



# LVMI – EUROPE Newsletter

## Summer Edition 2024

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## LVMI-EUROPE: Agenda

### Upcoming Events:

January 2025 (date tbc): “The political of the Judge in the US, Europe and Israel”

November 2024 (date tbc): A conference on Cybersecurity (date tbc) with Cyber and Information Security and Risk Management, Orange Cyber Defence

October 2024: A lecture on Austrian Economics “The gold Standard and Sound Money”. Speaker: Alasdair Macleod, Gold Money Foundation

September 2024 (date tbc): a conference - “A Digital Euro or cash money?”

### Past Events:

June 12, 2024: A lecture on “Austrian Economics” with speaker Bart Vanderhaegen

April 17, 2024, A lecture on “Austrian Economics” via zoom with as speaker Heiko de Boer, Pictet Asset Management, The Netherlands

November 29, 2023 (postponed from April 25, 2023): Launch of the book “The Austrian School of Economics in the 21<sup>st</sup> Century” in Holland House, Rude d’Arlon 20, 1050 Brussels

November 21, 2023: Launch of the book “The Austrian School of Economics in the 21<sup>st</sup> Century” during a round-table sandwich lunch at the Institute of Economic Affairs (IEA) in London. UK in cooperation with LVMI-EUROPE.

November 7, 2023: A lecture on “Introduction to Austrian Economics” with speaker Bart Vanderhaegan in Holland House

September 27, 2023: Dinner debate with professor Rude Aernout, University of Ghent in Holland House: “Toward a new European Impetus Post-Brexit

## Presidential Address

The European elections reconsidered.

The European elections are behind us and now we can evaluate the results. Of course everyone has his/her own interpretation. Left-wing newspapers are horrified by the result, while it could have been worse. So let's take a look at the positive effects:

- In Flanders and even in the whole of Belgium, the N-VA is the biggest party, because Bart De Wever declared never to rule together with Vlaams Belang. After this declaration, a lot of people gave their votes to N-VA, because they realised that otherwise their vote would not have any value. I do not agree with their program at some points, but a victory by Vlaams Belang would have been worse;
- In Hungary Victor Orban still won, but he had an opponent, Péter Magyar whose party Tisza won as second almost 30% of the seats. That is encouraging.
- In Poland Donald Tusk won the European elections with 37,1 % and not his opponent, the PiS party.
- In Germany the CDU was the biggest winner not the AfD
- Last but not least: Marine Le Pen has thrown out the AfD from the fraction in the European Parliament the Identity and Democracy (ID). That might be a strategic gesture because she wants to become the next French President, but it was also because the AfD develops itself in a totalitarian Nazi-party and the French have bad memories of that.

So, there is a jerk to the right, certainly, but not of the extreme right. Not yet.

Prodi<sup>1</sup> said in an interview that the center still holds the majority. The not-authoritarian governments in the European Council hold the majority. The EPP has 186 MEPs, the Social -Democrats 137 and Renew has 79. The Greens (one of the big losers) have 52 MEPs.

But of course the danger lies in the power relations between France and Germany. Macron will stay president until 2027, but if the RN wins the elections, then in the Councils of Ministers in which the day-to-day business of the EU takes place, in which, for example, European asylum law or economic policy are negotiated, France would in future be represented by RN". Very important: Marine Le Pen and her party is against the military support of Ukraine and that

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<sup>1</sup> Die Zeit dd 13-6-2024, p. 7 "Schön kompliziert", an interview with Prodi

is the most challenging fact. In case RN wins the elections, then a minister of defence should still organize the delivery of rockets, fighter jets or ammunition

Not only the RN but also the AfD (Germany), the FPÖ (Austria),

BSW(Germany) etc are against that war.

580,000 members of the SPD defected to the BSW and that is a lot. The BSW started only a few months ago. It is called: Bündnis Sarah Wagenknecht, für Vernunft und Gerechtigkeit e.V. Translated:

Alliance Sahra-“Reason and Justice” is a left-wing nationalist, populist and socially extreme left movement. Sarah Wagenknecht was a former member of Die Linke. In the European elections they won 6, 2 seats.

So, the attacks are not only from the extreme right parties, but also from the extreme- left parties. They want peace and Sarah Wagenknecht always advocates for a negotiated solution concerning the Russia-Ukrainian war. Not only members of the BSW but also members of the SPD and Die Linke are against the support of the war in Ukraine.

As we all know, Putin wants to restore the former Soviet Union. That includes 9 countries. He will not stop once he has conquered Ukraine.

That can become very dangerous in the next future, not only in Germany but for Europe on the whole.

## **A lecture on “Austrian Economics: “Stimulating the economy is counterproductive and creates tensions”.**

Date and time: April 17<sup>th</sup> on 6 pm

Location on line

Speaker: Heiko de Boer Pictet **Asset Management, The Netherlands**

The topic

A model generally serves as a tool to support policy. However, the economic model focused on inflation and economic growth has been elevated to truth. Governments and Central Banks intervene if society does not comply with the model outcomes. They are making frantic attempts to get 'the economy' under control, so that it meets the imposed standards of rising prices (2% per year) and a continuous increase in GDP.

The Austrian School view is that these 2 control variables are not good. An improvement in people's situation in the form of greater prosperity and well-being cannot be measured. Man and society do not function as a model. Prices are a means of clearing the market. Whether prices rise or fall on average is irrelevant.

A policy aimed at improving purchasing power and accepting falling prices would be better and contribute to a society that generates a profit for all people. The more our monetary policy erodes these profits, the more central banks lose their credibility, the less sustainable the current monetary system is.

## **Webinar: After the EU Elections – Timeline and Opportunities to Influence the Next Political Cycle**

Title of Event: After the EU Elections – Timeline and Opportunities to Influence the Next Political Cycle

Hosted by: The Good Lobby

Date: 21 May 2024

Time: 13.00-14.00

Location: Online

Welcome and Introduction: Alberto Alemanno, Founder, The Good Lobby

Moderator: Guilia Neri, Head of Policy, The Good Lobby

Speakers:

Xavier Prats-Monné, former Director-General of DG SANTE and DG EAC of the European Commission

Vinciane Patelou, public affairs professional

Nick Aiossa, Director of Transparency International EU

Summary:

The event featured a moderated discussion between three speakers about the ways in which advocacy groups can influence the next policy cycle following the 2024 European Union election. The speakers covered topics from when organizations should start to engage with MEPs (members of European Parliament) to how individuals can most effectively communicate their advocacy.

One of the main themes of the hour-long discussion was the importance of finding a way to portray priorities as a contribution to the EU's agenda and mission. The speakers emphasized that small, specific, and measurable topics will be more impactful when trying to work with the EU's agenda. Another common concept discussed was using targeted communication rather than mass communication by creating a tier of representatives that are most important to your issue. In the same vein, it is important to map the stakeholders that can affect your issue, whether that be positively or negatively. This targeted approach allows groups to concentrate their time and resources on communication with a few members of the European Union rather than all members. The speakers all agreed that hearings and negotiations are moments when groups have the most opportunity to influence policy so it's important to take advantage of those parts of the policymaking process. Furthermore, going to these meetings as a coalition of stakeholders will save time and help you push your agenda forward.

The speakers ended the discussion by talking about how we need to push the EU to focus their attention on passing legislation that promotes justice and equality. Lobbying from the local level and making the media aware of your advocacy is the most effective way to gather public support and build your majority.

## **Online Briefing: Global politics in focus: Elections in South Africa – A new era of coalitions?**

Title of Event: “Global politics in focus: Elections in South Africa – A new era of coalitions?”

Event Organizers: Hanns Seidel Foundation

Date and Time: Tuesday 4 June 2024, 12.00-12.45

Location: Online

Speaker: Hanns Bühler, Regional Director, Hanns Seidel Foundation Southern Africa

Moderator: Dr. Thomas Leeb, Director, Brussels Office of the Hanns Seidel Foundation

Summary:

The event featured an introduction by Dr. Thomas Leeb and a presentation and Q&A section by Hanns Bühler. Dr. Leeb began by summarizing that the election results in South Africa revealed that the African National Congress (ANC) lost the absolute majority for the first time, and the main opposition party, the Democratic Alliance (DA), won over 22% of the vote. The DA’s economically liberal campaign was successful in the Western Cape, an area where government institutions are effective. Meanwhile, the ANC’s popularity drastically decreased due to the public frustration with the decline in infrastructure, the increase in crime, and the high unemployment rates.

Bühler called this a “historical election” and a “watershed moment” for South Africa as the ANC will have to form a coalition within the two weeks of the election which will determine the trajectory of South Africa’s economic development and foreign policy. During the presentation, Bühler identified the implications of the election results for South Africa’s future foreign relations and policy, specifically with Europe. If South Africa’s foreign policy spreads East to Russia and China, its relationship with the West will be heavily compromised.

There are different types of possible coalition governments, and South Africa’s future greatly varies between each of these options. The most stable coalition involves the ANC and the DA as this union would work well with the markets and would support relations with western countries. Bühler said that the coalition most likely to be established largely depends on whether Cyril Ramaphosa, the current president of South Africa, remains in his position.

[uMkhonto weSizwe](#) (MK) is an anti-democratic political party led by Jacob Zuma and was responsible for attempting to undermine the credibility of the election by spreading

disinformation. Its ideology supports more power for traditional leaders, the death penalty, and expropriations. If MK were to join the previously mentioned coalition, it is likely that South Africa would expand its economic efforts east toward Russia and China which would jeopardize South Africa's relations with western countries. Bühler also said that this situation would be the end of rule of law.



## **Virtual Launch: The Power of Partnership: International Supports of Ukraine's Local Reconstruction**

Title of Event: "The Power of Partnership: International Supporters of Ukraine's Local Reconstruction"

Hosted by: German Marshall Fund

Date and Time: Wednesday 5 June 2024, 15.00-16.00

Location: Online

Speakers:

Ievgeniia Bodnya, Non-Resident Fellow of the German Marshall Fund of the United States

Alina Inayeh, Non-Resident Fellow of the German Marshall Fund of the United States

Iryna Mykulych, Head of Donor Relations of the Agency for Recovery

Summary:

Alina Inayeh and Ievgeniia Bodnya co-authored a paper on the power of partnerships in terms of helping communities in Ukraine recover from the conflict. In the paper, they focused on the role of local communities and authorities and how governments can invest more into speaking with local authorities. They said that reconstruction should be local.

Iryna Mykulych said they don't have enough people to support these initiatives in Ukraine as many people are joining the army or are leaving the country. There are also not many people who have the skills or knowledge to exercise the responsibilities of the role. As a result, there needs to be a skills initiative to help the people moving within Ukraine contribute to the mission for reconstruction. Ievgeniia and Alina also said this initiative needs to follow EU standards in terms of quality of labor and competition to continue their commitment to EU integration.

Mykulych recommended improving cooperation between donors to ensure that donations are used as effectively as possible. This also simplifies the work for the donors by considering the challenges donors face when trying to make donations. There is also an unequal amount of donations going to each community with the underdeveloped communities tending to have last donors.

## **Webinar: Who will be running Europe? Unpacking the EU elections results**

Title of Event: Who will be running Europe? Unpacking the EU elections results

Event Organizers: The Good Lobby

Date and Time: Tuesday 11 June, 12.00-1.00

Location: Online (webinar)

Speakers: Prof. Alberto Alemanno, The Good Lobby Founder

Summary:

The purpose of this webinar was to interpret the results of the 2024 European Parliament election and predict its implications. The two main themes of the election were the surge of far-right parties and the survival of the pro-EU parliamentary majority. Another interesting result that was discussed was the rise in votes for nonaligned parties whose MEPs are not attached to an official political party. For the first time, the European election has not given European citizens a clear sense of the future of Europe.

When it comes to forming coalitions, there are two that were mentioned in the webinar: the mainstream coalition and the right-wing coalition. The mainstream coalition is made up of the European People's Party (EPP), the Progressive Alliance of Socialists and Democrats (S&D) and Renew Europe. Meanwhile, the right-wing coalition is made up of the European People's Party (EPP), European Conservatives and Reformists (ECR) and Identity and Democracy (ID). It is noteworthy that of the 100 unaligned MEPs, many of them are open to forming a far-right group. A majority in European Parliament requires at least 361 seats. However, this parliamentary majority is predicted to shift to a more flexible standard which will make it difficult for an underqualified commission president to navigate the increasingly polarized political climate of the EU. The majority that the mainstream coalition would hold is not a huge margin. Many of the non-affiliated MEPs have already started political negotiations with parties and their alignments will be solidified after the first seating. Alemanno emphasized that when it comes to the role of far-right parties, it is important to not view them as a monolith because their ideologies are so nuanced, and they are quite diverse in their positions on several issues. The snap elections in France are likely to delay the rest of the process as all the member states will not be able to vote.

During the Q&A portion of the webinar, Professor Alemanno explained that most of the non-affiliated MEPs will start political negotiations with national political parties. Their alignments will occur on an ad-hoc basis and be formalized at the first seating. One of the participants also asked how a more fractured parliament will implement environmental policy. Professor Alemanno said, while there is support for environmental policy, the next political administration likely won't see carbon neutralization as a major priority. In terms of working with far-right politicians, Professor Alemanno reiterated that the far-right parties are very diverse in their positions so it is important to avoid treating them as a monolith. Their common attribute is their antagonism towards EU integration. He also added that most of these far-right groups can amend legislation, not propose it. Therefore, they have influence, not power.

The result of the U.S. election will also be extremely important to Europe as Donald Trump, one of the candidates, is pushing for a quick solution to the conflict in Ukraine. Many of the far-right parties that have risen to power in the United States are in support of Russia which could also change the EU's relations with the United States. The next commission and parliament will have to state where they stand on these issues. Professor Alemanno ended by saying that there needs to be some change in the role the elections have in Europe as the job of the European election is to determine the future of the continent, not to strengthen the power of leadership.

## **Lecture: “The government: what is it, what does it do & what is it capable of doing? An Austrian perspective”**

Title of Event: “The government: what is it, what does it do & what is it capable of doing? An Austrian perspective”

Event Organizers: Ludwig Von Mises Institute - Europe

Date and Time: 12 June 2024, 6.00-8.00pm

Location: Holland House

Speakers:

Annette Godart-van der Kroon, President of LVMI - Europe

Bart Vanderhaegen, Management Consultant

Summary

At the beginning of the lecture, Mrs. Godart-van der Kroon presented an explanation of the foundational theories of Austrian economics, including the history of the Austrian School, its principles, the methodological method, the monetary standard, the role of the government, and the interpretation of the business cycle. In short, she explained that the economic ideologies of the Austrian School defend free trade and globalization and oppose state intervention in the economy.

Mr. Vanderhaegen’s presentation aimed to answer the question: Can the government stimulate the economy, and does it work?

According to Mr. Vanderhaegen, there are two ways to analyze governments: normative and economic. A normative analysis involves discussing how much government we should have and why we should have this much government. Meanwhile, an economic analysis compares the effectiveness of the government to an alternative system. Mr. Vanderhaegen said that the Keynesian philosophy claims that entrepreneurs and consumers are possessed with “animal spirits” so we need a strong government to intervene.

A government has certain monopoly rights, such as the rights to impose taxes, make decisions, and issue a currency. These rights allow the government to protect individual rights, produce and provide public goods, make laws, and influence the economy.

The major Austrian concepts covered in this lecture were

- Production causes consumption

- Economic calculation by entrepreneurs
- Hard money vs soft/fiat money

Mr. Vanderhaegen produced a chart illustrating how Keynesian economics and Austrian economics differ in how they see the arrow of causality. Does production cause consumption, or vice versa? Keynesians believe that consumption causes production, so putting pressure on consumption will influence production. Meanwhile, Austrian economics supports the opposite. According to Austrian economics, you must have produced something before consumption can take place as production is creating and consumption is destroying. Desire and preference cause consumption while profit potential causes production.

A free market contains information that allows an entrepreneur to engage in economic calculation which will advise him of resource allocation decisions, or how to organize production most effectively. This will allow the entrepreneur to make the best use of their resources as the profit and loss calculations are based on actual consumer preferences. This calculation answers questions of what end products are most valued, how to produce in the most productive way, and what combinations of land, labor, raw material, and equipment are most productive and effective. This is a more accurate method of optimizing resources.

The notion of economic calculation is specific to Austrian school ideologies whereas mainstream economics treat the relationship between the output and input as a black box. There are three ways to allocate resources in a society: through the free market, through the free market influenced by a government, and by a government as a monopoly.

Soft, or fiat, money is currency issued by governments. Its production is controlled by a central bank, and it, therefore, can be created "out of thin air." This can lead to economic instability as it creates boom/bust cycles where the economy seems to be thriving at first but then it plummets due to inflation. Soft money is also inflationary as it can be created out of nothing. The Cantillon effect is a relevant concept which asserts that the further you are from the money printer (the less money you have) the less benefits you'll reap from money printing.

There is a multitude of ways the government can go about stimulating economy. On one side, the government can stimulate production by expanding credit, cutting taxes, giving subsidies to business, increasing tariffs, privatizing public goods, and decreasing regulations. On the other side, the government can stimulate consumption by cutting taxes for consumers or running a deficit. The Austrian school supports cutting taxes for

businesses, privatizing public goods, decreasing regulations, and cutting taxes for consumers.

Mr. Vanderhaegen went into the Austrian school's criticisms of the Keynesian multiplier which claims that "every dollar spent by the government generates 1.7 to 3 dollars extra consumption." First, the concept of consumer sovereignty is the idea that consumers can influence production decisions based on their preferences. Next, public spending decreases affordability and leads to the misallocation of resources. Also, the Austrian school asserts that the mathematical claim about aggregate concepts has no connection to reality as the real causal relationship is decentral.

Lastly, Mr. Vanderhaegen presented on different political systems. He claimed that the system's error-correction capability is more important than having the "right leader." He said that people make mistakes and we cannot predict the growth of knowledge of those leaders. He compared two types of governments: proportional representation and "first past the post." Mr. Vanderhagen said that he prefers "first past the post" as proportional representation is based on a consensus of multiple parties. As a result, no individual party is ever in complete support of this consensus and when these ideas fail, nobody claims responsibility and learns.

## European Union Legislation

### Regulation (EU) 2024/1263 of the European Parliament and of the Council

: on the effective coordination of economic policies and on multilateral budgetary surveillance and repealing Council Regulation (EC) No 1466/97

### Regulation (EU) 2024/1392 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 14 May 2024

: on temporary trade-liberalisation measures supplementing trade concessions applicable to Ukrainian products under the Association Agreement between the European Union and the European Atomic Energy Community and their Member States, of the one part, and Ukraine, of the other part

### Decision (EU) 2024/1246 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 24 April 2024

: on the subscription by the European Union to additional shares in the capital of the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD) and amending the Agreement establishing the EBRD as regards the extension of the geographic scope of EBRD operations to sub-Saharan Africa and Iraq, and the removal of the statutory capital limitation on ordinary operations

### Regulation (EU) 2024/903 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 13 March 2024

: laying down measures for a high level of public sector interoperability across the Union (Interoperable Europe Act)

### Directive (EU) 2024/1233 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 24 April 2024

: on a single application procedure for a single permit for third-country nationals to reside and work in the territory of a Member State and on a common set of rights for third-country workers legally residing in a Member State (recast)

### Regulation (EU) 2024/900 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 13 March 2024

: on the transparency and targeting of political advertising

## Press Release: Commission welcomes political agreement on a new economic governance framework fit for the future

The Commission presented the agreement between the European Parliament and the Council on the ambitious and comprehensive reform of the EU's economic governance framework since the aftermath of the economic and financial crisis.

The Commission presented its reform proposals in April 2023

The main objectives are to strengthen Member States' debt sustainability, and promote sustainable and inclusive growth in all Member States through growth-enhancing reforms and priority investments. The framework will help make the EU more competitive and better prepared for future challenges by supporting progress towards a green, digital, inclusive and resilient economy.

The reforms address shortcomings in the current framework. They seek to ensure that the framework is simpler, more transparent and effective, with greater national ownership and better enforcement. They take into account the need to reduce increased public debt levels, including as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic, in a realistic, gradual and sustained manner. The new framework also builds on the lessons learned from the EU policy response to the financial crisis where a lack of investment hampered a swift economic recovery.

### Stronger national ownership with medium-term plans

New medium-term fiscal structural plans are at the centre of the new framework. Member States will design and present plans setting out their fiscal targets, priority reforms and investments, and measures to address any possible macro-economic imbalances during a fiscal adjustment period. The 'adjustment period' refers to the timeframe within which, through a combination of fiscal adjustments, reforms and investments, a Member State's debt level is put on a sustainable downward path.

These plans will then be assessed by the Commission and endorsed by the Council, based on common EU criteria.

Integrating fiscal, reform and investment objectives into a single medium-term plan will help to create a coherent and streamlined process. It will strengthen national ownership by providing Member States with greater leeway in setting their own fiscal adjustment paths and reform and investment commitments. Member States will present annual progress reports to facilitate more effective monitoring and enforcement of the implementation of these commitments.



This new fiscal surveillance process will be embedded in the existing European Semester, which will remain the central framework for economic and employment policy coordination.

#### Simpler rules taking account of different fiscal challenges

The new framework introduces risk-based surveillance which differentiates between Member States based on their individual fiscal situations. This approach will adhere to a transparent common EU framework underpinned by safeguards to ensure that debt is put on a downward path (the debt sustainability safeguard) or provide a safety margin below the Treaty deficit reference value of 3% of GDP in order to create fiscal buffers (the deficit resilience safeguard).

A single operational indicator – net primary expenditure – will serve as a basis for fiscal surveillance, thereby simplifying fiscal rules.

For Member States with a government deficit above 3% of GDP or public debt above 60% of GDP, the Commission will issue a country-specific “reference trajectory”. This trajectory will provide guidance to Member States to prepare their plans, and will ensure that debt is put on a plausibly downward path or stays at prudent levels.

For Member States with a government deficit below 3% of GDP and public debt below 60% of GDP, the Commission will provide technical information to ensure that the deficit is maintained below the 3% of GDP reference value over the medium term. This will be done at the request of the Member State.

#### Promoting reforms and investment

Both reforms and investment are needed to face new and existing challenges. They are also essential components of credible debt-reduction plans. The new framework will facilitate and encourage Member States to implement the measures needed to secure the green and digital transitions, strengthen economic and social resilience and bolster Europe's security capacity.

Member States that commit to implementing reforms and investments designed to achieve these objectives will benefit from a more gradual adjustment period, extended from four years to up to seven years. These measures must comply with specific criteria by, notably, addressing country-specific recommendations issued to Member States in the context of the European Semester or targeting the achievement of specific EU policy priorities.

Reforms and investment commitments of the national Recovery and Resilience Plans will be taken into account for an extension of the adjustment period in the first round of the plans.

The Commission will take into account a number of relevant factors when assessing the existence of an excessive deficit. An increase of government investment in defence would be explicitly recognised as one such relevant factor. Other relevant factors include the Member State's public debt situation, economic and budgetary developments, and the implementation of reforms and investment.

### Enhancing enforcement

Rules require enforcement. While the new framework provides Member States with more leeway over the design of their plans, it also establishes a strengthened enforcement regime to ensure Member States deliver on their commitments. Member States will present annual progress reports focusing on the implementation of commitments laid out in their plans for assessment by the Commission.

The Commission will set up a control account to record deviations from the agreed fiscal path. When the balance of the control account exceeds a numerical threshold and the Member State's debt is above 60% of GDP, the Commission will prepare a report to assess whether an Excessive Deficit Procedure should be opened. A failure to deliver on agreed reform and investment commitments could result in a fiscal adjustment period being shortened. The rules on opening a deficit-based Excessive Deficit Procedure remain unchanged.

### Next steps

The European Parliament and the Council will now have to formally adopt the political agreement.

The new framework will come into operation next year, on the basis of plans that will be presented later this year by Member States. This leaves sufficient time for Member States to prepare their plans for the years to come. In 2024, fiscal surveillance will be based on the country-specific recommendations already issued in spring 2023.

### Background

The EU's economic governance framework consists of the EU fiscal policy framework (the Stability and Growth Pact and requirements for national fiscal frameworks) and the Macroeconomic Imbalance Procedure, which are implemented in the context of the European Semester for policy coordination, as well as the framework for macroeconomic financial assistance programmes.

In line with President von der Leyen's political guidelines, the Commission presented a review of the effectiveness of the economic surveillance framework and launched a public debate on its future in February 2020. This extensive public debate and consultation process allowed stakeholders to express their views on the key objectives of the framework, its functioning, and new challenges to be addressed. These views fed into the Commission's legislative reform proposals which were presented in April 2023. In December 2023, the Council adopted a general approach. The European Parliament endorsed the Committee on Economic and Monetary Affairs mandate to enter into negotiations in January 2024. The European Parliament and the Council then reached a political agreement on 10 February 2024.

## Membership in the LVMI-Europe

LVMI-Europe's Individual Membership Program offers journalists, executives, politicians, civil servants and other individuals the opportunity to stay informed and learn about European and international politics and economists from a liberal, yet nonpartisan point of view.

What we offer

Stay updated: As a member, you will receive LVMI-Europe's extended monthly newsletter informing you of all relevant events.

Our newsletter covers the latest events organized by the institute, announces future events, comprises exciting articles and summarizes the most interesting conferences in Brussels. LVMI-Europe will be your window to European and international politics and economics and will provide you access to independent and liberal studies, opinions and publications.

Be in the right place at the right time: As an individual member, you will also be invited to all LVMI-Europe events.

Since its founding, the institution has successfully organized a variety of conferences and dinner-and-lunch debates. These events provide an opportunity to share your opinions, learn more about contemporary issues, gain access to the European Parliament and to connect with a highly prestigious international network.

Moreover, the institute collaborates with a wide range of think tanks and organizations, giving you a wide opportunity to network and contact institutes and persons relevant to your specific interests.

Stay connected through a dynamic interface: The institute's staff is composed of young political analysts and economists.

They are always open and willing to provide members with additional information regarding our research programs and to receive feedback. As an individual member, you will have access to LVMI-Europe staff, who will update you on your topics of interest and always appreciate your proposals for future LVMI-Europe research.

Individual Membership (75€/year) includes:

- The possibility to giving your support to liberalism and getting a unique chance to express your voice in Europe
- Regular invitations to the LVMI-Europe symposiums, conferences and dinner debates

- Free access to regular LVMI conferences or a reduction when entrance fee is demanded
- LVMI-Europe's monthly newsletter
- Free access to LVMI-Europe research papers, articles and publications
- Regular information on important events in Brussels
- Contact our staff to provide you with information on the topics of your interests

Membership for students is 10€/year (a student card should be presented)

Corporate Membership:

Bronze Membership (2500€/year) includes:

- Regular invitations to our dinner and lunch debates, symposiums and conferences which provide excellent networking opportunities, notably with senior decision-makers, commissioners and MEPs
- Free copies of newsletters, updates, publications and event reports
- Free access to the Institute's library
- Recognition of your support in our annual report
- Free participation in our conferences, dinner and lunch debates in the European Parliament
- 

Embassies: (1500€/year)

Silver Membership (5000€) includes:

- All benefits of Bronze corporate membership +
- Free participation at our events and entitlement to invite a complimentary company to designate, partner or customer, to attend the LVMI-Europe events free of charge
- Possibility to suggest research topics and theory organization of events adapted to the interests and needs of your company
- Your company's Logo on the LVMI-Europe event invitations
- Your logo on the LVMI-Europe homepage with a hyperlink to your company's homepage

Gold Membership (7500€) includes:

- All benefits of Silver corporate membership +
- Your banner at the LVMI-Europe events
- Private briefings available by a Corporate Management by the President of LVMI-Europe

- Organizations of conferences and research projects adapted to the needs and interests of your company in order to help you promote your strategic objectives
- The right to vote on the Institute's policy, choice of research topics and members of the board.

Registration forms for individual, as well as corporate members can be found on our website at [www.vonmisesinstitute-europe.org/membership](http://www.vonmisesinstitute-europe.org/membership)

Would you like to know more information about becoming a member, donating, announcing your book on our website or in the newsletter? Or for any other questions.

Please contact us at:

The Ludwig von Mises Institute-Europe Official Address: Rue d' Arlon 20, 1050 Brussels Email: [assistant@vonmisesinstitute-europe.org](mailto:assistant@vonmisesinstitute-europe.org)

Bank account details:

IBAN numbers: BE09 3630 0162 1657, BIC code/SWIFT: BBRUBEBB

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