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THE ROLE OF MULTINATIONAL CORPORATIONS IN HUMAN SECURITY AND ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

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Emergence of Multinational Corporation is one of the most evident signs of globalization in economy. By emergence of this corporation world of international trade also changed. And it brought forth new issues. Transnational corporations have expanded their operations around the world After World War II. High economic power, high competitive power among corporations and flexibility with domestic regulations and also the effective of them on the government and domestic regulations is the outstanding feature of these corporation. The role of multinational corporations in human security and environmental protection is the main objective of this study. In this regard, the real question was that, what is the link between Multinational Corporation and the concept of human security and environmental protection? There are different legal, Political, social, and .... Relationship Between transnational corporations, human security and environment, and the activities of these corporation have a significant impact on the environment which leads to threat to human security. The right to use healthy environment, Is one of the fundamental rights of the individuals and the maintenance of it is the public duty. However, the civil law is not alien to perform such a duty. So for the most of intellectuals and activists and philosophers of humanistic development and the environment, establishing human security and environmental protection in all its aspects and the ultimate goal is for all human beings. The right of enjoying healthy environment is considered one of the fundamental rights of persons and the preservation of it is a public duty.
Keywords: human security, transnational corporations, environment, ecological damage, environmental rules.

Introduction and Statement of problem. International traders face new and diverse issues and unknown environment by entering the world outside their native territory. Some of these problems, various government systems, different cultures and different languages are occurring now, with greater complexity and diversity also in all international transactions.

The increasing complexity of organizations, diversity of goods and services, increasing expectations of consumers, diversity of competitors, lack of equipments and new economic, political, Social, cultural and environmental issues have resulted in the emergence of new organizations that further interprets are need in global management (In, dare, 1993: 25). Multinational corporation is a concept that appeared in the culture of international trade since the early 1930s, and after a few decades, turned to be a known word. Prior to the development of this type of international institutions, a number of global corporation involved in the global economy and extended their productive activities beyond the borders of their countries excessive exploitation of resources of the country and gaining abundant incomes, consequently transferring into the original countries, and gradually led to the dissatisfaction of the nations and national governments in the hosting countries (hagigi, 2008, 106).

The main Features of the multinational corporation, maintaining unity in the form of a flexible plurality, are only possible action by private law and public law, National law and international law. It should be noted that Economic and political systems of law enforcement in different countries, (especially in developed countries, private and mixed economy) has made possible growth possibility of the Corporation grow beyond national borders and at the same time to preserve their unity of action (Alavi, 1998: 36).

From the dawn of creation, human security has been the most important obsession of the communities and individuals that was in the form of individuals and then after the establishment of the societies and governments it was government oriented. Over the decades security in international law has been the focus of studies. Security is a concept that is widely used in both scientific and analytic domains of international relations. The idea that people need security in their everyday life is neither new nor surprising. This old humanistic philosophical and political tradition only recently has obtained the concept known as human security.

After the fall of communism and the Cold War a new concept of security entered into as the political and legal terminology of international communities that is known as human security. This term was introduced for the first reported in the 1990s and in the report of United Nations Development Program in 1994 which Has two dimensions: freedom from fear and freedom from needs and requirements (Ghasemi, 2013: 10). Certainly, the environment, is the context of individual and social of life of human. if we count right to live as the fundamental human and citizens right, The right to have a healthy environment in which the possibility of creation of the man and sustainable life is provided, In some ways precedes over the right to life and on the other hand, the necessity for obtaining this right and even the context of its continuance and sustenance. Security of the countries,

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at least greatly, depends on social welfare and social justice and ecological stability of the country.

Environmental issues, including climate change, the destruction of the ozone layer, transmission of air pollution through the borders from one country to another, Land degradation, deforestation and soil erosion, are the issues that threatens to destroy human habitation everywhere and undermines economies.

If security policies meet the need of future security of the communities, they should be regulated again so they can meet severe environmental risks that arise today.

Importance and significant of the research. Importance and significant of this study is that the phenomena of destruction of environment whether in national or in regional and global levels leads to endangering of the center of human life and human security such that phenomena such as increased greenhouse gases, Increasing global temperatures, melting polar ice and shortage of fresh water, which are the crises of present and future of human society. In the absence of domestic and international law enforcement to the above, in the near future, we will be witnessing the crisis of war over natural resources. Protection of it has been studied as a permanent phenomenon in international law. Because large Multinational Corporation is active in several countries as well as in large areas, they are closely related to the environment and human security.

Human security which has recently entered into international law, and since it is a new subject, and the environment is related to human security, it this study it is tried to specify the most important role of the multinational corporation in the preservation of the environment, and also study the international effects of the environment on human security that is every important on its own.

Multinational company. This is a type of company which is established by the involvement of real a legal individuals from different countries and gradually loses its dependence on a certain country. This type of company has history more than a century, but mainly spread in recent decades. The company is meta- national in terms of ownership. Multinational company that spreads its activities throughout the world and developing countries to invest in industrial centers and use of facilities of such countries, in multiple countries, establish a subsidiary company (ie, the company that the greater part of its stocks is owned by the main corporation).

In Multinational Corporation, the parent company or the main company, has the Citizenship of the place of registration, each its subsidiaries, has citizenship of the location they are registered, Like Coca-Cola.

Human security. Human security is a controversial concept and there is no consensus on the definition. Human security is: first safety from chronic and old threats, such as hunger, disease and repression, safety from disruption of sudden and harmful of everyday life patterns -at home, Workplaces or communities. The idea of human security encompasses security extends to all areas of concern for human being and Human security is required to adopt a seven dimensional approach that concerns

with the next economic security, food, health, environmental, Personal, social and political concerns as well (Michael Sheehan, 2010: 42).

Human security refers to security that puts human beings at the center of discussions or security issues. in the report of 1993 by the United Nations Development Program's efforts has been made to provide clear criteria, transparent and objective concept of the term, Hence, together with repetitive criticism of background of the exclusive use of the term in military affairs, seven components which are perceived from that the term was referred that include: economic security (escape form poverty); Food security (access to food); health security (access to health care and Patient support), environmental protection (protection against contamination); personal security (physical protection against torture, War, criminal attacks), social security (preservation of traditional cultures), political security (political freedom), the UN Commission on Human Security Report in 2003 also the definition of human security as a real and pivotal support of all human beings in a way that contributes to achieving the full enjoyment of human rights has been acknowledged. On this basis we can say that human security is actually the same as the confidence and sense of safety that human beings have to protect the lives of, Dignity, rights and interests of worldly enjoyment of their fundamental rights and freedoms.

Dimensions and components of human security. The definition of Human Development Report 1994 of UN of human security program states that the range of threats to global security should be expanded in seven areas (Time, 2008: 63).

A) Social Security: when communities act as a support system, where the general set of values and identity, promotes the welfare of members the society, this type of security can be achieved.

(B) Personal security (individual): the vulnerability is related to physical violence caused by war, crime, domestic violence or mental illness.

(C) Political security: this type of security, respect for basic human rights. In other words, this security is the protection against violation of human rights.

(D) Economic security: the provision of this type requires a basic and secure income for the individuals that are generally achieved through executing productive and profitable activities or as the last way through secure social networks.

(E) Food Security: The type of security is indicative of the fact that all people at all times should have access to physical and economic access to food (nutrition sufficient food and healthy).

(f) Health security: This kind of security deals with those of insecurity that spreads As a result of the spread of contagious and parasitic diseases in the vulnerable area or Negative consequences of industrialized countries.

(G) Environmental security: in order to be able to achieve their optimum growth human beings requires a healthy environment (Ibid).

Backgrounds of emergence of multinationals corporation. According to some scholars, the origin of these corporation is the rest of the same process that drives Capitalists towards free competition through the use of cheap raw materials

and cheap labor force in underdeveloped countries, and on the other hand, they provide the raw material required for its industries and derived the company's development process towards the consumption market. Development of these corporation is the sequence of process that through concentration and accumulation of wealth and by the need for continuous growth which is the intrinsic characteristics of capital, ends to monopoly capitalism characterized by the «export of capital». This process of growth and development, at first, resulted in concentration of capital in national level and the small institutions in competition with big corporation lost their life

And as a result, competitive capitalism gave way to monopoly capitalism so that, all branches of industry, dominated by a handful of Trust And monopolies. The result is that the saturation of the domestic market tendency towards competition in the domestic market was limited and this resulted in a growing of extra capital and surplus issuing of wealth (Paul Sweezy, 2007: 18). In this process, A large transnational corporation emerged and by providing the necessary economic conditions, the consumer market, Innovation and invention, existence of surplus wealth, the use of cheap labor force, establishment of the common European market, and Providing new theories of knowledge management, have expanded The scope of its operations to markets globally outside of their the sources country. Human security and international right.

In fact, Human security is the essence and process of studies carried out in the domain of human security and humane development. It has serious effects on the international rights. It can change the perspectives towards legal international issues and at the same time raises new issues that international law had to respond to them. The role of international law in relation to human security there are contradictory statements in official documents and in academic literature. International law has been introduced as a tool for promoting human security and also an obstacle to the advance of it. On the side of the government the rule of law, international law enforcement and legal accountability have been honored as the basic elements of human security. In addition to these, legal developments have considered the most elements of human security agenda. So, the role of international law has important and positive role in promoting human security. On the other hand, the subjects of human security, sometimes generates these threats that, in some areas, international law is an obstacle to associated with activities human security. But in some areas, the international law is an obstacle in achieving human security by the development of the international law. But, in some cases it is considered as a challenge in front international law, a challenge that requires a change in paradigm or in other words, changes in the existing structure of international law (Barbarafn Tigshrom, 2011: 183). International law and human security agenda one way to examine the relationship between human security and international law is the use of law as a tool to study the advancement of this agenda. In fact all the components of human security agenda have been proposed by the rules and legal institutions and some of them are the subject of

the recent legal developments, such as international agreements on arms, transnational organized crime, drugs and terrorism have all been looking for to respond to those threats to human security. A wide variety of binding and non-binding documents have been created In responding to the threats that are beyond the physical violence, Including infectious diseases, poverty, natural disasters and environmental degradation. The protection of civilians during armed conflict is one of the main objectives of humanitarian law and the particular vulnerability of children during the conflict is solved one of the recent protocols. The protection of civilians, at the same time includes tools for providing human security, like the activities that must be done and also the players who have essential role. Regarding the recent issues, the role of actors, the role of non-official actors has great importance. Because, other than the governments, other players like corporation and armed groups have very important effects on human security.

Recent developments in the structure of state-centric international law, includes efforts to develop rules and guidelines for multinational corporation also develops the interpretation of international criminal law to the extent of the including non-state actors. One of the examples that show how law can be applied as a means to ensure human security is in particular the establishment of the International Criminal Court, establishment of Criminal Court of the United Nations Charter and the legal framework for the measures to guarantee human security is provided. This structure includes the following: responses given to threats to peace and International security by gaining authorization of the Security Council, campaign of maintaining peace for un organization and the efforts for preventing conflicts and controversies.

Fighting terrorism is a legitimate purpose that could increase human security. The overall context of the principles and rules of international law which is located in international law, among which legal action and foreign policy agenda of human security must be followed, as you can see, in existing international law necessary background and relationship with the basic elements of human security can be seen (Ibid: 82).

Human-centered approach in international law traditionally, international law tries to regulate and control the relationship between the governments. However, many believe that the human person is the main beneficiary of the international legal system. On this ground, what would the individual-oriented or person- centeredness of international law be? Focus on the human person which is the essential components of human security, Calls for special attention to the needs and interests of individuals and from the ethical and analytical interests, considered the needs and the interests of individuals prior to the needs of governments. We can also have a person-centered world order that emphasize the participation of individuals and nongovernmental groups in the international arena (See. EgKhong. 1993, p. 34). The relationship between this issue and human security is where the involvement of the individuals expresses their obsessions and be involved in stating the threats. However, in this context, partic-

ipation of the individuals has instrumental value because it is a potential contribution to human security and is not an end by itself. Core and brain of a human-centered approach to human security is a precedence given over the value of the security of the individual, particularly in comparison to state security. In addition, human security is the prioritizing individuals and at the same time it does not prevent the communities to be considered as a tool. So we must seek to identify aspects of international law that explicitly considers the needs and interests of the individual and give priority to them, particularly considers them beyond government's needs and interests. Human security is being considered as a challenge to the existing international system, and existing international law. Also it has been proposed as part structure and by a force to rethink about the aspects of international law, especially sovereignty of states. It has been said that the fundamental laws of the international community have been built to support the government security and this right is true on the regulations that threaten the security of individuals. State sovereignty is one of the oldest concepts of modern international law and the principle of government's equality is also one of the most proposed principles of the UN Charter. The legal concept of sovereignty is closely linked with the traditional concept of security and to human security; the security of the state is necessary but not sufficient. As a result, the degree of non-compatibility of the human security and state security is determined by the fact that to what extent the law allows the government security is established at the expense of the security of people. Yet in other aspects of international law is also associated with human-centered approach.

Threats of Human security. The fact is that, without every day human security, the final security will not be achieved. This important Human security requires development. In case of fulfillment of this two factors the possibility of choices increase for humans. Human security has two main aspects. Fee from threats such as hunger, disease and repression as well as supporting various development issues at any time and place, is Human security threats that may even appear gradually in a process. Now the most important human threats are as follows: Economic insecurity, food insecurity and health, personal security and cultural, social and political insecurity. sources of global security threat, at First is local and then global, in this regard can be noted in seven categories in the following section;

− the threat of economic security, lack of productive employment, job instability and lack of safety networks with public sector financing;

− the threat of food insecurity, lack of food, inadequate access to resources, secure employment and incomes;

− threats to health security, infectious diseases and parasites, life-threatening diseases, lack of safe drinking water, air pollution, Lack of access to health care facilities;

− the threat of environmental security, reduced access to water, water pollution, loss of fertile land, desertification, deforestation, pollution, natural disasters;

− individual security threats, violent crimes, drug trafficking, violence and abuse of women and children;

− collective security threat; family breakdown, destruction of traditional languages and cultures, discrimination and ethnic conflict, genocide and ethnic cleansing;

− security threats, political pressure from the government, like military violence against human rights and militarism.

The threats to human security in the event of occurrence when other threats occur, such as human trafficking, drug production, Internal and international migration, Human rights violations by governments, illegal immigration and population growth (Baluchi, 2001: 3).

Limited law and human security. The limited law, is the law which enjoys legal, well-known and organized sanction in certain community and time. In simple terms, the current law is the set of provisions and regulations in any given society that is the law in it specific concept. This meaning, of course, requires presence of a state, since the establishment of enforcement without the use of forming government and sources of power is not possible. Thus, this law is a formalized law which provides the holders of right with the means of protecting the rights and remedies against violation of the copyright. We said that this law is accompanied by government but which of the two is superior to another can be a separate issue. Is the government superior to the law and the law is something which is established after the establishment of the State? If so, it should be stated that the source of all rights and rules is the law which is found in the state. Kelsey believes that the government and the law can not be separated. They are both one thing (movahed, 2008: 86). Human security and national security. Security has a concept beyond survival and preservation of the country. Territorial integrity of a country and its sovereignty and government is established, but presence of serious threats to these values and the benefits of political social life of the country fall into chaos and fear and confusion (gaze, 1370: 36). The security of a country means that the country is not at risk and it is free of any threat or fear of danger. Finally, the security of a country is the constant value the country enjoys. So the paper value of any security should be multi-dimensional and built based on social, Economic, political, cultural, ethnic, ideological and military considerations (Sierra, 1989, 67). in a similar definition of national security it is defined as follows: Conditions based on maintaining measures that protect the country from the enemy's influence (Brzezinski, 1991: 69). Ethnic strife and asking for quotas in the political structure, Crisis of legitimacy, crisis of institutional effectiveness, crisis of identity, class divisions and the economic hypocrisy, cultural crises, mass assassinations, riots, mass strikes and so (Rabii, 2005: 83). The purpose of national security is to resist against threats that is concerned with the security of the country and the government, while the main focus of human security is on the protection of individuals. National security does not mean the presence of security for the people, by itself.

Protection of citizens against external attacks is a necessary but not a sufficient condition for the

security of the people. Statistics in the last century showed that more people have been killed in the conflict between the government and the regime. Now, the concept of human security is widely used to describe all threats that are generated by inter-state wars, civil war, Genocide and losing of home for people on the one hand and social and political systems and social inefficiency in providing the basic needs of people on the other hand (Yazdan-fam, 2007: 2). Position of Human security in foreign policy Canada, Norway and Japan with respect to indicators of human security in their foreign policy official; have stepped ahead of others in this way. Politicians and policy makers of other countries have made similar moves. This effort, although somewhat related, has brought forth contradictory definitions and non-transparent perspectives. For example Canada has define human security as the security of people against severe and non- severe threats, a definition which is more precise and preventive compared to the development program of UN. According to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Trade of Canada, National security has not been replaced with human security, but also national security and human security overlap each other. Based on this definition, human security is synonymous with the concept of freedom from fear and human development is synonymous with needlessness. Despite the differences between the two concepts, they reinforce each other. Scientifically and politically, Canadian foreign policy has provided legal efforts, such as the Ottawa Convention, banning the use of anti-personnel mines; and the Treaty of Rome, creating the International Criminal Court, these principles was implemented in Australia, Chile, Ireland, Jordan, the Netherlands, Slovenia, Switzerland, and Thailand and also Norway has considered limited agenda of human security. Japan's political elites also have defined their foreign policy based on the fundamental role of human security. According to the Japanese Foreign Ministry's definition: human security is being away from all threats that endanger human survival, daily life and his personality.

Leaders of the Group of Eight countries also placed the human security at the top of their career. Foreign ministers of the Group issued a statement in 1999, in which human security was on the agenda of all countries. UN Security Council in an action to fight against AIDS in Africa has announced its political support of the foreign policy regarding human security. The fact is true about all approaches to security policies. Providing absolute security by an individual is not possible, there are threats that may not always be practical, perhaps. It is the most basic and important question is, on which of these threats should the most care and importance be invested and to what extent? Countries and other actors in providing the desired type of security, have willingness and resources to provide them with choices and options (Michael Sheehan, a former 19).

In developing countries, the main cause of human insecurity, still resist against changes that improve and promote human security. Because short-term interests in maintaining political and economic power is very seductive and deceptive. Appeals from recalcitrant and violators must be done by this argument that short-term benefits are deadly and fatal for the survival of the country's ruling elite.

Diplomacy, that make use of the structure of human security and vast valid data information shows that human security and moral conscientious that is for the benefit of all of them, should be the main policy and goal for them. Otherwise, following the meeting of world leaders at the UN Commission, it may be necessary, although the performance of international community in the area of appropriate and effective intervention of Darfur is not encouraging. So it is on the UN to continue its leading role in the field of human security or not?

Dichotomy in the international system between developed and non-developed world and the characteristics of each has additionally complicated the definition. Although it can be said that the traditional approach in the advanced industrial countries is equally insufficient, but it should specially be noticed that about the developing countries, due to history and special mundane conditions, they must provide more extended definition of human security (Robert Jackson,2005; 323).

Environment and International Security Among the new elements in the field of safety and international security is environmental issues that can not be addressed in the traditional forms of international security, issues such as the environment, resources and population and the developments took place in this area, have sailed the national borders and it has encountered with serious challenges the basic national principle that was eroded as a result of information and communication revolution and perpetual replacement of capital in permeable the world. Environmental threats such as perforation of the ozone layer, global warming, Progressive destruction of forests, drying of the rivers, streams and water by chemicals pollution, drought, acid rain and so which put human security and prosperity in jeopardy in a widespread and universal scale, In no way can not be restrained by individually or by divided politics. All these threats interact together and influence each other. They are often preferred against each other, so in the management of these threats also, taking case wise steps is not possible. Declining the quality of environmental issues not only affects the quality of life but also it threatens her. Therefore, the global environment is considered as a sign of national security (Baeedi nejad, 2009: 63). Environmental issues over the past three decades have appeared several times on the international agenda. If international security and the global economy are the major traditional issues in world politics, now according to some researchers the environment has been raised as the third issue. United Nations Conference on Human Environment in Stockholm in 1972 was held for the first time. Rio meeting in 1992 is for the sake of holding the UN conference on the environment. During the quarter of the century nearly 300 organizations, conventions, protocols, and mechanisms of international or other Secretariat has emerged only in the field of environment (Solomon Pur, 2005: 113).

The impact of multinational corporations in the host country and threat to human security On the

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discussion over these issues, has a negative influence over the idea whether generally the activities of Multinational Corporation have positive effects or not, the Experts have been divided into two groups. The first group which deals with the problem from theoretical position of the capitalist economy is neoclassical economists. They believe that the main obstacles to development lies in Third World countries and, As a result, the solution to underdevelopment of them must be external, meaning that capital, Technology and experts can cause the development of Third World economies. And this provided by the presence of multinational corporation that have capital, technology and experts at their disposal. Second group or radical or Marxist economists believe that the present capitalist economic system is unfair and functions at the exploitation of underdeveloped societies. Thus, in the context of relationships, not developed countries or multinational corporations do no contributions to the development of the Third World. But regardless of these discussions, the increasingly significant investing of the multinational corporation in different regions of the world has left great impact in economic, social and cultural life of the countries. The performance of the corporation and various aspects of life in developing countries are so Combined with that understanding and analysis of economic and social conditions of these countries, regardless of the role of Multinational Corporation seems impossible. «generally, the relationship between host developing countries and transnational corporations has two features:

1. Mutual interest and need.

2. Different purposes, of each of the two sides.

Form the host countries point of view the 'value' the want to maximize is defined in the context of developmental of social, economic and political goals, But for transnational corporation, the definition of «value» is obtained by maximizing of profits that is justifiable due to the possible risk. Usually the second feature is the relationship between the host country and International Corporation that is the source of differences and conflicts between two groups (bahman Tajani, 2005: 13).

Environmental Management System. The outcome of environment management system was the impact the assessment of environmental effects, and through that, it is possible to control the direct and indirect effects of the activities of the corporation in long run. The Guidelines of the Economic Cooperation and Development considers this system as an essential tool to control environmental impacts of business activities and the integration of environmental considerations in the financial programs. These Principles, regards the system environmental management compelled to apply two methods: «Pollution Control» and «resource management» that by implementing this, environmental impact of corporate activities can be controlled in the long run. By implementing this system and by the use of data collection and analysis and adjusting them with the environmental goals, the corporation can promote their environmental performance. By implementing this system, it is possible to assess the environmental performances of the corporation, meaning that, it Can be determined whether the Company apply «best practice» and also «best available technology» or not. In The environmental standards of international financial corporation, environmental management system has expressed the basis of environmental liability of the corporation. in a study conducted by The Department of Environment Ministry of America in 2007, in addition to reducing the negative environmental consequences, Reduction of operating costs, the integration of environmental considerations in the project, increasing employee involvement and maintain compliance with corporate benefits of environmental management system were announced.

Conclusion. The world we live in has become much more dangerous than the past. While in the past population growth was kind of balanced in relation to the environment and in fact there was balance between human resources available; pollution did not made in the nature or if it was made, was Because of its capacity to self-reform after a short time it was resolved, but nowadays with the development of human and technological progress and Population growth environmental crisis increases. Every day, the number of population increases and the amount of resources reduce. However, some of these resources are non-renewable. Today, due to technological advances, pollution of the nature and so on, people have faced with new risks, such as perforation of ozone layer, Due to greenhouse gases, rising oceans, melting glaciers and polar ices and an increase in ambient temperature, which in turn leads to humanitarian crises such as shortage of land, agricultural problems and shortage of food supplies like rice crisis in Thailand Internal riots and political chaos in some other countries of the world. Also Modern humans create a lot of waste that produces a lot of gas in nature that is very dangerous for itself.

Nuclear waste, and waste spread radioactive material as the Chernobyl accident in Japan in garbage of the cities and creating a very dangerous drainage by it, that during the recent years has put in jeopardy residential atmosphere of this planet that humanity is alone and the term so-called «earth is our house «has faced a major challenge. In the past, if an outbreak of disease occurred, it occurred just in that region and it did not have much progress; but today it is quickly spreading.

It seems that scientific and technological progress means destruction and endanger to human health. On the other hand, the world is compressed and Time-space compression created a global village that places human in close distance and the change in one place, means a change in other location, Of course, with higher speed and acceleration. Growth and generation of new disease which are unprecedented in the history, are among new threats that the cost economic, social and political consequences. Due to increase in the communication facilitates dangerous diseases such as mad cow disease, SARS, swine flu, Cucumber bacteria and like, easily spread around the world in a short time. AIDS is the major world crisis, the diseases like mad cow disease, SARS, avian and swine flu are new types that emerged as a result of changing ways of life, disregarding control and faith in the moral and social relations. Changes in lifestyle, advances in food production, due to non-natural

methods- are the result of entering new science and technology, and this put human in new crises compared to the past and it has provided the ground for creation of dangers. Many of the legal systems recognize the concept of objective responsibility, In addition to mental responsibility, on environmental damages lawful.

As we know, the objective responsibility discusses many types of dangerous activities despite applying all the proper precautions. There fore, objective responsibility does not include a behavior which «morally» deserves rebuke, but it includes licensed activities that cause illogical deleterious changes to the people. On this condition, the generating factor must compensate the losses caused by these legal activities to every person. The means of civil remedy usually means «monetary compensation, ban or moratorium on the activity.So individuals might be stopped by legal pursuit and asking for dandifying the loss and as a result resolving the pollution. But, the noticeable point, in this regard, for the environmental issues is irreversibility some damages. Such that, return to previous state is impossible, for example, regarding extinction of a plant or animal species in the human community is dangerous products like organic pollutants that stay ages in the cycle of life and easily transferred to different levels of food chain and have irreparable consequences, the most important of it is causing cancer.

The process of international responsibility arising from environmental damages over time and with a lot of ups and downs, have been inflicted by the relatively positive developments. But this change have been is very slow and time consuming, such that, it may not be much unexpected if it is said that. The process of changes in this domain has been slower than other domains in the international law. The reasons for this must be found in a variety of topics, including the issue of sovereignty of nations and lack of willingness to lose it, not exchangeability of environmental commitments, voluntary regime of liability arising from environmental damage, lack of effective sanctions both at the international and national legal systems. But the most important developments in the international regime of liability arising from environmental damage can be mentioned as follows: acceptance of responsibility based on risk, expansion of reinforcement license.

In general, regarding the environment, prevention is always better than treatment, but if the international responsibility of the state be used properly as a legal tool it is possible to reduce some of the damage inflicted on the environment. Espe-

cially if benefiting from a regional Lugano Convention emphasize the on International Convention and exclusively international responsibility on the environment it is clear that to achieve success in this regard requires comprehensive international cooperation, the issue, that, unfortunately, in some cases is ignored by some countries due to endangering their interests. Transnational corporation, or despite lots of environmental language (which consequently is deemed harmful to human beings) Remain to be legally binded to international mechanisms. In fact, now transnational corporation away from cumbersome domestic and international regulations, do not feel significant restrictions for violations of human rights and the environment. Free from the restrictions of international responsibility, they continue their risky behavior. Globalization has also fueled this process, since these non-state actors are so empowered that can violate human rights, such that, in time, it was not thought to explain modern law of human rights».

If we call it international environmental law that is relatively a young law course, is considering the codes of conduct for transnational corporation, we not wrong. Currently, international law and international environmental law, in particular have imposed its binding obligations on states. But the international community is moving very slowly in order to protect the environment by transnational corporation due to environmental obligations. This is due to the reluctance of governments and Multinational Corporation to accept binding commitments.

Although security of people in the era of globalization, more and more depends on each other, in some cases, the potential impact of the threats on human security, is based on speculation and is uncertain and although vulnerabilities are more mutual, but equal. The use of human security in contemporary discourse, Shows that while the traditional view of public safety concerns with territorial units and individuals living there, implicitly is the equal to wanting, this means that gives equal weight and value to the security of all people in society, not just considers security of certain groups. This egalitarian approach, logically in global level leads to a type of common concern based on equal the value and obsession that is the personal self-interest. In this view, all human beings enjoy intrinsic value and the moral equality and therefore their security is inherently and equally important and if needed, their safety should be achieved through international cooperation. Cosmopolitan ethical criteria introduced three basic elements: individualism, equality and universality.

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РОЛЬ ТРАНСНАЦИОНАЛЬНЫХ КОРПОРАЦИЙ В БЕЗОПАСНОСТИ ЧЕЛОВЕКА И ЗАЩИТЕ ОКРУЖАЮЩЕЙ СРЕДЫ

Аннотация
Появление многонациональной корпорации является одним из наиболее очевидных признаков глобализации экономики. С появлением этих корпорации изменился мир международной торговли и это породило новые проблемы. После Второй мировой войны транснациональные корпорации расширили свою деятельность по всему миру. Высокая экономическая мощь, Высокая конкурентоспособность среди корпораций и гибкость с внутренними нормативными актами и также их эффективность на правительственном и внутреннем законодательстве являются выдающейся особенностью этой корпорации. Главной целью этого исследования является роль транснациональных корпораций в области безопасности человека и охраны окружающей среды. В этой связи реальный вопрос состоит в том, что, какова связь между многонациональной корпорацией и концепцией безопасности человека и охраны окружающей среды? Существуют разные правовые, политические, социальные и др. Связь между транснациональными корпорациями, безопасностью человека и окружающей средой и деятельностью этой корпорации оказывают значительное влияние на окружающую среду, что приводит к угрозе безопасности людей. Право на использование здоровой окружающей среды Является одним из основополагающих прав отдельных лиц и поддержания его общественного долга. Однако гражданское право не чуждо исполнять такую обязанность. Поэтому для большинства интеллектуалов и активистов и философов гуманистического развития и окружающей среды, обеспечения безопасности человека и защиты окружающей среды во всех его аспектах, а конечная цель – для всех людей. Право пользоваться здоровой окружающей средой считается одним из основных прав человека, и сохранение его является публичным делом.
Ключевые слова: безопасность человека, транснациональные корпорации, окружающая среда, экологический ущерб, экологические нормы.

ЕКОНОМІЧНІ НАУКИ