

ABSTRACT

One of the pivotal factors shaping the dynamics of contemporary international relations is the emergence of the "rising Asian giants" India and China onto the global political stage. Their rapid and sustained economic growth enables these developing countries to systematically enhance their influence in the international arena by pursuing proactive foreign policies, both regionally and globally. The thesis investigates the roles of India and China in global economic governance, focusing on their participation in the WTO. It examines how the behavior of these emerging countries changed during the ministerial conference of the protracted Doha Round over time. The preferences of these new trade influencers in multilateral negotiations are analyzed as well as the drivers laid behind those preferences. The findings suggest that major developing countries aim to maintain their domestic policy autonomy considering international norms and rules, seeking to maximize benefits from their engagement with the international order like other past and present states.

Keywords

Doha Round, domestic players, emerging economies, global governance, preferences, recognition, redistribution, developing countries, two-level game, the WTO.

Klíčová slova

Kolo z Dohá, domácí hráči, rozvíjející se ekonomiky, globální správa, preference, uznání, přerozdělování, rozvojové země, dvouúrovňová hra, WTO.

Title

India and China in the world economic governance: the case of the WTO

Název práce

Indie a Čína ve světovém ekonomickém řízení: případ WTO