

Abstract

The thesis deals with the concept of the "European Federal Republic" (by the German political scientist Ulrike Guérot), which at its core follows the long-standing tendencies of German European policy but goes far beyond them. It is based on the creation of an independent European nation that is united in a common state and independent of the borders of today's nation states, which many political scientists have long considered obsolete. However, it is the question of this research whether there is a will to move towards a common state in today's Union, which is struggling with internal divisions, the rise of the far right and global crises. Using the example of Germany, an actor that has had a significant long-term influence on European politics and integration, the thesis selects the German political parties that emerged as the strongest in the European Parliament elections in June 2024 and that also represent different political directions, i.e. CDU/CSU, AfD, SPD and Bündnis 90/Die Grünen. It analyses their electoral programmes for these elections using five structural categories that can be traced back to Guérot's federalist concept and whose fulfilment is necessary for the realisation of a common European state. These are solidarity and a socially integrated society, equal civil and political rights, common power projection, a common economy and industry, and universal European citizenship. All the parties approach them more or less differently, but it can be said that the European state (even if it is unlikely to be achieved in the near future) is not completely out of the question.