



Globalization and the Right to Livelihood: A Study of the Impact of Multinational Enterprises' Resource Extraction in Developing Countries

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Abstract. In recent years, with the acceleration of the process of globalization and the growth of resource demand, it is increasingly common for multinational enterprises (MNEs) to carry out resource exploitation activities in developing countries. However, these activities pose a threat to the survival of local residents. Therefore, this paper takes the impact of resource exploitation activities of MNEs on the right to life of residents in developing countries as the research theme, and adopts comprehensive literature review and case analysis methods. By collecting, sorting out and analyzing relevant literature, we can understand the status quo and influence mechanism of resource exploitation activities of MNEs. Meanwhile, it selects several developing countries resource exploitation cases, analyses its influencing factors, and puts forward the corresponding countermeasures. It is found that resource exploitation activities of MNEs have promoted economic growth and employment opportunities in developing countries to a certain extent, but have also brought environmental pollution, social conflicts and resource depletion and other problems. Some MNEs have failed to effectively fulfill their social responsibilities during the mining process, leading to strained relations with local governments and communities. In order to alleviate this problem, MNEs should improve the self-discipline mechanism, strengthen their own supervision, and enhance the awareness of corporate social responsibility. Additionally, the government, social organizations and the international community should work together to strengthen supervision and norms, promote enterprises to practice the concept of sustainable development, and achieve a win-win situation of resource exploitation.

Keywords: MNEs, Resource Extraction, Human rights, Case study.

1 INTRODUCTION

In the 20th century, multinational enterprises (MNEs) ushered in a golden age of rapid development. MNEs have benefited from the establishment and expansion of the global economic system. This enables them to get wide access to markets, opportunities and resources on a global scale, adopt more efficient supply chain management models and production technologies, and achieve economies of scale as well as division of labor. It

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also promotes cross-border flows of capital and technology. At the same time, as market demand and production scale continue to grow, MNEs require a huge amount of raw materials and energy to support production. Their worldwide cooperation and supply chains also require a consistent supply of resources. Furthermore, in light of serious environmental challenges and changes in economic and social structure, The Times has set stricter standards for the development of emerging industries. MNEs are moving with The Times, and technological advances and innovations in this field are driving the growing demand for emerging resources.

Faced with the surge in demand for resources, many MNEs have turned to developing countries with laxer legal constraints and rich resource reserves to exploit them. However, numerous issues will arise throughout this process, including land encroachment, social conflicts, and environmental pollution brought on by overexploitation, all of which will ruin the locals' quality of life, threaten their life safety, and so violate their right to live. Therefore, how to control MNEs' resource exploitation practices, assist them in taking on social obligations, and enhance pertinent rights protection mechanism is an issue of great significance to the sustainable development, social justice, and protection of human rights.

Nowadays, finding equilibrium between the economic gains of MNEs and the environmental and social repercussions of their activities is a pivotal concern for the international community. This issue has sparked extensive debate among academics and various societal sectors. Previous research has underscored the critical need for MNEs to uphold social and even environmental responsibilities. While much of the focus has been on the environmental ramifications of MNEs relocating factories and their carbon emissions in developing nations, scant attention has been paid to the specific behaviors of resource overexploitation and its impact on the livelihood rights of local populations and the mechanisms for their protection. This paper aims to bridge this gap.

Focusing on the effects of MNEs' resource exploitation activities in developing countries on local residents' right to livelihood, this paper employs case analysis to examine a variety of resource exploitation instances involving different countries and MNEs. It scrutinizes their impact on local policies, economies, cultures, societies, environments, and legal frameworks. By summarizing the challenges faced by developing countries in resource exploitation activities, the paper identifies shortcomings in current response mechanisms and proposes viable remedial measures. The objective of this paper is to offer a comprehensive understanding of the implications of MNEs' resource exploitation activities on the livelihood rights of host state populations in developing countries. Through an in-depth investigation of influence mechanisms and pathways, it seeks to guide the fulfillment of corporate social responsibilities, offer policy recommendations for improving locals' living conditions, and serve as a reference for the development and implementation of relevant international laws and regulations. Additionally, this study aims to heighten public awareness of the impacts of MNEs' activities on developing regions, promoting a collective effort towards sustainable development and human rights protection.

2 THEORETICAL FOUNDATIONS: MULTINATIONAL ENTERPRISES, GLOBAL GOVERNANCE, AND HUMAN RIGHTS

2.1 MNEs and Global Governance

Analysis of the Influence of MNEs. MNEs play an important role in today's economic globalization. These enterprises provide important support for the stable growth and sustainable development of the global economy. Their behavior and decisions have a significant impact not only on the development and transformation of national economies, but also on the global economic order and industrial structure. By establishing global production bases and supply networks, MNEs have revolutionized traditional industrial structures and modes of production, enhancing production efficiency and reducing costs. Their widespread engagement in global markets and resources, coupled with global investment and trade activities, promotes economic interconnectedness, competition, and cooperation among countries, facilitating effective resource allocation and utilization. Moreover, MNEs spearhead global technological innovation through sustained R&D investments, knowledge sharing, and the dissemination of advanced technology and management expertise across borders, thus accelerating the global industrial structure's upgrading and transformation towards a more diversified, intelligent, and sustainable future.

MNEs and Global Policy-making. The influence of MNEs is not limited to their position and contribution in the global economy, but also extends to global policy-making and implementation. Through lobbying, they forge relationships with government officials and politicians, offering information and suggestions to subtly shape policy direction and content. Active participation in international organizations and forums allows them to articulate their interests during policy formulation, thus impacting global policy environments. Representing specific industry interests, MNEs engage in negotiations and lobbying to tailor trade agreement terms to their strategic needs, leveraging their extensive knowledge and market experience to enhance policy viability and quality. Additionally, by advocating for environmental protection and corporate social responsibility, MNEs contribute to the promotion of global environmental and social standards, leading industry development towards sustainability.

MNEs and Global Governance Challenges. Significant gaps exist in the existing global governance framework that permit MNEs to evade national and international laws and regulations. This has led to a number of problems, including environmental pollution, labor rights violations, and cross-border tax evasion. In this context, international multilateral institutions like the United Nations, including its sub-organizations such as the United Nations Global Compact (UNGC) and the International Labor Organization (ILO), are working to improve the level and efficacy of regulation by drafting international conventions that encourage the establishment of global standards and regulatory mechanisms and address the shortcomings in global

corporate governance. Furthermore, MNEs themselves can also strengthen the supervision and management of their own actions and encourage the fulfillment of corporate social responsibility through partnerships with stakeholders, self-regulatory mechanisms, and the industry standards. This will help to fill in some of the gaps in the global governance structure and encourage sustainable development and healthy competition.

2.2 Human Rights and Corporate Responsibility

Corporate Responsibility Under International Human Rights Law. As MNEs expand rapidly around the world, their business activities often involve multiple countries and regions, affecting the lives and rights of many people. This makes it one of the main subjects to assume human rights responsibilities. MNEs human rights responsibility is becoming increasingly important to the international community. Governments, non-governmental organizations, and international institutions have developed pertinent laws, rules, and guidelines, stressing that MNEs must actively carry out their obligations, and prevent and resolve issues that could lead to violations of human rights.

On 16 June 2011, the Human Rights Council unanimously adopted the Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights: Implementing the United Nations' Protect, Respect and Remedy Framework, commonly known as the United Nations Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights, a global standard for preventing and addressing the risks of adverse human rights impacts associated with business activities. The Guiding Principles explains the state's human rights protection obligation, corporate human rights responsibilities and related remedies, and provide a series of codes of conduct for business operations [1]. Human rights due diligence, which includes evaluating human rights risks, creating policies, and putting them into place, is one of the crucial methods MNEs take to identify, prevent, and address any potential impact of their operations on human rights.

Victims impacted by the violations of MNEs can seek recourse through a diverse array of remedies, encompassing corporate governance mechanisms that allow for internal complaints and resolution processes, national legal systems where local laws and courts can be leveraged for justice, and international arbitration forums that provide a platform for disputes involving cross-border implications. Additionally, independent regulatory bodies offer oversight and enforcement of corporate conduct standards, while NGOs can provide advocacy, support, and guidance in navigating the complexities of seeking redress. These avenues collectively enable affected individuals and communities to hold MNEs accountable for their actions and secure compensation or remedial actions for the harm experienced.

Corporate Social Responsibility and Human Rights. "Corporate social responsibility" (CSR) is a concept that is continually evolving and encompasses a broad spectrum of responsibilities that businesses have towards society and the environment. It underscores the importance of enterprises operating in a manner that is not only profitable but also ethical and sustainable, ensuring the well-being of the economy, society, and

environment. As part of their development strategy, companies are encouraged to consider the impacts of their decisions on their stakeholders, including employees, customers, communities, and the environment, adhering to legal, moral, social, and environmental standards [2].

CSR requires corporate to respect and protect the fundamental human rights of employees and stakeholders in their operations, including safeguarding labor rights, avoiding environmental damage, and respecting local communities and cultures. Business activities are guided and accountability assessments can be made against, for example, the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights and the core Labor standards of the International Labor Organization. To ensure accountability, companies must regularly assess their activities' impact on human rights and the environment, taking corrective actions where necessary.

Corporate Responsibility from A Cross-Cultural Perspective. The application of corporate human rights responsibilities is profoundly influenced by cultural diversity. Human rights understandings and expectations can be influenced by the cultural backgrounds, beliefs, and customs of many countries. For instance, there are cultural differences in the practical attitudes toward employee rights and welfare as well as differences in the value orientations of individualism and collectivism.

To navigate these cultural variances, MNEs must employ adaptive strategies, including engaging closely with local stakeholders, fostering positive relationships with communities, and understanding their expectations. Developing human rights policies and practices that are culturally sensitive is crucial for MNEs, ensuring they do not impose a one-size-fits-all approach but rather respect cultural diversity and integrate human rights considerations relevant to each cultural context.

2.3 Challenges and Opportunities for Developing Countries

Resource Curse Theory. Due to their low levels of use, natural environments, and geological structures, several developing countries have abundant stocks of natural resources. However, the availability of resources does not always translate into economic prosperity. They may occasionally even become entangled in the resource curse loop. Thus, one of the major issues facing them is how to efficiently manage and utilize these resources to support sustainable economic growth. In general logic, abundant natural resources are high-quality accelerants for economic growth. According to earlier limited data, some countries, especially those that are mineral-intensive, had very rich reserves of natural resources in the mid-to-late 20th century. Since the early 1970s, however, these countries have generally experienced slow or even stagnant economic growth, which has led to talk of a “natural resource curse” [3].

For instance, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, despite being a global repository of valuable minerals like copper, cobalt, and gold, has not seen these riches translate into economic stability or growth. Instead, resource wealth has fueled internal conflicts and political instability [4]. To mitigate the resource curse, developing countries are encouraged to diversify their economies, reduce dependency on a single re-

source sector, and establish transparent resource management systems. International cooperation is also vital in securing the financial, technical, and market support needed for sustainable resource development and maximizing the benefits of their natural endowments.

Globalization Opportunities for Developing Countries. Globalization offers great potential for economic growth in developing countries. Through the opening up of global markets and trade liberalization, they can participate in global value chains, attract more foreign investment through their own advantages, and drive economic development. In the process of operation, MNEs disseminate advanced technology and management experience to developing countries, improve the production efficiency and innovation capacity, and then promote local industrial upgrading and competitiveness. While taking advantage of the opportunities of globalization, developing countries should also attach importance to the path of sustainable development, formulate environment-friendly policies and facilitate green production, so as to strike a balance between economic growth and ecological environment.

Challenges of Globalization Faced by Developing Countries. In addition to bringing about economic advantages, globalization presents developing countries with a series of challenges. For instance, MNEs' transnational operations may result in unequal wealth distribution, unequal job opportunities, and unequal resource allocation in host states, all of which exacerbate social inequality in them. The economic activities of globalization have also brought crises to developing countries, such as environmental pollution, over-exploitation of natural resources, destruction of ecological balance and violation of human rights. The encouragement of integration and interchange of cultural aspects may also carry the risk of cultural homogenization. The exchange of cultural commodities has risen between nations as economic relations have strengthened. Local culture may be influenced by foreign culture. At the same time, globalization exposes people to more broadly based cultural materials, which can easily lead to identity confusion. The demands of the global market may also place restrictions on the growth of the cultural industries.

3 CASE ANALYSIS: THE IMPACT OF RESOURCE EXPLOITATION ACTIVITIES OF MNEs ON RESIDENTS' RIGHT TO SURVIVAL IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

3.1 Case Selection and Analysis Methods

In this paper, the Nigerian oil exploration project and the Vale mine dam collapse in Brazil are selected as the case studies. In the selection of cases, this paper mainly takes into account the degree of influence, representativeness and information accessibility. These instances have a high degree of effect and representation because they are significant occurrences that have garnered a lot of attention recently and that have had a

significant impact on local communities, the economy, and the environment. In addition, a wealth of scholarly articles, public reports, and field investigations make information concerning these two examples easily accessible.

This research uses a multi-dimensional analysis approach in the case study, taking into account the environmental, social, and economic aspects of mining as well as other relevant elements. Together, these elements allow us to gain a deeper understanding of the incident's context, significance, and root causes. They also serve as a guide for future workable preventative and improvement initiatives.

Drawing upon the theoretical foundation established in Chapter 2, this paper develops a specific analytical framework for examining the case studies on the impact of MNEs' resource exploitation activities on the survival rights of residents in developing countries. This framework integrates theories of global governance, corporate responsibility, and human rights to provide a coherent basis for analysis. It features an impact assessment model designed to evaluate the diverse effects of resource exploitation, such as environmental degradation, social displacement, and economic and human rights violations, using both qualitative and quantitative measures. Additionally, the framework includes an analysis of the strategies employed by MNEs to mitigate adverse impacts and fulfill their corporate social responsibilities, aiming to identify effective practices and highlight areas for improvement.

3.2 Case Study I: Oil Exploration in Nigerian

Background and Impact Assessment. Nigeria ranks as the world's sixth-largest oil producer, with its vast oil reserves attracting significant international investment due to the oil's excellent quality, characterized by low sulfur content. While the oil sector has been a major driver of economic income for Nigeria, it has also introduced several challenges, especially in the Niger Delta region, which has been the center of oil exploration and production since 1958. Joint ventures between the government and MNEs have led to substantial economic benefits. However, the environmental practices of these oil companies have faced strong criticism from local communities, governmental organizations, and environmentalists.

The pursuit of profit by MNEs often leads to environmental neglect, with oil spills and pollutants severely damaging local ecosystems, water sources, and agricultural land, thereby accelerating the depletion of natural resources and undermining sustainable development [5]. Furthermore, the excessive exploitation of natural resources has accelerated depletion, jeopardizing the sustainability of local development and placing immense strain on the environment. This has had profound effects on the local community and economy, exacerbating disparities in income distribution and contributing to societal unrest and hindering socio-economic development.

The Impact of Residents' Right to Subsistence. The multifaceted impacts of oil exploration activities in Nigeria significantly affect the rights of local residents to health, work, environmental integrity, and social stability. The environmental degradation from oil exploration significantly infringes upon the health rights of local resi-

dents. Harmful gases and chemicals released during these activities can lead to respiratory damage, while polluted water and soil may cause poisoning and other health issues. Prolonged exposure to noise pollution can result in hearing damage and mental health issues, directly threatening the community's right to a healthy living environment.

Oil exploitation activities have also disrupted the economic foundations of many local communities, particularly affecting their labor rights. The Niger Delta is abundant in biological resources and species variety, making natural resources a crucial foundation for traditional economies [5]. Local populations depend on traditional businesses including fishing, agriculture, and wood processing for their livelihoods. Oil spills and environmental pollution resulting from oil exploitation have disrupted the economic livelihoods of fishermen and farmers, forcing many to abandon their occupations or seek alternative employment. This has led to increased living costs and challenges in sustaining a livelihood.

Additionally, the expansive land use required for oil exploration infringes upon the land and environmental rights of local communities. The construction of infrastructure and the operational needs of the oil industry often result in the appropriation of vast areas of agricultural land, leading to the displacement of farmers, loss of arable land, and intensified food scarcity. These actions not only deprive communities of their right to use and benefit from their land but also contribute to the degradation of the local environment, further affecting the sustainability of their livelihoods.

Furthermore, the socioeconomic transformation driven by oil exploitation activities also pose a threat to the cultural and social rights of residents. Changes in traditional ways of life, influenced by the influx of external values and lifestyles, can erode cultural identities and community cohesion. Resource exploitation activities can worsen the regional income disparity, cause environmental pollution and land degradation, lead to social disputes, and result in negative feelings like tension, anxiety, and depression among local populations. Residents reliant on the natural environment for their livelihood may have worries about ecological balance and sustainable development due to such activities.

Relief Mechanism and Strategy Evaluation. Evaluating the effectiveness of relief mechanisms and strategies necessitates a thorough understanding of both legal and non-legal remedies accessible to the local population affected by oil exploration activities. Legally, residents have the option to seek redress through judicial processes and administrative complaints, enabling them to challenge relevant corporations or government entities directly and advocate for their rights. Outside the legal framework, residents engage in social activism and public advocacy to voice their concerns and demands. Organizing rallies and protests, establishing neighborhood groups with other impacted residents, and notifying the media and international organizations of issues are vital strategies that amplify their voices.

MNEs, as key stakeholders, have a critical role in adopting and implementing effective corporate social responsibility (CSR) practices. Shell's response to the environmental damage in the Niger Delta highlights the complexity of translating CSR commitments into tangible improvements on the ground. Despite acknowledging

environmental issues and initiating environmental plans and investigations, Shell's efforts have been criticized for their limited impact on mitigating environmental degradation. Moreover, these initiatives have sometimes led to increased tension, resulting in demonstrations and sabotage by local communities that not only exacerbate local discontent but also influence the international oil market [5].

3.3 Case Study II: Vale Mine Dam Collapse in Brazil

Overview of the Vale S.A. Vale S.A. is one of the world's leading mining companies, headquartered in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. Founded in 1942, the company originated during World War II and was created to meet wartime needs [6]. Over time, Vale has developed into a multinational company with a global presence in mineral exploration, extraction and processing. The company's mineral mining projects have provided employment opportunities for local residents, attracted a large amount of investment and stimulated the development of related industrial chains, promoting the diversification of local industries and the optimization of economic structure. In addition, large-scale mineral mining activities have attracted a large number of migrants, changing the population structure and density of local communities, and affecting the social structure to a certain extent.

However, mine dam failures have occurred regularly as a result of the company's failure to uphold corporate social responsibility and contempt for local communities' human rights. On January 25, 2019, in the state of Minas Gerais, an iron ore tailings dam owned by the Vale S.A. suddenly failed, releasing a large amount of toxic mud and wastewater that contaminated nearby water sources, land, and ecosystems, posing a serious threat to flora and fauna and prompting questions and protests about the mining company and the government's responsibility.

Damage to Residents' Rights and Interests. The mining operations of Vale S.A. in Brazil have raised significant concerns regarding their impact on the fundamental human rights and interests of local residents. Vale S.A.'s mining activities in the area pose a threat to the right to life and health of local residents. The catastrophic dam collapse resulted in a tragic loss of life and numerous injuries, underlining the dire consequences of inadequate safety and environmental management in mining activities. The pollution unleashed by the dam breach has severely contaminated local ecosystems, directly threatening the health and well-being of communities through exposure to toxic substances.

The mining activities have also significantly infringed upon residents' economic and property rights. Land expropriation required for Vale's mining operations has led to intensified land-use conflicts, displacing individuals and communities from their homes and lands. This disruption has not only deprived residents of their property and sources of income but also disrupted traditional livelihoods, forcing many to seek alternative means of subsistence and eroding the economic fabric of affected communities [7].

Furthermore, the displacement and environmental degradation resulting from Vale's operations have had a detrimental effect on the cultural rights of local communities. The loss of land and environmental resources often means the loss of local historical structures, traditional communities, and other cultural heritage. This erosion of cultural identity compounds the trauma and loss experienced by communities, further marginalizing them from the broader societal narrative.

In addition, Vale S.A.'s approach to the decision-making process in its mining projects has notably impacted the rights of local communities to participate in matters affecting their lives and environment. The perspectives and interests of local citizens are not properly considered, resulting in insufficient community participation. The concept of "local development" does not fully incorporate pluralistic values [7]. At the same time, local communities have little influence because there aren't enough chances for engagement and information openness. Vale frequently makes choices and negotiates directly with government authorities, and neighborhood members frequently lack sufficient clout to affect the result of decisions. Marginalized and vulnerable communities are frequently disregarded.

Relief and Improvement Measures. In the aftermath of the Vale S.A. mine dam collapse and the broader impacts of its mining operations, several relief measures have been instituted, yet the effectiveness and scope of these efforts warrant a critical assessment. Initially, Vale S.A. and Brazilian authorities focused on emergency relief and financial compensation for the victims' families and communities affected by the disaster. Environmental remediation efforts were launched to address the immediate ecological damage. However, these measures have often been criticized for their insufficient scale and the slow pace of implementation, leaving many residents struggling with unresolved health issues, loss of livelihoods, and environmental degradation.

Furthermore, while Vale S.A. has publicly committed to enhancing its CSR practices, there remains a significant gap between these commitments and their actual impact on the ground. Community engagement and participation in decision-making processes related to mining projects have been limited, undermining the effectiveness of development initiatives and exacerbating tensions between the company, the government, and local populations.

4 MULTIFACETED IMPACTS AND STRATEGIES FOR RESOURCE EXPLOITATION BY MULTINATIONAL ENTERPRISES

4.1 The General Impact of Resource Extraction Activities of MNEs

Ecological Environment Destruction and Social Conflicts. The unrestrained exploitation of resources by MNEs has brought about serious environmental and social problems. The degradation of ecosystems due to pollution and destruction is one of them. It makes many animals and plants lose their living space. Their lives are seriously threatened, resulting in population reduction or even extinction, and finally the loss of

biodiversity. At the same time, the excessive use and pollution of water resources caused by resource exploitation activities lead to the depletion of water sources and the deterioration of water quality, which in turn affects the life and agricultural production of surrounding communities.

Moreover, the economic pressures from resource extraction frequently incite social conflict. Local residents often face forced relocations and unfair distribution of land benefits, while the influx of migrant workers intensifies competition in the local job market, leading to feelings of exclusion and discrimination among native populations. This escalation in social tensions fosters growing conflicts between local communities and corporations.

Economic Dependence and Development Are Unbalanced. In resource-rich developing countries, economic development is prone to over-dependence on resources, resulting in a single economic structure, which is constrained by resource price fluctuations and market demand. The risk of economic fluctuations is increased. The benefits that come from resource extraction are not always fairly distributed. The rich are usually able to gain more, while poor communities, especially those who depend on natural resources for their livelihood, not only do not have the same benefits, but also because of the land occupation and environmental pollution caused by the exploitation, their lives will be more difficult. The gap between the rich and the poor may be increased.

Additionally, resource extraction tends to be concentrated in specific regions, leaving other areas marginalized. The lack of economic opportunities and infrastructure investment in these neglected regions intensifies regional development disparities, widening the urban-rural divide and exacerbating economic disparities between different areas.

Cultural and Lifestyle Changes. The resource extraction activities in MNEs will influence the traditional living and production mode. The level of industrialization in developing regions is relatively low, and the economic development mostly depends on natural resources. Farming and animal husbandry activities are one of the important pillars of the national economy and people's livelihood. However, environmental pollution and land encroachment caused by the exploitation have affected their sustainability, and even forced some residents to change careers.

Furthermore, the physical changes to natural landscapes and the potential damage to local cultural heritage and historical sites from resource exploitation can negatively affect local culture. The influx of foreign workers and investors also introduces foreign cultures, potentially altering the local demographic and social composition. This can lead to intensified cultural conflicts, resource competition, and other socio-economic challenges, highlighting the complex impacts of multinational resource extraction on host countries.

4.2 The Infringement of Residents' Right to Subsistence and Its Consequences.

Economic, Social and Health Implications. Mismanagement of resource exploitation activities in MNEs often comes at the cost of residents' right to survival. First, in terms of economic security, resource exploitation may lead to unemployment problems and income instability for local residents. While resource such activities may provide employment opportunities in the short term, once resources are depleted or extraction activities end, they may lead to significant job losses, posing a significant risk to those who depend on the resource extraction industry for their livelihoods.

Secondly, resource exploitation may have an impact on public services and social welfare systems. It often requires a large amount of investment and resources then may divert government resources and attention, reducing public services, social welfare expenditures, the level of social security.

Finally, resource extraction activities may increase the health risks of the population. The release of pollutants into the air, water, and soil can lead to significant health problems for local populations, including respiratory diseases and contamination-related illnesses, which disproportionately affect those living closest to extraction sites.

Education and Future Opportunities. The adverse effects of resource extraction also extend to education. The expansion of land and the appropriation of funds caused by resource extraction activities can damage the school education infrastructure, especially in resource extraction areas, thereby reducing their access to a good education. This may have limited educational opportunities for residents. Meanwhile, environmental pollution and social unrest brought about by resource extraction could increase the health, safety risks and psychological stress faced by children and adolescents, adversely affecting their development.

In addition, the specific skill set and experience required in the extraction industry can skew local labor markets. MNEs often attract migrant workers, intensifying job competition and potentially displacing local workers, which can alter the economic landscape and limit employment opportunities for the existing population.

Environmental Justice and Residents' Rights. Environmental pollution from resource extraction activities unfairly affects different communities, especially vulnerable groups. Due to a lack of appropriate health care and resources, those living in poor neighborhoods, rural areas, or ethnic minorities may be more exposed to pollutants and may find it more difficult to manage their health issues. Furthermore, the benefits from MNEs mining operations are frequently not distributed equitably. Rich towns receive the lion's share of advantages, while impoverished communities bear the brunt of negative consequences such as diminished social welfare, job insecurity, and environmental contamination.

MNE participation in local resource-related operations partially denies locals the ability to acquire and utilize natural resources, which is a violation of their right to do so. This has the potential to worsen social inequality, particularly for those people

whose livelihoods rely on natural resources. It's also critical that the local population has the ability to influence decisions about resource production. Locals should have the ability to participate in the decision-making process related to resource extraction, including choices on compensation systems, extraction plans, and environmental impact assessments.

4.3 The Infringement of Residents' Right to Subsistence and Its Consequences.

Improve Legislation and Strengthen International Regulation. Improving legislation is an important step toward ensuring that resource extraction activities fulfill environmental and social standards. Developing countries, in particular, can benefit from examining China's legislative framework, which has been increasingly focused on enforcing stricter compliance with environmental and social regulations.

In recent years, China has significantly revamped its legal approach to resource extraction to better safeguard environmental integrity and public welfare. For instance, the enhancement of the Environmental Protection Law in 2014 introduced stricter penalties for violations, higher standards for environmental protection, and more rigorous enforcement mechanisms. This proactive legislative reform provides a valuable model for other developing countries seeking to mitigate the environmental and social impacts of resource extraction.

Developing countries should consider enacting comprehensive environmental laws that clearly define the responsibilities and expectations for multinational enterprises (MNEs) engaging in resource extraction. These laws should enforce strict pollution controls, mandate regular environmental impact assessments, and establish clear protocols for ecosystem restoration following extraction activities. Besides, developing countries should invest in building capable, well-resourced regulatory agencies empowered to enforce environmental laws. These agencies should have the authority to conduct inspections, impose fines, and suspend operations when companies fail to comply with environmental standards. Following China's example of establishing the Supreme People's Court environment resources trial court, developing countries could also consider setting up similar judicial bodies focused on environmental and resource extraction disputes. These courts would specialize in the nuances of environmental law, ensuring that complex cases are handled with the requisite expertise and focus.

On the international front, organizations such as the United Nations Global Compact (UNGC) provide guidelines that encourage businesses to adopt sustainable and socially responsible policies. Although participation in the UNGC is voluntary and not legally binding, it promotes the integration of principles such as human rights and labor standards into corporate strategies and operations [8]. At the same time, countries can establish transnational cooperation mechanisms, improve international information sharing and cooperation, and strengthen oversight of international financial institutions and investors to prevent them from prioritizing short-term interests over long-term environmental and social interests in resource exploitation projects.

Corporate Social Responsibility and Self-Discipline. While focusing on environmental conservation, poor countries confront greater economic growth challenges, and CSR practices are frequently ineffective. Strengthening CSR practices in MNEs is a key step toward mitigating the detrimental impact on citizens' right to life. This comprises active measures in resource extraction projects to protect local populations' environmental, cultural, and social well-being while also ensuring the sustainability of the extraction activities. MNEs can actively contribute to local communities by implementing community engagement projects, creating job opportunities, improving infrastructure, supporting education and health, and mitigating the negative impact of resource extraction activities on local residents' right to survival.

MNEs should also focus on their own internal motivation for CRS practice. Researchers discovered that managers' cognition, conduct, and interest relationships have a major impact on CRS decision-making. MNEs should raise managers' understanding of CRS, increase internal organizational responsiveness, foster a favorable internal organizational cultural orientation and values, and encourage the organization to embrace and implement the CSR agenda [9].

The practice of CSR is driven by multiple stakeholders, such as consumers, internal employees, business partners, and governments. While pursuing the interests of shareholders, MNEs must also passively evaluate the moral requirements of other interest groups in order to be socially responsible and pay more attention to and fulfill their own social obligations [10]. By establishing community consultation mechanisms, conducting social impact assessments, providing information transparency and open communication, MNEs can increase stakeholder participation, promote democratic decision-making and transparent management of resource extraction projects. This can help to ensure fair distribution of project benefits and social justice.

Sustainable Development Strategy and Cooperation Model. In 2015, the United Nations adopted the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) agenda, which aims to solve major global concerns while also promoting green development worldwide. This offers MNEs with behavioral guidance, and incorporating it into resource extraction operations is an important step toward creating economic, social, and environmental harmony [11].

Public-private partnerships (PPPs) play a vital role in achieving sustainable development while also preserving citizens' rights and interests in resource exploitation initiatives. To improve project efficiency and cost-effectiveness, a transparent and impartial cooperation mechanism will be established, bringing together the resources and experience of government, business, and society. At the same time, local inhabitants' rights and well-being are safeguarded so that they can benefit from the economic gains and social development prospects brought about by resource exploitation.

The transformation of the resource extraction industry into one that is socially and environmentally responsible will mostly depend on technological innovation. By boosting research and development and deployment of clean energy and low-carbon technologies, we can minimize our reliance on traditional energy and reduce environmental pollution. Simultaneously, an intelligent monitoring and management system will be developed, as will real-time monitoring of environmental indicators and

social impact, as well as timely adjustments and improvements to the project implementation plan. Furthermore, technology innovation and transfer are encouraged to help the resource extraction industry transition to a more environmentally friendly and sustainable development path [11].

5 CONCLUSION

This paper's investigation reveals that MNEs' resource exploitation initiatives in developing nations typically have an adverse impact on the survival rights of local inhabitants. This is due to a number of factors. For instance, the high requirements for economic development in developing nations, the flaws in laws and regulations, the absence of regulatory measures, the disparities in access to information and bargaining power, and the MNEs' lackluster social responsibility awareness.

To mitigate these impacts and safeguard the local populations' rights to survival, strong action must be done. Local governments should enhance pertinent laws and rules, bolster oversight, encourage impartial negotiations and consultations, and facilitate better information access and decision-making for local citizens. Simultaneously, MNEs must enhance their CSR awareness and self-discipline, give ethical and social considerations their full attention when making decisions, incorporate the SDGs into their operations, embrace new forms of collaboration, and encourage green innovation in technology.

The existing research has two main flaws: it doesn't examine the viability and efficacy of remedies sufficiently, nor does it provide an in-depth analysis of individual situations. As a result, future research will examine the efficacy of various laws and strategies to lessen the negative effects of transnational corporations' resource exploitation on local residents' right to survive, as well as the viability and impact of various remedies.

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