



**Ludwig von Mises Institute Europe – Autumn Newsletter**

Issue: Autumn 2025 • Brussels

**Table of Contents:**

<b>Future Events and Past Events</b>	<b>p. 2</b>
<b>Presidential Address – Annette Godart-van der Kroon</b>	<b>p.3</b>
<b>Report of the Conference: The EU Space Act – Boosting European Autonomy in Space?</b>	<b>p.5</b>
<b>Report of the Webinar: The Morning After – Norway Has Voted</b>	<b>p.7</b>
<b>Report of the Conference on the Future of AI, Digital Leadership, &amp; Regulation in Europe</b>	<b>p.10</b>
<b>Report of the Lecture organized by LVMI Europe:</b>	
<b>“There is No Such Thing as Market Failure” – Prof. Walter Block</b>	<b>p.13</b>
<b>Announcements</b>	<b>p 15</b>
<b>Recent EU Legislation</b>	<b>p.17</b>
<b>Membership of LVMI Europe</b>	<b>p. 19</b>

## **Agenda**

### *Upcoming Events:*

**2026**

#### **February 4, 2026**

“Better regulation. The influence of bureaucracy reconsidered. Towards a Bolder, Simpler, Faster Union?”

From **Jan 5th 2026**, lectures on Austrian Economics, by Heiko de Boer (see also announcements)

### *Past Events: 2025*

**December 3, 2025** “European Sovereignty Is Illusory Because Ambition is not Agency” with Dr. Robert Cutler, Waterloo Institute for Complexity and Innovation (University of Waterloo, Canada).

#### **October 1, 2025**

Second lecture “Market failure? There ain’t no such thing!” by Professor Walter Block, PhD, Harold E. Wirth Eminent Scholar Endowed Chair and Professor of Economics Loyola University New Orleans

#### **June 24, 2025**

General Assembly 2025

#### **April 29, 2025**

“Understanding the Austrian School of Economics “with Professor Walter Block, USA

#### **March 20, 2025**

“Entrepreneurship” Speaker: Professor Rudy Aernoudt, Reginald Vossen, President BAE and Stefan Moritz, Secretary General European Entrepreneurs.

**March 5, 2025,** Board Meeting

## Presidential address newsletter Autumn 2025

### Ukraine

Ludwig von Mises was born in Lviv, now Ukraine, then called Lemberg, Austria. Von Mises promoted the ideas of the Austrian School and was a proponent of freedom. That was the reason why I was invited as representative of the Ludwig von Mises Institute Europe by the Lviv Institute of Public Administration to participate in the conference:

*“Economics and bureaucracy in an open society, in honor of the 130th anniversary of the Birth of von Mises”* , that took place from September 29, 2011.

The city wanted to honor Von Mises by organizing a conference and by unveiling a plaque at his birth-place. This initiative from the Lviv Institute of Public Administration, Lviv Ukraine, was meant to discuss the impact of the bureaucracy and corruption in Ukraine at length.

They organized three events -each around the day of birth of Ludwig von Mises: in 2011, 2013 and 2015.

One of the organizers and speakers, Dr. Mykola Bunyk mentioned “the fundamental difference von Mises made between bureaucratic and market economy. According to him “privatization” of bureaucracy leads to its destruction rather than to its improvement”.<sup>1</sup>

The conference was an impressive gathering of prominent speakers from Russia, Ukraine, Austria, Poland and the USA among others.

On Saturday (September 29, 2011) the most important event happened: the unveiling of the plaque on von Mises’ birthplace: Vul. Hnatiuka 13 in Lviv.

This was a solemn moment. It was a closure of a very good initiative by Dr. Bunyk and his Regional Institute of Public Administration.

In conversation with the Ukrainian speakers and participants (2011) I learned that in the past people who spoke the Ukrainian language in the Eastern part of

---

<sup>1</sup> Mykola Bunyk “Bureaucracy: to cure or to cut?” in “Economics and bureaucracy in an open society, in Honor of the 130th anniversary of the Birth of von Mises”, Lviv Ukraine, 2012, p. 59.

Ukraine were shot down. That is going to happen again. The Russian oppression will be huge after the end of the war.

There was also a big complaint about corruption (in 2011). And their wish to travel abroad like the Polish people ("who have an EP pass"). This resembles the yearning of the East- Germans before 1989.

Now the point has come that the war between Russia and Ukraine might end. Might, because Russia is still jamming on its brakes. Of course a lot of comments will be published. Experts like Kaja Kallas will give their view on the plans of Trump and she is stressing the importance of guarantees against Russia. She is very much right.

For example what about point 20 and 21 of the 28 point proposal?

- 1) The claim to enforce new learning packages for schools "to ban racism and prejudices"?  
The first demand means that Ukraine will be supervised/controlled by Russia. It will be at least the situation where Finland was living in for decades, the so-called Finlandization
- 2) Crimea , Donetsk and Luhansk will become a part of Russia .  
The second demand is unjust, because Donetsk and Luhansk is not completely conquered.

It might be an idea not to recognize the parts of Ukraine claimed by Russia: that happened before.

But Russia did not conquer the entire Ukraine, only a part, 20 % until now. The Ukrainians have delivered a very strong battle for such a long time, while nobody believed that they could resist for a few days. Now it is already more than 3, 5 years, but of course the loss of men in battle is huge- also in the Russian troops.

The Ukrainians have fought for their freedom.

But the situation is going to be more and more difficult for Zelensky.

The complaint is there by the opposition that: "Everything is controlled by the president's office," an opposition member told the Ukrainian news site. "The president's office decides everything, not parliament or the government." (VRT News dated 28-11-2025), but in times of war it cannot be otherwise.

Corruption and the role that Andri Yermak (54) played as chief of staff is also a discouraging element.

The fact that the Ukrainian parliament is not consulted and that there are no elections, is normal in war-time. That was also the case in WW II.

Post-war Ukraine will be a challenge and Zelensky will not be re-elected, although he has inspired his country and far beyond to support and continue this struggle.

Europe could not give the support that Ukraine deserves. Ms. Kallas added: "If I were Russia and I saw that Ukraine would not receive funding, I would ask for even more at the negotiating table.". She is right.

Annette Godart-van der Kroon, President Ludwig von Mises Institute Europe

## **Report of the Conference: The EU Space Act – Boosting European Autonomy in Space?**

Host: Konrad-Adenauer-Stiftung, Brussels Office •

Date: 17 September 2025

Attended by Yash Momaya, assistant LVMI Europe

Speakers: Dr. Beatrice Gorawantschy, KAS Brussels, Apostolia Karamali, Member of DG

Defence and Space, Sanna Kuukka, European External Action Service's Special Envoy for Space, Magda Cabaj, Head of the German Space Agency's Brussels Office.

Moderator: Silke Wettach (EU Reporter),

A panel discussion was hosted by the Konrad-Adenauer-Stiftung (KAS) Europe Office on the proposed EU Space Act and its significance for Europe's competitiveness, security, and regulatory coherence in the increasingly vital space sector. The event, held under the Chatham House Rule at KAS's Brussels headquarters, featured leading policymakers and industry experts and reflected

the growing recognition that space is no longer a niche scientific endeavor but a decisive frontier for economic power and geopolitical resilience.

Dr. Beatrice Gorawantschy, Director of the KAS Europe Office, opened the session by emphasizing the stakes of the debate: Europe's ability to protect critical infrastructure, strengthen its industrial capabilities, and foster cross-border value chains in the space economy will be crucial in the years ahead. She noted that the European Commission's decision to appoint a Commissioner for Defence and Space, Andrius Kubilius, and to propose the EU Space Act marks an important step toward a more coherent framework for action – but one that will ultimately be judged on whether it strengthens strategic autonomy without closing Europe off from international cooperation. The discussion was moderated by journalist Silke Wettach (EU Reporter), who framed the central question: Can the EU Space Act simultaneously deliver resilience and competitiveness while ensuring a predictable environment for investment and innovation?

Apostolia Karamali, a senior member of Commissioner Kubilius's cabinet, outlined the Commission's rationale for the proposal. She explained that the proliferation of satellites and space services in recent years has dramatically altered the landscape: what was once the preserve of state agencies has become a highly commercialized domain, with thousands of satellites launched and billions in private investment flowing annually. With this growth, however, comes risk – orbital congestion, cybersecurity vulnerabilities, and the danger of hostile actors exploiting weak governance. The Space Act, she argued, is designed to provide legal certainty and common standards, creating conditions for both security and investment.

From an industry perspective, Magda Cabaj, Head of the German Space Agency's Brussels Office, welcomed the effort to harmonize Europe's fragmented frameworks but cautioned against excessive regulatory layering. She noted that companies operating across multiple jurisdictions already face overlapping national rules, and the added complexity of divergent EU and national standards could stifle smaller firms and start-ups. Cabaj stressed that the Act must be practical, proportionate, and aimed at enabling Europe's space industry to compete globally, especially as the space economy is projected to grow from €630 billion today to nearly €1.8 trillion in the coming decades.

Representing the diplomatic and security dimension, Sanna Kuukka, from the team of the European External Action Service's Special Envoy for Space,

highlighted the geopolitical stakes. Space, she noted, is now deeply intertwined with security and defense, from secure satellite communications to surveillance systems that underpin NATO operations. The vulnerabilities exposed by cyber threats and the potential weaponization of space assets make it essential for Europe to invest in resilience while also cooperating with international partners.

At the same time, she argued, Europe must not simply import standards from abroad but should assert its own approach, balancing openness with autonomy.

Across the panel, several common themes emerged. One was the urgent need for security and resilience, as Europe's dependence on space-based services for communication, navigation, and defense grows. Another was competitiveness and investment: without a unified and predictable regulatory environment, Europe risks losing ground to the United States and China, whose frameworks already give greater certainty to private investors. A third theme was

standardization and governance, with calls for streamlined certification systems that prevent costly duplication while ensuring safety, sustainability, and accountability. Finally, panelists acknowledged the importance of public understanding: too often, space policy feels remote to European citizens, even though it directly enables daily technologies from GPS-enabled smartphones to secure data transfers.

The discussion underscored the tension between the desire for a coherent European approach and the risk of overregulation. As several panelists observed, Europe must find a way to build a framework that protects critical assets and fosters innovation without creating unnecessary bureaucracy that could slow the growth of its nascent space sector.

For LVMI Europe, the debate is a vivid illustration of the dilemmas familiar in Austrian and classical liberal thought. The challenge of securing infrastructure while limiting bureaucratic expansion, of fostering innovation while imposing rules, and of balancing openness with strategic autonomy mirrors broader debates about the role of government in markets. The EU Space Act, if adopted, may become a test case for how Europe navigates these tensions in one of the most strategically important industries of the 21st century.

## **Report of the Webinar: The Morning After – Norway Has Voted**

Hosted by Konrad-Adenauer-Stiftung,

Location: Brussels Office •

Date: 9 September 2025

Hour: 12-2.30 pm

Speakers: Christine Leuchtenmüller, Head of the KAS Office for the Nordic Countries in

Stockholm

The Chair: Dr. Beatrice Gorawantschy, Head of the KAS Europe Office, Brussels

A highly actual webinar was organized by the Konrad-Adenauer-Stiftung (KAS) to analyze the results of Norway's parliamentary elections. The session brought together experts and policymakers to examine not only the immediate outcome of the election but also its long-term implications for domestic governance, European integration, energy security, and the transatlantic relationship. The discussion underscored the weight Norway carries as both a democratic partner and one of Europe's most important energy suppliers in the aftermath of Russia's war against Ukraine.

### **Moderators and Format**

The webinar was chaired by Dr. Beatrice Gorawantschy, Head of the KAS Europe Office in Brussels, who opened the session by emphasizing Norway's significance for Europe's security and energy stability. She then welcomed Christine Leuchtenmüller, Head of the KAS Office for the Nordic Countries in Stockholm, who provided detailed insights into the election results and political dynamics in Norway. The format alternated between analysis from Ms. Leuchtenmüller and moderation and follow-up questions from Dr. Gorawantschy, with audience questions introduced via the online chat.

### **Election Results and Political Context**

According to Ms. Leuchtenmüller, the Labor Party (Ap / "Social Democrats") emerged as the strongest party with 28.2% of the vote, giving Prime Minister Jonas Gahr Støre the mandate to continue leading government formation. The Progress Party (FrP) made a striking advance, capturing 23.9% and cementing its position as the second-largest party. The Conservative Party (H), once a governing force under Erna Solberg, underperformed and faced internal questions about its strategy. Several smaller parties entered parliament, including the Centre Party (5.6%), Socialist Left (5.5%), Red (5.3%), and Greens (5.7%). The Christian Democrats narrowly cleared the 4% threshold with 4.2%,

while the Liberals fell short, highlighting the increasingly fragmented nature of Norwegian politics.

Speakers often referred to the “Stoltenberg effect,” described by Ms. Leuchtenmüller as the credibility and experience of figures such as former NATO Secretary General Jens Stoltenberg providing reassurance in turbulent times. This factor was seen as bolstering Labor’s ability to project competence and stability, themes that resonated strongly with voters.

### **Key Issues for Voters**

In her remarks, Ms. Leuchtenmüller highlighted the campaign’s focus on immediate social and economic concerns. Rising food and energy prices put cost of living and inflation at the forefront, alongside debates about taxation and redistribution. The wealth tax, in particular, proved highly contentious: Labor defended it as a tool to reduce inequality, while the Conservatives favored cuts, and the Progress Party campaigned for its complete abolition.

Energy and climate were also unavoidable themes. Norway’s identity as a leading oil and gas exporter collided with its commitments to climate action. The Greens pushed for measures to phase down fossil fuel production, while the Progress Party doubled down on maximizing extraction, promising to continue producing oil and gas “to the last drop.” Dr. Gorawantschy emphasized this as one of the central tensions facing any coalition, with economic security, fiscal revenue, and environmental responsibility pulling in different directions.

Migration and social cohesion also played an important role. Ms. Leuchtenmüller explained that the Progress Party’s hard line on migration resonated with voters concerned about integration and cultural change, contributing significantly to its electoral surge. Security and foreign policy, by contrast, revealed broad consensus: most parties reaffirmed Norway’s support for NATO and for Ukraine, with defense spending increases and naval modernization already on the agenda.

### **Coalition Prospects and Governance Challenges**

The discussion turned to coalition-building. Ms. Leuchtenmüller noted that while Norway has a tradition of minority governments, the possibility of a Centre-left coalition including Labor, the Centre Party, Socialist Left, Greens, and Red was being considered. Yet this alliance would span a wide ideological spectrum, particularly on energy and environmental issues, making durable cooperation uncertain. Dr. Gorawantschy stressed that fragmentation in

Norway's parliament will force compromise and policy bargaining as essential features of governance going forward.

### **Europe, NATO, and Ukraine**

On international orientation, both speakers emphasized continuity. Norway is expected to remain a committed NATO ally and to maintain its robust support for Ukraine, both militarily and politically. On EU relations, the expectation is for Norway to stay within the European Economic Area (EEA), continuing its pragmatic alignment with the single market without seeking full membership. While membership debates were not a central campaign issue, Ms.

Leuchtenmüller noted that Norway's EEA participation gives it a unique role: benefiting from access to Europe's markets while remaining outside EU political institutions. Energy exports to the EU were also a central topic. With Norway supplying roughly a third of the EU's natural gas, the country remains indispensable to Europe's energy security. At the same time, the domestic debate over high energy prices and export obligations revealed the strain of balancing national interests with international commitments.

### **Relevance for LVMI Europe**

For LVMI Europe, the discussions in Norway illuminate central themes of Austrian and classical liberal thought: the balance between taxation and economic freedom, the trade-offs between regulatory intervention and market flexibility, and the long-term consequences of energy and climate policy choices. Norway's path will be a case study in how a high-income, resource-rich, non-EU state seeks to reconcile consumer welfare, competitiveness, and environmental commitments without succumbing to excessive bureaucratic complexity.

### **Report of the Conference on the Future of AI, Digital Leadership, and Regulation in Europe**

Hosted by: Representation of the State of Hesse to the European Union.

Location: Brussels,

Date: 5 September 2025

Time:

On September 5 a high-level conference in Brussels was organized at the Representation of the State of Hesse to the European Union. The conference was on the future of Artificial Intelligence (AI), digital leadership, and regulation in Europe. The event brought together policymakers, academics, and private sector

representatives to examine how AI is reshaping the global economy, governance models, and society at large. The discussion made clear that the rise of AI is not only a technological shift, but also a political, ethical, and social challenge that Europe must address with foresight.

**Speakers** included:

- Silke Wettach, Freelance journalist
- Prof. Dr. Kristina Sinemus, Minister for Digital Strategy and Innovation, Hesse
- MEP Bernd Lange, Chair of the European Parliament Committee on International Trade
- Killian Gross, Deputy Director of the AI Office, European Commission
- Ruben Schuster, Head of the EU Liaison Office, Lufthansa Group
- Kai Zenner, Digital Policy Advisor and Head of Office to MEP Axel Voss

### **Key Themes and Takeaways**

The first sessions focused on AI leadership and digital strategy, with speakers highlighting how AI is driving structural changes in business and governance. Global examples, such as Amazon's large-scale operations in India, were used to demonstrate how AI and automation can enable leaders to manage vast logistical operations, handling thousands of items daily. Kai Zenner and others stressed that Europe must build clear governance frameworks and maintain transparency, while also creating the conditions for businesses to innovate responsibly. The panel also addressed the opportunities and challenges of AI implementation. While AI is opening possibilities in fields such as healthcare, cloud computing, and entertainment, it also poses risks if regulation becomes too rigid or fragmented. Killian Gross outlined the European Commission's efforts to balance innovation with compliance, noting the importance of GDPR as a cornerstone of European data protection, but also warning against slowing down competitiveness by overregulation. Several speakers emphasized that frameworks should be simplified, especially for SMEs and startups, and rooted in trust and accountability.

Cybersecurity and the so-called digital mindset were recurring themes. The speakers agreed that as Europe undergoes digital transformation, vulnerabilities to cyberattacks are multiplying. They called for stronger democratic safeguards, resilient infrastructure, and pragmatic regulatory design that avoids unnecessary

complexity. This, they noted, is essential for both protecting citizens and ensuring business confidence.

The conference also addressed the broader societal and political impact of AI. Prof. Dr. Kristina Sinemus pointed out that educating policymakers on how AI systems function is critical to avoid blind reliance on opaque technologies. She highlighted the importance of ensuring that AI enhances democratic decision-making and youth engagement rather than undermining them.

Others noted the growing role of AI in shaping political modeling and public communication, underlining the need for ethical use and transparency in these areas.

Another important part of the discussion centered on industrial AI and investment strategies. AI is increasingly embedded in industrial processes, from digital factories to robotics and logistics systems. Ruben Schuster of Lufthansa highlighted how AI is becoming central to e-commerce and the airline industry, driving efficiency but also requiring clear safety standards. Speakers stressed the need for Europe to adapt its investment strategies to regulatory uncertainty, ensuring that industrial AI remains competitive globally without sacrificing oversight.

### **Action Points**

In their closing remarks, the panelists converged on a number of recommendations for Europe's path forward. There was broad agreement that the EU must streamline its processes for AI policy implementation and certification in order to avoid the bottlenecks that currently hinder innovation. A stronger system of cross-border certification will also be necessary if Europe is to create a genuinely integrated market for AI solutions. Transparency was repeatedly emphasized as a cornerstone, particularly when AI is deployed in public institutions or used in political decision-making, where trust is essential.

Equally important is the recognition that Europe must invest heavily in digital education and leadership development. This includes training not only technical experts, but also policymakers, business leaders, and civil servants who will be shaping how AI is deployed across sectors.

Finally, the discussion underscored that Europe's AI strategy must find the right balance between promoting competitiveness on the global stage and preserving the democratic safeguards and ethical standards that are central to its identity.

Without such balance, the promise of AI could quickly turn into a source of division and distrust, rather than a tool for shared prosperity.

### **Report of the Lecture: “There is No Such Thing as Market Failure”**

Hosted by: the Ludwig von Mises Institute Europe.

Speaker: Professor Walter Block, a Harold E. Wirth Endowed Chair and Professor of Economics, College of Business, Loyola University New Orleans

Opening words: Annette Godart-van der Kroon, President of LVMI Europe

Moderator: Johan Vranckx, Secretary of LVMI Europe

Date: October 1, 2025

Hour: 17.15–18.15

On behalf of LVMI Europe, Annette Godart opened the session by welcoming participants and introducing Professor Walter Block, one of the leading contemporary exponents of Austrian School economics. She emphasized that the Austrian tradition – originating with Carl Menger, Ludwig von Mises, and Friedrich Hayek – offers an alternative lens to mainstream economics by relying on verbal logic and real-world reasoning rather than purely mathematical models.

Mrs. Godart highlighted Block’s prolific scholarly contributions, including over 700 peer-reviewed articles and dozens of books, before giving the floor to him.

#### **Introduction to the Lecture**

Professor Block began by clarifying the concept of “market failure.” Contrary to common usage, he stressed that market failure does not mean companies going bankrupt, which is a natural outcome of competition. Rather, in mainstream economics, market failure refers to instances where markets are alleged to misallocate resources in ways government intervention might supposedly correct. Block argued forcefully that the very idea of market failure is a misnomer, since it presumes governments are capable of fixing problems more efficiently than markets themselves.

To contrast his view, Block cited Milton Friedman, who accepted that inefficiencies exist in markets but often argued that government fixes were worse than the disease. While Block acknowledged Friedman’s pragmatism, he insisted

on a stricter Austrian position: that so-called “market failures” are illusions, and that government remedies are both unethical and practically harmful.

### **Inequality as a “Failure”**

Block’s first example concerned inequality. Mainstream economics often labels unequal income distribution as a market failure. Block rejected this outright, describing inequality as a natural consequence of differences in ability, productivity, and personal preferences. To illustrate, he compared differences in skill levels across activities such as chess, marathon running, and music – arguing that just as individuals naturally excel in different fields, income inequality is also an expected outcome of voluntary exchange. He critiqued the utilitarian concept of diminishing marginal utility of income, often used to justify redistribution. Using diagrams, he showed how mainstream economists argue that transferring money from the rich (who value the last dollar less) to the poor (who value the first dollar greatly) increases “social welfare.” Block attacked this reasoning on two grounds. First, he noted that utility cannot be measured cardinally (in “utils”), only ordinally – meaning it is nonsensical to quantify and compare utilities across individuals. Second, even if such interpersonal comparisons were possible, there is no guarantee that redistribution would increase overall welfare, since preferences and valuations differ radically.

Beyond theoretical flaws, Block condemned redistribution ethically, equating it with theft. He likened taxation for welfare or a negative income tax to holding a gun to a rich man’s head and demanding money – a coercion no less real because it is exercised by the state. Practically, he warned, redistribution disincentivizes wealth creation, encourages flight of capital and talent, and fosters dependency among recipients.

### **Externalities and Education**

Block next turned to the concept of externalities – benefits or costs that spill over to third parties. Using education as an example, he described the mainstream argument that education creates positive externalities (e.g., more informed citizens, higher productivity) justifying state subsidies.

He dismantled this claim on multiple fronts. First, he argued that subsidies distort private incentives and produce inefficiencies, often delivering education that is overpriced, bureaucratized, or misaligned with labor market needs. Second, he pointed out that the supposed “social benefits” of education are often exaggerated, while the costs of intervention – taxation, regulation, and

bureaucracy – are downplayed. Finally, he labeled subsidies a form of legalized theft, shifting resources from taxpayers to politically favored sectors.

Block drew attention to the danger of treating every perceived externality as justification for intervention. By that logic, he argued, one could rationalize redistribution endlessly; for example, claiming benefits to others as a reason to tax and transfer wealth arbitrarily. To underline the absurdity, he referenced the biblical story of Sodom and Gomorrah as a *reductio ad absurdum*, showing that this logic can easily spiral into irrational or destructive policies.

### **Monopoly and Other “Failures”**

While time limited his full treatment, Block noted that monopoly too is wrongly identified as a market failure. In Austrian analysis, monopolies created by voluntary consumer choice – such as preferring one company over another – pose no economic harm. It is only state-backed monopolies, enforced through licensing and regulation, that create inefficiencies and exploit consumers.

### **Concluding Reflections**

Professor Block closed by reiterating that “there is no such thing as market failure.” Markets are dynamic processes of trial and error where inefficiencies self-correct through competition, innovation, and consumer choice. Government interventions, by contrast, impose coercion, distort incentives, and frequently create far greater problems than those they claim to solve.

#### Relevance for LVMI Europe

For LVMI, Block’s lecture reinforces a core Austrian theme: skepticism toward state intervention and defense of voluntary market processes. His arguments on inequality, externalities, and monopoly demonstrate the Austrian School’s ability to cut through mathematical abstractions and highlight the ethical, logical, and practical superiority of markets over government planning.

The session concluded with appreciation for Professor Block’s provocative and rigorous insights, with calls from participants to invite him again to expand on additional so-called “market failures.”

### **Announcements**

Starting January 5th 2026, Heiko de Boer, member of LVMI Europe will organise a series of 6 Austrian School Economics lectures.

6 Monday evenings from 7pm to 8.30pm CET. Please see [www.ausecolec.eu](http://www.ausecolec.eu) for more details and background articles.

We are looking for 12 interested students to discuss the theory, economic developments and opportunities for further research and development.

If you are interested in participating, please contact us at [info@ausecolec.eu](mailto:info@ausecolec.eu) so we can set up a brief call to e-meet.

## Recent EU Legislation

11/02/2025: Regulation (EU) 2025/327 of 11 February 2025 on the European Health Data Space and amending Directive 2011/24/EU.

*This regulation establishes a harmonised framework for the secure sharing and secondary use of health data across the EU. It empowers citizens to access their medical records anywhere in the Union and supports research and innovation in healthcare technologies.*

22/05/2025: Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2025/1093 of 22 May 2025 laying down rules for the application of Regulation (EU) 2023/1115 on deforestation-free products.

*This implementing act strengthens due-diligence obligations for companies placing commodities such as coffee, cocoa, soy, and palm oil on the EU market, ensuring they are not linked to deforestation or forest degradation.*

23/10/2025: Council Regulation (EU) 2025/2033 of 23 October 2025 amending Regulation (EU) No 833/2014 concerning restrictive measures in view of Russia's actions destabilising the situation in Ukraine.

*The measure expands the scope of EU sanctions against Russia, targeting additional sectors, individuals, and entities, and further aligning restrictive measures with those of international partners.*

19/12/2024 (OJ published 22/01/2025): Regulation (EU) 2025/40 of 19 December 2024 on packaging and packaging waste, amending Regulation (EU) 2019/1020 and Directive (EU) 2019/904, and repealing Directive 94/62/EC.

*This comprehensive update seeks to cut packaging waste, promote reusable materials, and harmonise rules for packaging recyclability and labelling across the single market.*

21/02/2025: Commission Regulation (EU) 2025/352 of 21 February 2025 amending Directive 2002/46/EC as regards nutritional substances used in food supplements.

*The amendment modernises EU nutritional standards by updating the list of permitted ingredients in supplements and aligning labelling rules with the latest scientific assessments.*

16/09/2025: Proposal – Digital Omnibus Directive: Simplification of EU digital legislation (Call for Evidence published 16 September 2025).

*The initiative aims to streamline and consolidate overlapping digital rules, including the Digital Services Act, Digital Markets Act, and Data Act, to reduce regulatory fragmentation for SMEs and cross-border digital service providers.*

18/07/2025: EU Artificial Intelligence Act – Draft Guidelines on General-Purpose AI models.

*The European Commission issued interpretative guidelines for applying the EU AI Act to general-purpose AI systems, detailing transparency, data-governance, and accountability requirements ahead of full enforcement in 2026.*

09/10/2025: Directive on Extended Producer Responsibility for Textiles (EPR for textiles).

*This directive obliges textile manufacturers and importers to manage waste from their products' entire lifecycle, aligning with the EU's circular economy agenda and reducing environmental harm from fast fashion.*

# Membership Program

## Exchange, Participate, Network

The **Ludwig von Mises Institute Europe (LVMI-Europe)** offers an **Individual Membership Program** designed for journalists, executives, policymakers, academics, civil servants, and others wishing to engage with European and international politics and economics from a liberal yet non-partisan perspective.

### What We Offer

#### Stay Updated

As a private member, you will receive LVMI-Europe's extended **monthly newsletter**, keeping you informed about all major developments, events, and publications. The newsletter summarizes key conferences held in Brussels, announces upcoming symposia, and features engaging analyses on European and international affairs.

LVMI-Europe serves as your window into the liberal intellectual world of Europe – providing access to independent studies, opinions, and publications from a network of scholars and practitioners.

#### Be in the Right Place at the Right Time

As an individual member, you will receive **invitations to all LVMI-Europe events**, including conferences, dinner debates, and seminars. Since its founding, the Institute has successfully hosted numerous high-level gatherings, fostering dialogue among leading economists, policymakers, and thinkers.

These events provide opportunities to share perspectives, expand your understanding of contemporary issues, and connect with a highly prestigious international network. Moreover, LVMI-Europe's collaboration with other European think tanks offers a broader platform for networking and professional engagement.

#### Stay Connected through a Dynamic Interface

LVMI-Europe's team consists of young and dynamic analysts and economists who are always open to exchange ideas. As a member, you can reach out directly to our staff to obtain updates on specific policy areas or share your feedback and suggestions for future research topics and events.

## Individual Membership – 75 €/year

Individual members enjoy the following benefits:

- The opportunity to express your voice in Europe
  - Invitations to LVMI-Europe symposia, conferences, and dinner debates
  - Possible reductions on event entrance fees
  - Free access to LVMI-Europe debates and conferences
  - Monthly LVMI-Europe newsletter
  - Free access to LVMI-Europe research papers, articles, and publications
  - Regular updates on key events in Brussels
  - Direct contact with LVMI-Europe staff for tailored information
- 

## Corporate Memberships

### Bronze Membership – 2,500 €/year

Includes invitations to all LVMI-Europe symposia, conferences, and dinner debates, providing excellent networking opportunities with decision-makers, Commissioners, and Members of the European Parliament.

Bronze members also receive newsletters, publications, event reports, and free access to the Institute's library. Recognition of corporate support is included in the annual report, and participation in LVMI-Europe events at the European Parliament is complimentary.

### Silver Membership – 5,000 €/year

Includes all Bronze benefits, plus:

- Free participation in all LVMI-Europe events for one company representative and one guest
- The possibility to suggest **research topics** and propose **customized events** aligned with your company's strategic interests
- Your company logo featured on event invitations and on the LVMI-Europe homepage (with a hyperlink to your website)

### Gold Membership – 7,500 €/year

Includes all Silver benefits, plus:

- Display of your company banner at LVMI-Europe events
  - **Private briefings** by the President of LVMI-Europe for senior corporate management
  - Option to commission **tailored conferences or research projects** that align with your corporate objectives
  - **Voting rights** on LVMI-Europe's policy direction, research themes, and board membership
- 

### **Bank Account Details**

**Account number:** BE09 3630 0162 1657

**IBAN:** BE09 3630 0162 1657

**BIC/SWIFT:** BBRUBEBB

**Beneficiary:** *Ludwig von Mises Institute Europe*

**Bank:** ING, Tiensesteenweg 333, Leuven 3010, Belgium