



Strategic Plan of the Union of European Federalists (UEF)

2026–2030

Approved by XXIX European Congress in 22 March 2026

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Foreword

This document sets out the overarching goals that the Union of European Federalists aims to achieve by 2030, considering its achievements over the past 80 years and its vision for the future. It details the underlying political strategies and the stances that the UEF strives to follow to achieve these goals. It also provides an assessment of available resources and presents an appropriate action plan.

Vision

The mission of organized federalism is, at its core, the pursuit of peace among human beings and states, the preservation of personal liberty, and the full development of every individual and society. These aims can only be fulfilled through a federal system that unites peoples and states by pooling sovereignty in Europe, and at the global level. Federalism also guarantees at the same time the autonomy of its constituents, such as member states, on matters not delegated to the federation and only constrained by a common judicial order adopted by peoples.

The years since the entry into force of the Lisbon Treaty have demonstrated with stark clarity that the current architecture of the European Union is not sufficient and efficient enough to meet the scale of today's challenges. The euro crisis exposed the fragility of our economic governance; the COVID-19 pandemic tested our public health solidarity and resilience. The ecological crisis, the necessary adaptation of our societies to climate change and the increasing scarcity of vital resources challenge our ability to make choices and protect populations. Russia's invasion of Ukraine shattered post-war illusions about peace on our continent. With this war, the world entered a new era that changes dramatically the course of European integration and of the functioning of world institutions. Technological innovations driven outside Europe show the weaknesses of our divisions. Meanwhile, China's assertiveness, the erosion of multilateralism, and the persistent hostility and unpredictability of U.S. politics—with Trump's return—underscore the urgency of an independent and united Europe capable of defending its values and interests on the global stage. Europe's independence is the best defense for European peoples' liberty.



Federalism is not a recent invention. It has roots deeply entrenched in European culture and history. Its intellectual foundations stretch back at least to the Enlightenment, most notably in Immanuel Kant's vision of Perpetual Peace. In the 19th century, Pierre-Joseph Proudhon proposed a federative principle and Victor Hugo imagined a day when Europe would form a fellowship of nations. In the interwar period, Luigi Einaudi and Federal Union in the UK gave political shape to federalist thought, while Richard Coudenhove-Kalergi and then Aristide Briand put forward the first official plan for a European Union under the League of Nations framework. In support of this process, the 1931 Memorandum of Valencia also called for a federal union.

Federalism is not a one-sided vision, it is shared by multiple European political and cultural movements. It was, however, the Ventotene Manifesto of 1941 that gave federalism its most enduring political clarity. Drafted in confinement during the Second World War by Spinelli, Rossi, and Colorni, it proposed a free and united Europe as the condition for peace and freedom. This vision laid the doctrinal groundwork for the creation of the Union of European Federalists (UEF) in the immediate post-war years. This vision of solidarity was echoed by the White Rose pamphlets, where German students like Hans and Sophie Scholl risked everything to denounce Nazi tyranny, not for a nation, but for humanity's shared future. They also proposed a federal Europe for the postwar period (fifth pamphlet, 1943). In 1944, the Manifesto of the European Resistance Movements—emerging from clandestine networks across occupied Europe—called for a united, federal continent to prevent future wars and crush nationalism. By September 1946, the Hertenstein Manifesto turned these ideals into twelve points for action, proposing a federal Europe, decentralized, united by democracy and cooperation, guaranteeing the territorial integrity of small and large national European nations which became the founding Manifesto of the Union of European Federalists.

The UEF has always stood at the crossroads of political innovation and democratic commitment. Today, it proudly reunites the integral federalism of Marc and de Rougemont, the cultural federalism of Madariaga, the constitutional federalism of Spinelli the European constitutional patriotism of Habermas and the philosophical rigor of Albertini, while acknowledging the achievements, but also the limitations, of the pragmatic method conceived and implemented by Monnet and Schuman. Through the revival of the Action Committee for the United States of Europe, and in active collaboration with JEF and the Spinelli Group in the European Parliament, we continue to carry the torch of Ventotene forward into the 21st century.

In 2022, the Spinelli Group updated the Ventotene Manifesto to reflect the priorities of a new era: ecological emergency, geopolitical instability, democratic erosion, and the digital revolution. Now, as we approach our 80th anniversary, the UEF launches its Strategic Plan 2026–2030 to transform these federalist principles into political action. This document is not simply an internal roadmap, but a rallying call—a declaration of intent to lay out the necessary means to build a sovereign, democratic, and federal Europe, capable of ensuring peace, justice, and sustainability for all future generations.

I. What is Strategic Planning and Why It Matters for UEF in 2026

Strategic planning is the process through which an organization shapes its direction, as defined in the resolutions adopted by its congress and Federal Committee, sets priorities, and allocates resources to pursue clearly defined objectives. For the Union of European Federalists (UEF), the celebration of its 80th anniversary in 2026 offers a timely opportunity to reflect on its legacy and define a forward-looking vision to renew its purpose, expand its reach, and enhance its political impact. Strategic planning will enable the UEF to focus its efforts, maximize synergies among national sections, and mobilize supporters more effectively for the cause of a united, democratic, and federal Europe.

This is why we conducted in mid-2025 a survey for members at all levels of the organization, which has received 112 answers from most of our National Sections (see Resources for results). The top priorities expressed by the respondents were about EU institutional reform, defense, democracy and rule of law, economic and social integration.

Concerning potential personal contributions to UEF, respondents were eager to be involved in all suggested areas (advocacy, campaigning, events, communication, research, community building, liaise with civil society, recruitment of politicians) except fundraising, which will require particular attention in terms of human resources, skills, and strategic planning.

The main motivations of the respondents to join UEF are diverse and balanced (influence, community building, policymaking, messaging, and learning about federalism). When looking closer to the answers, the survey shows that respondents expressed a need for working on federalism at all levels, from local to world federalism, through transnational, multilingual and transgenerational working groups, with a focus on education, media, influence and engagement with civil society from local to pan European level, based on strong alternative narratives.

Many latest ideas were expressed through the survey and may feed the organization's work for the future. For example, a youth ambassador program, move to a federal and transnational model of organization, or a more granular communication to effectively communicate the advantages of federalization at all levels of society in each member state. The survey also expressed the need for establishing new national sections, organizing campaigns with the World Federalist Movement, fostering the creation of a coalition of federalist political parties for the 2029 European elections, or challenging the separate existence of Young European Federalists and UEF. Respondents globally invite the organization to think a bit out of the box and strategically with clear goals for 2030 fully in line with our political history.

2. Historical Origins and Continued Relevance of UEF

Founded in the aftermath of the Second World War, the Union of European Federalists (UEF) was formally founded in Paris in December 1946, providing a permanent organizational framework for the federalist movements that had emerged during the war and the Resistance at the national level. It was born in the Hertenstein Conference in 1946. It held its first Congress in Montreux in 1947. It brought together committed Europeans who believed that only a federal Europe could secure peace, democracy, and

prosperity. In 1948, the UEF alongside other groups promoted the organization of the European Congress in The Hague and became a founding member of the European Movement.

In 1956–1957, the UEF split into two distinct organizations: the *Action for a Federal Europe (AFE)* and the *European Federalist Movement – Supranational (MFE-Supranational)*. This division reflected a strategic and doctrinal disagreement between those advocating a pragmatic, incremental approach focused on the existing European Communities and political alliances (AFE), and those defending a more explicit, constituent, and supranational strategy aimed at the rapid establishment of a European federal authority (MFE-Supranational).

The two currents were reunified in 1973–1974, as European integration entered a new phase marked by the first enlargement, the prospect of direct elections to the European Parliament, and a renewed awareness that federalists needed a single, united organization to exert political influence. Today, nearly eight decades later, the ecological, geopolitical and institutional challenges facing Europe—war in Ukraine, exceeding planetary boundaries, global power shifts, democratic backsliding and the concerning shift in the United States' role on the world stage, fueled by US President Donald Trump's rhetoric, contempt for the rule of law and unpredictable actions—affirm that the federalist project remains not only relevant but also urgently needed.

3. Foundational Objectives: Achieved and Unachieved

The original goals of the UEF were articulated in three core sources. As 2026 marks the 80th anniversary of the creation of the UEF, it is time to evaluate whether these goals are achieved. The present section assesses the level of completion for each goal.

3.1. The twelve points Hertenstein Programme (1946)

- The organization of a European community based on federalist principles is an indispensable constitutive element of a true world union. > Ongoing
- According to these principles, which imply decentralization and democratic organization from the bottom up, it is incumbent upon the European community to resolve by itself the disputes that may arise among its members. > Achieved.
- The European federal community must integrate into the United Nations Organization and form a regional body in accordance with Article 52 of the U.N. Charter. > Achieved
- The member nations of the European community delegate to their federation economic, political, and military attributes of their sovereignty. > Ongoing, high economic integration, medium political, low military
- The European federation is open to all people claiming a European character and who adhere to its statutes. > Ongoing
- The European federation defines the rights and duties of its citizens in the Charter of the European Citizen. > Achieved

- This charter is based on respect for the human person, aware of their responsibility toward the various communities of which they are a part. > Achieved
- The federation will oversee material reconstruction, cultural, economic, and social cooperation, and the use of technical progress placed at the service of humanity. > Ongoing, partially achieved.
- The European federation renounces all imperialism and refuses to be the instrument of any foreign power. > Achieved, ongoing.
- Within the framework of a European federation, freely constituted regional sub-federations are admitted and even desirable. > Not achieved
- Only a European federation will be able to guarantee the territorial and moral integrity of national communities, whether large or small. > Ongoing, partially achieved.
- By proving that it can solve its problems through federalism, Europe will contribute to global reconstruction and world union. > Not achieved

3.2. The Montreux Congress Declaration for World Federalism (1947)

- 1. Universal participation. The Confederation will be open to all peoples and nations. > Achieved
- 2. Limitation of national sovereignty and transfer to the Confederation of legislative, executive and powers judicial, necessary for the management of world affairs. > Not achieved
- 3. Application of the law directly to the individual whoever he is and wherever he is, within the limits of the federal jurisdiction: guarantee of human rights and repression of any attack on the security of the Confederation. > Partially achieved
- 4. Creation of a supra-national armed force, capable of guaranteeing the security of the Confederation and the nations that compose it. Disarmament of Member States, considering their police needs. > Not achieved
- 5. Granting to the Confederation of all rights concerning atomic energy and all other discoveries scientists capable of causing massive destruction. > Not achieved
- 6. Power to directly collect necessary contributions, independently of budgets Member States. > Not achieved

3.3. Article 3 of the UEF Statutes (2024)

The disinterested aims of the International Association are:

- to work for the creation of a European Federation, endowed with supranational institutions with limited but real sovereign powers, consisting of:
 - a Federal Government, > Partially achieved
 - a Parliament elected by direct universal suffrage, > Partially Achieved
 - a Federal Senate representing Member States and the Regions, > Partially achieved

- a Court of Justice > Partially Achieved with some progress on the international judicial domain (International Court of Justice, International Criminal Court)

and bound to guarantee basic liberties, including the right of opposition and to ensure the maximum participation of citizens at all levels of government; > Partially achieved.

- to support and to settle the engagement of the citizens of the Union; > Ongoing
- to promote and to protect the engagement of the citizens of the Union; > Ongoing
- to bring together citizens who desire to work for the federal unity of Europe; to act as a catalyst of democratic forces; and to organize and stimulate public debate on the political content of European Federation; > Ongoing
- to bring together and organize, on a Europe-wide basis, individual members of the European Movement, of which U.E.F. is a constituent member. > Ongoing

While the European project has made substantial progress—establishing an internal market, a European court of justice, creating the euro, and achieving direct election of the European Parliament—key federalist objectives remain unrealized: a federal government, a common defense and diplomacy, a fully sovereign and democratic union, and true fiscal and political unity. To this end, the UEF recommits to the full realization of the Ventotene Manifesto, the Hertenstein Program, the Resolutions of the Congress of the Hague, and the Declaration for World Federalism of Montreux (carried by majority), The UEF will act in accordance with three principles to foster the federalization of Europe:

1. The protection and valorization of what has been achieved in European integration
2. The full exploitation of the Lisbon Treaty regarding sectoral integration, defense, limitation of national vetoes and democratic legitimacy
3. The upgrade of the institutional framework through Treaty reform, or by a federal vanguard of Member States, to establish a European Federal Constitution (carried by majority)

4. Strategic Objectives for 2026–2030

The UEF, in line with its political resolutions adopted in its Congresses and Federal Committees, will focus on promoting and advocating for the following political goals in the 2026–2030 period to achieve full European sovereignty, security, and independence:

- Enhancing European Parliamentary Democracy, with for example the introduction of transnational lists for European Parliament elections and the formalization of the lead candidate system
- The development of own resources for the multi-annual financial framework 2028- 2034
- The establishment of a European common defense system under democratic control, in application of article 42 of the Treaty on the European Union

- Adapting the governance of the European Union to ensure its functioning in an enlarged Union, welcoming new Member States, and citizens
- The progressive federalization of global governance

The main goal is the creation of an enlarged federal political union, with a federal government and a federal senate, a real federal budget financed through own taxation and common debt, endowed with a democratic European Constitution, through the reform of the Lisbon Treaty, or otherwise by a federalist vanguard of Member States agreeing on a federal political compact. (call a vote)

Political Strategies to Achieve our Federal Objectives

The UEF recognizes that the path to an independent and democratic European Federation is not linear, and that different institutional avenues may become viable at different political moments. To that end, the UEF embraces a pluralistic strategic approach grounded in legal legitimacy, and democratic legitimacy and political realism.

1. Enhancing European Parliamentary democracy

UEF will strongly supports the implementation of the reform of the European Electoral Law adopted on 3 May 2022 by the European parliament, the strengthening of European political parties and the improvement of the post-electoral process (coalition agreement, etc....).

2. A larger and more federal budget endowed with real own resources.

The UEF will take part in coalitions and support the integration of own resources or fiscal transfer for the multi-annual financial framework 2028 - 2034. In the context of restriction of public finances, and the risk that nationalistic state governments will reduce their contribution to the EU budget, own resources or fiscal transfer for the EU are a guarantee to maintain our capacity to act and ensure solidarity. The EU budget must move beyond its current limitations and evolve into a genuine fiscal capacity that supports common European public goods such as defense, security, the green and digital transitions, and economic resilience. This requires not only an increase in the overall size of the multi-annual financial framework (MFF), but also the introduction of new EU own resources and stronger democratic oversight by the European Parliament, enabling the Union to act more effectively and autonomously in a rapidly changing geopolitical environment.

3. Advancing a European Common European Defense and Diplomacy

Recognizing the urgent need for an efficient European defense capacity, the UEF will actively support the establishment of a European common defense system under democratic control, in application of article 42 of the Treaty on the European Union, particularly:

- Through unanimous agreement in the Council on a common defense as foreseen in the Treaty
- Or, where this is blocked, through Permanent Structured Cooperation (PESCO) within the framework of European institution which means under the scrutiny of the European Parliament and using ordinary legislative procedure, or in last resort among a willing coalition of Member States.

This path is grounded in the Treaties and is essential for building Europe's strategic sovereignty. Progress on common defense, and therefore on common diplomacy, can lead towards deeper political union. Common defense will also need a real common and independent budget at federal level based on federal sources of income and not relying on national contributions.

4. Pursuing Treaty Reform and adapting the Union's institutions to current challenges

The UEF remains committed to the formal procedure for Treaty revision as provided by Article 48 of the Treaty on European Union (TEU). We support the European Parliament's proposal of 22 November 2023 on amendments to the Treaties that puts forward a federal reform of the current institutional framework of the EU, paving the way for the adoption of a federal Constitution, which is the natural backstop of a defense union. It also demonstrates that Article 48 can still be used as an institutional instrument of democratic initiative. However, the failure of the European Council to follow up underscores the limitations of relying solely on intergovernmental will. Therefore, UEF will continue to call for the Council to fulfill its obligations and will advocate for the activation of Article 48 through renewed parliamentary and citizen pressure. In 2025, the UEF has tabled a petition to the European Parliament asking this institution to recall its pending obligations to the European Council and to forward the Treaty, as amended, to the National Parliaments. UEF supports either the activation of the reform procedure and the convening of a Convention triggering a Treaty reform at 27, and the creation of a federalist Vanguard of Member States willing to pool together the Euro, taxation, foreign policy, and defense, in a veto-free decision-making setting.

In this context, the UEF stresses that the process currently referred to as the "enlargement" of the European Union must be rethought as a genuine process of European reunification. The integration of the states of Central and Eastern Europe after the end of the Cold War should have been accompanied by a founding political act re-founding the European Union. The absence of such a constitutional moment is one of the structural weaknesses of the current Union.

Faced with the geopolitical challenges of the 21st century and Russia's war against Ukraine, the European Union must seize this historic opportunity to complete this unfinished process. The UEF therefore supports for the preparation of a Treaty of European Reunification by 2030, which would both refund the Union's institutions on a democratic federal basis and integrate European states that share its fundamental values, particularly Ukraine, into a politically united Europe.

Such a treaty would constitute a major political commensurate with the scale of European history, comparable in its ambition to the great founding moments of European integration. It would make it

possible to move beyond the technocratic logic of gradual enlargement and instead embed the integration of new member states within a common political project of European independence democracy, and collective security.

From this perspective, treaty reform, the structuring role of a European constitution, and the process of European reunification should be regarded as complementary elements within the same historical transformation: the construction of federal Europe capable of ensuring peace, democracy, freedom, and security across the European continent.

5. Supporting the Constituent Process

In parallel, the UEF supports the idea of strengthening the constituent dynamic, based on a Conference of the European Parliament to represent European citizens and of state and regional Parliaments to represent member-states, as well as citizen's panels, including citizens from candidate countries, taking as a basis the Treaty reform project adopted in November 2023. This inter-parliamentary forum, inspired by the precedent of the Conference on the Future of Europe, would aim to:

- Empower national parliamentarians and citizens through inclusive democratic dialogue.
- Establish a roadmap for federal institutional reform and gather support.

Such a process could bypass political gridlock at the intergovernmental level while strengthening democratic legitimacy and the role of parliamentary democracy in Europe.

5. Strategic complementarity

These strategies are fully complementary.

- The reform of the electoral and post-electoral dynamics empowers the European parliamentary democracy.
- The defense integration under Article 42 demonstrates capacity and necessity.
- The legal framework of Article 48 provides legitimacy and has the potential to trigger a new dynamic.
- The inter-parliamentary initiative restores political momentum and public ownership.

The UEF will work to ensure coordination among these avenues, mobilize political allies and civil society actors, and maintain the pressure for a true European federal breakthrough.

6. Tailoring strategies to audiences and regional specifics

As Spinelli said in his proposal “Thesis for the elaboration of a UEF policy” written in 1949 and unpublished but retrieved recently from the EU archives, those strategies should also be tailored to meet geopolitical, historical, and political member States specificities.

The question of defense cannot be addressed the same way in Eastern, Central, Northern, Central or Western Europe. Budget, debt, and national contributions do not represent the same values in northern or southern Europe. Bigger States and smaller ones do not have the same interests regarding federalization, as for nuclear or maritime European powers. Regional specificities are not only state-based,

but they are also at local level. The UEF works closely with its different chapters to adapt its strategies to the diversities of people within Europe.

Our strategies should consider those common and different histories and interests to give them a chance to be accepted and sponsored by a maximum number of Member States and political parties.

7. A more federal global governance system

This requires strengthening multilateral institutions so they can act democratically and effectively on global challenges that no state can address alone. This means progressively transforming the current international order into a system based on shared sovereignty, the rule of law and democratic accountability. Key steps include empowering the United Nations with stronger capacities to uphold peace and global public goods, through own resources, developing a parliamentary dimension to global governance (UN Parliamentary Assembly), the end of the veto in the UN Security Council, strengthening international courts and mechanisms of accountability, and ensuring that global institutions are able to respond effectively to issues such as climate change, security, economic stability and human rights. Such a federal approach to global governance would preserve the diversity of nations while providing the democratic structures necessary to manage interdependence and protect the common interests of humanity. The reform of the UN Charter promoting better representation of all regions and the abolition of the veto by UN Security Council Permanent members must become official policy of the EU foreign and security policy.

Means to Achieve Our Strategic Objectives

To achieve its strategic objectives, considering the UEF survey and results of the meeting of the federal committee in Athens in November 2025, the UEF will establish an order of priority among actions and precede them with a clear and realistic assessment of our resources in the following capacities.

1. Current resources include:

- 25.000 activists in Europe
- 17 national sections
- A permanent secretariat: one secretary general, one communication officer
- A permanent office in Brussels and a realist and secure budget
- A Federal Committee
- An Executive Bureau
- A Spinelli group gathering federalist MEPs.
- A network of allies: JEF, MEI, WFM, Action Committee for the United States of Europe, federalist parliamentary groups.

2. Main mobilizations

- Maintain financial sustainability, professionalization of fundraising and resource mobilization with help from national sections.
- Expand national sections and recruit new members.
- Strengthen advocacy towards the European Parliament, Commission, and European Council.

- Launch coordinated transnational strategic campaigns with a strong focus on national parliaments and governments.
- Improve communication and digital presence.
- Strengthen policy development capacity.
- Train and empower activists and section leaders.
- Strengthen partnerships with JEF, WFM, Spinelli Group, European Movement International and the Action Committee for the United States of Europe.
- Encourage the creation of national Spinelli groups and national federalist scientific councils. Creation of a UEF network of federalist research centers.
- Build alliances with youth, civil society, and progressive political actors.
- Furthermore, the UEF invites the Spinelli Group and its members to contribute financially to ensure the capacity of UEF to pursue this strategic plan, to an extent commensurate with the resources available to the group and its members.

Through this strategic plan, UEF aims to reaffirm its role as the political engine of European federalism, committed to transforming ideals into concrete reforms.

3. Messaging

The UEF is a historic association that has spurred European integration. It does not merely observe and react to political decisions but influences them through its various actions and at different levels (local, national, European, and global).

The UEF promotes and explains federalism and its proposals for achieving a European Federation. The UEF is clearly rooted in its values and history, which have their origins in the Resistance to fascism. It defends peace, democracy, the rule of law, freedom, and human rights as central principles of any federal organization. It uses plain language and draws on existing examples and comparisons with other states.

It addresses politicians, intellectuals, and journalists as well as the public. To this end, it also works on citizenship to build a sense of belonging.

4. Communication

- More united, coherent, and coordinated political action (there are own strategies on national levels), common speaking points with room for maneuver at national level.
- Inform public opinion about federalism (journalists, influencers), regular central press releases and Op-eds, volunteers, and professional journalist network working.
- A person responsible for communication in every section, with regular communications/meetings between them, training for sections in communication
- Interviews in professional Media related to UEF events (building connections, invite professional Media to UEF events)
- Use plain language whenever it is possible to be more concrete and understandable.
- Create and finance a European opinion pool on federalization.

- A digital communication aiming at influencing the digital sphere through contributions to online encyclopedias, forums, websites, and therefore to the content used by generative AIs to reply to their users.
- Progressive upgrade of UEF Insider Newsletter to a fully-fledged digital federalist publication

5. Internal structure and cooperation

- Help open new chapters with a roadmap setting priorities between countries and regions, develop twinning of national chapters.
- Sharing experiences, best practices between sections, better coordination e.g., joint teams from different countries
- Work with national chapters to have national parliament involved on European matters and so focus on the European level, talk to national government through or with national chapter.
- Work on strategic issues, not only being reactive, but rather being on a long-term vision.
- Development of functional and thematic areas in the Executive Bureau, including policy development, campaigns, communications and publications, studies, fundraising and grant development, and creation of new national sections, among others
- Set a federalist academy and an academic council.
- Strengthening existing political commissions
- Improve and consolidate internal information-sharing processes, including activities undertaken at the national level, so that all members can have a clear picture of what the UEF activities are at the local, national, and European level Europe-wide.
- Propose the creation of an Assembly of Federalist European Communities, which will be defined during the next revision of the strategic plan.

6. Outside partnerships

- Maps of competencies, contacts, personal contacts, have a cartography of allies and a strategy to find relevant people to influence and reach stakeholders.
- Clarify and strengthen work with the Spinelli Group
- Follow what MEPs do once they are not elected anymore to maintain a broad network, explain what federalism is to new MEPs.
- Be involved in different campaigns, in coalition with other civil society organizations, influence other organizations by doing joint events, find partners and cooperate.
- Encourage cross-national institutions activities.
- Favor presence on local, regional (and state) levels, which are easier to access.
- Based on the existing UEF experts' network, create an EU wide and transnational federalist scientific council gathering credible and relevant personalities involved in public debates
- Encourage closer cooperation with the World Federalist Movement
- Strengthening the partnership with the *Istituto di Studi Federalisti Altiero Spinelli on the International Seminar on Federalism in Europe and the World*.

7. Cooperation between UEF and the national sections

To reach our goals, those resources and mobilizations will be used based on the federalist principle of subsidiarity. UEF will facilitate cooperation between national sections and national sections will facilitate cooperation between local chapters, for an efficient action closest to the citizens. UEF will provide strategic directions resulting from internal political debates according to its statutes communicate and network at European level, while national sections and local chapters will adapt UEF strategy to national and local context, define and conduct their national and local action autonomously, and actively participate to the definition of UEF collective strategy.

8. Timeline to 2030

This timeline will be enriched and detailed after the 2026 Congress results by the following EB and FC.

2026 (since March)

- UEF Congress: manifesto and strategic plan adoption
- New UEF Netherlands section
- (General elections in Denmark, Slovenia, Hungary, Bulgaria, Cyprus, Armenia, Sweden, Bosnia, Latvia)
- (USA mid-terms)
- UEF 80th anniversary and new Hertenstein Manifesto

2027

- 1 January 2027: 25 years of the issuance of the euro (added by the RC because forgotten)
- 25th March, celebration of the Rome Treaties
- Implementation of strategic plan
- (General elections in France, Italy, Switzerland, Finland, Estonia, Greece, Malta, Montenegro, Poland, Serbia, Slovakia, Spain)
- (Ukraine's target for membership in the EU)

2028

- UEF Congress: review of 2030 Strategic Plan and platform for 2029 European election
- (General elections in Romania, Luxembourg, North Macedonia, Croatia, Lithuania, Iceland, Turkey, Ukraine)
- (USA general elections)
- 80th anniversary of the Hague Congress, potential for a Second Continental Congress

2029

- European parliament election (6-9 June)
- (General elections in Austria, Portugal, Germany, Albania, Kosovo, Norway, Czech Republic, Moldova, UK)

2030

- (General elections in Ireland, Netherlands)
- Political compact for a European federation

Resources

The Manifesto of Ventotene (1941)

<https://federalists.eu/library-series/the-ventotene-manifesto/>

White Rose pamphlets (1942-43)

<https://www.white-rose-studies.org/pages/leaflet-5>

Declaration of European resistance movements (1944)

<https://federalists.eu/federalist-library/declaration-of-the-european-resistance-movements/>

Twelve points of Hertenstein Program (1946)

<https://federalists.eu/federalist-library/the-12-points-of-the-hertenstein-programme-21-september-1946/>

Declaration of Montreux (1947)

https://www.cvce.eu/en/obj/resolution_on_general_policy_montreux_27_31_august_1947-en-0c7f2f03-2bbc-4d3e-9084-a1a6c745a21a.html

UEF Resolutions and statements (since 1997)

<https://federalists.eu/resolutions-and-statements>

UEF Statutes (2024)

https://federalists.eu/wp-content/uploads/2024/04/UEF-statutes_with-amendaments-6_4_2024.pdf

Documents by Action Committee for the United States of Europe (2024)

<https://federalists.eu/library-series/documents-action-committee-for-the-united-states-of-europe/>

UEF 2025 Survey

<https://federalists.eu/wp-content/uploads/2025/11/Report-results-Survey-Strategic-Planning-Task-Force.pdf>