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Tytuł: Oddziaływanie Światowej Organizacji Handlu na ochronę praw człowieka w krajach rozwijających się
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Abstract:

The subject of this dissertation is a multifaceted analysis of the interactions occurring between international economic law, as represented by the World Trade Organization (WTO) regime, the universal system of human rights protection, and the legal-institutional specificity of developing countries. The primary research objective is to evaluate the degree of compatibility between these two normative orders and to verify the actual impact of the WTO's operational and adjudicatory activities on the standards of individual rights protection in nations with a lower level of economic development.

The relevance of this issue is further amplified by the evolution of the global order following the 2008 financial crisis. The relative decline in the hegemony of Western liberal democracies has opened up space for alternative sources of capital (including the BRICS nations, with the leading role of the authoritarian PRC). These powers offer developing countries the transfer of technology and infrastructural investments without imposing restrictive requirements regarding the adherence to civilizational standards. This creates a risk of building economic growth upon the deliberate lowering or systemic violation of human rights by states subjected to strong developmental pressures.

Four complementary hypotheses are formulated in this work. They assume that the WTO's impact on human rights in developing countries is insufficient due to the baseline, systemic irrelevance of these norms within trade law, the lack of axiological compatibility between both regimes, and the WTO's positioning outside the structure of the UN specialized agencies. Furthermore, the WTO's consensus-based decision-making process generates stagnation, as developing countries perceive human rights requirements as a threat to their comparative advantages. Enhancing the effectiveness of this influence therefore requires a profound reform and unification of public international law.

To verify these assumptions, a diverse methodological toolkit has been employed, including legal-theoretical, axiological, comparative, legal-dogmatic, and historical-legal methods. The dissertation addresses a significant research gap, constituting the first such comprehensive treatment of this subject-matter in Polish legal doctrine.

Keywords:

World Trade Organization (WTO), human rights, developing countries, international economic law, axiology of law, public international law.