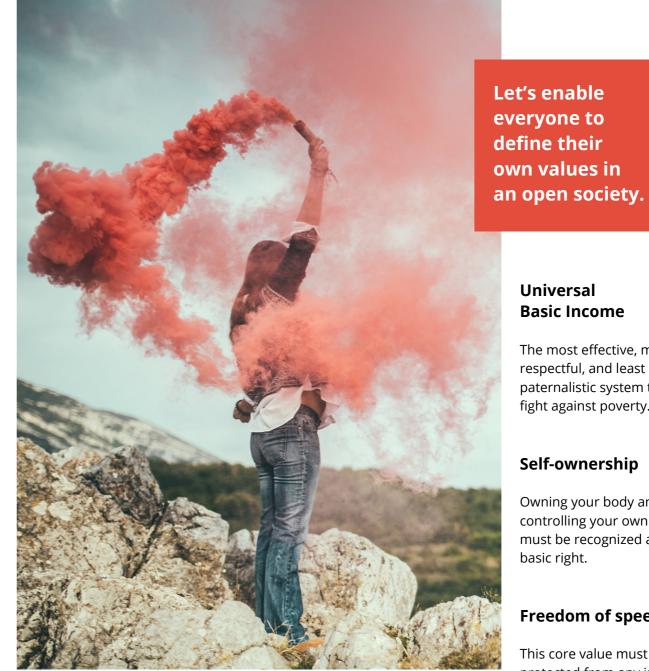


FREEDOM

# An essential battle.

**Imagining revolutionary change** in our century, and fostering individual autonomy.



Live and let live.

### Universal **Basic Income**

The most effective, most respectful, and least paternalistic system to fight against poverty.

### **Self-ownership**

Owning your body and controlling your own future must be recognized as a basic right.

### Freedom of speech

This core value must be protected from any imperative of 'truth' or 'morality'. The best way to counter foolish opinions is to let them be expressed.



An **End to** Privilege.

> **Because the** "marketplace of ideas" is the best way to challenge the established order.

### **Bank oligopoly**

The consolidation of the French banking system prevents new stakeholders from emerging. We want to instill more competition at the is time for the civil service to very core of our capitalism.

### Serving the people

The French general statute on The corporatism of driving civil servants hinders careers, discourages initiative, and promotes useless red tape. It regain its effectiveness.

### **Driving-school monopoly**

schools runs against the demand of many citizens: a faster and easier access to a driver's licence.

## Seize progress.

### Data ownership

In a digital century, control of your own personal data is a major issue. After GDPR, data ownership must be implemented in European law.

### Work in the digital age

French employment contracts are no longer suited to the rapidly changing work environment. Employees and employers need more flexibility: more cooperation, less subordination.

### **Technological** changes and employment

Amid all the noise about robots, AI, and the alleged "end of work", we believe humans still have a place in Schumpeter's creative destruction process.

**Ensuring** that technological innovations remain at the service of individuals.





# The opinion battle, at the core of all political victories.

Flaubert described himself as an "enraged liberal". This is what liberals should be: outraged by corporations that stifle entrepreneurs, angered by close-mindedness, against a state that spies on its own citizens, and rejecting the undermining of democratic debate by an almighty executive power.





or a long time, France has been at the cutting edge of individual freedom. It has produced economists like Pierre de Boisguilbert (the father of anti-Colbertists), revolutionaries like Abbé Sieyès (a pioneer of equality under law, and supporter of free trade), philosophers like Alexis de Tocqueville (the first to condemn "democratic despotism"), and sociologists such as Raymond Boudon (fierce opponent of unequal opportunities). Liberalism emerged as a movement before the political opposition between left and right appeared.

However, for half a century, liberalism has gradually faded from the French public arena. The trauma of war, the construction of the welfare state and the Gaullist doctrine of executive power have pushed back our liberties. The term "neo-

liberalism" made popular in France by Foucault, is now used by some intellectuals as an easy scapegoat for all evils and vices. This has been the driving force behind an unprecedented surge of centralized power, that has become the regulator of our behavior, a source of morality and the guardian of public good.

There is an urgent need to rehabilitate genuine liberalism, capable of promoting progress in society, demanding institutional reforms and defending entrepreneurs against privilege. Jacobinism, designed for an old-fashioned industrial economy, can no longer meet the many aspirations of an open society.

There is also an urgent need to reinvent liberalism, at a time when libertarian ideas are finding a new echo throughout the world. Freedom can no longer be seen as an eternal gift from the Enlightenment

philosophers. It is a social construct that depends on a subtle system of incentives. This means rethinking the role of the state in all fields of activity, focusing on a single issue:

How to foster individual autonomy? How to give a tangible basis to formal freedoms inherited from natural rights?

From criminal policy to solidarity, through competition, school or bioethics laws; these questions lead us to radically reconsider public policies.

Faced with the political victories of collectivism, Friedrich Hayek bemoaned the absence of a "liberal utopia". It is this utopia that we seek to conceive and popularize. It is this utopia that we present in specific propositions. Day after day, we publish, plead, criticize, refute. The opinion battle is the mother of all battles, even if its rewards are reaped much later. We must debate today to convince tomorrow, and to win the day after tomorrow.

**GASPARD KOENIG** 



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