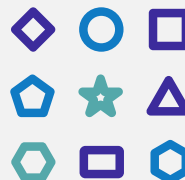Fragmentation is a double-edged sword, where attempting to solve fragmentation challenges could hurt innovation and competition.

There is considerable heterogeneity in the software landscape when it comes to fragmentation: Some domains are highly fragmented, and some are highly consolidated.

The principal downsides of fragmentation include increased costs and complexity for consumers and vendors of open source solutions.

Once firmly rooted in the United States and Western Europe, today's open source community is increasingly global and cosmopolitan.

Language, culture, and geopolitics remain barriers to participation in open source communities.

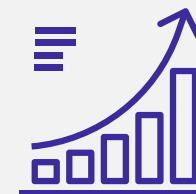Diversity and inclusion are critical to building a robust open source talent pool.

Techno-nationalism poses a severe threat to open source collaboration, with geopolitical tensions creating regional silos in global innovation communities.

Transparent open source development protocols are the best antidote for techno-nationalism.

The creation of new open source projects has seen a comparable increase in the number of new foundations.

Ecosystem leaders want foundations to do more to align open source projects that have similar objectives.

Securing and safeguarding critical open source infrastructure should be a focal point for collaboration.

The need for enhanced collaboration extends to a range of Internet governance issues, including cybersecurity, intellectual property, and antitrust.