

# Digital Commons and Infrastructure Funding

Analysis of the funding and support landscape in the EU

**Paul Keller, Jan Krewer, Zuzanna Warso (Open Future)**

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# Purpose of this document

This document provides a quick scan type overview of the policy/support landscape for digital infrastructure in the EU toward the end of 2024. It looks at (1) existing instruments (2) proposals for new instruments and (3) other relevant concepts.

The document is based on desk research and is intended to provide a shared understanding for the discussion about the digital commons strategic agenda within the NGI commons consortium and with project's advisory bodies.

# Criteria for the analysis

This landscape analysis looks at different initiatives that can serve as support for Public Digital Infrastructure in the European Union. As such it excludes purely national/local or global initiatives.

The strengths and weaknesses are related to the ability of the initiative to provide support for projects with infrastructural properties. What is considered a strength in this context may very well be a weakness in another (and vice-versa).

# 1. Existing initiatives

# Horizon Europe (Cluster 4)

**Type:** Funding program (grants)

**Amount:** €15,3B (Cluster 4)

**Time period:** Current MFF

## Description

- Horizon Europe is the main R&D funding scheme of the EU. Cluster 4 is dedicated to digital, industry and space.
- The funding is allocated via 2 year workplans that that define specific calls related to areas of intervention.

## Con's

- Short term and project based funding.
- Focus on high tech and innovation, not maintenance

# Next Generation Internet (NGI) Initiative (1)

**Type:** Area of intervention under Horizon Europe

**Amount:** €140M (2019-2024)  
€32M (2024-2027)

**Time period:** current MFF (2019 - 2027)

## Description:

- The NGI initiative supports initiatives aimed at creating a more human-centric internet through various open-source projects and technologies.
- Funding is allocated via calls, that go towards three types of projects: (1) cascade funding where the majority of the grant needs to be passed on to projects under open calls (2) direct funding for consortia working on scaling up NGI technologies (3) support actions.

# Next Generation Internet (NGI) Initiative (2)

## Pro's

- Existing scheme with good reputation among FLOSS development community.
- Aligns well with digital values ([Gartner study](#))

## Con's

- Future beyond 2026 currently unclear
- Convoluted setup (Cascade funding under Horizon)
- Scale of funding too small
- Innovation funding (not infrastructure)

## Current focus:

The core cascade funding mechanism under NGI is currently provided via the NGI0 Commons Fund that will disburse €21,6M between January 2024 and June 2027

# Digital Europe Programme

**Type:** Project Funding (grants)

**Amount:** €7.6 billion

**Time period:** Current MFF (2021-2027)

## Pro's

- DE is more focussed on digital infrastructure
- DE is designed to bridge the gap between digital technology research and market deployment. Grants are generally bigger than under HE

## Con's

- Grants under DE require more substantial own contributions than grants under HE
- No specific funding lines related to Open Source (but Open Source, Open standards and interoperability are preferred)



# Connecting Europe Facility - Digital

**Type:** Project Funding (grants, equity investments, loans)

**Amount:** €2.07B

**Time period:** Current MFF

## Pro's

- Multiple forms of support
- Has a Digital Services Infrastructures focus area (development and deployment of infrastructures that enable cross-border digital public services)

## Con's

- Focus on connectivity and backbone infrastructure.
- No specific funding lines related to Open Source (but Open Source, open standards and interoperability are preferred)

# Resilience and Recovery Facility / Next Gen EU

Type: Project Funding

**Time period:** 2021-2026

## Pro's

- Very sizable overall budget for digital transformation (~€120B) focussed on digital public services, digital skills, Innovation, digital infrastructure (broadband, connectivity, cloud) and cybersecurity.

• **Amount:** €648B (€357B grants, €291B in loans) -> min 20% for digital transformation

## Con's

- Largely Member State driven which results in a lack of a clear programmatic focus.
- No specific funding lines related to Open Source (but Open Source, Open standards and interoperability are preferred)

# Invest EU

**Type:** Investment fund

**Time period:** 2021-2027

## Pro's

- Investment instrument that seeks to mobilize private funding by providing guarantees for equity investments, loans, etc via implementation partners (EIB and national institutions)

**Amount:** €26,2B (guarantees)

## Con's

- Not focussed on digital infrastructure but on stimulating investment, innovation, and job creation in general. Digital infrastructure fits in the “sustainable infrastructure” and “research innovation and digitization” policy areas

# Strategic Technologies for Europe Platform

**Type:** Platform

**Amount:** n/a (no own budget)

**Time period:** Launched in June 2023

## Pro's

- Intended to streamline investment in strategic technologies that enhance competitiveness and sovereignty.

## Con's

- This is mainly a branding exercise that bundles resources already allocated to other programs (Horizon, Digital Europe, RRF)
- Focus on AI, cybersecurity, quantum computing, and green technologies (not explicit focus on infrastructure)

# Sovereign Tech Fund (Germany)

Type: Project funding

⋮ **Amount:** €17M (2024)

**Time period:** 2023-2025

## Pro's

- Focus on maintenance of critical infrastructure.
- Mix between open calls and targeted support.
- Funding via procurement.

## Con's

- Narrow focus on “tech to build tech”

## Observations:

- (1) NGI / Horizon Europe is the only programme that is specifically directed towards Open Source but open source, open standards and interoperability are preferred in all programs (at least on paper)
- (2) Digital infrastructure is either understood as broadband/5G with a dash of cloud infrastructure added in or as digital public service delivery.
- (3) There is a very consistent focus across programs on a small number of strategic priorities: skills, cybersecurity, high performance computing.
- (4) Outside of NGI there are relatively few references to rights/values or the need to provide alternatives to commercial services

## 2. Proposed initiatives

# Open Europe Stack (proposed)

**Type:** Cascade funding under HE **Amount:** €10M

**Time period:** 2026 onwards (funded under current MFF)

## Pro's

- Relatively substantial contributions per project (up to €400K)
- 15% of the cascade funding can be spend outside of open calls.

## Con's

- Only a draft proposal
- Convoluted setup (cascade funding under Horizon)
- Limited capacity (1/3 of NGI0 Commons fund)
- Tied to problematic objective (3C networks)



# European Competitiveness Fund (VDL)

**Type:** Investment fund

**Amount:** unclear

**Time period:** 2025 - ?? (Ambition to include in next MFF)

## Pro's

- Proposal unveiled in VdL [work program 2024-2029](#): Political backing at the highest level
- Clear links to discussion about industrial policy
- Makes claim about inclusion in next MFF

## Con's

- Currently unclear if (public) digital infrastructure is in scope as it is not mentioned in the very high level work program (there is an opportunity to shape focus)

# European Technological Sovereignty Fund/EuroStack (Francesca Bria)

**Type:** Blended investments

**Amount:** €10B (period unclear)

**Time period:** Proposal from 2023 aimed at next MFF

## Pro's

- Ambitious in size and scope:  
*“independent digital infrastructure that includes cloud computing, advanced chips, AI, digital IDs, data spaces, and payment systems”*
- Suggests a mix of funding types

## Con's

- High level proposal, no implementation details so far.
- Seems to be evolving

# Public Digital Infrastructure Fund (Open Future)

**Type:** Project Funding (Grants)

**Amount:** €100M per year

**Time period:** Proposal from 2023 aimed at next MFF

## Pro's

- Clear focus on maintenance non-physical public digital infrastructure and digital commons.
- Budget would be a step up in comparison to reference initiatives (NGI and Sovereign Tech Fund)

## Con's

- Lacks details on where the funds need to come from during the current MFF period
- Relatively small amount when compared to overall EU budget for investment in digital infrastructure.

# 3. Other relevant initiatives

# Digital Commons EDIC

**Type:** Support institution

**Time period:** 2025 onwards

## Pro's

- Supported by key EU member states (FR/DE/NL)
- Would create an institution with mission to support Digital Commons

**Amount:** unspecified. Does not foresee 3rd party support

## Con's

- Not there yet (considerable political instability in key MS)
- Funding is currently unclear. Unlikely to include significant funds to support 3rd parties

# Important Projects of Common European Interest

**Type:** Funding structure

**Amount:** varies

**Time period:** 2014 - today

## Pro's

- IPCEIs allow Member States to pool resources and are exempt from EU state aid rules.
- Serve as umbrella for funding to individual initiatives.

## Con's

- So far there is only one IPCEI that relates to digital infrastructure (see next slide)

# IPCEI-CIS (Cloud Infrastructure and Services)

**Type:** IPCEI

**Amount:** €5.2B

**Time period:** 2021 - today

## Pro's

- Project aimed at developing a competitive and innovative cloud infrastructure and services ecosystem in Europe.

## Con's

- Unclear in how far this infrastructure can be considered to be “public”.

## 3c (Connected Collaborative Computing)

**Type:** Policy concept

**Amount:** €80M under HE

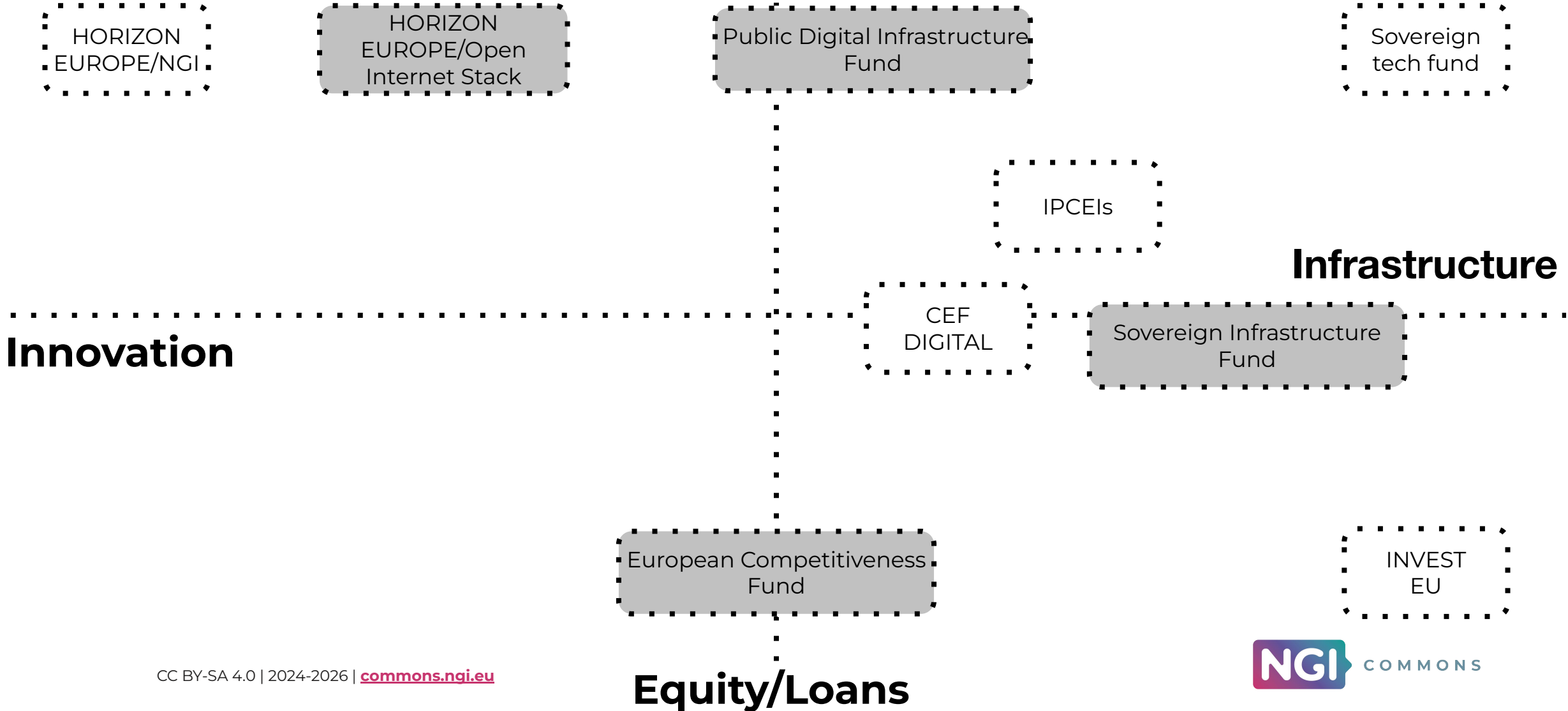
**Time period:** 2024

### **Description:**

- The idea of 3C was presented in the commission white paper “How to master Europe’s digital infrastructure needs?” as an answer the supposed convergence of electronic communications networks and cloud services at the edge and cloud.
- This supposed convergence is taken as a justification for deregulation of EU Telcos and investment into 3C. The idea of 3C is highly problematic and has been criticized by civil society and public interest technologists
- 3C is closely related to the IPCEI-CIS (previous slide)



# Grants/Procurement



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