

## **Abstract**

This bachelor thesis deals with the time period between 1988 and 1990, when the future Economic and Monetary Union (EMU) was formed in the European Community (EC). As an introduction into the topic the author outlines the development of monetary integration in the EC until the establishment of the European Monetary System (EMS). The aim of this thesis is to discuss the main motivation actors, that could have lead Germany, the strongest economy of the EC, to support the project of monetary integration. Possible factors are divided into two main groups – political and economic. Each factor is described and accompanied by an analysis, if and how the factor played a role in Germany's motivation. The part concerning the political background of Germany's motivation begins with the fact, that it was the foreign minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher who introduced the topic of monetary union. The text further deals with the unsustainability of the Bundesbank's dominant status in the EMS and the strong as well as symbolic position of the D-mark. The part about political motives is concluded with a subchapter about Germany's reunification, which too place during the time when the EMU was intensively discussed. Within the economic motivation the author analyses four different economic points of view. The first one is the official perspective – the study One market, one money was commissioned by the European Commission. The second concept addresses the so called Trilogy Impossible which is the incompatibility of autonomous monetary policy, fixed exchange rates and the freedom of capital movements. Third part describes the opinions of Monetarists and Economists regarding the monetary integration. The concluding part discusses the Theory of Optimum Currency Areas.