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ANNEXES 1 to 2

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COMMUNICATION FROM THE COMMISSION TO THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT, THE COUNCIL, THE EUROPEAN ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COMMITTEE AND THE COMMITTEE OF THE REGIONS

on European Tech Sovereignty, accompanied by an EU Open Source Strategy

ANNEX I

Monitoring framework for open source

The monitoring framework consists of the following Key Performance Indicators (KPIs):

- Share of relevant EU digital calls that explicitly include open source and/or open models in scope.
- Share of awarded projects under relevant calls that commit to, or deliver, open source/open model outputs.
- Share of dependencies on the EU critical-dependencies list that receive active support through the Open Source Maintenance Instrument.
- Number of EU public authorities that used Commission guidance or support mechanisms for open source procurement, migration, or evaluation.
- Number of EU-based stewardship organisations or foundations in priority areas newly established or receiving EU-supported capacity-building or financial support.
- Number of open source organisations and experts participating in European standardisation work related to EU digital policy priorities.
- Number of open source reference implementations of European standards that support EU digital legislation or policy priorities.
- Number of partner-country deployments or reuse cases of EU-supported open source solutions under the EU Tech Business Offer.
- Operational establishment of the European Digital Public Infrastructure Foundation, number of projects and tracks under its stewardship, and number of Member States, contributors, and member organisations participating in its governance.
- Number of solutions assessed under the EU sovereign solutions assessment framework and the voluntary EU assessment framework for open source.
- Number of learners, programmes, and mobility actions supported on open source software skills, collaborative open source development, community governance, stewardship, and sustainability models.
- Number of EU-based open source companies and start-ups receiving support through Strategy-backed scale-up, accelerator, or related support actions.
- Annual number of recorded download events of Open Internet Stack (OIS) components from official distribution channels, and year-on-year percentage change, using the first full year after the launch of the first operational OIS release as the baseline.
- Open source readiness scoreboard for EU public authorities.

ANNEX II

Ongoing Commission actions supporting open source

The **Next Generation Internet initiative (NGI)**[1] is a major open source European initiative because it focused on providing financial support accessible by small businesses and developers. It was launched in 2018 and mobilised about EUR 190 million through Horizon 2020 and Horizon Europe. It funded more than 1700 grass-root projects to develop internet technologies - from open hardware to operating systems and virtualisation, electronic identities and applications. In terms of output, it is delivering tools progressively allowing citizens and businesses to choose non-proprietary solutions alternative to big Tech and to exert effectively their rights enshrined in EU laws, for example in the areas of privacy, consumer protection and user choice regarding platforms services. According to a Gartner Study[2], 57% of NGI-funded projects provide alternatives to existing market solutions, challenging industry giants and bolstering EU digital sovereignty. 74% of projects successfully follow through after the first NGI funding. Post-funding, NGI projects continue to operate, showcasing their sustainability. Additionally, 32% of the projects have secured renewed or additional funding. 76% of NGI projects have an active community, indicating a significant level of reuse, with an estimated 80,000-strong ecosystem of contributors, individuals actively supporting NGI projects through code, testing, and bug reporting. NGI funded solutions are widely accessible through public repositories (84%), distribution platforms and app stores (34%) or both (29%), which drives their re-use/usage.

NGI projects demonstrate a strong degree of impact on enabling different EU legislations, with a focus on supporting General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR) compliance (39%), the Digital Services Act (DSA) and Digital Market Act (DMA) (23%), the Cyber Resilience Act (30%), EU digital identity initiatives (15%), ensuring freedom of choice online (47%), and supporting the concept of digital commons (44%). Current NGI projects will be concluded by 2027.

The Commission has also developed **Simpl**[3]**,** the EUR 156 million open source software, to operate data spaces and to allow Member States to share their respective computing infrastructure through the EuroCloud initiative. It is currently part of the AI Continent Action Plan and where technically appropriate, it should be considered as a reference for the implementation of EU-supported data space deployments and related cloud to reduce fragmentation and strengthen interoperability.

GenAI4EU[4]**:** In the context of the GenAI4EU initiative, boosting the development of generative AI "Made in Europe", the European Commission has significantly stepped up its efforts to support the development of AI models, with open source AI models as a core principle. **Through Horizon Europe, the Commission has allocated 50 million euros to advance open AI models.**

OpenEuroLLM[5]**:** To secure European leadership in generative AI and reduce reliance on third-country proprietary black boxes, the **Digital Europe Programme is co-investing 20 million euros, out of a total project cost of EUR 38 million,** into the openEuroLLM project. This flagship initiative aims to deliver high performing, "truly open" European foundation

[1] Next Generation Internet.
[2] Gartner Study.
[3] First released in December 2024, SIMPL is a part of the AI Continent Action plan and the Commission has committed to continue development.
[4] GenAI4EU.
[5] OpenEuroLLM.

models that natively cover all 24 official EU languages. Moving beyond merely releasing model weights, openEuroLLM ensures full transparency by open sourcing the pre-training datasets, training pipelines, and evaluation metrics. Leveraging the massive computing power of the EuroHPC network, these models are designed from the ground up to be fully compliant with European regulatory frameworks, including the General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR) and the AI Act. Recognized with the Strategic Technologies for Europe Platform (STEP) Seal, openEuroLLM provides European SMEs, researchers, and public administrations with a secure, sovereign, and culturally representative baseline to build and scale competitive AI applications.

AI-on-Demand (AIoD) Platform[6]**:** the AI-on-Demand platform provides a centralized, open source infrastructure bridging advanced research and market deployment. On the research side, the platform systematically gathers, catalogues, and ensures the widespread distribution of models, datasets, and algorithms generated by AI-focused Horizon Europe projects, preventing fragmentation of publicly funded innovation. Crucially, the platform operates in a strategic, two-way synergy with the network of **European Digital Innovation Hubs (EDIHs)**. It harvests locally developed open source solutions from regional EDIHs to provide them with EU-wide visibility and distribution. Simultaneously, it equips EDIHs with mature, European-level AI building blocks to deploy to their local SME and public sector clients. This bidirectional flow not only drives market adoption but provides the critical attention and client base necessary to secure the mid-to-long-term sustainability of European open source AI assets.

ELLIOT[7]: An EUR 25 million Horizon Europe project that focuses on the development of multimodal generalist models capable of learning across a wide variety of data types, such as text, images, video, sensor data, satellite feeds, and transferring that knowledge to diverse downstream tasks. ELLIOT aims to produce **models, datasets, and training pipelines** that are fully **open source** and reproducible.

European Open Science Cloud (EOSC)[8]: As the Common European Data Space for Research and Innovation, EOSC federates research data and scientific services from data repositories, research infrastructures and scientific service providers across Europe, using open standards and interoperability frameworks. This provides researchers and innovators of Europe with an open and trusted multi-disciplinary environment to publish, find and reuse data, tools and services.

A services and business incubator for geospatial open source developments[9]**:** In line with the EU Startup and Scale Up Strategy, the European Commission established a EUR 6 million Horizon Europe support action setting up a business incubation and support hub for the open-source geospatial sector, planned to launch in Q1 2027. The hub establishes a single-entry point to foster entrepreneurship and sustained open development across critical geospatial open-source initiatives and uses the FSTP Instrument for effective and wide community reach.

Destination Earth[10]: Supported by EUR 150 million of EU funding, this project aims to create a highly accurate replica of the Earth (Digital Twin), allowing for precise simulation of natural phenomena, hazards and the related human activities. Through this, users can decide on actionable adaption strategies and mitigating measures. Software developed under contracts with the European Centre for Medium-Range Weather Forecasts (ECMWF), the European Space Agency (ESA) and the European Organisation for the Exploitation of Meteorological

[6] AI-on-Demand Platform.
[7] ELLIOT.
[8] European Open Science Cloud.
[9] HORIZON-CL6-2026-03-GOVERNANCE-06: EU Funding & Tenders Portal.
[10] Destination Earth.

Satellites (EUMETSAT) is shared online, following open source principles, allowing for community reviews and contributions.

European Organisation for Nuclear Research (CERN)[11]: A leading European success story for open source and open science. CERN has developed and scaled widely used open infrastructures such as **ROOT**, its open source data analysis framework, which today handles more than **2 exabytes** of data and was used in major scientific breakthroughs such as the Higgs boson discovery. It also co-developed **Zenodo** with Open Access Infrastructure for Research in Europe (OpenAIRE), a widely used open repository for making research outputs citable and reusable, and created the **CERN Open Hardware Licence**, which helped pioneer open source hardware sharing. Since 2023, CERN's **Open source Programme Office (OSPO)** has further strengthened this model by supporting software and hardware release, reuse, and collaboration across science and industry. From 2026, CERN will also host Open Research Europe, Europe's non-profit, open access scientific publishing platform.

Diversibus Viis Plurima Solvo (DVPS)[12]**:** Supported by a EUR 29 million grant under the Horizon Europe programme, the DVPS initiative is a flagship effort to secure leadership in open multimodal Foundation Models. Coordinated by a consortium of 20 leading European academic and industrial partners, the project directly tackles the EU's digital sovereignty and competitiveness agendas by developing By releasing its foundation models, datasets, and infrastructure under open licenses, DVPS provides European startups, researchers, and public administrations with a powerful, transparent alternative to proprietary, third-country AI models, with immediate open source applications planned for critical sectors like cardiology, earth observation, and inclusive language technologies.

Cybersecurity: All Cybersecurity funding actions in Horizon Europe and Digital Europe Programme (DEP) recognize open source approaches as viable business models, leaving stakeholders the voluntary choice to adopt them.

As part of the implementation of the Cyber Resilience Act (CRA), the EU's flagship product security regulation, the Commission has procured services to support with the development of voluntary security attestations for open source software projects and is working on guidance regarding the definition and obligations of open source software stewards under the legislation. Additionally, the Commission has facilitated the participation of open source communities in the development of harmonised standards, including by providing individual grants via the DEP-funded **Cyberstand.eu project**[13] and working with the European standardisation organisations, such as European Committee for Standardisation (CEN), European Committee for Electrotechnical Standardisation (Cenelec) and European Telecommunications Standards Institute (ETSI) to promote and ensure the participation of open source contributors. Through the DEP, the Commission has also funded several projects aimed at developing a range of open source tools to support compliance with the CRA.

Chips: In terms of open source initiatives, the majority focus on open source hardware, with a strong emphasis on RISC-V. RISC-V processors are already deployed globally, and Europe (also by investing around 500 Million in open RISC-V via the Chips Joint Undertaking[14]) has an opportunity to strengthen its position in the next generation of RISC-V based System-on-Chip designs and the supporting open toolchains. Future EU action should focus on open building blocks that reduce dependencies, such as open Intellectual Property (IP) blocks, verification and reference designs, compiler and toolchain components, and selected electronic

[11] CERN.
[12] Diversibus Viis Plurima Solvo.
[13] Cyberstand.eu.
[14] Chips Joint Undertaking.

design automation capabilities, in coordination with Member States and industry initiatives already underway.

Internet of Things (IoT)-Edge Computing[15]: In line with Europe's data, green and industrial strategies, for capitalising on the paradigm shift towards edge computing, more than 250 Mill. € have been spent under Horizon Europe on the development and deployment of the next generation cloud-edge computing components, meta operating systems and IoT-edge platforms that enable this transition to a compute continuum with strong capacities at the edge and far edge in a trustworthy manner. Main achievements have been to establish the European supply and value chains in cloud to edge computing to Internet of Things (IoT) by integrating relevant elements of computing, connectivity, IoT, AI as well as to enhance performance and system autonomy enabled by AI required to support future hyper-distributed applications.

Software-Defined Vehicles (SDVs)[16]: Under the Chips Joint Undertaking, the EU is providing around 250 million complemented by a similar amount from participating Member States for open source building blocks, interfaces and DevOps toolchains for SDVs. These actions will be connected to scale-up mechanisms such as testing and validation, integration support, certification pathways and procurement readiness to translate Research and Innovation (R&I) outputs into industrial deployment and interoperability at European level while reducing dependency risks.

AI for public good and Local Digital Twins: The Commission has procured the development of innovative open source AI models to address critical scenarios for cities and governments to strengthen EU's capabilities and protect its technological sovereignty. In the context of the AI for public good initiative[17] and the GenAI for Africa[18], the European Commission develops advanced open source-based AI models and platforms to tackle critical challenges in the areas of climate change, energy insecurity, natural disasters, agriculture optimization, urban planning, digital skills and health.

The Networked Local Digital Twins towards CitiVERSE European Digital Infrastructure Consortium (LDT CitiVERSE EDIC)[19] provides a key mechanism for making a reality of the Apply AI Strategy - by putting AI tools into the hands of local administrations and municipalities to improve decision-making; and provide reusable open source solutions that address challenges such as the impact of changing traffic conditions on air quality, decarbonisation and congestion.

Digital Identity: The **European Digital Identity Regulation (EUDIR)**[20] makes open source a legal default for the European Digital Identity (**EUDI) Wallet**: application software components must be open source, with only narrowly justified exceptions This embeds open source in a core piece of European digital public infrastructure and provides long-term legal certainty, auditability, and reuse for the ecosystem. These obligations are progressively specified through implementing acts, turning policy intent into enforceable technical requirements. The European Business Wallet (EBW) initiative[21] does not impose an explicit open source licensing obligation, reflecting its private-sector focus. However, it mandates reuse of EUDIR standards, trust framework components, and open formats. To ensure long-term independent stewardship of the EUDI Wallet and EBW reference implementations or open source components, custody of the corresponding open source repositories will be transferred

[15] Internet of Things-Edge Computing.
[16] Software-Defined Vehicles.
[17] AI for public good.
[18] GenAI for Africa.
[19] Networked Local Digital Twins towards CitiVERSE European Digital Infrastructure Consortium.
[20] European Digital Identity Regulation.
[21] European Business Wallet.

to the European Digital Public Infrastructure Foundation, as set out in Section 2.1. The Foundation will also host, under a dedicated AI track, the open source AI assets referred to in the same section. This regulatory design strongly favours interoperable and transparent solutions, creating structural advantages for open source implementations even where licensing remains market-driven.

Additionally, the EUDI Wallet is supported by a shared Architecture and Reference Framework (ARF), which acts as a complement to the implementing acts in establishing the technical baseline across Member States. Together with a Commission-backed open source reference implementation, this reduces fragmentation, lowers entry barriers, and anchors interoperability in running software rather than abstract specifications. The collaborative development model further increases reuse of open source building blocks beyond the EUDI context. EBW builds directly on the same EUDI technical foundations. While it does not introduce a separate reference implementation, EBW solutions must reuse EUDI standards and components. As a result, existing EUDI open source implementations can be directly extended for business use cases, increasing downstream reuse without creating parallel codebases.

Age Verification[22]: The European Commission has developed a fully open source, robust and privacy preserving age verification solution implementing the Age Verification Blueprint which is a profile based on the technical specifications and architecture of the European Digital Identity Wallet (EUDIW). It includes support for Zero Knowledge Proofs using open source libraries. This age verification solution is now ready for adoption by Member States and other actors.

code.europa.eu: the European Commission's open source collaboration and code-hosting platform, supporting cross-institutional development and reuse. As of end of May 2026, it counted over 4500 registered users, hosted 1280 code repositories, and supported 18 EU institutions, agencies and bodies (EUIBAs), underlining its growing role as shared public infrastructure for open source collaboration in the EU.

Interoperable Europe Portal: the EU's central platform for interoperability, collaboration and reuse across public administrations. It supports open source deployment and ecosystem development by hosting the EU Open Source Solutions Catalogue and the EU Interoperability Solutions Catalogue, while also serving as a hub for interoperability governance, documentation and collaboration through the Interoperable Europe Community established under the Interoperable Europe Act.

EU Open Source Solutions Catalogue: launched in March 2025, the Catalogue serves as a central access point for opensource solutions developed, shared or reused by EU institutions and Member States. As of May 2026, it listed 1047 solutions, including solutions federated from code.europa.eu and eleven Member State catalogues, plus individually indexed solutions.

Licensing Assistant and Compatibility Checker: available through the Interoperable Europe Portal, these Commission tools support open source deployment by helping users compare, select and combine open source licences with greater legal certainty. The Licensing Assistant provides structured licence information and SPDX links, while the Compatibility Checker helps assess whether differently licensed components can be combined and redistributed.

OSOR: the Commission's Open Source Observatory, hosted on the Interoperable Europe Portal, supports open source deployment in the public sector by providing news, studies, guidance, events and exchange on free and open source software. Through resources such as

[22] The Age Verifiation Manual.

the OSOR Handbook, newsletters, events and training developed with the Interoperable Europe Academy, it helps strengthen awareness, capacity and informed adoption of open source in European public administrations.

EU OSPO Network: a European Commission-supported collaboration network bringing together Open Source Programme Offices and similar organisations across EU public services to advance the strategic use, governance and release of open source software. Facilitated by the Commission's Open Source Programme Office, it supports exchange and alignment on open source collaboration. As of May 2026, the network comprised 25 members from 11 EU countries.

Interoperable Europe Academy and Seasonal School: the European Commission's learning and capacity-building offer for digital interoperability and open source in the public sector. The Academy provides more than 50 free online courses on topics such as open source governance and licensing, including the EUPL, as well as the European Interoperability Framework and the Interoperable Europe Act . It had reached 44 000 enrolments by the end of 2025. The Seasonal School complements this with an annual event bringing together students, public servants and researchers for practical learning on interoperability, reuse, open source and licensing.

Bug Bounties Programme: an initiative supporting open source deployment and the resilience of the wider open ecosystem by funding coordinated vulnerability discovery and disclosure for open source software used by the Commission and other European public administrations. Following earlier actions under EU-FOSSA and later OSPO-led rounds, the Commission renewed this support in 2025 through a framework contract for new bug bounty and vulnerability disclosure activities targeting open source solutions relevant to the European public sector.

Study on Critical Open Source Software: a European Commission study, to be published soon, identifying open source components most critical to EU public administrations and the risks linked to their widespread use. It highlights challenges around sustainability, governance and dependency concentration, assesses tools and practices to improve visibility and risk management, including SBOM-based approaches, and identifies candidates for EU-level bug bounty programmes.

Open-Source Ecosystem Enablement for public services innovation: an EU funded program under NDICI Global Europe (3 MEUR) is enhancing the capacity of local and regional public and private actors in 25 partner countries27 to adopt open-source solutions for delivering digital government services. It implements capacity strengthening, sets up Open-Source Program Offices in pilot countries (Kenya and Trinidad &Tobago) and a new Global Open-Source for Public Services Knowledge Hub.