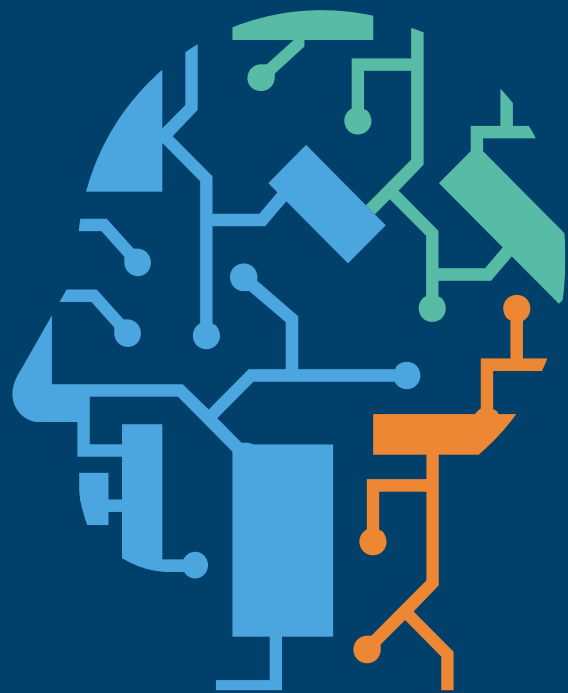
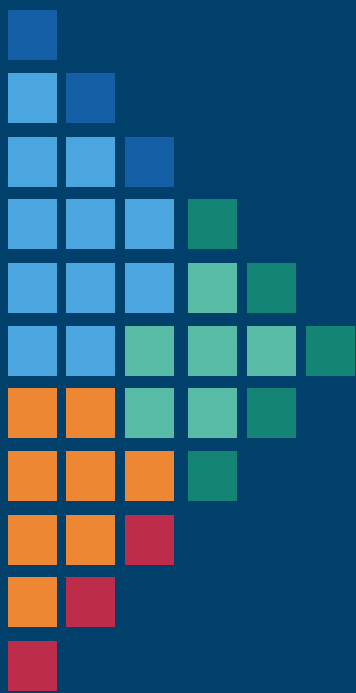


Action plan for Sweden's AI Strategy



Introduction

This action plan outlines adopted and planned measures through which the approach taken in the Government's AI Strategy is taking shape. The majority of the measures were adopted in 2025, addressing major parts of the AI Commission's proposals.

This action plan is divided into several sections that reflect the AI Strategy. Most of the outlined measures are related to two or more sections. However, the measures are only outlined in the section in which they are most relevant.



AI for societal benefit

- Legal framework and regulatory simplification
- Data access and utilisation
- Standardisation
- Security and defence
- A public sector in the vanguard

Sustainable development

- Human-centric approach
- Language models built on material from Sweden
- Climate and energy
- Labour market and skills supply

AI for competitiveness and innovation

- The AI ecosystem
- Business and entrepreneurship
- Digital infrastructure and computing capacity
- Research and expertise

AI for societal benefit

■ Legal framework and regulatory simplification

- Through amendments to the Ordinance with Instructions for the Swedish Agency for Economic and Regional Growth (2009:145), the Government has established a simplification council within said Agency. The simplification council has been tasked with working to reduce companies' regulatory burden and the administrative and other costs that they incur as a result of adopted regulatory frameworks. The aim is to promote Swedish competitiveness, innovation and new business models.
- The Government has established an implementation council whose tasks are to emphasise the entrepreneurial perspective at an early stage of the EU process and to work to ensure that EU legislation is not implemented in Sweden beyond the specified minimum level (Terms of Reference 2024:51).
- Following proposals by the Government, the appropriation for the Swedish Authority for Privacy Protection has been increased to ensure that it can continue to develop its regulatory sandbox for AI (Government Bill 2025/26:1, Expenditure Area 1, Section 10.11.3, Committee Report 2025-26:KU1, Riksdag Communication 2025-26:85). The purpose of the sandbox is to facilitate the use of AI by public administration.
- The Government has tasked the Swedish Agency for Economic and Regional Growth with further developing its sector-specific guidance for companies on matters such as permits, approvals and notifications (KN2025-02416).
- The Government has appointed an inquiry on safe and reliable AI (Terms of Reference 2024:83). In its report 'Amendments in the context of the AI Act – secure use, effective control and support for innovation (SOU 2025:101), the inquiry presented proposals on national amendments in conformity with Regulation (EU) 2024/1689 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 13 June 2024 laying down harmonised rules on artificial intelligence, hereafter the AI Ordinance, and amending Regulations (EC) No 300/2008, (EU) No 167/2013, (EU) No 168/2013, (EU) 2018/858, (EU) 2018/1139 and (EU) 2019/2144 and Directives 2014/90/EU, (EU) 2016/797 and (EU) 2020/1828 (Artificial Intelligence Act) in the following AI Ordinance. The inquiry's report has been circulated for comment by 23 February 2026.
- In its Communication to the European Parliament and the Council on a data union strategy, the European Commission states its intent to propose that legal information constitute valuable data sets in accordance with Directive (EU) 2019/1024 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 20 June 2019 on open data and the re-use of public sector information (COM(2025) 835 final). This means that such data must be made available in machine-readable format. The Government takes a positive view of this and intends to ensure that government agency regulations also be subject to such a proposal. Increased access to high-quality data in machine-readable format is in line with the Government's agenda on regulatory simplification and can help improve regulatory comprehension among Swedish businesses and government agencies.
- Within the scope of work on the EU's seventh package to simplify regulations concerning the digital area (Omnibus VII), the Government intends to work for purposeful regulatory simplifications that have real effects for Swedish businesses and government agencies.

Data access and utilisation

- More than 100 government agencies, county administrative boards and higher education institutions have been given assignments or reporting requirements by the Government concerning their work related to data and AI (Fi2025/02284, S2025/02147, etc.). The aim is to improve the ability of public administration as a whole to work with data and AI to develop activities and improve quality in the implementation of government agency tasks. Universities and higher education are required to report on their progress in developing AI-related courses and initiatives to integrate relevant AI components into curricula.
- The Government has tasked 25 government agencies with reporting on their use of AI, how AI has impacted their working methods and need for inter-agency collaboration, skills development initiatives and risks associated with the use of AI (Fi2025/01712, Fi2024/02559, etc.). These assignments were reported on in 2025.
- The Government intends to task Statistics Sweden and the Agency for Digital Government with preparing the establishment of a guidance function for good data management, i.e. a data steward function. Following proposals from the Government, the appropriation for Statistics Sweden has been increased to establish such a function, which will provide guidance for good data management (Government Bill 2024/26:1, Expenditure Area 2, Sections 6.6.3 and 6.5, Expenditure Area 22, Section 4.5, Committee Report 2025-26:FiU2, Communication 2025/26:133).
- The Government has tasked the Agency for Digital Government with submitting proposals on a national collaboration structure for government agencies and other actors aimed at improving Sweden's ability to develop safe and effective services for data and AI continuously and over time. The Agency has also been tasked with analysing and proposing which components and systems should be developed or improved with a view to improving the overall conditions under which public administration can give data users access to data, e.g. for development of AI models (Fi2026/00137).
- The Government has tasked The Swedish mapping, cadastral and land registration authority with drafting a national strategic plan for the overall provision of information in the area of geodata. This will include measures to be implemented in 2026–2030 to improve how geodata is produced, made accessible and utilised, and to strengthen security (LI2025/01252). The Swedish mapping, cadastral and land registration authority reported on this assignment on 30 August 2025.
- The Government has tasked The Swedish mapping, cadastral and land registration authority with drafting a proposal on a roadmap for continued digitalisation of the planning and development process. It will describe how work on a uniform and uninterrupted digital social development process can be pursued based on the conditions for its various subprocesses (LI2023/03554). The Swedish mapping, cadastral and land registration authority reported on this assignment on 29 April 2024.
- Following proposals from the Government, the appropriation for The Swedish mapping, cadastral and land registration authority has been increased so as to enable the agency to make some of its data available to the public free of charge (Government Bill 2024/25:1, Expenditure Area 18, Section 3.6.6, Committee Report 2024/25:CU1, Communication 2024/25:95).
- Following proposals from the Government, the appropriation for The Swedish mapping, cadastral and land registration authority has been increased for development of the national geodata platform (Government Bill 2024/25:1, Expenditure Area 18, Section 3.6.6, Committee Report 2024/25:CU1), Communication 2024/25:95). The platform enables producers, i.e. municipalities or central government agencies, to make their data available to consumers. Data made available via the platform can enable AI applications.
- The Government has tasked the National Financial Management Authority with drawing up a framework for how it will provide guidance to those who carry out impact assessments. This assignment includes gathering and taking into consideration expertise and methodological support on digitalisation, including AI, from organisations such as the Agency for Digital Government (Fi2024/01483).

- The Government has tasked the National Government Service Centre with taking measures to promote increased use of digital orders and improving the ability to analyse purchasing within central government administration (Fi2024/01374). Digitalisation of public purchasing makes it possible to generate structured data that can render work on analysis and control more effective and efficient. The findings were reported in February 2025.
- The Government has appointed an inquiry on increased digitalisation of social insurance to counteract benefit crime and prevent erroneous disbursements (Terms of Reference 2024:59). On 12 November 2025, the Government received the inquiry's report *Ett datalyft mot fel, fusk och frånvaro* (Better data to counter errors, cheating and absence) (SOU 2025:108). The report has been circulated for comment by 27 February 2026.
- The Government has appointed an inquiry to analyse and propose measures that enable a national digital infrastructure for all health and medical care (S2024/00100 and S2024/01340). In its memorandum *Hälsodata ska vara tillgänglig i hela vårdkedjan* (Health data should be available throughout the value chain) (Interim report 4, S 2024:A), the inquiry submitted proposals on such an infrastructure and implementation of 'primary use' under Regulation (EU) 2025/327 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 11 February 2025 on the European Health Data Space, and amending Directive 2011/24/EU and Regulation (EU) 2024/2847, i.e. access to and sharing of data in healthcare. The proposals are currently under preparation by the Government Offices. In 2026, the inquiry will submit proposals on secondary use under the Regulation, i.e. access to and sharing of data for aims such as research and innovation.
- The Government intends to submit proposals in 2026 on a new act on interoperability requirements for data sharing by public administration.

■ Standardisation

- The Government intends to draft an action plan to ensure that international standards promote Sweden's access to and development of AI. The action plan is expected to contain measures that largely require close dialogue between the Government, Swedish standardisation bodies, relevant government agencies and other Swedish interested parties.

■ Security and defence

- The Government has proposed a new act that will allow the Swedish Police Authority and the Swedish Security Service to use AI systems for real-time facial recognition and other forms of biometric remote identification in public places to combat crime (proposal referred to the Council on Legislation for consideration on use of AI by the Police for facial recognition in real time).
- The Government has tasked the Swedish Defence Research Agency with adapting its organisation to study and develop emerging and breakthrough technologies for the benefit of defence and security. The Agency should be able to analyse and report on consequences of emerging and breakthrough technologies in research, innovation, industry, defence and security policy contexts (Fö2025/00767).
- The Government has tasked the Defence Materiel Administration with enhancing protection of groundbreaking technologies from a national security perspective (Fö2025/01902). This assignment aims in part to increase protection against improper technology transfer and secure supply chains for defence materiel. The Defence Materiel Administration will present its report by 22 April 2026.
- Through the Ordinance with instructions for the Psychological Defence Agency (2021:936), the Government has tasked said Agency with identifying, analysing and providing support to counter malign information influence and other misinformation targeting Sweden or Swedish interests.

- The Government has tasked the Swedish Agency for the Media with implementing a broad and long-term national initiative to improve media and information literacy in times of rapid AI development and disinformation (Ku2024/00419). Following proposals from the Government, the appropriation for the Agency has been increased to extend the initiative and further strengthen society's preparedness and resilience to disinformation. The Government's proposed and announced changes to appropriations entail an increase of the appropriation by SEK 2 000 000 annually for 2025–2028 (Government Bill 2024/25:99, p. 12, Committee Report 2024/25:FiU21, Communication 2024/25:26 and Government Bill 2025/26:1, Expenditure Area 1, Section 12.1.2, Committee Report 2025/26:KU1, Communication 2025/26:87).
- The Government has adopted a roadmap for public transactions for 2025–2030. In this roadmap, the Government identified development of a digitalised purchasing process as a focus area to increase the strategy's impact. The roadmap also highlights the possibilities that emerge with the use of AI, such as rendering purchasing activities more effective and efficient (Fi2025/01827).
- The Government has tasked the Agency for Digital Government and the Swedish Authority for Privacy Protection with drawing up guidelines on the use of generative AI in public administration. The guidelines will promote effective, secure and ethical use of generative AI within public administration (Fi2024/01535). The findings were delivered on 20 January 2025.

■ A public sector in the vanguard

- The Government has tasked the Swedish Social Insurance Agency and the Swedish Tax Agency with establishing an AI workshop for public administration (Fi2025/00018 and Fi2025/01523), for which purpose funding has been allocated to both government agencies (Government Bill 2025/26:1, Expenditure Area 3, Section 2.9.1, Committee Report 2025/26:SkU1, Communication 2025/26:97 and Government Bill 2025/26:1, Expenditure Area 10, Section 3.11.7, Committee Report 2025/26:SfU1, Communication 2025/26:107).
- The Government intends to draft a cloud policy that will help strengthen public administration's use of cloud services, taking into consideration security aspects, functionality issues and innovation. Cloud services have a key role to play in the effective development and use of AI.

Sustainable development

■ Human-centric approach

- The Government appointed an inquiry on welfare technology in social services and activities under the Support and Service for Persons with Certain Functional Impairments Act (1993:387), Terms of Reference 2023:147. In its final report, Digital technology on equal terms – A regulation for social services and activities under the Support and Service for Persons with Certain Functional Impairments Act (SOU 2025:39), the inquiry presented proposals that clarify how digital technologies can be used when implementing initiatives under the Social Services Act (2025:400) and the Support and Service for Persons with Certain Functional Impairments Act in ways that protect privacy. The report also contains proposals on how children’s decision-making skills can be used in conjunction with initiatives involving the use of technology, and proposals for people with impaired decision-making skills to capitalise on initiatives through digital technology on equal terms. The report has been circulated and the proposals are currently under preparation by the Government Offices.
- The Government has appointed an inquiry on privacy methods for a more data-driven and interoperable administration. The aim is to increase public administration’s ability to share data, while maintaining data protection (Terms of Reference 2025:64).
- The Government has adopted a national strategy for sustainable regional development throughout the country for the period 2021–2030. In the strategy, the Government sets out priorities to achieve the aims of its regional development policy. This includes capitalising on the opportunities offered by digitalisation, such as the development of AI, improved access to high-speed broadband and increased use of digital technologies. The strategy provides guidance for the regions’ development strategies (Government Communication 2020/21:133).
- The Government has tasked the Swedish Post and Telecom Authority to promote digital inclusion and the use of digital services. In dialogue with relevant actors, both public sector and others, the Swedish Post and Telecom Authority will change, promote, support and monitor efforts to achieve these outcomes (Fi2025/00522).
- The Government intends to task the Swedish Post and Telecom Authority with coordinating and, in dialogue with relevant actors, promote, support and monitor work on increasing digital inclusion and the secure use of digital services, particularly AI.

■ Language models built on material from Sweden

- The Government has tasked the National Library of Sweden with analysing and preparing for the wider use of its language models in the public sector. This remit includes highlighting financial and copyright issues (U2025/01837). An interim report was presented on 15 January 2026, and the final report is to be delivered by 1 June 2026.
- Following proposals from the Government, the appropriation for the National Library of Sweden has been increased to fund increased expenditure for digital storage and improved calculation capacity, as well as funding expenditures for the mission’s participation in the AI workshop for the public administration (Government Bill 2025/26:1, Expenditure Area 16, Section 6.7.7, Committee Report 2025/26:1, Riksdag Communication 2025/26:124).
- Following proposals from the Government, the appropriation for the Swedish National Archives has been increased to finance the continued digitisation of archives to enable the training of AI models on material from Sweden and for AI development (Government Bill 2025/26:1, Expenditure Area 17, Section 8.6.1, Committee Report 2025/26:1, Riksdag Communication 2025/26:83).

Climate and energy

- In the Government Bill on the long-term direction of energy policy, the Government deems it necessary for Sweden to be planning meet electricity demand of at least 300 TWh in 2045, and that the need for electricity in different geographical areas should be clarified for the years 2030, 2035, 2040 and 2045 and followed up regularly, starting in 2030 (Government Bill 2023/24:105 p. 20). Assessing future energy needs is vital if Sweden is to be able to plan energy supply as the use of AI increases.
- The Government has tasked the Swedish Energy Agency with regularly developing long-term energy system forecasts. The Swedish Energy Agency has also been tasked with presenting short-term forecasts of energy use and energy supply bi-annually (see M2017/03110, I2019/03367 etc.), because the rapid technological development related in part to AI means that the assessments may need updating.
- Following proposals from the Government, the Riksdag has adopted the Publication of Information on the Energy Performance of Data Centres Act (2025:570), which entered into force on 1 July 2025. Under the Act, owners and operators of data centres with an installed annual IT power requirement of at least 500 kilowatts publish details of data centres' energy performance by reporting details to a common EU database.
- The Government has initiated a dialogue with actors that set up data centres, and intends to maintain continued dialogue. In November 2025, roundtable discussions on AI and energy requirements were held with representatives from industry, AI actors and the energy sector, as well as academia and government agencies.
- The Government has tasked the Swedish National Grid with developing processes for connecting to the transmission network to provide favourable conditions for industry and for a stronger and more competitive Sweden (KN2025/01694). Access to the electricity network and electricity production are key conditions for the expansion of computing capacity for AI, etc.
- The Government Offices has presented a memorandum relating to implementation of parts of the revised Energy Efficiency Directive (KN2025/01465). The memorandum includes proposals that primarily aim to implement parts of the EU's revised Energy Efficiency Directive. It proposes that new construction or extensive renovations of data centres should be subject to requirements including cost-benefit analyses and the use of waste heat, or measures to ensure the recovery of waste heat if technically and economically feasible. The memorandum has been circulated and the proposals are currently under preparation by the Government Offices.

Labour market and skills supply

- The Government has tasked the Swedish Gender Equality Agency with investigating the method it has produced to counteract gender inequality in the use of AI at selected government agencies that use AI to support decision-making. The Swedish Gender Equality Agency will also submit proposals for skills-enhancing initiatives regarding AI and gender equality aimed at government agencies when necessary (A2025/01258).
- In the appropriation directions for the 2025 fiscal year, the Government approved funding for seven higher education institutions to develop short courses on AI for professionals (U2025/01737, U2025/01732, etc.). Following proposals from the Government, the appropriation for universities and higher education has been increased in the Budget Bill for 2026 to maintain the level of investment on a permanent basis (Government Bill 2025/26:1, Expenditure Area 16, Section 8.8.65, Committee Report 2025/26:UbU1, Riksdag Communication 2025/26:124).
- The Government has tasked universities and higher education to report how they are analysing the need to develop their course offerings in terms of AI and initiatives to integrate AI components into relevant courses (U2025/00736).

- The Government has adopted a strategy for science, technology, engineering and mathematics (STEM). In the STEM strategy, the Government presents measures that have been taken to date, and outlines the direction of continued efforts to improve the education system's capacity to educate more people in science and technology, including AI (U2025/00563). The Government has appointed a STEM delegation to improve conditions so that more people receive STEM education. The inquiry is to present its report by 2 December 2027 (Government Bill 2025:11). The Government has also allocated funds to the Swedish Council for Higher Education for initiatives aimed at increasing the number of people choosing a STEM training and for government agencies' costs for assisting and collaborating with the STEM delegation. The Council will report on measures taken in its 2026 annual report (U2025/02412).
- Following proposals from the Government, the Riksdag has adopted a requirement for the regions to establish goals and priorities for regional skills supply and provide assessments of the county's skills needs in both the public and private sectors and in the short and long term (Government Bill 2021/22:159, Committee 2021/22:UbU25, Riksdag Communication 2021/22:411). The regions thus have an important task to contribute to a well-functioning skills supply, including in terms of digitalisation and AI, throughout the country.
- The Government intends to invite the social partners in both the private and public sectors to a joint discussion on AI in working life and the labour market. The aim is to create favourable conditions to capitalise on opportunities and identify challenges associated with AI.

AI for competitiveness and innovation

■ The AI ecosystem

- The Government supports the Nordic Council of Ministers' initiative to establish a Nordic-Baltic AI centre with a coordinating office in Stockholm. The centre will accelerate innovation and responsible use of AI, increase cooperation and integration across borders, and attract international talent.
- The Government has allocated funds to Statistics Sweden to carry out the survey on IT use in companies with an expanded sample size and to monitor industries where AI can lead to major changes in working methods and growing pressure for change (Fi2025/02358).

■ Business and entrepreneurship

- The Government has tasked the Swedish Agency for Innovation Systems (Vinnova) with spending at least SEK 570 million in 2026 within the framework of the Advanced Digitalisation innovation and research programme. The programme will contribute to the funding of initiatives related to nationally prioritised technology areas and the development of industrial AI applications. This will also enable increased Swedish participation in European initiatives in this area (KN2025/01157 and KN2025/02393).
- The Government has adopted a strategy for Sweden's foreign trade, investment and global competitiveness (UD2023/01758). The strategy emphasises the need for improved conditions for innovative companies to grow in Sweden and through internationalisation, improved conditions for attracting international expertise and investment, and better opportunities for Swedish companies to utilise funds from the EU. This is in line with the aim of the AI Strategy to improve conditions for actors in Sweden's AI ecosystem.

- Government has adopted Sweden's Industrial Strategy: For a technology-leading and competitive industry in a new global context, in which the Government outlines Sweden's objectives in research and innovation that enable technology leadership, resilience and security of supply in uncertain times, as well as basic framework conditions that create opportunities for industry. This includes regulatory simplification and faster permit processes and skills supply that meet industry needs (KN2025/01260).
- The Government appointed an inquiry on how the permit process under the Environmental Code can be simplified and shortened by making it more flexible, predictable and efficient. The assignment included investigating how the Swedish regulatory framework can be changed so that Sweden does not impose greater or overlapping requirements in relation to relevant EU regulations (Terms of Reference 2023:78). In its report, the inquiry proposed that a new environmental assessment authority should be established (SOU 2024:98). The proposals are currently under preparation by the Government Offices and the Government has announced that it intends to establish such an agency in 2027 (Government Bill 2025/26:1, Expenditure Area 20, Section 3.22 and 3.24.1).
- The Government intends to prioritise strategic technologies, including AI, in the strategic partnerships and research and innovation partnerships that Sweden has or intends to enter into with other countries.
- The Government intends to launch an initiative named Team Sweden AI, to which relevant Swedish stakeholders will be invited with the aim of strengthening Sweden's AI work and international positioning in the area.

Digital infrastructure and computing capacity

- Following proposals from the Government, the appropriations for the Swedish Research Council and Vinnova have been increased to finance part of Sweden's co-financing for the Swedish AI Factory, Mimer (Government Bill 2025/26:1, Expenditure Area 16, Section 6.7.7, Committee Report 2025/26:1, Riksdag Communication 2025/26:124). Mimer is being established at Linköping University within the framework of the European High Performance Computing Joint Undertaking (EuroHPC JU). Through the AI Factory programme, companies, start-ups and researchers have access to the necessary computing capacity and conditions to develop their own AI solutions. Through Sweden's participation in the EuroHPC JU, Swedish actors also gain access to other computing infrastructure in Europe.
- Following proposals from the Government, the annual co-financing for the Digital Europe Programme has been increased (Government Bill 2025/26:1, Expenditure Area 22, Section 4.6.4, Committee Report 2025/26:TU1, Riksdag Communication 2025/26:126). The Government has tasked the Swedish Agency for Digital Government with responsibility for domestic coordination of the programme (I2021/01008). The programme co-funds projects on issues such as AI and data for health and medical care.
- The Government intends to support the expansion of land-based cables and fibre optic sub-sea cables along prioritised routes in the Baltic Sea region and global routes linking the Nordic region to the Indo-Pacific region and North America. The route through the Arctic is the shortest route to the Indo-Pacific region, which, if expanded, will result in faster data transfer. Against this background, the Government has allocated funds to the Swedish Research Council to support the development of Polar Connect. The investment is worth SEK 23 million in 2025 and SEK 25 million in 2026 (U2025/01357 and U2025/01059). The Research and innovation for future, curiosity and benefit Bill further states that SEK 30 million in 2027 and SEK 40 million in 2028 are expected to be allocated for the same purpose (Government Bill 2024/25:60 p. 64).
- The Government tasked the Swedish Research Council with submitting proposals on how Swedish e-infrastructure for research can be developed through coordination and organisational change (U2024/01858). The report was presented on 16 June 2025 (U2025/01486) and is currently under preparation by the Government Offices.
- The Government has allocated funding to the Swedish Research Council for the National Academic Infrastructure for Supercomputing in Sweden (NAISS). The funding includes supporting calculations, storage and computation and analysis of large data sets for use in AI at the national level, for example (U2025/01357 and U2025/01059).
- The Government has tasked the Swedish Post and Telecom Authority with investigating conditions for the introduction of state aid for the expansion, management and operation of infrastructure for mobile services in areas where existing mobile networks do not offer the necessary coverage or capacity and there are no commercial conditions for such expansion (Fi2025/00323).
- The Government has tasked the Swedish Research Council and Vinnova with strengthening research and innovation for the sixth-generation (6G) of wireless systems, see U2024/00713 and KN2024/00613.
- The Government has established a council within the Government Offices with the aim of identifying obstacles and analysing possible solutions for the use, expansion and development of connectivity infrastructure (Konnektivetsrådet), see Fi2025/02118. The council consists of representatives from the Government, government agencies, regions and organisations and companies in the electronic communications sector.

■ Research and expertise

- The Government has adopted the Research and innovation for the future, curiosity and benefit Bill (Government Bill 2024/25:60). The Bill sets out ongoing and planned measures in research and innovation, including initiatives in the AI field.
- The Government has tasked the Swedish Research Council with coordinating work to promote the use of AI in research nationally by mapping needs, opportunities and obstacles. The remit aims to facilitate and capitalise on the use of AI in Swedish research and development (U2025/01836).
- The Government has tasked the Swedish Research Council with inviting, evaluating and assessing applications from universities and higher education for research grants to strategic research areas in accordance with the Research and innovation for the future, curiosity and benefit Bill (U2025/00730). The Bill outlines investments in areas such as health, life sciences, AI and quantum technology (Government Bill 2024/25:60 p. 51–52, 66–67 and 105–115).
- The Government has tasked the Swedish Research Council with establishing a programme for clusters of excellence for breakthrough technology. The remit also includes the establishment of AI research institutes. The remit includes plans for at least SEK 100 million a year to be allocated to the AI area (U2025/01359).
- The Government has tasked the Swedish Research Council with responsibility for a national research programme on the societal consequences of digitalisation (U2017/02404, U2021/01515 etc.).
- The Government has tasked Vinnova with implementing collaboration-based research and innovation initiatives in clusters of excellence for breakthrough and strategic technologies. The remit has identified AI and autonomous systems as strategically important technologies. The remit also includes the annual compilation and publishing of evidence-based knowledge on Sweden's position in strategic technology, including AI, as well as developing roadmaps for initiatives in each technology area in collaboration with relevant actors (KN2025/01161).
- Following a proposal from the Government, the appropriation for universities and higher education was increased for the establishment of Cybercampus Sweden at the Royal Swedish Academy of Sciences, with the aim of strengthening both skills supply and research in cyber security (Government Bill 2023 /24:103), Expenditure Area 16, Section 5.6.3 and 5.7.65, Committee Report 2023/24:UbU1, Riksdag Communication 2023/24:103). Cybercampus is a national cooperation between several universities, research bodies, government agencies and businesses throughout Sweden.
- The Government has tasked the Swedish National Space Agency with establishing a national space data programme. The programme will create synergies with strategic technological areas such as AI, security and digital and connected systems. (U2025/02202 and U2025/02412).

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