

Abstract:

Bosnia has been an international protectorate for fifteen years after the end of civil war which was ravaging the country between 1992-1995. The protectorate was to originally give way to Bosnian growing sovereignty after one year since the end of civil war. Instead, the International Community started to increase its activity in the country via an expansion of the High Representative's capabilities (financial and military resources of the protectorate, High Representative's authority to take actions against Bosnia elected representatives, etc.). High Representative was *ad hoc* institution which was created to administer the international protectorate in Bosnia. At the end of 1997, High Representative received the so-called *Bonn Powers* which gave him authority to directly impose legislation and to dismiss Bosnian elected representatives. Any such usage of *Bonn powers* was justified as an effort to speed up Bosnia's stabilization and facilitate thus international departure from the country. However, Bosnia is destabilized country and international protectorate even in 2011. The usage of *Bonn Powers* proved to be wrong, since it could establish a Bosnian state minimally suitable to the international expectations, but it has at the same time failed to establish a Bosnian state suitable to the domestic expectations of three Bosnian nations - Bosniaks, Croats, Serbs. Thus, the failure of international protectorate in Bosnia brings about a question, whether there exists any possibility to stabilize ethnically divided countries, which recently experienced a civil war, solely according to the international expectations. This Bachelor thesis tries to answer such question by using "Capability-Expectations Gap" and the analysis of historical trends in South Slav region as two equal and interconnected methods.