

## **Abstract**

Bosnia and Herzegovina (hereinafter BiH) is facing problems arising from the implementation of the constitution contained in the Dayton Peace Agreement of 1995. Although this compromise peace agreement stopped the armed conflict, it failed to solve its causes, thus allowing the conflict to transfer into the political environment. Among the most serious and highly criticized shortcomings of the Bosnian constitution is the imperfectly set sharing of power between members of the constituent nations. As a result, certain groups of the Bosnian population are denied certain political rights. In this context, the need to change BiH's electoral law is being debated intensively, but so far without results, with which, however, the more complex reform of the Dayton framework is closely linked. So far, research into the issue of electoral law reform has focused primarily on a normative assessment of the extent to which BiH's post-war development fulfils the generally defined concepts of democratization, Europeanization, etc. The analysis of the circumstances behind the debates and the specific policies of key actors in Bosnia and Herzegovina has remained in the background until now. The aim of the project is to analyse the development of the discourse of Bosniak and Bosnian Croat political elites regarding the reform of the electoral law in Bosnia and Herzegovina. The intentions of the individual actors will be mapped based on the analysis of the argumentation and communication strategies used and then compared with each other. The main research method is a critical discourse analysis, which will help to detect how the social reality in Dayton BiH is constructed through the speeches of political representatives about the reform of the BiH electoral law. The results of the research will contribute to a broader debate about the limits of the consociation model in Bosnia and Herzegovina and the discussions of possible reform.