Presentation of Vision The Digital Task Force for Artificial Intelligence

13. August 2025



Vision

More time for what is important

Overall goals

- 1. An efficient and innovative public sector
- 2. Customised and easy interaction with the public sector
- 3. Enhanced professionalism and focus on the core task

Specific goals for 2030

- 1. The rollout of AI in public authorities frees up at least 50 million hours, 3. By 2030, at least 80 pct. of government agencies use AI in their equivalent to at least 30,000 FTEs, across the public sector by 2035.
 - operations where it makes sense and adds value.
- 2. No more than 20 pct. of government agencies cite unclear and outdated 4. Citizens and businesses find that interaction with the public sector has legal frameworks as a significant barrier to using Al in areas where the technology can create value for the benefit of citizens and employees.
 - become easier and simpler as a result of the use of Al
 - 5. Public employees feel that they are supported in their task execution as a result of the use of Al.





The vision More time for what is important

Through the use of artificial intelligence, employees, citizens, and businesses can free up more time for what is important.

Background for the vision

- The use of artificial intelligence is to contribute to meeting the welfare needs of the future.
- This is especially important with an ageing population and an increase in the demand for labor in many parts of the public sector.
- We need to rethink how we prepare for the future, and artificial intelligence must play a central role in this process.
- We must ensure that the benefits of new technology can be unlocked and politically prioritized to the greatest extent possible.



Goal 1: An efficient and innovative public sector



The use of artificial intelligence for tasks and organization ensures that resources are used where they create the most value, and that new solutions and services are continuously developed. This will free up resources, especially in areas where there is a shortage of labor.



Goal 2: Customised and easy interaction with the public sector

Using artificial intelligence can create the basis for a more personalized and flexible service, where dialogue with government agencies or access to useful knowledge is made more accessible and understandable for everyone.





Goal 3: Enhanced professionalism and focus on the core task



The use of artificial intelligence for tasks and organization strengthens the expertise and professionalism of public employees and can, among other things, provide more time for citizen- and business-oriented tasks.



The Task Force's specific goals for 2030

In addition to the vision and the overall goals, the government, KL, and the Danish Regions share a political ambition to realize five goals in 2030 and 2035.

| Goal 1 | The rollout of AI in government agencies frees up at least 50 million hours, equivalent to at least 30,000 FTEs, across the public sector by 2035. A significant part of this will be fulfilled by 2030. |
|--------|---|
| Goal 2 | No more than 20 pct. of government agencies cite unclear and outdated legal frameworks as a significant barrier to using AI in areas where the technology can create value for the benefit of citizens and employees. |
| Goal 3 | By 2030, at least 80 pct. of government agencies use Al in their operations where it makes sense and adds value. |
| Goal 4 | Citizens and businesses find that interaction with the public sector has become easier and simpler as a result of the use of Al. |
| Goal 5 | Public employees feel that they are supported in their work as a result of the use of Al. |



Task areas where the Task Force will prioritize the roll-out of specific solutions

| | 2024 | 2025 | 2026 | 2027 | |
|----------------------|---|---|------|------|--|
| Cross- functional | Establi- shing the Task Force | shing the symposium on artificial intelligence in the public sector | | | |
| Prerequisites | Legal prerequisites (e.g. providing a legal basis and a clearer framework for use in the cloud) Other enabling initiatives in collaboration with relevant stakeholders | | | | |
| Solutions | Scaling mature projects Innovative solutions and rethinking the way the public sector works | | | | |

^{*} DKK 40.6 million allocated to three projects: Artificial intelligence for bone fractures; routing and scheduling in healthcare and elderly care; speech-to-text in healthcare and elderly care.

The Task Force's work to promote artificial intelligence in the public sector builds on three key pillars.

The Task Force will:

- 1. Establish the prerequisites for the use of artificial intelligence.
- 2. Disseminate existing and new solutions.
- 3. Share knowledge about tools and best practices.

The timeline illustrates the expected progress within each of the three pillars towards 2028. In the beginning, the Task Force is expected to prioritize areas and tasks that have an administrative nature.



Prerequisites for the rollout of artificial intelligence

Effective and responsible use of artificial intelligence in the public sector on a large scale requires that the key prerequisites are in place.

Legal framework

- It is crucial that authorities have clear legal frameworks to implement and expand artificial intelligence solutions.
- The Task Force will focus on ensuring that the framework of the current legislation aligns with regulations and the
 potential applications of artificial intelligence.
- The Task Force will initiate efforts to establish legal authorizations for the use of artificial intelligence in the public sector.
- The Task Force will also work to increase clarity on the rules that apply now and in the future.

Data and infrastructure

- Another key prerequisite for effective use of artificial intelligence is high-quality data and an up-to-date, well-functioning, and robust infrastructure, such as cloud infrastructure.
- It may make sense to establish shared solutions that better ensure access to the right data and promote common standards.
- The Task Force will continually assess whether there is a need to initiate cross-functional initiatives that create prerequisites for data and infrastructure.

Organizational frameworks, trust, and competencies

- The Task Force will play a supportive role in ensuring that the ambitions for deploying and using artificial intelligence are integrated with other strategic change processes and reforms in the public sector.
- To maintain trust in the public sector, it must be ensured that professionalism and quality within the public sector are preserved, and that leaders and employees have the skills to use AI safely and responsibly.
- The Task Force will focus on supporting the transformation required by the rollout of Al.

Background on the Task Force

- The purpose of the Digital Task Force is to identify and address barriers to the utilization of artificial intelligence. It will lead a crosssector effort to promote the large-scale rollout of artificial intelligence solutions in the public sector.
- The Task Force will serve as a point of contact for actors and stakeholders focused on the use of artificial intelligence in the public sector. At the same time, the Task Force is to drive a cross-sector effort to realize the potential for the use of artificial intelligence throughout the entire public sector.



Background on the Task Force - organization



- The Taks Force is a joint public collaboration across the state, Local Government Denmark (KL), and the Danish Regions.
- The Task Force is organized as a political committee consisting of the Minister for Digital Affairs, the Minister of Finance, and the chairs of KL and the Danish Regions, as well as a board and a secretariat.
- The secretariat consists of the Ministry of Digital Affairs, the Ministry of Finance, the Ministry of Justice, the Ministry of Industry, Business and Financial Affairs, the Ministry of the Interior and Health, the Ministry of Climate, Energy and Utilities, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, KL, and the Danish Regions.



Expert group for the Task Force

To assist the Task Force in its work, an expert group has been established with representatives from the public sector, and the business and research communities.

The members of the expert group are:

- Haktan Bulut, Executive Vice
 President, Digital Solutions and Chief.
 IT Officer at ATP
- Henrik Udsen, Professor and Head of Centre at the Faculty of Law, University of Copenhagen
- Jan Damsgaard, Professor at CBS, Department of Digitalisation
- Katrine Winding, Director General of the Danish Business Authority
- Klaus Larsen, Director of Digitalisation and IT at North Denmark Region
- Kristian Hjort-Madsen, Director of Technology at Norlys A/S
- Kristina Skovdal, Director of Group IT at the City of Copenhagen
- Martin Østergaard, City Director at

the City Aarhus

- Mette Modvig Nielsen, Director, Head of Digital & Project Excellence at the Novo Nordisk Foundation
- Mikkel Flyverbom, Professor at CBS, Department of Management, Society and Communication
- Nicolaj Gudbergsen, Head of GenAl, Senior Vice President, Technology & Services at Danske Bank
- Serge Belongie, Professor and Director of Pioneer Centre for Al
- Sine Zambach, Assistant Professor at CBS, Department of Digitalisation
- Stine Breiner Andersen, Director of Products, Data and Customer Service at PFA Pension



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