



FIDAL Policy Brief

Table of Contents

INTRODUCTION.....	4
FIDAL'S CONTRIBUTION TO SNS JU STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES	4
FLAGSHIP ACHIEVEMENT 1: AI-NATIVE ZERO-TOUCH AND AUTONOMOUS NETWORK MANAGEMENT	5
KEY POLICY INSIGHTS	5
IMPLICATIONS FOR EU POLICYMAKERS	5
FLAGSHIP ACHIEVEMENT 2: OPENSlice AND OPENCAPIF AS SOVEREIGN EU DIGITAL INFRASTRUCTURE.....	6
KEY POLICY INSIGHTS	6
IMPLICATIONS FOR EU POLICYMAKERS	6
FLAGSHIP ACHIEVEMENT 3: LARGE-SCALE MEDIA AND PPDR TESTBEDS AS SOCIETAL EVIDENCE GENERATORS.....	6
KEY POLICY INSIGHTS	6
IMPLICATIONS FOR EU POLICYMAKERS	7
RECOMMENDATIONS FOR STRENGTHENING EUROPE'S 6G STRATEGY	7
ESTABLISH A UNIFIED, EVIDENCE-BASED EUROPEAN 6G STANDARDISATION ROADMAP	7
RECOGNISE OPENSlice AND OPENCAPIF AS STRATEGIC EU REFERENCE IMPLEMENTATIONS.....	8
DEVELOP GOVERNANCE FRAMEWORKS FOR AI-NATIVE AUTONOMOUS NETWORKS.....	8
STRENGTHEN EUROPE'S OPEN STRATEGIC AUTONOMY IN CORE NETWORK TECHNOLOGIES	8
ENSURE STRONG VERTICAL INTEGRATION FOR MEDIA AND PPDR REQUIREMENTS IN POLICY AND STANDARDISATION.....	8
EMBED SOCIETAL KPIs AND KVIs INTO 6G ARCHITECTURE, REGULATION AND FUNDING INSTRUMENTS.....	9
PROMOTE CROSS-SDO CONVERGENCE FOR 6G VERTICAL REQUIREMENTS.....	9
SUPPORT THE SUSTAINABILITY AND EXPANSION OF FEDERATED EUROPEAN TESTBEDS.....	9
STRENGTHEN SME PARTICIPATION THROUGH OPEN-SOURCE PLATFORMS AND TESTBED ACCESS.....	10
INTEGRATE SECURITY-BY-DESIGN ACROSS ALL LEVELS OF 6G ARCHITECTURE.....	10
KPI AND KVI MAPPING TO EU POLICY, REGULATORY, AND SOCIETAL FRAMEWORKS.....	10
ALIGNMENT WITH THE DIGITAL DECADE AND DIGITAL COMPASS.....	10
ALIGNMENT WITH THE EUROPEAN DATA STRATEGY AND DATA GOVERNANCE ACT	11
ALIGNMENT WITH THE UNION CIVIL PROTECTION MECHANISM (PPDR DIMENSION)	11
ALIGNMENT WITH THE EUROPEAN MEDIA FREEDOM ACT AND CULTURAL SECTOR STRATEGY.....	11
CONCLUSIONS.....	11

Executive Summary

This document provides a consolidated policy update based on the evidence generated by the FIDAL project. Its purpose is to summarise how FIDAL's technical work, experimentation results and cross-country testbed deployments inform current and emerging EU policy directions relevant to 6G. The project's activities span AI-enabled network automation, open-source orchestration and API frameworks, multi-domain slicing, and vertical trials in Media and Public Protection and Disaster Relief (PPDR). Together, these contributions provide practical insights that help clarify how 6G technologies intersect with the EU's regulatory and strategic priorities.

FIDAL's work on AI-native Zero-Touch Management (ZTM) demonstrates how autonomous decision-making and predictive control can support future networks. The results also shed light on the types of safeguards and oversight mechanisms that may be needed to align such systems with the requirements of the EU AI Act and related governance frameworks. This provides policymakers with concrete examples of how AI-supported network management behaves in realistic environments and what operational constraints should be considered. The validation of the open-source platforms OpenSlice and OpenCAPIF across three national testbeds provides evidence on the feasibility of open, interoperable and transparent network management and API exposure frameworks. These findings support EU efforts to strengthen digital autonomy, promote interoperability across Member States and encourage the use of open-source components in critical digital infrastructures. FIDAL's vertical trials in Media and PPDR offer additional policy-relevant insights. The Media trials highlight performance and quality requirements for future immersive and interactive services, while the PPDR trials outline the communication characteristics needed to support emergency and crisis-response operations. These results help clarify where regulatory and standardisation attention may be needed to ensure that future networks can adequately support sectors with societal value.

Finally, the project's combined technical KPI and societal KVI approach provides a structured way to link technical performance to user-facing and public-interest outcomes. This is relevant for future EU policy work, as 6G will require evaluation criteria that consider both engineering performance and societal impact.

Introduction

Europe stands at a pivotal moment in the evolution of digital communication infrastructures. As international competition accelerates and global actors shape early visions of 6G, the European Union must rely on robust experimental evidence to inform its strategic choices. SNS JU was established to consolidate EU leadership in next-generation connectivity, ensuring that 6G becomes a driver of digital sovereignty, security, openness, resilience, and societal benefit. In this context, FIDAL provides a uniquely significant contribution by delivering validated Beyond-5G and pre-6G capabilities across three national large-scale infrastructures and three advanced laboratories.

FIDAL's technical achievements, premium vertical trials in Media and Public Protection and Disaster Relief (PPDR), and integration of sovereign open-source tools—OpenSlice and OpenCAPIF—collectively form one of the most substantial bodies of evidence currently available to the SNS JU. The project's multi-domain orchestration frameworks, AI-native Zero-Touch Management engines, security-by-design architecture, digital-twin integration, XR and haptic media applications, and mission-critical PPDR scenarios offer deep insights into how future 6G networks should be designed, regulated, standardised, and governed.

FIDAL's Contribution to SNS JU Strategic Objectives

FIDAL advances several central goals of the SNS JU programme, particularly in the domains of architectural validation, AI-driven network automation, sovereign open-source infrastructures, vertical-driven requirements, and societal value assessment. At the architectural level, FIDAL demonstrates how multi-domain orchestration mechanisms can be implemented in real operational environments, validating the interaction between cloud-native components, slicing frameworks, data management layers, and application-specific enablers. The project's integration of Zero-Touch Management (ZTM) capabilities across federated infrastructures strengthens the SNS JU's ambition to develop high-performance and resilient 6G architectures that can operate autonomously while ensuring trustworthiness, determinism, and predictability.

One of the SNS JU's key strategic objectives is to promote a pan-European experimental ecosystem capable of supporting realistic, large-scale trials and advanced, multi-tenant use cases. FIDAL contributes strongly to this objective by demonstrating seamless interoperability across three national infrastructures, enabling cross-site experimentation in Media and PPDR verticals, and integrating laboratory testbeds that simulate extreme operational conditions. These capabilities reinforce the SNS JU's vision of federated testbeds and ensure that Europe can evaluate next-generation network features under realistic conditions.

The SNS JU also emphasises the importance of societal impact and human-centric value creation in shaping 6G. FIDAL addresses this objective by embedding societal KPIs (safety, accessibility, reliability, user trust, inclusion, environmental sustainability) and KVIIs (e.g., enhanced public service delivery, cultural access, crisis resilience) into its evaluation methodology. These indicators help translate complex technical performance into societal impact metrics that policymakers can use when assessing the value of 6G for public-interest sectors.

FIDAL also strengthens the SNS JU's mission to advance standardisation leadership. Through its contributions in ZTM, orchestration, API exposure frameworks, media coding and PPDR requirements, FIDAL enhances Europe's influence in 3GPP SA5, SA2, SA4, SA6, ETSI ZSM, ETSI MEC, ETSI MANO, ITU-T, and relevant media bodies such as 5GMAG and MPEG. This supports the SNS JU's goal of consolidating Europe's voice in global SDOs and reducing fragmentation by promoting coordinated contributions grounded in project evidence.

Flagship Achievement 1: AI-Native Zero-Touch and Autonomous Network Management

Key Policy Insights

The transition to 6G requires a paradigm shift toward self-managing networks that operate autonomously, intelligently, and dynamically. FIDAL's AI-native Zero-Touch Management engine demonstrates that such autonomy is technically feasible, integrating machine learning, reinforcement learning, cross-layer optimisation, and real-time analytics into a cohesive orchestration framework. The engine enables automated service provisioning, dynamic slice management, predictive congestion mitigation, and self-healing operations across multi-domain environments.

However, FIDAL's validation of these capabilities reveals critical considerations for European policy frameworks. Autonomous decision-making systems carry risks of opacity, brittle behaviour, unpredictable interactions, and potential systemic vulnerabilities if deployed without governance safeguards. These risks are especially significant in PPDR scenarios where automated network decisions influence public safety, crisis communication and emergency coordination. FIDAL's analysis shows that explainability and human oversight mechanisms are indispensable for ensuring safe operation of AI-native networks, especially in high-risk contexts aligned with the EU AI Act classification.

FIDAL further demonstrates that automated orchestration systems must incorporate multi-level auditing, traceability and accountability frameworks to ensure compliance with emerging legal requirements. This includes maintaining records of AI decisions, exposing confidence levels or decision rationales, and providing fall-back and override mechanisms. Such features align with the transparency and accountability requirements foreseen under the AI Act.

Implications for EU Policymakers

The project's work also carries implications for NIS2 and the Cyber Resilience Act. Autonomous orchestration can interact with baseline security controls in ways that may strengthen or weaken network resilience depending on its design. FIDAL's experiments illustrate that ZTM engines must incorporate security-aware decision-making, ongoing anomaly detection, and resource allocation strategies that prioritise critical functions. These insights highlight the need for EU policymakers to articulate clear governance-by-design principles for AI-native networks and to support standardisation work that embeds AI governance requirements into network management protocols.

Flagship Achievement 2: OpenSlice and OpenCAPIF as Sovereign EU Digital Infrastructure

Key Policy Insights

A cornerstone of FIDAL's contribution lies in its validation of OpenSlice and OpenCAPIF as sovereign, interoperable, and open-source components that can anchor the future European 6G ecosystem. The strategic importance of these tools becomes evident when considering the EU's long-standing objective of reducing dependency on proprietary ecosystems dominated by global actors. OpenSlice, with its transparent orchestration and slice management capabilities, and OpenCAPIF, which enables secure and interoperable API exposure, collectively form a technological foundation aligned with the EU's broader objectives for open digital infrastructures and interoperability.

FIDAL's trials demonstrate not only that these platforms are operationally robust, but also that they can be meaningfully adopted by operators, SMEs, and vertical sectors. Their deployment across multiple national infrastructures shows that they can support cross-border interoperability, facilitate the creation of digital public services, and contribute to the implementation of the Interoperability Act. Moreover, these assets directly advance the goals of the Data Governance Act by enabling secure, auditable, and compliant sharing of data and functionalities through sovereign API frameworks.

Implications for EU Policymakers

The project provides strong evidence that Europe should move toward recognising such open-source platforms as reference implementations for future 6G architectures. The sustainability of these assets beyond the lifetime of FIDAL is essential, as they embody the very principles of Open Strategic Autonomy that the EU seeks to safeguard. Policymakers may consider long-term governance mechanisms, such as EU-supported open-source stewardship organisations or ETSI Special Deployment Groups, to ensure the continuity, evolution, and industrial adoption of OpenSlice and OpenCAPIF.

Flagship Achievement 3: Large-Scale Media and PPDR Testbeds as Societal Evidence Generators

Key Policy Insights

FIDAL's vertical trials in Media and PPDR yield a detailed understanding of how next-generation networks will be used in high-value and high-impact societal contexts. The Media experiments, involving digital twins, immersive XR, haptic feedback, and multi-stream synchronisation, illustrate the network characteristics required to support the creative and cultural industries. These trials demonstrate the importance of predictable latency, synchronisation precision, and robust quality assurance for the European media sector. This evidence aligns with policy priorities

outlined in the European Media Freedom Act, particularly concerning the resilience, innovation capacity, and diversity of the European media ecosystem.

The PPDR use cases reveal insights into the essential requirements for crisis communication, emergency response coordination, and secure mission-critical operations. FIDAL's results show that PPDR performance hinges on deterministic behaviour, cross-domain orchestration, secure execution of slices, high availability, and rapid failover mechanisms. These findings have clear relevance for the Union Civil Protection Mechanism, the Cybersecurity Blueprint, and resilience-focused EU initiatives. The experiments also highlight the need for robust privacy and integrity safeguards, contributing to regulatory discussions under NIS2 and the Cyber Resilience Act.

Implications for EU Policymakers

By incorporating societal KPIs and KVIIs into the evaluation of both verticals, FIDAL demonstrates how future networks should be measured not only in technical terms but also in relation to trust, inclusiveness, resilience, sustainability, and public safety. This evidence supports the SNS JU's call for impact-driven indicators and highlights the importance of aligning technological developments with societal expectations.

Recommendations for Strengthening Europe's 6G Strategy

Building on the extensive experimental evidence gathered across the FIDAL infrastructures and laboratory environments, as well as insights drawn from the Media and PPDR verticals, several overarching recommendations emerge for reinforcing the European Union's approach to 6G. These recommendations are aligned with the European Commission's digital policy priorities, the SNS JU's mission, and the need to ensure strategic autonomy, trustworthiness, and societal alignment in next-generation networks. Each recommendation addresses a dimension of the policy, regulatory, industrial, or operational landscape that will be essential for guiding Europe's transition from advanced 5G capabilities to fully-fledged 6G systems.

Establish a Unified, Evidence-Based European 6G Standardisation Roadmap

One of the strongest findings emerging from FIDAL is the pressing need for a harmonised and clearly articulated European roadmap for 6G standardisation. At present, standardisation activities are distributed across multiple bodies, including 3GPP, ETSI, ITU, MPEG, 5GMAG and respective vertical organisations, which generates fragmentation and dilutes Europe's strategic influence. FIDAL's results make clear that the inclusion of vertical-driven requirements—particularly from PPDR and Media—must be significantly strengthened within standardisation bodies. The standardisation roadmap should therefore consolidate European inputs from SNS JU projects, validate technical insights through testbed-based experimentation, and guide coordinated European contributions in key areas such as autonomous network governance, sovereign API exposure, network slicing, orchestration principles, digital twin support, XR codecs and mission-critical communication evolution. The roadmap should also anticipate forthcoming

3GPP Releases 19 and 20, ensuring that European priorities are inserted at the foundational stage of global 6G specification development.

Recognise OpenSlice and OpenCAPIF as Strategic EU Reference Implementations

FIDAL demonstrates that OpenSlice and OpenCAPIF represent sovereign, transparent and technically mature open-source assets capable of supporting Europe's ambitions for digital autonomy. Their successful deployment across three national infrastructures shows that they can be adopted widely by operators, SMEs, research organisations and public sector stakeholders. Policymakers should therefore consider recognising these tools as European reference implementations for orchestration and API exposure, embedding their development into future Horizon Europe calls, and establishing long-term software maintenance and stewardship frameworks. Doing so will help ensure that critical components of Europe's network ecosystem remain open, interoperable and independent from non-European proprietary technologies.

Develop Governance Frameworks for AI-Native Autonomous Networks

As AI-native orchestration and Zero-Touch Management become defining features of future networks, governance mechanisms must evolve to match the complexity and impact of these systems. FIDAL's results highlight the necessity of embedding explainability, transparency, and human oversight into AI-driven decision processes. Policymakers should therefore develop governance frameworks that reflect the requirements of the AI Act, ensuring that high-risk AI systems deployed in network management are subject to rigorous oversight, accountability structures and traceability mechanisms. This should include the creation of regulatory sandboxes that allow stakeholders to test autonomous functions in controlled environments, enabling safe experimentation while ensuring compliance with EU values. Embedding governance-by-design into AI-native networks will ensure that autonomy does not compromise safety, security or democratic accountability.

Strengthen Europe's Open Strategic Autonomy in Core Network Technologies

FIDAL reinforces the importance of open, sovereign infrastructures for ensuring Europe's digital sovereignty. The EU should therefore intensify support for the development, maintenance and industrial adoption of open-source foundations, such as OpenSlice and OpenCAPIF, and promote the creation of European consortia capable of sustaining these tools in the long term. Such an approach would strengthen the resilience of Europe's digital supply chain, reduce dependency on global proprietary stacks and support the emergence of competitive European vendors. Policymakers should also consider integrating sovereign digital infrastructure initiatives into the forthcoming European Industrial Strategy and align them with funding under Digital Europe Programme, Connecting Europe Facility (CEF Digital) and future SNS JU phases.

Ensure Strong Vertical Integration for Media and PPDR Requirements in Policy and Standardisation

The Media and PPDR sectors represent high-value verticals with significant socio-economic and public-interest implications. FIDAL shows that next-generation Media applications depend on

extremely predictable latency, synchronisation and distributed computing capabilities, while PPDR requires high availability, secure cross-domain orchestration, and predictable mission-critical behaviour. Policymakers should ensure that such requirements are deeply embedded into 6G policy frameworks, standardisation positions, and regulatory initiatives. This includes strengthening Europe's representation in 3GPP SA4 for media, SA6 for MCX, ETSI MEC and ZSM for orchestration, and vertical-specific bodies such as 5GMAG. The EU should also consider formal mechanisms for integrating PPDR and Media actors into SNS JU standardisation discussions, ensuring that vertical needs are represented from the earliest stages of 6G architectural design.

Embed Societal KPIs and KVs into 6G Architecture, Regulation and Funding Instruments

FIDAL's methodology for evaluating societal KPIs and KVs—covering trust, inclusiveness, resilience, public safety, accessibility, energy awareness and cultural empowerment—provides a template for how 6G should be assessed across Europe. Policymakers should embed these indicators into future SNS JU calls, EU funding programmes, and the broader Digital Decade monitoring frameworks. This would ensure that technological development aligns with societal expectations and democratic values, and that public-interest domains such as Media and PPDR receive adequate consideration during 6G deployment and design. Societal indicators could also serve as input for impact assessments, regulatory evaluations and future European legislation on digital infrastructure.

Promote Cross-SDO Convergence for 6G Vertical Requirements

FIDAL highlights the systemic risks associated with siloed standardisation across multiple organisations. Media and PPDR technologies, in particular, span multiple SDOs including 3GPP, ETSI, MPEG, DVB, 5GMAG and national PPDR committees. Policymakers should strengthen mechanisms for cross-SDO coordination, encouraging harmonised technical deliverables, aligned timelines and shared vertical use-case definitions. Such coordination would prevent divergent specifications, reduce fragmentation, and reinforce Europe's ability to project influence in global standardisation arenas.

Support the Sustainability and Expansion of Federated European Testbeds

The ability to validate complex network capabilities in realistic conditions is indispensable for effective policymaking. FIDAL's multi-country experimentation model demonstrates how interlinked testbeds can support cross-domain orchestration, federated slicing, digital twins and AI-driven decision systems. Policymakers should therefore consider strategies for institutionalising multi-country testbeds as long-term EU assets. This could include integrating them into large-scale European facilities, supporting national digital infrastructure reforms, or creating a European testbed federation aligned with the Digital Europe Programme. Ensuring the sustainability of such testbeds will allow Europe to maintain experimentation capacity through 2030 and beyond.

Strengthen SME Participation Through Open-source Platforms and Testbed Access

FIDAL's open-source tools lower entry barriers for SMEs, enabling them to contribute services, develop applications and participate in federation ecosystems. Policymakers should incentivise SME engagement by providing structured access to testbeds, supporting SME-tailored standardisation guidance and reinforcing the role of open-source technologies in public procurement. This would help align the EU Industrial Strategy with the innovation trajectory of 6G and support the emergence of a dynamic and competitive European vendor ecosystem.

Integrate Security-by-Design Across All Levels of 6G Architecture

FIDAL's holistic risk framework demonstrates how security considerations must be embedded across all architectural layers of 6G, including orchestration, slicing, data management, API exposure and AI-based decision-making. Policymakers should ensure that NIS2 and the Cyber Resilience Act are integrated into 6G architectural design from the earliest stages, promoting explicit security-by-design principles, lifecycle security management, and multi-domain risk mitigation strategies. This includes harmonising guidance across ENISA, SNS JU, national authorities and SDOs to support consistent implementation across Europe.

KPI and KVI Mapping to EU Policy, Regulatory, and Societal Frameworks

A defining contribution of FIDAL lies in its integration of technical KPIs and societal KVIs that collectively offer a multidimensional perspective on the future of 6G networks. By grounding performance assessments in both technical capability and societal value, FIDAL bridges a long-standing gap between engineering-driven evaluation and policy-driven impact assessment. This approach aligns directly with the European Commission's emphasis on human-centric, trustworthy, resilient, secure and sustainable digital transformation under the Digital Strategy, Digital Decade, and flagship regulatory frameworks such as the AI Act, Data Governance Act (DGA), Interoperability Act, NIS2 and the Cyber Resilience Act.

In this section, the FIDAL KPI/KVI methodology is mapped to these central policy frameworks. The analysis explains how the project's experiments in Media and PPDR, its multi-domain orchestration and ZTM components, and its open-source sovereign infrastructures support EU objectives for safety, transparency, accessibility, cultural innovation, public protection, crisis readiness, and digital inclusion. Importantly, it addresses the emerging need for societal impact evaluation within large-scale infrastructure projects—a need that future SNS JU work programmes and DG CONNECT policies are increasingly emphasising as Europe moves toward 6G.

Alignment with the Digital Decade and Digital Compass

The Digital Decade defines four cardinal points for 2030: digital skills, secure and sustainable digital infrastructures, digital transformation of public services and the digital transformation of businesses. FIDAL contributes directly to the second and third pillars by validating gigabit-level

connectivity, resilient digital infrastructures and advanced media and PPDR services that support public-sector innovation.

KPIs such as latency stability, jitter control, uplink performance, reliability and slice continuity map directly to the Digital Decade’s objectives for high-quality connectivity. Meanwhile, KVs such as accessibility of media services, enhanced public safety through PPDR communication, energy-efficiency considerations in resource allocation, and trustworthiness indicators support the broader societal benchmarks of the Digital Compass.

Alignment with the European Data Strategy and Data Governance Act

FIDAL’s use of OpenCAPIF and the security-by-design architecture aligns closely with the European Data Strategy’s principles of data transparency, sovereignty and user-centric governance. KPIs for API performance, exposure reliability, data exchange efficiency and interoperability support DGA requirements for actor accountability, auditability and data-sharing neutrality. KVs such as trust, user rights protection and transparency of data-handling processes directly support the DGA’s mission to create European Data Spaces that respect the Union’s values.

Alignment with the Union Civil Protection Mechanism (PPDR Dimension)

The PPDR-sector trials within FIDAL offer direct insight into how network KPIs translate into operational, life-saving capacity for emergency services. KPIs for deterministic latency, uplink reliability, slice continuity, edge processing performance, and resilience directly reflect the functional needs of fire brigades, medical response units and police operations. KVs such as user-perceived stability, trust in technological support, cross-border crisis coordination efficiency and service accessibility reflect the values and operational benchmarks of the UCPM. These societal insights provide a layer of evidence for policymakers tasked with updating PPDR communication frameworks and enhancing multi-country crisis responsiveness.

Alignment with the European Media Freedom Act and Cultural Sector Strategy

The Media-sector trials align strongly with the European Media Freedom Act’s goals of strengthening media resilience, cultural diversity and innovation. KPIs such as immersive-stream latency, XR rendering stability, digital-twin synchronisation and broadcast-quality consistency map directly to the requirements of the creative and cultural sectors. KVs around cultural accessibility, user engagement, inclusiveness of immersive experiences and the resilience of media production ecosystems offer policymakers evidence for shaping future media infrastructure regulation. The trials contribute to the EU’s ambition to support a high-quality, safe, and innovation-rich media environment in the digital era.

Conclusions

The purpose of this document is to provide an updated view of the policy-relevant insights generated by the FIDAL project. The conclusions reflect the project’s contributions to ongoing European discussions on how 6G should be governed, standardised and integrated into key societal sectors.

The results from FIDAL's experiments indicate that AI-supported network automation will play a central role in 6G, and that clear governance principles will be needed to support transparency, oversight and safe operation. These findings contribute directly to ongoing EU policy considerations related to the implementation of the AI Act and its relevance for network management systems.

FIDAL also generates useful evidence on the role of open-source digital infrastructure. The successful cross-country deployment of OpenSlice and OpenCAPIF provides factual input on the technical readiness and relevance of such tools for European digital autonomy and interoperability objectives. This evidence can support ongoing discussions regarding the sustainability and long-term adoption of open-source components in EU digital infrastructure.

The trials performed in the Media and PPDR sectors provide a policy update on sector-specific communication requirements and constraints. For Media, the results clarify network characteristics needed to support emerging content formats and interactive applications. For PPDR, the findings identify conditions required for reliable and resilient emergency communications. Both sets of insights complement existing EU policies related to media resilience, crisis response and digital public services.

Regarding interoperability and cross-border services, the project demonstrates how multi-domain orchestration and federated slicing behave in real deployments. Finally, FIDAL's KPI-KVI framework provides a structured, evidence-based method for linking network performance with societal outcomes. This approach can support future SNS JU planning, regulatory impact assessments and ongoing EU efforts to make next-generation networks more aligned with public-interest objectives. In summary, the document provides a concise policy update showing where FIDAL's results intersect with current EU policy priorities and where they may inform future regulatory, strategic and standardisation activities as Europe prepares for 6G.