



# Petition to the EU Commission and the EU Parliament

## Shatter Barriers – Ignite Change

To ensure **a free and prosperous future**, we call upon policymakers across Europe and globally to embrace the following critical policy changes:

1. Reduce regulations and taxes, focusing on core government functions and enabling entrepreneurial growth.
2. Reform the EU and its institutions to prioritize regional sovereignty, trade openness, and less centralized regulation.
3. Liberalize markets, particularly in energy and housing, to foster free market solutions and reduce state control.

This petition is about creating a world where innovation isn't just a buzzword but a daily reality. We're calling for a future where our creativity isn't stifled by red tape but fueled by freedom and opportunity.

[Click here](#) to sign the petition.

Join us in this movement to shatter barriers and ignite a change that will echo for generations to come.

# Partnering institutions



# More details

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To illustrate more in detail what the partners and participants associated with the Free Market Road Show are aiming to achieve, here are a number of policies they would like to see implemented in Europe (and beyond). In particular with the upcoming European Parliament elections in mind, this should inspire policy makers.

1. To generate growth and progress, entrepreneurs should be embraced as the solution. To enable them to flourish, regulations need to be restricted to the minimum, with regular review processes built in, and bureaucratic processes need to be streamlined.
2. Taxation levels need to be lowered drastically, while taxation also needs to be simplified. To finance this, governments need to focus on their core business, thereby scrapping government activities that go beyond this and introducing the necessary spending cuts. While there can be a fair debate about what constitutes a government's core business, this clearly should not include engaging in corporate activities or providing educational, welfare or health care services that go beyond helping those unable to afford decent education, welfare or health care.
3. EU member states and the EU institutions should refrain from introducing more instruments that could easily be abused to control citizens, like for example the European Central Bank (ECB)'s plan for a Central Bank Digital Currency (CBDC). They should also scrap regulations that enable the authorities to police freedom of speech, like the EU's Digital Services Act (DSA), which contains poorly defined concepts that are prone to be abused to stifle free speech online.

4. The institutions of the European Union must be reformed, to ensure that the EU becomes an association of sovereign states, mostly focused on opening up trade between European countries and with the rest of the world. To achieve that, veto powers need to be restored, and the focus of the European Commission should return back to its core business to open up trade. In order to realise this, the European Commission should mostly employ mutual recognition of national standards, police state aid and counter all protectionism, away from its incessant attempts to propose more harmonization, ever stricter EU regulations and greater powers for the EU policy level. It should also become more ambitious to negotiate trade deals with third countries, and abandon its attempts to impose EU regulations on those trading partners, given how this is preventing EU citizens from enjoying trade with the rest of the world. Most of the EU budget is unnecessary in such a reformed EU, and should therefore be scrapped.
5. The state must either completely withdraw from regulating and controlling money, or alternatively, its monetary policies must be completely reformed, whereby any monetary policies aimed at financing government spending must be scrapped. With all of this, the main priority should be to protect the purchasing power of money.
6. Governments must liberalise energy markets, by scrapping the considerable role of the state in energy provision, which is currently maintained by stringent regulation and sometimes even still monopolies. All central planning imposing choices when it comes to energy provision, often in the name of "climate change", needs to go, and market-friendly solutions to protect the environment need to be considered instead.
7. Large-scale liberalization is needed in the housing market, which includes loosening of public planning restrictions, environmental regulations and isolation requirements, so to make sure that any regulation only ever aims to protect third parties. Bureaucratic social housing programmes, overall high taxation and rent control of all kinds have been distorting housing markets, driving up the cost of housing in particular for the most vulnerable for which these policies were originally intended, after they were already hit hard by artificially low interest rate policies that drove up real estate prices.