SARDINIA
FRONTIER INDUSTRIES

Public Master Dossier

Industrial, institutional and partnership framework for a European industrial platform in Sardinia

PUBLIC WORKING DOCUMENT - Version 0.1 - August 2026
Sardinia Frontier Industries is a working initiative, not a formally constituted company or consortium.

Executive summary

Sardinia Frontier Industries (SFI) is a proposed industrial platform designed to connect international technology, European industrial capabilities and Sardinia's territorial potential. Its purpose is not to claim that factories, sites, permits, funding or partnerships already exist. Its purpose is to structure credible pathways from concept to pilot projects and, only after verification, to industrial localisation.

- Industrial promoter: defines the territorial proposition and project architecture.
- Ecosystem integrator: connects technology companies, manufacturers, research, training, infrastructure and energy.
- Investment catalyst: prepares projects capable of being assessed by industrial capital, public programmes and private finance.
- Initial coordinator: organises studies, partner maps, site assessments, governance options and documentation.

Expected outcomes

- Qualified technical and professional employment.
- Progressive transfer of capabilities, training and industrial know-how.
- Regeneration of disused industrial and mining areas for productive, technological and energy uses.
- Integration of Sardinia into European and international value chains.
- Creation of separate, investable projects rather than one undifferentiated mega-project.

1. Status, purpose and public positioning

SFI is a working initiative. It acts as an umbrella concept and project brand while the legal, financial and operational vehicles remain to be defined. Each public document must distinguish verified facts, working assumptions, matters to be negotiated and future ambitions.

Category	Public rule
Verified	Supported by an official source, document or formal act.
To be verified	Requires technical, legal, environmental, financial or institutional validation.
Proposed	Represents the current project architecture, not an acquired right or commitment.
To be negotiated	Depends on future agreements with partners, licensors, investors or institutions.

2. Strategic context

Europe is pursuing industrial resilience, strategic autonomy, digital sovereignty and stronger manufacturing value chains. Sardinia can contribute if territorial assets are connected to real markets, qualified operators, capital, skills and infrastructure. Geographic position alone is not sufficient; the proposition must become investable, permit-ready and operationally credible.

3. Industrial model

The model is deliberately modular. Space, robotics and sovereign digital infrastructure may share enabling assets, but they require separate business plans, partners, regulatory pathways, capital structures and operating vehicles.

Shared layer	Examples
Territory	Industrial and mining areas, logistics, utilities, laboratories
Energy	Renewables, storage, grid resilience, thermal management
Skills	Universities, technical institutes, reskilling and industrial training
Digital	Cybersecurity, AI, data infrastructure, simulation and testing

4. The three industrial pillars

Sardinia Space Systems

Civil space-economy value chain: payload integration and testing, ground segment, mission services, component integration and progressive terrestrial-orbital data continuity.

Sardinia Robotics Manufacturing

European platform for civil robotics: demonstration, testing, software localisation, compliance, training, maintenance, licensed assembly and progressive component manufacturing.

European Sovereign Data Continuity Network

Federated European infrastructure for sensitive data and compute, based on protected nodes, encrypted distribution, compute-to-data, European key custody, auditable policies and human-governed authorisation.

SanFS may serve as an enabling technology layer for the data and space lines. SANFS, Inc. remains separate from the future European operating entities; licensing, access, governance and IP boundaries must be contractually defined.

5. Sardinia as an industrial platform

- Central Mediterranean position and access to the EU market.
- Industrial, mining and logistics areas potentially suitable for assessment and regeneration.
- Universities, research organisations, technical institutes and professional capabilities.
- Potential integration of renewable energy, storage, continuity and thermal management.
- Quality of life as a factor for attracting and retaining engineers, researchers and entrepreneurs.

No specific site is represented as available until ownership, contamination, remediation, infrastructure, planning, environmental and authorisation conditions have been verified.

6. Brownfield regeneration and site remediation

Brownfield redevelopment is not a secondary communication theme. It is a cross-cutting industrial workstream. The objective is to convert underused or disused areas into productive ecosystems, subject to professional remediation and public-authority procedures.

1. Preliminary site screening: ownership, land-use status, contamination history and existing constraints.
2. Technical and environmental due diligence.
3. Remediation strategy prepared by qualified operators.
4. Infrastructure and utility assessment.
5. Industrial reuse concept linked to a real operator and business case.
6. Authorisations, funding structure and execution plan.

7. Partnership architecture

Partner class	Contribution sought
Industrial anchor	Technology, licences, market access, production capability, consortium leadership
Territorial and institutional	Sites, planning, research, training, infrastructure, public-programme alignment
Technology and engineering	Automation, mechatronics, electronics, AI, cybersecurity, energy and data centres
Finance	Industrial capital, infrastructure funds, public co-funding, project finance and debt
Pilot users	Industrial, agricultural, logistics, public-sector, research and critical-infrastructure use cases

Public documents describe partner roles and capabilities, not unconfirmed company affiliations. Named organisations are only listed where a public source or a formal written relationship supports the reference.

8. Institutional relevance

- Regional institutions: territorial development, industrial areas, training, energy and just-transition programmes.
- National institutions: strategic investment, industrial policy, space, digital infrastructure and authorisation frameworks.
- European institutions: research and innovation, strategic technologies, digital sovereignty, cloud-edge infrastructure and industrial resilience.

The requested institutional role is initially one of assessment, alignment and facilitation. No institution is presented as a project partner before a formal act.

9. Roadmap and decision gates

Phase	Name	Decision gate
1	Study and structuring	Project definitions, site screening, regulatory requirements, partner map, IP protection and preliminary finance architecture.

2	Partners and feasibility	Industrial and institutional engagement, feasibility studies, pilot use cases and programme eligibility.
3	Pilot projects	Demonstrations, testing, initial training, agreements and measurable results.
4	Industrial localisation	Operating vehicles, investments, sites, supply chain and employment growth.
5	European scale	Expansion into European value chains, services, nodes and international markets.

10. Governance, IP and risk controls

- Separate operating and financial logic for each pillar.
- Pre-existing SanFS IP remains distinct from partner contributions and jointly developed results.
- No funding, site, permit or partnership is described as secured before formal evidence exists.
- Civil, scientific, productive and infrastructure-protection orientation.
- Risk register covering strategic, industrial, financial, regulatory, environmental, reputational, IP and governance risks.

11. Employment, skills and local value

Value-chain area	Potential capabilities
Engineering and digital	Software, AI, electronics, networks, cybersecurity, simulation, data governance
Industrial operations	Testing, installation, commissioning, maintenance, quality, production and logistics
Research and training	University collaboration, technical education, reskilling and specialist academies
Local supply chain	Plant engineering, construction, energy, professional services and specialist suppliers

12. Funding architecture

Funding must be assembled as a pipeline rather than a single grant assumption. The intended structure combines industrial capital, eligible public support, private investors and debt, matched to each pillar and project phase.

Level	Illustrative instruments
European Union	Horizon Europe, EIC, STEP-related programmes, digital/industry/space calls
Italy	Strategic investment, industrial development, research, energy-transition and ZES instruments
Sardinia	Just Transition, industrial conversion, research, training and employment instruments
Private capital	Industrial partners, corporate venture, infrastructure

	funds and project finance

13. Documentation and due-diligence framework

The website should provide a controlled public document library. The library must be comprehensive enough for first-stage assessment, while confidential IP, negotiations, personal data, unpublished financial assumptions and partner-specific proposals remain outside the public area.

Public document	Purpose
Public Master Dossier	Overall industrial and institutional framework
Space Project Note	Scope, phases, partner capabilities and verification gates
Robotics Project Note	European localisation pathway and civil use cases
Sovereign Data Project Note	European operating model, architecture and governance principles
Territory and Brownfield Note	Site assessment and regeneration methodology
Institutional Brief	Relevance for regional, national and European policy
Public Status & Risk Note	Current stage, limitations, assumptions and key risks

14. How organisations can engage

7. Review the public dossier and the relevant project note.
8. Submit a written expression of interest or a request for written clarification.
9. Define the organisation's potential contribution, constraints and required evidence.
10. Where appropriate, execute confidentiality arrangements before technical or commercial disclosure.
11. Proceed to feasibility work, pilot definition and formal agreements only after internal approvals.

Initial communications should be handled in writing. Meetings may follow once the subject matter, participants and objectives are sufficiently defined.

15. Public disclosure and limitations

This document is informational. It is not an offer, investment solicitation, public-funding application, contractual commitment, representation of secured sites or permits, or statement that any named organisation has joined the initiative. All projects remain subject to technical, legal, financial, environmental, security, planning and authorisation checks.

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