

Strengthening Europe's Tech Sovereignty

Tech sovereignty is Europe's ability to act independently in the digital world by developing and controlling key technologies, data, and infrastructure, while reducing reliance on non-EU providers.

The Tech Sovereignty package

On 3 June 2026, in a major shift in its approach to technology, the European Commission adopted an ambitious set of measures to bolster the EU's digital autonomy.

The package includes:

- two legislative proposals: [the Chips Act 2.0 \(https://digital-strategy.ec.europa.eu/en/news-redirect/940653 \)](https://digital-strategy.ec.europa.eu/en/news-redirect/940653) and [the Cloud and AI Development Act \(https://digital-strategy.ec.europa.eu/en/news-redirect/940660\)](https://digital-strategy.ec.europa.eu/en/news-redirect/940660)
- [the EU Open Source Strategy \(https://digital-strategy.ec.europa.eu/en/policies/open-source-strategy\)](https://digital-strategy.ec.europa.eu/en/policies/open-source-strategy)
- [a Strategic Roadmap for Digitalisation and AI in Energy \(https://energy.ec.europa.eu/topics/eus-energy-system/digitalisation-energy-system_en#strategic-roadmap-for-digitalisation-and-ai-in-energy\)](https://energy.ec.europa.eu/topics/eus-energy-system/digitalisation-energy-system_en#strategic-roadmap-for-digitalisation-and-ai-in-energy)

[Download the Commission's Communication on European Tech Sovereignty \(https://digital-strategy.ec.europa.eu/en/news-redirect/940648\)](https://digital-strategy.ec.europa.eu/en/news-redirect/940648)

Why Tech Sovereignty matters for the EU

As highlighted by Commission President Ursula von der Leyen in the [2025 State of the Union \(https://commission.europa.eu/strategy-and-policy/state-union/state-union-2025_en\)](https://commission.europa.eu/strategy-and-policy/state-union/state-union-2025_en), Europe's technological sovereignty is key to strengthening competitiveness, resilience, and strategic autonomy in a fast-changing digital world.

The European Union currently [relies on non-EU countries for over 80% of key digital products, services, infrastructure, and intellectual property \(https://cerre.eu/wp-content/uploads/2022/12/Digital-Industrial-Policy-for-Europe.pdf\)](https://cerre.eu/wp-content/uploads/2022/12/Digital-Industrial-Policy-for-Europe.pdf). Reducing this dependency is essential for Europe's economic strength, security, and long-term competitiveness.

Tech sovereignty enables Europe to:

- Strengthen its competitiveness, resilience and security
- Ensure strategic autonomy in key digital technologies

- Support open and fair digital markets
- Protect citizens' rights and democratic processes in the online space
- Enable innovation and long-term technological leadership

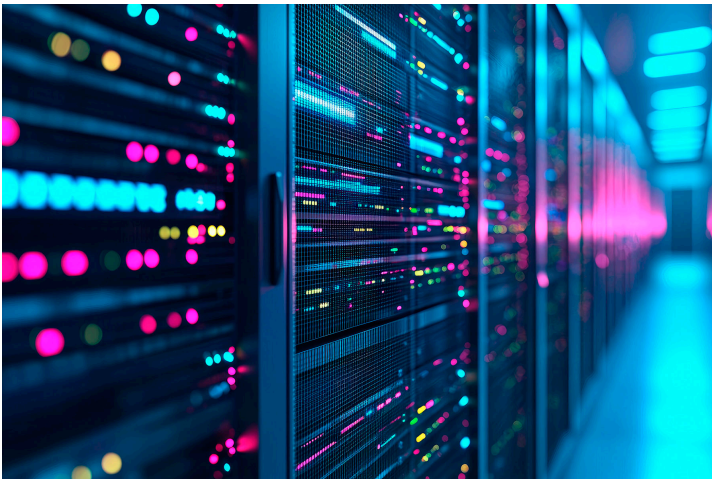
How the EU is acting in support of Tech Sovereignty

Artificial intelligence



AI Continent Action Plan

The [AI Continent Action Plan](https://digital-strategy.ec.europa.eu/en/library/ai-continent-action-plan) (<https://digital-strategy.ec.europa.eu/en/library/ai-continent-action-plan>) paves the way for Europe to become a global leader in AI with actions across 5 key areas: computing infrastructure, data, skills, adoption and simplification. The [Apply AI Strategy](https://digital-strategy.ec.europa.eu/en/policies/apply-ai) (<https://digital-strategy.ec.europa.eu/en/policies/apply-ai>) is a key deliverable of the AI Continent Action Plan, enhancing the competitiveness of strategic sectors and strengthen the EU's tech sovereignty.



Cloud and AI Development Act (CADA)

The [proposed Cloud and AI Development Act \(CADA\)](https://digital-strategy.ec.europa.eu/en/policies/cloud-and-ai-development-act) (<https://digital-strategy.ec.europa.eu/en/policies/cloud-and-ai-development-act>) will complement and support the Apply AI strategy and the AI Continent Action Plan.



AI Factories

[AI Factories](https://digital-strategy.ec.europa.eu/en/policies/ai-factories) (<https://digital-strategy.ec.europa.eu/en/policies/ai-factories>) build on Europe's High Performance Computers to ensure researchers, startups and small and medium enterprises among other groups have access to the computing infrastructure and data they need to develop new AI models.



AI Act

The [AI Act](https://digital-strategy.ec.europa.eu/en/policies/regulatory-framework-ai) (<https://digital-strategy.ec.europa.eu/en/policies/regulatory-framework-ai>) is the first ever legal framework on AI, which fosters innovative and trustworthy AI in Europe and positions the EU to play a leading role globally to ensure trustworthy.

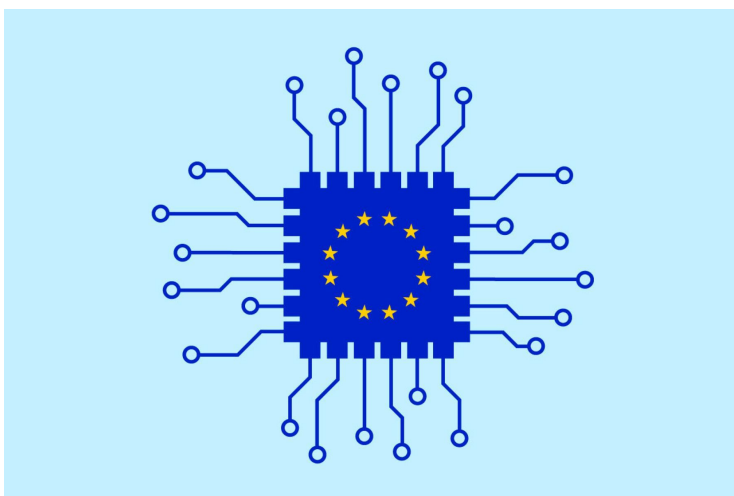
The Digital Decade



Digital Decade

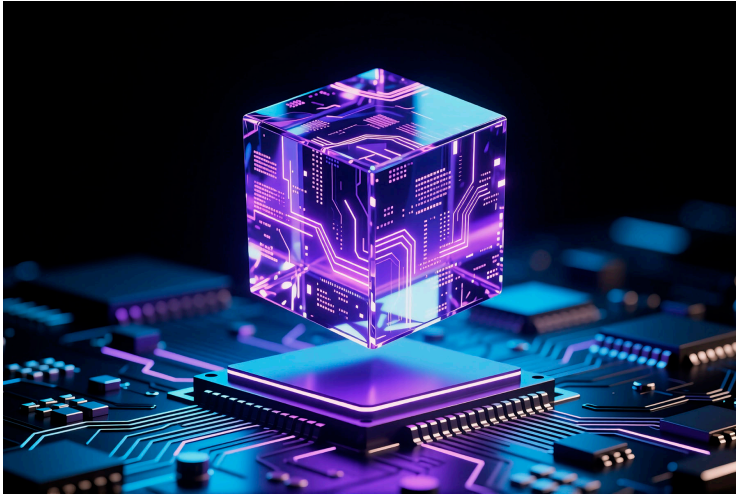
The [Digital Decade](https://digital-strategy.ec.europa.eu/en/policies/europes-digital-decade) (<https://digital-strategy.ec.europa.eu/en/policies/europes-digital-decade>) sets the EU's targets for 2030 to strengthen Europe's technological capacity and competitiveness across key areas such as digital infrastructure, skills, business digitalisation and public services.

Infrastructure and strategic technologies



European Chips Act and Chips Act 2.0

The [European Chips Act](https://digital-strategy.ec.europa.eu/en/policies/european-chips-act) (<https://digital-strategy.ec.europa.eu/en/policies/european-chips-act>) and the [Chips Act 2.0](https://digital-strategy.ec.europa.eu/en/policies/chips-act-2) (<https://digital-strategy.ec.europa.eu/en/policies/chips-act-2>) strengthen Europe's semiconductor ecosystem by supporting research, design, and manufacturing capacity, while improving supply chain resilience and reducing strategic dependencies.



Quantum Europe Strategy

The [Quantum Europe Strategy](https://digital-strategy.ec.europa.eu/en/library/quantum-europe-strategy) (<https://digital-strategy.ec.europa.eu/en/library/quantum-europe-strategy>) positions Europe as a global leader in quantum technology by strengthening research, innovation, industrial deployment, and the development of a competitive quantum ecosystem.



Digital Networks Act (DNA)

The [DNA](https://digital-strategy.ec.europa.eu/en/policies/digital-networks-act) (<https://digital-strategy.ec.europa.eu/en/policies/digital-networks-act>) will modernise and simplify EU connectivity rules to support investment in high-capacity fibre, 5G and future networks, strengthening Europe's digital infrastructure and Single Market.

Data



Data Union Strategy

The [Data Union Strategy](https://digital-strategy.ec.europa.eu/en/policies/data-union) (<https://digital-strategy.ec.europa.eu/en/policies/data-union>) seeks to improve access to high-quality data, strengthen data availability for AI, and support a more competitive and integrated European data economy.

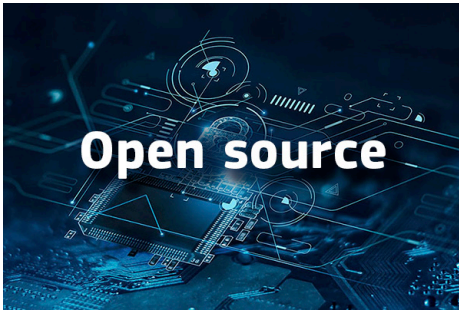


Data Rules

The [Data Act](https://digital-strategy.ec.europa.eu/en/policies/data-act)

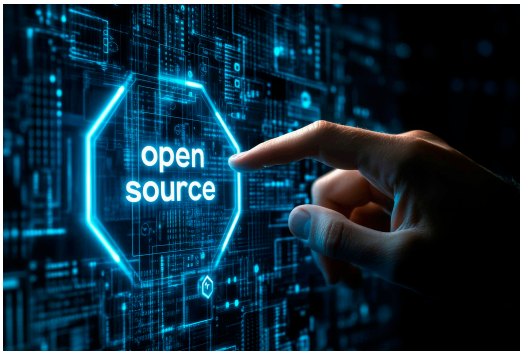
(<https://digital-strategy.ec.europa.eu/en/policies/data-act>) harmonises rules on access to and use of data, ensuring fairness in data sharing and enabling users and businesses to benefit from data generated by connected products and services.

Open source and innovation



EU Open Source Strategy

The [EU Open Source Strategy](https://digital-strategy.ec.europa.eu/en/policies/open-source-strategy) will bolster the European ecosystem via a full lifecycle approach, covering the entire chain from research and development to market uptake. (<https://digital-strategy.ec.europa.eu/en/policies/open-source-strategy>)



EU Open-Source Solutions Catalogue (EU OSS Catalogue)

The [EU OSS Catalogue](https://interoperable-europe.ec.europa.eu/eu-oss-catalogue) (<https://interoperable-europe.ec.europa.eu/eu-oss-catalogue>) provides a central platform for public administrations to discover, share, and reuse open-source software.



EU Startup and Scaleup Strategy

The [EU Startup and Scaleup Strategy](https://research-and-innovation.ec.europa.eu/strategy/strategy-research-and-innovation/jobs-and-economy/eu-startup-and-scaleup-strategy_en)

(https://research-and-innovation.ec.europa.eu/strategy/strategy-research-and-innovation/jobs-and-economy/eu-startup-and-scaleup-strategy_en) supports innovative companies in Europe by improving access to finance, reducing regulatory barriers, and strengthening conditions for growth and cross-border scaling in the Single Market.



Digital Omnibus

The [Digital Omnibus](https://digital-strategy.ec.europa.eu/en/library/digital-omnibus-regulation-proposal) (<https://digital-strategy.ec.europa.eu/en/library/digital-omnibus-regulation-proposal>) aims to simplify and streamline EU digital rules to reduce administrative burden and improve coherence across legislation.

A fair, competitive and secure digital environment



Digital Services Act (DSA)

The [DSA](https://digital-strategy.ec.europa.eu/en/policies/digital-services-act)

(<https://digital-strategy.ec.europa.eu/en/policies/digital-services-act>) establishes clear obligations for online platforms to improve transparency, strengthen user protection, and address illegal and harmful content in the EU digital space.



Digital Markets Act (DMA)

The [DMA](https://digital-markets-act.ec.europa.eu/index_en) ([https://digital-markets-](https://digital-markets-act.ec.europa.eu/index_en)

[act.ec.europa.eu/index_en](https://digital-markets-act.ec.europa.eu/index_en)) introduces rules for large digital platforms ("gatekeepers") to ensure fair competition, prevent unfair practices, and improve contestability in digital markets.

Cyber and IT Security

**Cyber Resilience Act (CRA)**

The CRA (<https://digital-strategy.ec.europa.eu/en/library/cyber-resilience-act>) introduces mandatory cybersecurity requirements for products with digital elements, ensuring security throughout the product lifecycle and improving overall cyber resilience in the EU.

**ICT Supply Chain Security Toolbox**

The ICT Supply Chain Security Toolbox (<https://digital-strategy.ec.europa.eu/en/library/toolbox-improve-ict-supply-chain-security>) provides a coordinated EU approach to identify, assess, and mitigate cybersecurity risks in ICT supply chains, supporting Member States in reducing strategic dependencies and strengthening security.

Source URL: <https://digital-strategy.ec.europa.eu/policies/eu-tech-sovereignty>

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