the Thai Foreign Affairs Ministry recently confirmed that JTEPA (Japan-Thailand Economic Partnership Agreement) includes a list of hazardous waste for export from Japan to Thailand. These wastes include slag, ash and residues from the incineration of municipal waste, sewage sludge, and other wastes. According to the Pollution Control Department, in 2004, 1.405 million tons of hazardous waste from Japanese industrial sector were disposed, it is only 50% of it, then 0,403 million tons of hazardous waste from households were not managed appropriately and has been exported from Japan to Thailand which resulting many

⁶ Exporting Harm: The High-Tech Trashing of Asia, in <http://www.ban.org/Ewaste/technotrashfinalcomp.pdf>. (accessed on November 22nd, 2010)

illegal toxic waste dumping cases. Additionally, Thailand is already a destination of toxic waste exports from developed countries including Japan.⁷

In this matter, Japan more choosing developing countries as the place to throw its toxic wastes and give the incentive for those countries as the compensation of waste trade. As what happen in Thailand, Japan decided to provide financial and technical support for Thai incinerators which capable to deal with 140 tons wastes from Japan rather than take dangerous environmental risk.⁸ As industrialized country, Japan try to think rationally related to the regulations in developing countries which are not as strict as if it maintaining the industrial toxic and hazardous waste in its home. Japan still freely continue the industrial process and its huge enterprise such as Mitsubishi Motors, NKK Steel Company, Nisso Ltd, etc which perhaps will inconsistently run its economic activity if they did not export the wastes to developing countries.

Here, the significant contribution of harmful industrial toxic wastes is mostly released by the developed country as Japan since they have many industries to support the economy. Meanwhile, the rest of the world are get the impacts resulted by industries which are owned by developed countries and can be proven from the data

⁷ Greenpeace Blasts Japanese Gov't over Hazardous Waste Exports to Thailand, in <http://www.greenpeace.org/seasia/ph/News-stories/greenpeace-blasts-japanese-gov/> (accessed on November 14th, 2010)

⁸ Zada Lipman, "Trade in Hazardous Waste: Environmental Justice versus Economic Growth", in <http://www.ban.org/Library/lipman.html>. (accessed on November 23rd, 2010)

released by The United Nations Environmental Programme (UNEP) in 1984-1985 that has estimated between 300-500 million tons of hazardous waste are generated each year by industrialized country includes Japan and it is generally accepted that about 10% of generated wastes are shipped across international boundaries, primarily from industrialized to poor countries.⁹ The increase of hazardous waste shipments then caused several notorious cases of illegal dumping. Developing countries were tempted by offers of substantial revenues for accepting wastes but lacked of lacked the technology or administrative to dispose them safely, because the trade was often illegal and the wastes entering the countries covertly as a results of bribes to corrupt officials.

The illegal trade on the toxic and hazardous waste which can endanger the preservation of environment like what occurred in Nigeria, when at early 1988, the infamous dumping of a boatload of toxic Italian chemical waste in Koko, Nigeria, African nations called for a global ban on toxic waste dumping. Then in the capital city of Ivory Coast, Abidjan, a ship named Probo Koala, owned by Trafigura, a Netherland company, sailing from Europe, dumped toxic chemical wastes in Abidjan. Three people died and around 1.500 were hospitalized after breathing the toxic

⁹ International Toxic Waste Trade, in <http://bataviase.co.id/detailberita-10490326.html> (accessed on August 14th, 2010)

fumes.¹⁰ Ironically, nothing could be done for the victims because there was no information available on which drugs were required. According to those transboundary movement that caused environmental scandals, international agreement and convention that can bind all states to do the export of their toxic and hazardous waste was need to be held. The talks on international agreement then involved by many nations especially the industrialized country, such as Japan which also accused of being responsible for the huge amount of harmful wastes released the atmosphere since the industrial process begin. Concerning on the problem of transboundary movement on toxic and hazardous waste, then the United Nation Environmental Programme (UNEP) decided to held the Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Waste and Their Disposal in Basel, Switzerland known as Basel Convention in March 22nd, 1989 as the problem solving on the future environmental damage caused by the practices of transboundary movement of toxic and hazardous waste done by industrialized countries. Thirty states (not including US) and the European Community pledged to dispose of wastes at home and to ban the export of hazardous wastes to the country that lacked the legal and technological capacity to handle them.

In 1992, the Basel Convention came into effect as the weak regime, without ratification by any of the major exporting states and the Convention lacks an

¹⁰ Toxic waste export harder to control, despite Basel Convention, in http://www.ban.org/ban_news/2008/080701_harder_to_control.html. (acesed on November 25th, 2010)

enforcement mechanism to ensure that hazardous waste traders are fully accountable for all damage which occurs. This aspects is being addressed by the development of a Protocol on Liability and Compensation for Damage Resulting from Transboundary Movement of Hazardous Wastes and Their Disposal and is outside the scope of this article.¹¹ Then in 1994, at the 2nd Convention of Parties (COP) for Basel Convention, the Basel Ban Amendment had been formulated. It purposed for more strictly regulated the banned on transboundary movements of hazardous and other waste subject to continues with less advanced storage and disposal facilities which mean as developing countries. There are also several sanction given for the developed countries that exporting its wastes from the ban, such as million dollars penalties, threat to be imprisoned for the company which owned and export the wastes and Basel Ban Amendment will take the problem into international court when it is runs seriously.

Upon the regulations formulated by Basel Ban Amendment, politically there was a diametrical position which differentiates the members of Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) or developed countries and the non- OECD that familiar as developing countries which are includes in the amendment. Here, Japan as OECD country extremely takes its effort to penetrate the rules of Basel Ban Amendment. This political and economic will are clearly showed

¹¹ Gareth Porter & Janet Welsh Brown, *Global Environment Politics*, Westview Press ; New York, 1991, p. 129-130

by Japan as one of the largest industrialized country by exporting the wastes to poor countries. Japan already became the member of Basel Convention in 1993, but it had not ratified the ratification on Basel Ban Amendment until today and automatically hampered the decision making process of the ban convention itself. In May 2007, Japanese Foreign Minister Taro Aso executed a side note expressing Japan's promise not to export hazardous wastes. From the statement, Japan has already shows its existence in international environmental agreement by become the member of Basel Convention but it did not mean that it also will sign the Basle Ban Amendment.

Meanwhile, in the Ministerial Conference on 3R (Reduce, Reuse, Recycle) Initiatives that was held in April 2005, Japan's Prime Minister Junichiro Koizumi stated that:

“Reduce barriers to the international flow of goods and materials for recycling and re-manufacturing, recycled and re-manufactured products, along with cleaner, more efficient technologies, consistent with the existing environmental and trade obligations and frameworks”¹²

Based on to this statement, the goods and material for recycling are by international legal define as “wastes” and the most obvious example of a trade barrier existing for waste is in fact the Basel Ban Amendment. Here, Japan rationally chose the strategy to liberalize the trade of wastes including hazardous waste rather than

¹² JPEPA as a Step in Japan's Greater Plan to Liberalize Hazardous Waste Trade in Asia ,in http://www.ne.jp/asahi/kagaku/pico/basel/CSF_JPEPA/Japan%27s_policy_behind_JPEPA.pdf (accessed on November 23rd, 2010)

ratifying the essential Basel Ban Amendment which can help to survive the environmental preservation in developing countries.

Therefore, Japan's controversial statement then surely become the interesting case to be analyzed, in order to explore deeply about Japan's interest and consideration when it morally rejects the ratification of Basel Ban Amendment. In this case, the fact is proven that Japan still practiced the transboundary movement on toxic and hazardous waste to developing countries although Basel Convention and Basel Ban Amendment tried to seriously organize its member countries in abandoned the toxic wastes trade by using its sanction and penalties.

B. Research Question

According to the problem background, this research is going to answer the question on: *Why did Japan decide to reject the ratification of Basel Ban Amendment?*

C. Theoretical Frameworks

The statement called theory is a group of generalization that includes some concepts and it correlates with some concepts that can explain the phenomenon logically.¹³ In the book entitled *The Practice of Social Research*, Earl Babbie explains that the theory is a systematic explanation for the observed facts and laws that relate

¹³ Mochtar Mas'oeed, *Ilmu Hubungan Internasional: Disiplin dan Metodologi*, PT. Pustaka LP3S: jakarta, 1990, p.86

to a particular aspect of life. While the concept means as abstraction that represents the object or certain phenomenon.

According to this case, the theory of rational choice will explain the reason why Japan as a developed country choose to exports the hazardous wastes to developing countries and rejects the ratification on Basel Ban Amendment that extremely prohibits it. The author will also use the concept of national interest to explain the factors considered by Japan in rejecting the amendment.

1. The Theory of Rational Choice

Rational choice theory, also known as choice theory or rational action theory, is a framework for understanding and often formally modeling social and economic behavior. The essence of rational theory is that ‘when faced with several courses of action, people usually do what they believe is likely to have best overall outcome’.¹⁴ It is also central to some of modern political science. It is the same as instrumental rationality, which involves seeking the most cost-effective means to achieve a specific goal without reflecting on the worthiness of that goal. Rational choice arose as part of the behavioral revolution in American political science of the 1950’s and 1960’s that sought actually to examine how individuals behaved. Hugh Ward, one of the political scientist from the University of Essex stated that rational choice explains individual actions and the outcomes they lead to in terms of courses of action

¹⁴ J. Elster, *Nuts and Bolts for the Social Sciences*. Cambridge University Press: Cambridge, 1989,p.22

(strategies) open to them, their preferences over the end-states to which combinations of action chosen by the various players lead and their beliefs about important parameters such as others' preferences. As Hugh Ward also offers the following example in his argument that:

*“Why do so many of us continue to act in ways which harm the environment even though what we are doing is anti social? A plausible explanation is that we feel changing our own ways will have little or no impact on the overall problem and there are major financial and other costs associated with living differently.”*¹⁵

Here, the rational choice theory uses a specific and narrower definition of “rationality” simply to mean that an individual acts as if balancing costs against benefits to arrive at action that maximizes personal advantage. The basic idea of rational choice theory is that patterns of behavior in society reflect the choices made by individuals as they try to maximize their benefits and minimize their costs. In other words, people make decisions about how they should act by comparing the costs and benefits of different courses of action. As a result, patterns of behavior will develop within the society that results from those choices.¹⁶

Rational choice theory was inspired by the rationalism which was three basic assumptions. Firstly, the individual and state actors are assumed to move rationally with their self interest. In the case of Japan's rejection on Basel Ban Amendment,

¹⁵ David Marsh and Gerry Stocker, *Theory and Methods in Political Science*. Palgrave: New York, 2002, p.66-69

¹⁶ S.M. Amadae, *Rationalizing Capitalist Democracy: The Cold War Origin of Rational Choice Liberalism*, University of Chicago Press: Chicago, 2003, p.54-57

Japan as a developed country rejected the ban amendment to raise the existence of its local industries. Although local industries caused toxic and hazardous waste, in fact Japan still continue its industrial process by exporting the wastes to developing country to reduce and prevent environmental pollution. Here, Japan can decrease its disposal budget and run the industries for its national income that becomes its power in economy.

Secondly, the interest of each actors is exogen, meaning that the interest has already been available since the actors have not decided to include in international relations with other nation yet. Thirdly, rational choice is about the strategy that has been made for maximizing the actor's interest. In this matter, it is similar when Japan as the industrialized nation tried to export its toxic wastes to the developing countries. Japan knows the bad effect that will affect those poor nations, but because Japan still wants to make its industries exist which earn the benefit for national income and it does not need to proceed the material of hazardous waste by itself and only gives the small amounts of incentive to the destination countries, then the decision to export the waste totally becomes the best choice although its threatening other nations.

Furthermore, if the export of hazardous waste is implemented, of course Japan can decrease environmental pollution and the risk of human's disease from the substance of toxic waste that always become the biggest threat for Japanese people caused by industrialized activity which can be fought. Moreover, poor countries also need the incentives given by Japan from the export of hazardous waste for fulfilling

its national necessity. It happened because the developing countries in Asia and Africa need developed countries' investment. No wonder that those third world countries were trapped by the enticement from developed countries related with the development of waste disposal technology to reach the implementation of 3R (Reduce, Reuse, Recycle) that was campaigned by Japan as its excuse to export the industrial wastes and automatically rejected the ratification of article 12 in Basel Ban Amendment then it can take the beneficial for the nation.

Therefore, theory of rational choice sometimes only shows the private interest of the nations without any balancing with the general welfare. This theory mentioned as the public policy as the decision from political actor that acted for the reason of rational utility maximizer.¹⁷ No wonder, rational choice also symbolized power and prestige in international relations. It can be seen from Japan's decision to export its hazardous waste in order to continue its industrial process and take it as a benefit for raising national economy. Japan then want still existed itself as the economic power in this world weather the environmental pollution and human's disease can be avoided inside the country.

2. The Concept of National Interest

The concept of national interest can be defined as the main purposes that become the objective of a nation to be reached as its goals. Based on to this

¹⁷ Andrew Linklater, '*Rationalism*' in *Handbook of International Relations*. Macmillan Press: London. P.163-166

definition, national interests which are relatively needed by every nation are the security and prosperity, because those two elements are the basic requirements to determine the national ultimate goals. Paul Seabury then defined the concept of national interest in a normative and descriptive explanation. Normatively, national interest defined as the effort of the nation to reach national main objectives through international relations that is bounded with other states. It is also being considered as the prominent factor in directing the decision makers in foreign policy making process, because when a nation has been committed to do the interaction with other through international scope, several efforts, of course should be seriously taken as a strategy to achieve all main goals that had been purposed as its interest.

Descriptively, it can be an effort to get national purpose through the leadership of government. Then, as long as nation-state still becomes the dominant actor of IR's, national interest will play a role as a determinant that can actuate the nations to perform its foreign politics which is automatically reflected on its reaction when perceiving certain issues in international relations. As what Jack C. Plano and Roy Olton in their statement about national interest that:

“National interest is the fundamental objective and ultimate determinant that guides the decision makers of a state in making foreign policy. The national interest of a state is typically a high generalized conception of those elements that constitute to the state's most vital needs. They are includes self

preservation, independence, territorial integrity, military security, and economic well-being."¹⁸

Based on what is stated by Jack C. Plano and Roy Olton above, those five important elements can be explored as the main national interest of every nation. The first one will be explained is self-preservation which is defined as the right of a nation in maintaining its country. *Self-Preservation* is about state's survival to preserve the nation and keep its image or national identity in the middle of global development, where existence is significantly need in international relations as the acknowledgement given from one nation to the others. That is the reason why, self preservation is influential element that cannot be separated because it determines nation's viability in international relations.

Independence then comes up as a liberty of a nation in maintaining its self-determination because the state is now being free from any colonization of other nation. Independence is positioned as a conception that was proven to be the direction in choosing appropriate decision that will be applied as nation's attitude in international relations. From the element of independence, one nation can be accepted by others when it is involved in international scope and national interest then can be achieved.

Furthermore, the state's vital needs as its national interest is *territorial integrity*. Here, territorial unity and integrity can be seen as an implication of national

¹⁸ Jack C. Plano and Roy Olton. *The International Relations Dictionary*. Holt Reinhart & Winston Inc: New York, 1969,p.128

sovereignty. The national sovereignty reflects national existence and highest acknowledgement of a state from other nation in international politics. Territorial integrity then influences political and security stability of a nation which support the fluency of decision making process.

The existence of territorial integrity in fact is having an interdependency with other elements of national interest which is military security that determines the national stability. *Military security* is significantly required for fulfilling state's interest because there is a tendency that the state owning high quality and quantity of armament will exist as a nation with higher bargaining position and power. By having prestigious bargaining position, then a nation can raise its power in the middle of international society.

Those four elements already explained before will be incomplete without the factor that can maintain the welfare of all society in the nation. Last but not least, the most important element needed is economic well-being. *The economic well-being* can be mentioned as the effort in increasing the economic welfare which becomes an essential pillar for national stability. In this case, economic stability play its role as the factor that determines development and advancement of a country. A state can be categorized as a developed one and can reach the welfare of economy for its society when it can manage its own national assets and natural resources. So, it can earn maximal benefit that can give the prosperity and welfare for all citizens in the country.

Related to the phenomena of Japan when it rejected the ratification of Basel Ban Amendment, then can be seen that Japan is implementing the element of *self-preservation* and *economic well-being* as the basic needs to focused in reaching national interest.

As mentioned above, self-preservation is the survival action that is used by the nation to save its image or identity when involved in international relations. Similar with Japan, as industrialized country which generates an enormous volume of toxic waste every single year through its industrial activities, Japan chose to do the export on its wastes as industrial consequences to poor countries and gives them little incentives as the survival action in keeping the environmental free from any toxic and hazardous waste pollution that can damage the human's health and live hood. It is either impossible or extremely costly to do the recycle. The solution for many years has been to export it to the third world countries that have more lenient environmental regulations. From these exports, of course Japan can avoid the environmental pollution at home while the process of industry can still be continued to re-boost the national income and more showing Japan's welfare and prosperity.

Japan has a strong economic power. The national economy is supported dominantly by the industries that of course resulting the toxic and hazardous waste as the consequences which caused environmental damage. It then forced Japan to export the wastes to developing countries for wastes disposal management. Knowing that the prominent regulation on Basel Ban Amendment is the ban on the transboundary toxic

and hazardous waste movement, the economic analyst predicted that it will affect on Japan's economic stability if it maintain the wastes at home. It occurred because the toxic and hazardous waste disposal management in Japan still need a high expensive budget and it also has limited space to intercept the wastes. By exporting the wastes, Japan then spend the maintenance cost effectively, in the other hand, the industrial process that support the national income still can earn its maximal benefit. Therefore, the policy that purposed for rejects Basel Ban Amendment can completely fulfill the national interest of Japan which uses the export of hazardous waste to developing countries for existing its economic well-being through the national sectors of industries.

D. Writing Objective

The objectives of this research are to analyze and also to figure out the interest of Japan as the industrialized country amidst its rejection towards Basel Ban Amendment, which, until today, still hampers the effectiveness of the amendment that purposed for banning transboundary movement on toxic and hazardous wastes.

E. The Hypothesis

From the theoretical framework and data mentioned above, Japan decided to reject the ratification of Basel Ban Amendment because:

“Japan as a rational actor considering to preserve domestic environment and protect its economic development”

F. The Range of Research

The research is more focused on the response of Japan upon the Basel Ban Amendment formulated in the 2nd Convention of Parties (COP 2) for Basel Convention on March 25th, 1994 and still become controversial until the 9th Convention of Parties(COP 9) held in Bali, Indonesia in June 23-27th, 2008. This is one of the important issues to be discussed because Japan is the significant actor in the accumulation of harmful toxic and hazardous waste caused by its industrial process of material production.

As regulated in Basel Ban Amendment that the ratification can be reached after it has agreed by $\frac{3}{4}$ of the total participants of the convention including Japan. So that the way to resolve the case of transboundary hazardous wastes from developed to developing country can be reached as well.

G. The Methods of Research

The research uses a deductive method. It means that the framework of theories and approach are explored first then the hypothesis can be drawn. The hypothesis will also be proved through appropriate data and analysis.

The method of collecting data is library research in which the data are secondary sources. Therefore, all data are taken from books, scientific papers, scientific journals, magazines, newspapers, websites and other relevant resources data. Those data will be analyzed by the theories which are determined before. It is purposed to prove that the hypothesis can accurately answer the core of related problems. Although this undergraduate thesis uses a secondary data, the author selects the accurate data and check the reliability of the data to accomplish the trustworthy research.

H. The Composition of Research

The first chapter describes the brief explanation of the paper. It explains the background and also the main problem to be figured out. Besides, it also shows the research question and theoretical framework used to explain the core problems on the thesis which can finally draw the hypothesis that will be proved in the next chapters. Moreover, it will explain the objectives, range, method and the system of the research.

The second chapter will analyze the background of Japan's local industries that make the country become superpower in its national economy. The existence of local industries then caused billion tons of toxic and hazardous waste that forced Japan to export and move its waste to developing countries.

Third chapter will explain the practice of transboundary toxic and hazardous waste movement and the impacts of the environment that lead to the international agreement of environment. It describes the ratification of Basel Ban Amendment as the legal instrument to implement the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and Their Disposal based on to the objective of Basel Convention.

The fourth chapter will explain the factors that make Japan as the industrial country rejected the ratification of Basel Ban Amendment that purposed to reduce the transboundary movement of hazardous wastes from developed to developing countries. The last chapter will be the conclusion from the first until the last chapter.