

Digital Sovereignty, Institutionalisation and International Momentum

2026 OSOR Report on Progress and Trends

The Linux Foundation Open Source Summit Europe, Prague

About me

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Overview of OSOR

2600+ NEWS

on open source in the European public sector

140+ CASE STUDIES

on the deployment of open source within public administrations

GUIDELINES

sharing open source implementation best practices

PAPERS ON PROGRESS AND TRENDS

monitoring open source policy progress

55 COUNTRY REPORTS

showing the maturity of adoption of open source at national level

MULTIPLE EVENTS

organised by OSOR and the open source community

NEWSLETTER

covering OSOR activities and open source community resources

LEARNING HUB

several courses on open source for public administrations

OSOR plays an active role in the open source community by providing a trusted space to share news, discover events, and showcasing successful cases of OSS adoption

Events, case studies & training courses (2025-2026)

12 EVENTS



5 webinars



3 workshops



4 meetups

EXAMPLES OF CASE STUDIES



Open Source Software Adoption and Reuse in European Local Governments: A Multiple-Case Study



Funding open source: case study on the Sovereign Tech Fund



Case Study on ALIA

TRAINING COURSES



Module 1: Fundamentals of Open Source Software



Module 2: Open Source Governance



Module 3: Practical application of Open Source Software

The EU Open Source Strategy

The EU Open Source Strategy is a **cornerstone of the Tech Sovereignty Package**, supporting open source development across the EU, thus encouraging the development of European alternatives

The **Objectives** of the Strategy are:

1. Open Source for Tech Sovereignty

2. A Vibrant Open Source Ecosystem

3. Open Source in Public Administration

4. Reinforced Standards and International Outreach



supports the implementation of the Strategy by:



Building and connecting open source communities



Managing knowledge and disseminating best practices



Providing practical tools and software reuse



Progress and Trends in the National Open Source Policies and Legal Frameworks

2026 Report: preliminary findings

Introduction

The report traces how open source software moved from a **procurement option** to an instrument governments use to **pursue digital sovereignty**.

01

Objective

- Overview of the evolution of open source software adoption across European public sectors

02

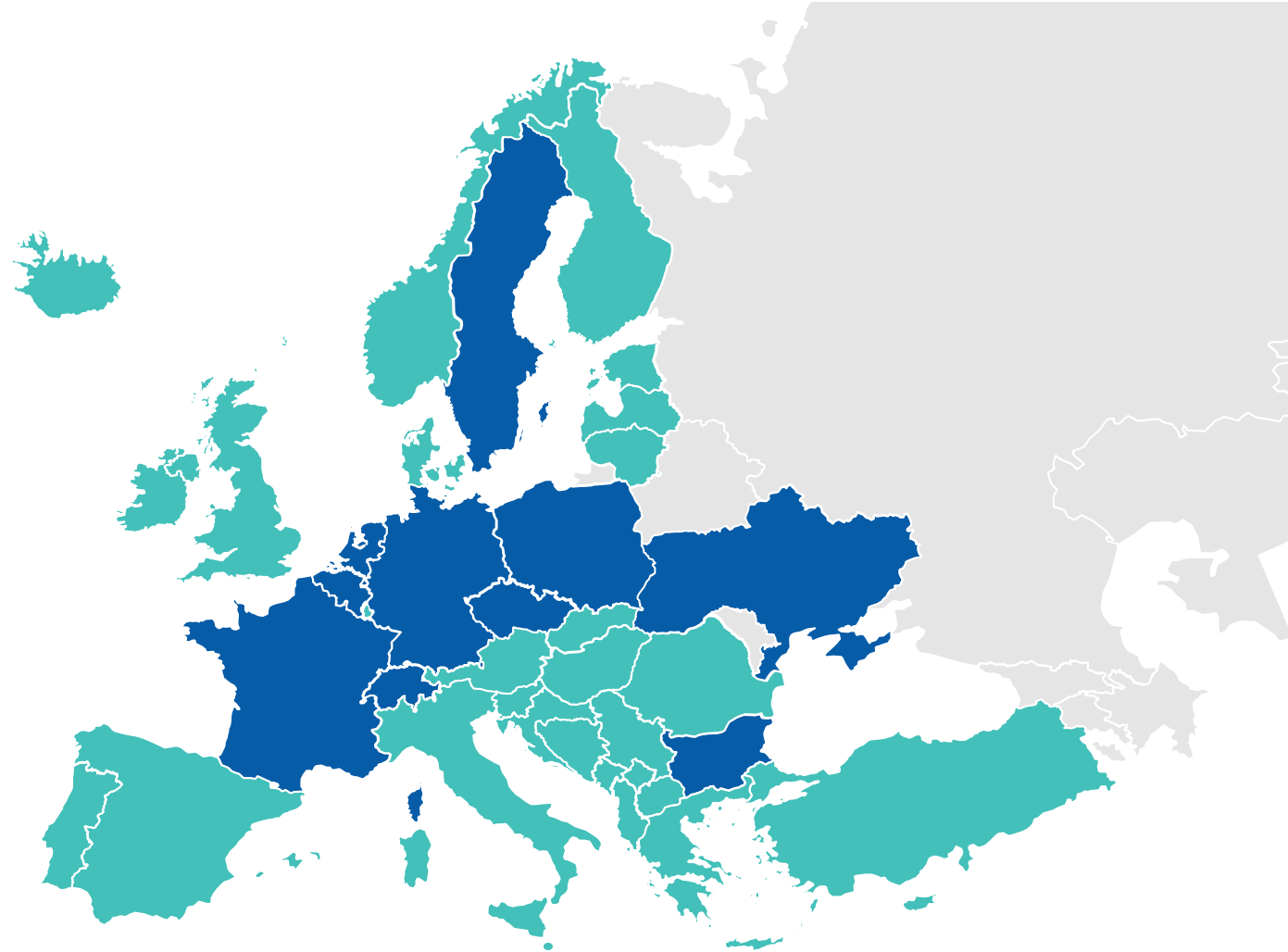
Method

- Qualitative analysis and literature review
- Data analysed: OSOR country reports, articles and case studies, and external reports

03

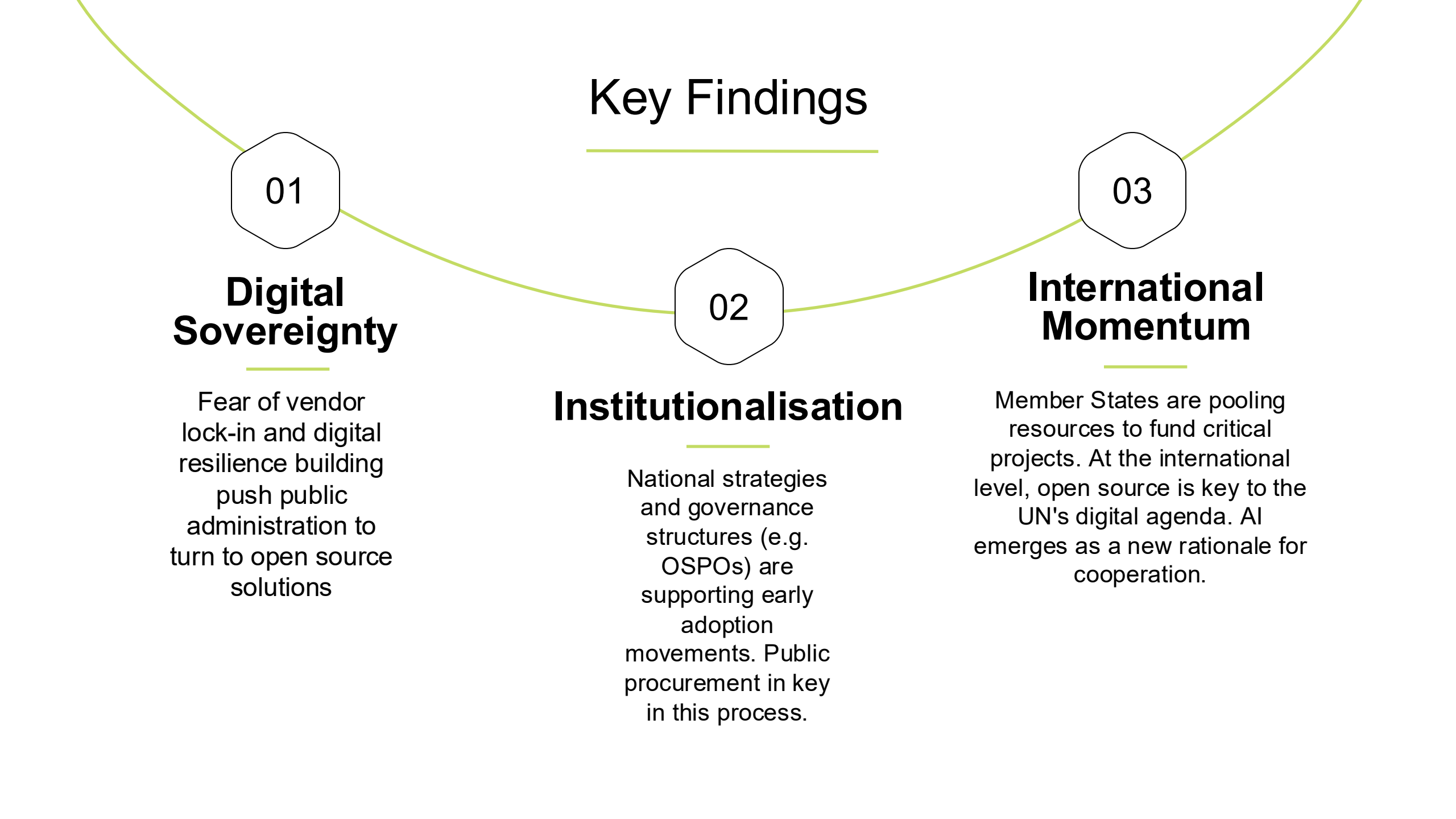
Scope

- EU Member States + case studies on Ukraine and Switzerland
- Focus on recently updated reports



European Country Reports
Recently Updated Country Reports

Key Findings



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graph TD; 01((01)) --- 02((02)) --- 03((03));
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01

Digital Sovereignty

Fear of vendor lock-in and digital resilience building push public administration to turn to open source solutions

02

Institutionalisation

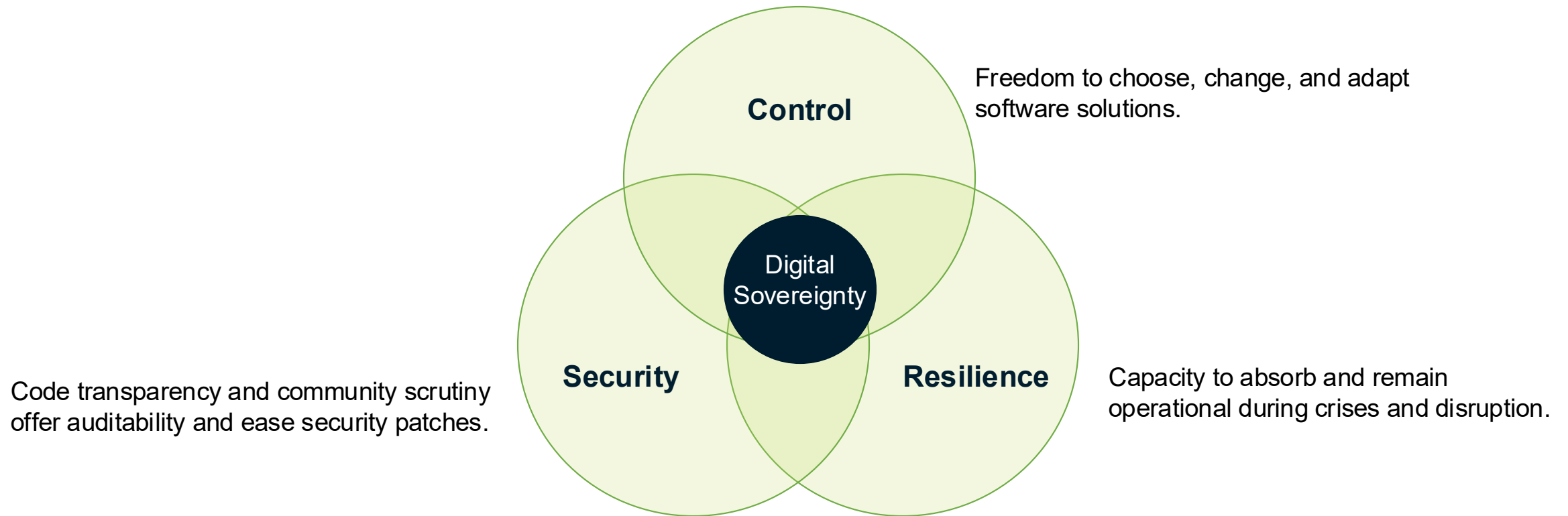
National strategies and governance structures (e.g. OSPOs) are supporting early adoption movements. Public procurement in key in this process.

03

International Momentum

Member States are pooling resources to fund critical projects. At the international level, open source is key to the UN's digital agenda. AI emerges as a new rationale for cooperation.

Digital Sovereignty: Towards Strategic Priority



Sovereignty gives open source a political rationale it did not previously have.

Institutionalisation: Towards Governance Structures



Adoption

- Since 2020s, central governments have taken the lead
 - Dedicated agencies and strategies
 - State-level approach to adoption
- Result: Stronger political legitimacy



Policy framework

- Procurement as a lever
 - Translates political commitment to practice
- EU Open Source Strategy
 - Prioritisation of OSS for EU's digital sovereignty

In practice:

- Open Source Team, Poland's Ministry of Digital Affairs;
- Germany's new EVB-IT contract templates

International Momentum: Three Dimensions

Funding

5

Member States initiated the **Digital Commons EDIC**, with additional 7 states and regions joining as observers

- Shared infrastructure for funding
- EU Sovereign Tech Fund pilot

Shared Infrastructure

60+

entities have endorsed the **UN Open Source Principles**

- Global Digital Compact
- UNDP OSPORA assessments

Open source AI

G7

Vision on Openness in Artificial Intelligence

- New rationale for collaboration → competitiveness
- Avoid dependency and possibility to adapt models

Case Studies: Two Roads to Digital Sovereignty



Switzerland: through law

- 2024 EMBAG law
- 2025 Digital Switzerland Strategy



Ukraine: through delivery

- Ministry of Digital Transformation
- Diia: digital state service application

Different institutional models and different relationships with the EU, but
*both view open source as **strategic for digital sovereignty***



What this adds up to



Digital sovereignty drives adoption

→ Open source is a strategic instrument, not a technical preference



Institutions formalise stronger commitments towards open source

→ Civil society actors now supported by national strategies, governance structures and frameworks



Global collaboration is rising

→ Collaboration in the areas of funding, shared digital infrastructure and AI



Non-EU approaches align with EU objectives

→ Approach to adopt open source might differ, but alignment on objectives (eg. Switzerland & Ukraine)

Future Work

- ✓ **2026 Report on Progress and Trends**
Full report to be published on the Interoperable Europe Portal in October
- ✓ **Country Intelligence Reports**
Further updates across the OSOR country collection
- ✓ **News articles and events**
Register for the Interoperable Europe Newsletter to stay informed
- ✓ **Stay in touch!**
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<https://interoperable-europe.ec.europa.eu/collection/open-source-observatory-osor>



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