Abstract

This bachelor thesis examines successfulness of the EU’s mission EUFOR Althea and the Office of the High Representative in the process of democratization and stabilization of Bosnia-Herzegovina (BiH). It elaborates the most important parts of the Dayton Peace Agreement (DPA) – the Constitution of BiH in the first chapter and other elements as well as the role of the EU in the second one. DPA has divided BiH into two national Entities and gave only limited power to a central government. Either problematic articles of the Constitution of BiH and suggested amendments are analyzed. This chapter reveals some sources of country’s instability and describes amendments needed in order stabilization. These amendments are required as the preconditions of the potential Bosnian integration into the EU. The second chapter analyzes the democratization process and the rebuilding of civil society. Patterns of the police and armed forces, economic situation, cooperation with the International Criminal Court for the former Yugoslavia, civil society and democratic freedoms are all investigated. It evaluates the impact of all these factors on the long-term stabilization and peace maintenance. The role of the EU in facilitating of this process is stressed – whether it is successful or not and what could be done better. The conclusion summarize all discovered matters and concludes the reasons, why BiH has not yet become a fully democratic state a why the EU mission and OHR still cannot be withdrawn.