

Vitlíki_Føroya

National AI Strategy 2027–2030

The Faroe Islands will lead the way, showing how a small nation can use AI responsibly to strengthen its people, language and economy.

24.11.2026

Foreword_

"It is difficult to make predictions, especially about the future," as the old joke goes. This has never felt more relevant than in today's age of AI (AI). Yet the decisions we make now can help shape the future. AI will affect how we work, learn, communicate and provide services. We therefore have a shared responsibility to use it wisely and ensure that everyone benefits. This strategy sets a common national direction for using AI to strengthen our people, language and economy.

We want to develop a society where future generations will want to live and work. A place where they can educate themselves, find exciting jobs, and build a secure future. AI can support this through new industries and professional communities.

Our welfare system has helped us live longer, better lives. At the same time, the elderly population is growing while the share of working-age people is falling. Fewer people will therefore have to meet rising demands on welfare services. AI can ease everyday workloads, freeing up time and energy for tasks that require human judgement and care.

Businesses and public institutions are already experimenting with AI. Digital Faroe Islands (Talgildu Føroyar) has also shown what we can achieve when we pool our expertise and work towards shared goals. We must tackle common challenges together and help institutions, municipalities and businesses develop solutions suited to their needs.

This strategy is based on Action 15 in the Strategy for Digital Faroe Islands 2025–2027. There, the government set out to outline how society can gain the most from AI technology, and how we can protect ourselves against its risks.

The strategy is built on preliminary studies, analyses, and experiences from other countries. Workshops and interviews with stakeholders across society have provided insight into Faroese needs and opportunities.

Gjaldstovan has led this work in collaboration with consultants from VILT! Vitlíkistænastan. Vitlíkisstovan also contributed to the preliminary study. Alongside this publication, detailed material on the strategy and all its actions is available at vitliki.fo.

I thank everyone who has contributed time, knowledge, and ideas to this work. The broad participation provides a solid foundation to build upon.

We now present our recommendations to the Minister of Finance on the actions to be taken through to 2030. Turning the strategy into reality will require clear priorities and cooperation.

Nicolai M. Balle
Head of Digital Faroe Islands

Explore the strategy and its actions at vitliki.fo.

Contents_

Foreword_ **2**

Contents_ **4**

Introduction_ **6**

Summary_ **10**

Structure_ **12**

The Foundation_ **14**

Action 1 AI Unit 18

Action 2 AI Guidelines 20

Action 3 AI Legislation 22

Action 4 International Cooperation 24

Action 5 Technical Infrastructure 26

Action 6 Data Foundation 28

People_ **30**

Action 7 AI Academy 34

Action 8 Ethics and Rights 36

Action 9 AI Labour Market Council 38

Action 10 Sector Plans 40

Language_ **42**

Action 11 Faroese Language Technology 46

Action 12 Language Resources 48

The Economy_ **50**

Action 13 Public Sector Adoption 54

Action 14 AI in Business 56

Financial overview and notes_ **58**

Introduction_

The Faroe Islands will lead the way, showing how a small nation can use AI responsibly to strengthen its people, language and economy.

This vision sets a common direction for AI in the Faroe Islands. It describes both what we want to achieve and how we intend to achieve it. We must have the courage to seize opportunities and the care to protect what matters to us.

Leading the way means showing how AI can create real value in a small society. We must adapt the technology to our needs and circumstances, learn from others and share solutions that others can learn from. We do not need to be first in everything, but to set an example through sound choices that deliver results.

This ambition has a concrete purpose. The Faroe Islands must continue to be competitive and remain a good, attractive place to live and work. Industry must be able to develop and create value. We must be capable of providing the welfare services that the people need and society expects. With AI, we can get more out of our resources and skills, ease workloads, and create space for new solutions.

Using AI responsibly means taking risks as seriously as opportunities. Concerns about AI are an important part of the discussion about our future. The technology can make mistakes, reproduce bias, threaten privacy and make reliable information harder to distinguish from misinformation. It can change working life and create uncertainty about skills, jobs and the human role. These concerns must shape the decisions we make.

We must therefore have clear frameworks and insight into how the technology is used, as well as clear accountability when mistakes are made. We must preserve human judgement and connection where it matters, and be able to opt out of AI when its use is not advisable.

At the same time, we must acknowledge that the technology is available and already a part of society. Therefore, the question is no longer whether we should use AI, but how we should use it. This does not mean that AI should be used everywhere. Responsibility involves making a conscious decision about when it serves us and when it does not.

To strengthen means both to protect and to develop. We must protect the foundation upon which we build our society, while simultaneously developing our opportunities to create a better future. Protecting includes preserving rights, trust, language, and culture. Developing means giving people new skills, improving services, and creating new opportunities for value creation.

The vision brings this ambition together around three pillars: **people**, **language** and **the economy**.

People means both individuals and the communities we belong to. AI must improve people's opportunities to learn, work, participate and live well. Everyone must have the chance to understand the technology and influence how it is used, and its benefits must be shared widely across society.

Language is our shared means of communication and carries our culture and identity. We must protect the position of Faroese while opening up new opportunities to use it. We must be able to use AI in Faroese.

The economy supports jobs, value creation and shared welfare. AI must help businesses compete and give the public sector greater capacity to provide good services. Our workforce, knowledge and resources must create more value, giving us the means and freedom to build the society we want.

To support the three pillars, a common foundation is required. It encompasses the prerequisites that must be in place to achieve the vision: ethical principles, appropriate legislation and guidelines, secure use of data, technical infrastructure, and international cooperation. An AI unit shall coordinate joint actions and be responsible for advancing the work with the strategy.

If we are to achieve this vision, a **strategy** is necessary. AI can create value for individuals, companies, and institutions, but if we as a country are to get the most out of the technology, we must set clear goals and pull together. In a small country, it is especially important that we coordinate our resources and build upon each other's knowledge and experiences. The strategy sets this course.

> *"We want better welfare and easier everyday lives: a society where help is there when needed, we have more time for one another, and young people want to build their future. The Faroe Islands must therefore lead the way in responsible AI use. We are setting a course that benefits everyone."*
>
> **Aksel V. Johannesen,**
> Minister of Finance

14 actions based on one foundation and three pillars

People_

7. AI Academy
8. Ethics and Rights
9. AI Labour Market Council
10. Sector Plans

Language_

11. Strengthening Faroese Language Technology
12. Collecting Language Resources

The Economy_

13. Public Sector Adoption
14. AI in Business

The Foundation_

1. AI Unit
2. AI Guidelines
3. AI Legislation
4. International cooperation
5. Technical infrastructure
6. Data Foundation

Summary_

The 2027–2030 strategy brings together 14 actions that connect advice, skills development and practical solutions. Institutions, municipalities and businesses will receive better support to tackle specific tasks, while knowledge and experience can be shared across disciplines and workplaces.

A new AI Unit in Digital Faroe Islands (Talgildu Føroyar) will be linked to professional communities and those who will use the solutions. At the same time, skills development at the University of the Faroe Islands and the work of the Centre for Language Technology will be strengthened. This will create a connection between everyday needs, learning, and technical development. Professional authorities, institutions, and companies retain responsibility for their own services and decisions.

Common technical services, data access, and guidelines will support several actions at once. Experiences in workplaces will show where these prerequisites are lacking and provide concrete lessons for the AI Academy. The social partners will have a permanent role in influencing the changes, while sector plans will link joint actions to tasks in the school and welfare areas.

In the language area, the collection of Faroese material and the development of language tools must go hand in hand. The material will be used both for development and for independent evaluation. In the public sector, experiences will be gathered regarding selected workflows, such as shift planning and case processing. In the business sector, emphasis will be placed on helping companies choose a suitable task and the next step. The lessons learned will be used to develop common support and prepare for broader use. Larger projects and continuous operation require separate decisions and funding.

No.	Action	Purpose
The Foundation_		
1	**AI Unit**	Set a common direction, coordinate work, provide advice and implement the strategy through a new unit at Gjaldstovan.
2	**AI Guidelines**	Provide clear guidance on responsible use, choice of tools, data protection, and auditing.
3	**AI Legislation**	Clarify rules, responsibilities and rights, and assess the need for new legislation and changes to existing laws.
4	**International cooperation**	Enable the Faroe Islands to exchange knowledge, expertise, technology and resources through international cooperation.
5	**Technical infrastructure**	Ensure reliable access to computing power and services according to need, security, sustainability, and cost, both in the Faroe Islands and with international partners.
6	**Data Foundation**	Make it easier to find, gain legal access to, and reuse reliable Faroese data.
People_		
7	**AI Academy**	Build skills, share knowledge and create networks so more people can understand, use and make informed choices about AI. Based at the University of the Faroe Islands.
8	**Ethics and rights**	Strengthen ethical advice and the protection of rights, including equality, self-determination and access to appeals. Build skills in existing councils and committees.
9	**AI Labour Market Council**	Give the social partners a role in change, skills development and better use of labour through a new labour market council.
10	**Sector plans**	Develop sector-led AI plans for schools and education, social services, healthcare and elderly care.
Language_		
11	**Faroese Language Technology**	Strengthen skills and language tools so that Faroese can be used in work, education, and everyday life. The Centre for Language Technology will be strengthened.
12	**Language Resources**	Collect, quality-assure, and maintain Faroese language material for development and independent evaluation with clear terms of use.
The Economy_		
13	**Public Sector Adoption**	Test AI in public workflows through pilot projects and measure benefits and costs as a basis for broader use.
14	**AI in Business**	Help companies choose appropriate steps with AI and strengthen productivity, innovation, and competitiveness.

Structure_

The strategy sets a common direction and prioritises tasks that require cooperation between central government, municipalities, businesses and professional communities. It does not provide detailed development and operational plans for individual AI solutions. Faroese needs must guide the choice of tools and partners, drawing on international developments and local expertise. Detailed material on the strategy and its 14 actions is available at vitliki.fo.

Implementation requires greater clarity regarding responsibility, labour resources, authority, and funding. Concrete trials must provide the basis for decisions on continuation, adjustment, or termination. Larger projects, broad deployment, and permanent operations require separate cost estimates, decisions, and funding.

AI in this strategy

AI covers many different technologies. This strategy focuses particularly on generative AI: large language models that can produce text, images, sound and other content. This technology has been a major driver of public interest in AI since ChatGPT became publicly available in November 2022.

The strategy is not limited to generative AI. It also allows for forecasting and decision support, planning and optimisation, language and speech technology, image and sensor analysis, robotics and welfare technology.

How to read this strategy

This strategy sets out our national vision and the actions needed to achieve it. Detailed material on the individual actions and the strategy as a whole is available at vitliki.fo. The publication has two parts. The first presents the vision in the Introduction, an overview of the actions and objectives in the Summary, and this explanation of the Structure. The second covers the foundation, the three pillars and their actions, followed by a financial overview.

Each action explains its purpose, activities, responsibilities and partners, timeline, evaluation, requirements and risks. Links to other actions show where coordination is needed. Provisional responsibilities, timelines and targets must be confirmed during implementation. The final section presents the financial overview for 2027–2030, including the assumptions and limits of the estimates.

Guiding principles

The principles describe what should apply across all actions when working to implement them.

Actions must have clear objectives before they begin, and measurable results afterwards. Each action must address a specific need. Before work starts, it must be clear what should improve, how results will be measured and who decides whether to continue. Professionals, staff and users must be involved. Experience and results must be shared, including when expected benefits are not achieved. Successful trials must inform further development and wider use.

Responsibility and decision-making authority must be clear

For each action, it must be clear who has the overall and political responsibility, and who carries out the work in practice. The professional responsibility for services and decisions must be established. It must also be clear who regularly follows up on results and obstacles and makes decisions on continuation, adjustment, or termination.

Security must be included from the outset

The security risks associated with AI are extensive and complex. Security should therefore be incorporated into all AI solutions from preparation, procurement, and development through to operation.

Energy and resource use must inform decisions.

Running large language models requires substantial equipment. Solutions must therefore be assessed for their benefits, energy and resource use, and environmental impact, throughout development and day-to-day operation.

Equal access and participation must be part of development

Solutions must be developed with consideration for people with different abilities and needs. Those who are affected should, insofar as possible and beneficial, have the opportunity to influence development. Consideration must be given to who benefits from the solutions, and whether they create inequality or bias, including between women and men. People who cannot use an AI solution must have access to assistance or other appropriate services.

The Foundation_

The digital foundation.

The Faroe Islands have a well-developed digital foundation on which to build further. However, the use of AI imposes new requirements for security, skills, and responsibility. These matters must be in order if we are to benefit from the technology.

Action 1 AI Unit 18

Action 2 AI Guidelines 20

Action 3 AI Legislation 22

Action 4 International Cooperation 24

Action 5 Technical Infrastructure 26

Action 6 Data Foundation 28



In the preliminary study, participants from industry and the public sector expressed great interest in AI, but also uncertainty about how they could get started safely. They called for advice, clearer guidelines, and help in solving shared tasks. This is the background to the strategy bringing together coordination, rules, international cooperation, data, and technology into what is called the foundation.

The AI unit

In order to coordinate this work, an AI unit will be established. Among other things, it will formulate guidelines, be responsible for international cooperation, ensure a digital infrastructure, and organise a specialist team to carry out pilot projects. In a small society, it is of great importance that we benefit from what others have already learned and built. Professional communities are small, and it can be difficult for each individual workplace to have all the expertise that the use of AI requires. Many of the questions are the same, even though the tasks are different. By gathering knowledge and solving shared tasks together, we can make it easier for more people to move forward.

Guidelines

People also need to know how to use AI responsibly. Managers and employees must be able to receive assistance in selecting tools, protecting data, and evaluating results. It must be clear who is responsible for data protection and verifying outcomes. Clear guidelines can provide support in daily operations, while legal analyses can clarify uncertainties and indicate where changes are needed. This work must be coordinated so that the knowledge translates into guidance that people can apply in their work.

International cooperation and technology

At the same time, we can benefit greatly from international cooperation. It provides access to knowledge, technology, and resources, as well as the opportunity to learn from the experiences of others. Our task is to select and adapt solutions to Faroese needs, while maintaining and acquiring the necessary expertise to make informed decisions about them.

AI also requires a technical infrastructure that enables the safe testing and use of solutions. We must build upon existing systems and ensure access to adequate computing power, hosting, and data, both in the Faroe Islands and through international partners. Shared technical services can alleviate the burden on workplaces, preventing them from having to build everything from scratch individually. The expansion must be based on concrete needs and guided by the experience we gain, with clear responsibilities regarding security, operations, and costs.

The actions under the Foundation aim to strengthen these shared prerequisites and make it easier to use AI safely and responsibly.



Action 1
AI Unit

The aim is to set a common direction and drive progress in the responsible use of AI to create value in the Faroe Islands, across central and local government and in close cooperation with businesses.

What will be done

The preliminary study found a clear demand for a shared source of advice and expertise, so institutions and businesses would not have to tackle the same questions separately. The AI Unit will meet this need by coordinating work and helping institutions put AI solutions into practice.

The AI Unit will be a newly established entity within Gjaldstovan. It will coordinate and drive the overall strategy forward, advise public institutions and municipalities, maintain a cross-disciplinary expert team to initiate and manage pilot projects, oversee international cooperation, and organise the technical infrastructure.

The unit will also develop shared tools, guidelines, policies, and procedures, as well as coordinate legislative efforts. It will gather experience and ensure that knowledge is shared and applied across sectors.

The AI Unit will assemble the expert team based on the specific needs of each project, drawing specialists from public institutions, municipalities, the University of the Faroe Islands, and the private sector. The team will operate in time-bound task forces, providing practical assistance in technology, law, data protection, security, and change management. The work will be conducted alongside on-site staff to build local capacity, while the respective institution or municipality retains the responsibility for their services.

A national AI Council will be established to advise on strategy and ensure cross-sector collaboration. The AI Council will be composed of representatives from the major sectors—municipalities, the private sector, and the national government, including central administration, public health, and education. The Council, the AI Unit, and the AI Academy will together form the collaborative organisation, AI Faroe Islands.

Responsibility and cooperation

The responsible ministry is the Ministry of Finance.

Gjaldstovan will implement the action. Partners include the Association of Faroese Municipalities, ministries, the University of the Faroe Islands, the House of Industry and other key stakeholders.

Timeline and evaluation

- **2026:** Organisational structure and recruitment processes are prepared.
- **2027:** The unit is formally established with two employees, and operations commence.
- **2027–2028:** Five pilot projects are prepared and executed, based on the five pilot areas under Action 13: Public Sector Adoption.
- **2028–2030:** The unit is fully staffed with five employees and is fully operational. The first annual report in 2028 will present the status of the actions. By 2029, the unit will be providing its full range of services.

The unit will be evaluated based on the progress of the overall strategy.

Requirements and risks

Legal mandates must be clear. The unit will start small and must therefore initially have access to external legal, data protection, security, and technical expertise. The work must align with the overall strategy for the digitalisation of society.

> *"We focus too much on institutions and municipalities rather than processes."*
>
> Manager in public administration.
> Source: Workshop on an efficient public sector.

Action 2
AI Guidelines

The aim is to establish clear guidelines for responsible AI use. They will reduce uncertainty, guide tool selection, protect data and support verification, helping the technology create value and deliver reliable services.

What will be done

During the workshops in the preliminary study, it became evident that there is significant uncertainty regarding where and to what extent AI can be used. Participants requested simple guidelines and operational templates that could be adapted to their specific workplaces. A comprehensive guidance toolkit will make these uncertainties easier to manage in daily operations.

The shared guidance toolkit will be developed based on real-world tasks and subsequently tested in collaboration with users. It will provide clear answers regarding approved usage, what information can be inputted into the tools, and who is responsible for verification. The first version will cover:

- Usage policies and tool approval, including purpose, responsibilities, and conditions for reassessment.
- Data and confidentiality, data transfer, and storage, complete with practical examples and access to expertise.
- Professional and linguistic verification, source checking, and human oversight.
- Public IT procurement, including requirements for AI skills, experience, documentation, selection, bid evaluation, and contracts.
- Integration into workflows, providing templates for documentation, information sharing, and error reporting.

The toolkit will build on Data Protection Agency guidance and the principles of digitalisation. Sector authorities will develop materials for education and welfare under Sector Plans (Action 10). Public institutions should be covered first, followed by municipalities and businesses. Legal effect, target groups and authority must be clear before implementation.

Responsibility and cooperation

The responsible ministry is the Ministry of Finance.

The AI Unit (Action 1) creates and maintains the material with the relevant sector authorities. Action 3 provides legal analyses, the AI Academy (Action 7) links learning to the guidelines, and Ethics and Rights (Action 8) provides ethical input.

Partners include the Data Protection Agency within its remit, Gjaldstovan (the areas Digital Faroe Islands, Government IT Services, IT Security, and Government Procurement), institutions, municipalities, industry, and employee representatives.

> *"Why has no preliminary guidance been sent to the national institutions regarding the use of AI?"*
>
> Participant at the event in Smæran on 6 May 2026.
> Source: The event in Smæran, 6 May 2026.

Timeline and evaluation

- **2027:** Needs are identified, and the first guidance package is created and tested.
- **2028:** The material is adapted and implemented more broadly; workflows are expanded.
- **2029–2030:** Regular maintenance, updating, and evaluation of usage and effectiveness.

Measurement will be based on usage, clear responses, approval and auditing, processing time, and errors, including in IT tenders. An annual report will show results and the need for updates.

Requirements and risks

Professional and legal quality assurance, clear ownership, and funding for both the first edition and ongoing maintenance are necessary. Vague or outdated material can lead to unsafe or unnecessarily restricted use. Therefore, working examples, publication dates, and revision deadlines must be clear.

Action 3
AI Legislation

The aim is to coordinate the legal framework for developing and using AI. Citizens, institutions and businesses need clearer rules on responsibility and rights as technology and use evolve. Agreements with rights holders must clarify use and payment for material.

What will be done

Participants in the preliminary study expressed uncertainty about rules and responsibilities. Rights holders simultaneously emphasised knowledge of copyright and clear agreements on usage. This provides grounds to gather legal analyses and investigate the need for potential adjustments.

The Faroese legal position will be described, cross-cutting questions gathered, and the need for analysis and potential adjustments identified. Rules on data protection, administration, freedom of information, archives, and security are already relevant, but scattered across several legal areas and authorities.

The work encompasses transparency when AI-generated or altered material is published. A distinction will be made between statutory disclosure requirements, editorial responsibility, and good practice. EU rules must be considered, as they can affect Faroese actors with EU connections. Copyright will be addressed together with the actions on language technology (Action 11) and language resources (Action 12). Clear frameworks must protect rights holders and make it possible to use text, audio, images, and video for research, training, and evaluation.

The action describes the legal situation and coordinates analyses; AI Guidelines (Action 2) provide practical guidance. A position should be taken on a Faroese AI law and legislative amendments to the existing legal framework.

Responsibility and cooperation

It has not yet been decided which ministry will be responsible for the action, or who will implement it. The work must be organised in collaboration with the relevant legislative authorities and sector authorities. The AI Unit (Action 1) gathers cross-cutting questions and coordinates follow-up with Actions 2, 11, and 12.

Partners include the Data Protection Agency, Gjaldstovan (Government Procurement and Government IT Services), other sector authorities, municipalities, industry, the research community, media, creative industries, and rights holders. The relevant authorities retain their legislative and supervisory powers.

> *"One can easily repeal rules quickly, but one can also just change the traffic rules so one can drive faster. Then one arrives faster, but the risk of an accident is greater."*
>
> Participant at a workshop on an efficient public sector.
> Source: Workshop on an efficient public sector.

Timeline and evaluation

- **2027:** The legal position and need for analysis are mapped, questions prioritised, and the division of labour agreed upon. Necessary analyses for the first guidelines and trials must be available before usage begins. Agreements will be made with rights holders as soon as possible.
- **2028:** Prioritised questions are addressed, and analyses are made available for guidelines and language technology. Potential adjustments are discussed with the legislative authorities.
- **2029–2030:** Frameworks and follow-ups are evaluated and updated according to experience and international developments.

Measurement will be based on documented clarifications, processing time, unresolved obstacles, and the practical application of the conclusions. An annual report will show results and the next priorities.

Requirements and risks

Legal skills and participation from the responsible parties are necessary. Unclear jurisdiction and inconsistent interpretations create uncertainty; unnecessary rules can hinder development.

Action 4 International Cooperation

The aim is to give the Faroe Islands an active role in international AI cooperation, providing access to knowledge, expertise, language technology, data, computing power and shared solutions we cannot develop alone.

What will be done

Conversations with parties in neighboring countries have provided inspiration for the Faroese approach. International networks, projects, and infrastructure will be prioritised according to Faroese needs. Emphasis will be placed on strengthening the Faroese language, providing access to computing power and expertise, and supporting usage in public services and industry. The collaboration must also connect Faroese companies, researchers, and authorities to projects and funding, and ensure representation of Faroese interests.

Opportunities in, for example, New Nordics AI, Nordic and Baltic language technology networks, and the AI work in the Nordic Council will be investigated. Participation will be evaluated based on benefits and conditions.

Access to AI factories and EuroHPC collaboration will be investigated together with technical infrastructure (Action 5). Faroese hosting and international services will be compared based on data conditions, security, operations, and overall costs.

The Faroe Islands must be able to offer themselves as a test country and collaborative partner, for example in administration, health, education, fisheries, aquaculture, and language technology. The collaboration must build on skills in the Faroe Islands and provide experiences that more people can use.

Responsibility and cooperation

The responsible ministry is the Ministry of Finance. Gjaldstovan, together with the AI Unit (Action 1), implements and coordinates with Action 5, language technology (Action 11), language resources (Action 12), and usage and competence actions.

Partners include relevant foreign affairs authorities, the University of the Faroe Islands with the Centre for Language Technology, Gjaldstovan (Digital Faroe Islands and the Government IT Services), companies, institutions, and municipalities, as well as Nordic and European networks, research communities, and providers. The division of responsibilities, participation, and agreements must be established with the parties.

Timeline and evaluation

- **2027:** Collaboration opportunities and Faroese needs are described and prioritised. Conditions for participation are examined, and the first limited collaborations are agreed upon.
- **2028:** Prioritised collaborations are implemented and linked to Faroese projects. Experiences are gathered, and the collaboration is adjusted.
- **2029–2030:** The collaboration becomes a permanent part of the work; agreements and participation are evaluated based on established benefits.

Measurement will be based on access to knowledge and resources, actual usage, skills development, and results that can be reused in the Faroe Islands. Meetings and agreements are not the sole measures of benefit. Target values will be set for prioritised collaborations following the mapping in 2027. An annual report will show results and obstacles.

Requirements and risks

Each partnership needs a Faroese lead, staff and clear terms for data, confidentiality, rights, security, operations, migration and exit. Risks include participation without benefit and vendor lock-in. International computing power does not itself ensure sustainable operations. Cost, sustainability and Faroese needs must be assessed alongside Action 5.

> *"Together, the Nordic and Baltic countries can achieve what none of us can do alone. Joint investment, shared solutions and closer cooperation strengthen our competitiveness and resilience, bringing us closer to our goal of becoming the world's most digitally integrated region by 2030."*
>
> Minister of Finance.
> Source: Nordic Council of Ministers.

Action 5 Technical Infrastructure

The aim is to give institutions, researchers and businesses reliable access to computing power and AI services. Faroese hosting, international supercomputers and cloud services must be combined to meet needs for cost, security, sustainability and control of data and critical workflows.

What will be done

During the preliminary study, a workshop was held on technical infrastructure. It clearly showed that computing power in the Faroe Islands for AI solutions is very limited. In addition to computing power, there is also a need for advice on what needs to be hosted in the Faroe Islands and what can be hosted in the cloud. As part of the action, the overall need will be mapped. Common requirements will be established for four delivery channels:

- Own or specially allocated equipment, hosted locally or by a provider, for close connection with specialised systems.
- Hosting in the Faroe Islands, when considerations for security, sensitive data, and critical services matter most.
- International cloud services for development, training, and operations, when conditions and costs are suitable.
- International supercomputers for demanding model training, fine-tuning and research (Action 4, International Cooperation).

The provision must encompass computing power, storage, networks, secure connections, access control, monitoring, and operational support. For selected critical services, limited international connectivity, recovery, and migration will be tested.

Training of foundation models and fine-tuning can take place abroad, and the model can then be transferred home for use. The action does not cover Faroese computing power to train large language models from scratch.

Gjaldstovan (the Government IT Services) will offer AI services following the same model as services on Landsnet. It is crucial that investments in equipment and a common Faroese platform are made as soon as possible.

Responsibility and cooperation

The responsible ministry is the Ministry of Finance. Gjaldstovan (the Government IT Services) implements. The AI Unit (Action 1) coordinates with the Government IT Services and Action 4, as well as with the language actions 11 and 12 and Public Sector Adoption (Action 13). Partners include Faroese and international providers, institutions, municipalities, industry, the University of the Faroe Islands, and other research, operational, and security parties.

Timeline and evaluation

- **2026:** The first trials for hosting AI solutions in the Faroe Islands and in the cloud are described.
- **2027:** The AI services are put into operation with Faroese hosting and international computing power as needed. A common Faroese platform becomes available. Mapping, procurement, and preparation take place simultaneously.
- **2028:** The provision is expanded to more institutions and services. Faroese and international computing power is coordinated according to need, cost, and security.
- **2029–2030:** Infrastructure and agreements are developed and adjusted according to usage, technological development, and measured results. Measurement will be based on access to infrastructure, quality, response time, cost, capacity, and energy consumption.

Requirements and risks

Clear data conditions, operational skills, and sustainable funding are necessary. The growing energy demand must be coordinated with the green energy transition. The main risks are excessive capacity lock-in, vendor lock-in, fragmented investments, and weak contingency planning. Local equipment alone does not guarantee security or autonomy; investments must be based on experience and a comprehensive assessment of cost, environmental impact, and value.

> *"AI can become critical to society."*
>
> Participant at the workshop on technical infrastructure
> Source: Workshop on technical infrastructure

Action 6
Data Foundation

The objective is to make it easier for institutions, municipalities, researchers, and industry to find and gain legal access to reliable Faroese data.

What will be done

At the industry workshop, it was described that access to public data feels locked, and that an overview of data and owners is lacking. This was described as an obstacle to research and innovation. The action aims to make it easier to find the data, clarify the conditions, and solve concrete obstacles.

A common data registry will be created, showing content, owner, designated data steward, updates, and access. As a general rule, data will be maintained at the source; the registry will gather descriptions and point to data and services. Quality requirements will be agreed upon for the intended use, and errors will be corrected at the source. Common concepts, identifiers, machine-readable formats, and documented interfaces will facilitate reuse.

Open material will be made available under clear conditions. Material with restricted access will have common procedures for requests, decisions, and agreements. Authorisation, purpose, confidentiality, and data protection must be specified for each use. Heldin and other appropriate existing interfaces will be used; sensitive data requires access control and a protected processing environment.

The work will build on existing basic data and Digital Faroe Islands, alongside Technical Infrastructure (Action 5), legislation (Action 3) and guidelines (Action 2). Language material falls under Action 12. Common data requirements must be included in new systems and procurement.

Responsibility and cooperation

The responsible ministry is the Ministry of Finance.

Gjaldstovan implements this together with the data owners, who retain responsibility for data, quality, and access decisions. The AI Unit (Action 1) coordinates needs and follow-up.

Collaborating partners are businesses, institutions, and municipalities that can provide and will use data.

> *"Many public and private organisations hold large volumes of data. The challenge is to put them to use."*
>
> Participant at the industry workshop on AI.
> Source: Summary from the industry workshop

Timeline and evaluation

- **2027:** Responsibility and workforce are established. The first data catalogue is made available with 10–15 prioritised datasets from 3–5 institutions or municipalities.
- **2028:** Data from 3–5 prioritised datasets or data services are used in projects. Errors and shortcomings that hinder usage are corrected, and the access model is evaluated.
- **2029–2030:** The data catalogue and services are expanded based on proven benefits, and data maintenance becomes part of regular operations.

Measurement will be based on data quality, reuse, and the time required to gain access and prepare the data for use. An annual report will show results and obstacles.

Requirements and risks

Funding and project costs must be established. Lack of time, unclear authorisations, and too large a scope can hinder the work. Authorisation for one use does not automatically grant authorisation for another use or model training.

People_

AI must strengthen people throughout life. Everyone needs the skills, access and safeguards to use the technology. It should improve learning, work, welfare and services while preserving human responsibility, professional judgement, independent thought and personal connections.

Action 7	AI Academy	34
Action 8	Ethics and rights	36
Action 9	AI Labour Market Council	38
Action 10	Sector plans	40



Learning and teaching
Children, youth, and adults must be able to both use AI and think independently and critically without the technology. AI changes the conditions for teaching, learning, examination, and assessment, and affects the role of the teacher. The strategy sets a common course, and the Directorate of Education, the University of the Faroe Islands, and other sector authorities will make more detailed plans and make professional decisions.

Working life, skills, and transition
AI is expected to change tasks and working methods more than eliminate jobs entirely. In the Faroe Islands, the technology can free up time for areas with a labour shortage and for tasks that require presence, professional insight, and human judgement.

This requires broad and continuous skills development and collaboration between social partners, employers, the education system, and authorities. Reducing the workforce should not be an independent strategic goal; the objective should be better use of the workforce, higher quality, and greater societal value.

Social, health, and elderly care sectors
AI can support professionals, reduce administration, and provide more time for citizens, patients, and care. At the same time, these areas are sensitive and require strong data protection, clear professional responsibility, security, accountability, rights, and human presence.

The strategy sets the course and requires more detailed plans from selected sectors. The Department of Social Services, the Hospital Service, the Directorate of Education, the municipalities, and relevant sector authorities must themselves describe needs, boundaries, and priorities for approval.

Ethics, rights, and democracy
Ethics should be reflected in the entire working method and not just as an afterthought. It must be clear:

- who is consulted
- who has responsibility
- how impact is assessed
- how people gain insight and access to appeals
- when human decision-making must be preserved.

The Ethics Council, the Data Protection Agency, and other relevant councils and committees should receive the knowledge and frameworks to address AI within their areas of responsibility.

The Faroe Islands shall use AI to strengthen human capabilities, learning, work, and welfare. The national strategy shall set common goals, ethical prerequisites, and requirements for follow-up. Professional authorities must make detailed plans for sectors and make decisions within their areas. AI must be a tool for people and professionals. It must not be an opaque decision-making system that shifts responsibility away from humans.

Action 7
AI Academy

The aim is to organise skills development, knowledge sharing and networking so more people can understand, use and make informed choices about AI. The Academy will be a shared learning and knowledge platform for people with different needs, both in and outside the labour market.

What will be done

The workshop on understanding and skills stressed the need to understand the technology and preserve independent thinking. Participants noted that people have different learning needs. The Academy must therefore offer several routes into learning, linked to real tasks. Its work will follow three strands:

- Skills development: Basic courses and specialised courses on understanding, usage, ethics, data protection, IT security, professional responsibility, and critical thinking, linked to real tasks.
- Knowledge sharing: Events, showcases, presentations, and case studies that communicate both good results and what did not work.
- Networking: Faroese professionals and enthusiasts, known as "Vitar" (AI champions), will connect the AI Academy with workplaces, educational institutions, associations and professional communities, helping to identify learning needs.

The offerings must be accessible regardless of education, digital skills, and residence. Faroese must be a natural part of the teaching and material.
Participants must learn to choose tools, verify results, and assess the need for professional help. Experiments will be coordinated with Public Sector Adoption (Action 13); case studies are not pilot projects in addition to the prioritised ones.

Responsibility and cooperation

Responsible ministry: Ministry of Education, Research and Culture.
The University of the Faroe Islands is the implementing unit. The AI Unit (Action 1) coordinates needs and trials. The Academy links learning to guidelines (Action 2), language tools, and actual use. Partners include the House of Industry, institutions, municipalities, educational institutions, social partners, associations, professional communities, Vitar, and international partners. The division of responsibilities is provisional; professional responsibility will rest with the service owners.

Timeline and evaluation

- **2026:** A preparatory group, structure, and course programme are prepared, and the first Vitar are appointed.
- **2027:** Regular courses, showcases, networks, and workshops begin.
- **2028:** The Academy is established as a nationwide platform with an annual programme and follow-up.
- **2029–2030:** Offerings and networks are adapted according to need, learning, and documented use.

At least 30 Vitar by the end of 2027. By the end of 2028, at least 500 employees and 100 managers must have received instruction. Eight showcases, eight online presentations, eight workshops for Vitar, two conferences, and two innovation events (hackathons). At least three collaborative projects must be linked to the Academy or used as learning examples.
Measurement and follow-up must demonstrate understanding, verification capability, and actual use after courses. Participation alone is not a measure of results. Target values are set for the offerings, and an annual report shows learning, use, and the next priorities.

Requirements and risks

Sustained staff capacity, teaching skills, suitable tools, and time to learn are necessary. Material must be updated and respect confidentiality and rights.
Unequal access, vendor lock-in, and excessive trust in AI must be countered through critical assessment and practical follow-up.

> *"Do not forget that AI gives us a tremendous opportunity to learn. We must try to make use of that opportunity."*
>
> Participant at a workshop on understanding and skills
> Source: Workshop on understanding and skills

Action 8 Ethics and Rights

The aim is to equip authorities, councils and committees to address ethical and rights-related questions about AI. Its use must respect people, equality and self-determination, with clear routes to advice and complaints.

> *"When data and algorithms influence loans, jobs, or access to services and opportunities, people must be able to understand and challenge decisions, with oversight to ensure they are not judged solely by what data says about them. […] These considerations do not hinder innovation. They make it ethical and humane."*
>
> Pope Leo XIV
> Source: Magnifica Humanitas § 164 (via Faroese translation)

What will be done

At a workshop on ethics and AI, concern was expressed that minority groups are poorly represented in data, and that the human being may be forgotten in technological development. Participants emphasised listening to those who are affected. Ethical assessment and user participation must make this part of the work from the outset.

Therefore, existing tasks, skills, and advisory units must be described in order to show who handles which cases, where expertise is lacking, and which cross-cutting issues fall outside existing remits. Priorities will then be set:

- Skills development on AI, quality, biases, rights, and human oversight.
- A common framework for ethical assessment of purpose, affected groups, equality, self-determination, and opportunities to object and have errors corrected.
- A clear route from uncertainty to expert assessment, recommendations and a decision by the responsible authority.
- Participation by citizens and users, and sharing of lessons learned where confidentiality and rights permit.

The ethical assessment must examine whether the benefit justifies risks and interference with rights, and whether the purpose can be achieved with less intrusive measures. It must be introduced before significant choices are locked in.

The work will be based on existing units and legal mandates. Participation by, for example, the Ethics Council, the Scientific Ethics Committee, the Media Board, and the Gender Equality Board must be agreed. The need for a new or expanded structure will not be assessed until the gaps have been described. Legal questions will be linked to Action 3, and lessons learned to guidelines (Action 2) and sector plans (Action 10).

Responsibility and cooperation

The relevant ministries for the councils and boards mentioned have overall responsibility. Authorities, councils, and boards implement within their own remits. The AI Unit (Action 1) coordinates, and the AI Academy (Action 7) supports skills development.

Partners include the Data Protection Agency within its remit, specialist authorities, user associations, citizens, and social partners. The division of work and participation are provisional. The project owner retains responsibility for its own use.

Timeline and evaluation

- **2027:** Tasks and needs are described. Courses, advisory channels, and an assessment framework are prepared and tested.
- **2028:** The framework and cooperation are expanded.
- **2029–2030:** Sustained staff capacity and advisory services are organised according to need and evaluated with citizens and users.

Measurement will be based on available and timely advice, concrete adaptations, and the experiences of affected groups. An annual report shows results and gaps.

Requirements and risks

Tasks, staff capacity, and funding for expertise and user participation must be agreed. The independence of councils and supervisory authorities must be ensured. Unclear responsibility and advice that comes too late may weaken the protection of rights. Decision-making responsibility and complaint channels must therefore be clear.

Action 9 AI Labour Market Council

The purpose is to give the social partners an active role in the strategy, so that AI supports good jobs, skills development, and better use of labour. Responsibility and legal mandates must go hand in hand when tasks and working methods change.

> *"This requires a genuine tripartite collaboration between politicians, employers, and trade unions. It is a prerequisite for AI to be used in a way that both develops the work and ensures good public services."*
>
> Starvsfelagið
> Source: Appeal by Starvsfelagið

What will be done

At a workshop on understanding and skills, the need for lifelong learning and cooperation between business, trade unions, and the public sector was highlighted. The recommendation for a labour market council is one way to give these parties a fixed role in describing needs and influencing changes in working life.

It is recommended that a labour market council be established with trade unions, employers in the public and private labour markets, and authorities. It must be a permanent consultation and cooperation partner and be involved early, while it is still possible to influence prioritisation, guidelines, and implementation.

The council shall address skills development, the working environment, responsibility, authority, data protection, ethics, and equal access to tools and learning. This includes time for continuing education, professional verification, employee data, and insight into the basis of AI results. Employees must be able to point out errors and know who can stop or alter a process.

The council must be able to raise issues on its own action, recommend studies and monitor trials. The responsible parties must give reasoned responses to its recommendations, which will inform the AI Academy (Action 7), guidelines (Action 2), Sector Plans (Action 10) and trials. Its role is advisory and collaborative. It does not take over management, collective bargaining, decision-making or regulatory powers. Educational institutions and the AI Academy develop courses and retraining; workplaces and sector authorities are responsible for implementation.

Responsibility and cooperation

The responsible ministry is the Ministry of Industry and Trade. The Labour Market Council will commence its work once it has been established with confirmed authority. Secretarial support from the AI Unit (Action 1) is recommended, which will coordinate with the other actions regarding legislative work (Action 3) and Ethics and Rights (Action 8).

Collaborating partners include the Trade Union Cooperation, the Faroese Workers' Union and other trade unions, the Faroese Employers' Association, parties within the House of Industry, the Department of Pay and Conditions, and the Municipal Employers' Association. Educational institutions and experts will be involved as needed. Representation, appointment, tasks, and communication with decision-makers must be agreed upon; the division of work is provisional.

Timeline and evaluation

- **2026:** Authority, representation, responsibility, and staff capacity will be resolved, and the council will be prepared and established. The first agenda prioritises skills, employee participation, and data protection; consultation and follow-up will be agreed upon.
- **2027:** The collaboration will be linked to actions and trials. The first year will be evaluated.
- **2028–2030:** The council will follow up on recommendations and changes in working life and provide input for new priorities.

Measurement will be based on timely participation, reasoned responses, and concrete changes. Competencies, the working environment, tasks, and new appointments will be monitored. Goals will be set in the first work programme, and results will be reported annually; the number of meetings alone is not a measure of impact.

Requirements and risks

Broad representation, time, staff capacity, and funding for the secretariat and expertise are necessary. Late consultation, unclear authority, and the conflation of advice and decision-making are risks. Confidentiality and data protection must be respected. Authority, staffing, funding, and timelines must be confirmed prior to commencement.

Action 10 Sector Plans

The aim is to develop sector-led AI plans for schools and education, social services, healthcare and elderly care. The plans will set out opportunities and requirements for better learning, welfare and services, with a shared direction and clear professional responsibility.

What will be done

At several workshops, the changing role of teachers, as well as opportunities and uncertainties in caregiving, were highlighted. The sector plans will provide the professional fields with the space to address these inputs based on their own tasks.

Each priority sector will prepare a plan based on its own tasks and needs. Working groups of managers, professionals, staff and users will receive support on technology, data protection and security. The work will build on existing trials and plans, such as "Vitlíki við skili" (Sensible AI) in education.

A common template will make the descriptions of needs more comparable. Each plan must describe:

- Objectives and priorities: tasks, challenges, target groups, and initial areas of application.
- Professional responsibility and boundaries: approval, verification, and decisions that require human judgement and presence.
- Prerequisites: data, authority, language, skills, infrastructure, and information for affected groups.
- Implementation: responsibility, staff capacity, funding, trials, and metrics for quality and benefit, as well as decisions regarding continuation, adaptation, or cessation.

The work will be linked to guidelines (Action 2), legislative work (Action 3), ethics (Action 8), skills development (Action 7), and joint technical and linguistic actions. Trials under Public Sector Adoption (Action 13) and the sector plans must provide each other with knowledge regarding the need for common solutions.

Responsibility and cooperation

The relevant ministries are responsible for their respective policy areas, and the municipalities for their own service areas. Professional authorities, institutions, and municipalities will implement this, such as the Directorate of Education, the Hospital Service, the Department of Social Services, and elderly care collaborations.
Collaborating partners include the University of the Faroe Islands, educational institutions, professional units, staff, social partners, users, and technology, data protection, and security stakeholders. Ownership and participation will be established for each plan; professional responsibility will remain within the sector.

> *"The strategy should cover every professional field, so that none falls through the gaps."*
>
> Participant at a workshop on ethical and responsible AI.
> Source: Workshop on ethical and responsible AI.

Timeline and evaluation

- **2027:** Owners and teams will be established, needs mapped, and a common template and priorities agreed upon.
- **2028:** Plans will be confirmed and implemented in stages. Trials will be evaluated.
- **2029–2030:** Plans will be revised; beneficial solutions will be rolled out once prerequisites, staff capacity, and funding are clear.

Measurement will be based on plans with an owner, funding, and follow-up, as well as practical usage. Professional results, well-being, service quality, and user experiences will be assessed alongside security, rights, and the Faroese language. Target values will be set for each plan; results will be reported annually.

Requirements and risks

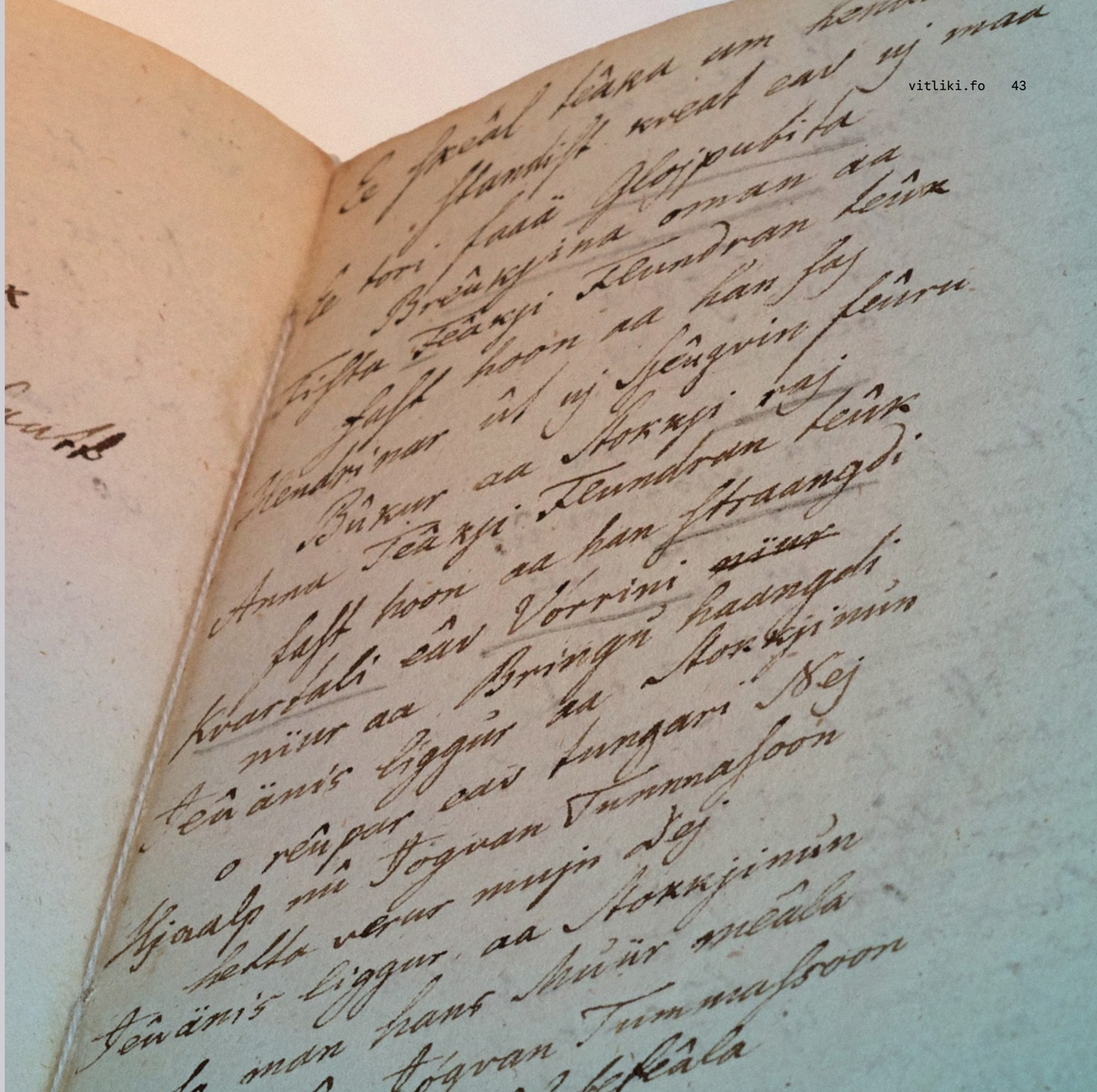
Management support, dedicated professional time, and funding for preparation, trials, learning, and operations are necessary. Too many simultaneous actions and unclear operational responsibility can hinder implementation. Limited priorities, user participation, and professional verification must preserve human judgement and presence.

Language_

Faroese is our mother tongue. It holds our stories, our thoughts and our way of seeing the world. It binds us together as a people and carries our culture and identity. Protecting its vitality is a shared responsibility, including securing its place in the future we are helping to create.

Action 11 Faroese Language Technology 46

Action 12 Language Resources 48



Faroese must keep up

Generations before us have preserved and developed the Faroese language and secured its place in schools, literature, media, and public life. Now, a new task lies ahead. Now that AI is becoming a part of work, education, and everyday life as a whole, Faroese must keep up. Children and young people must be able to learn, wonder, and create in their mother tongue, even when using the new technology. We must be able to hear our own voice and recognise our own society in the answers and narratives that the technology conveys.

Building further on existing tools

Faroese has already gained a foothold in the digital world. We have dictionaries, spell checkers, text-to-speech, speech recognition, and machine translation, and work is being done with Faroese in language models. The Centre for Language Technology (Máltøknidepilin), researchers, foundations, and companies have created valuable material and tools, but the professional community is small, and the workforce is limited compared to the task. There is a need for lasting skills to develop the tools, assess their quality, and ensure that the results benefit the public. English has an overwhelming advantage in language data, investments, and development capacity, and we cannot expect Faroese to work equally well for all tasks. The crucial thing is that Faroese works so well in most common use cases that people can choose it. If the difference in quality is too great, it becomes easy to choose English or Danish for practical reasons. Therefore, we must work purposefully to ensure that Faroese becomes a good and viable option in work, education, and everyday life.

Language resources and rights

Language data is one of the keys to achieving this. It is the texts, speech, and language information that can teach the technology Faroese. The quality and diversity of this material are important for how well the tools understand and use our language. Therefore, we must collect and make Faroese language material usable, so that our written language, dialects, specialised terminology, and culture are all well represented. With good language data, Faroese and international developers get a better foundation for developing Faroese in their solutions, and we get better opportunities to evaluate whether the technology is truly improving. This also gives us greater control over the future development of Faroese in technology. This work must be carried out with respect for copyright and those who have created the material. Clear agreements on licences, terms of use, and possible remuneration must make it possible to use the language material for the common good while simultaneously respecting the rights of authors and other rights holders.

Preserving Faroese influence

Even though the quality of the Faroese language has improved significantly recently in the leading language models of the tech giants, we still need to take action in the Faroe Islands. If we do not do so, we could, in the worst-case scenario, lose influence over the direction in which the Faroese language develops.

These two actions will strengthen the foundation already in place. The first will build Faroese language technology by increasing staff and expertise at the Centre for Language Technology and coordinating existing work. The second will collect and maintain language resources for development and evaluation. Together, they will give our mother tongue stronger prospects in the age of AI, preserve Faroese control over its development and enable us to take part in technological progress in Faroese.

Action 11 Strengthening Faroese Language Technology

The aim is to strengthen Faroese as a working language in the digital society. People, institutions and businesses must be able to use Faroese in tools for work, education and everyday life. A stronger Centre for Language Technology will provide lasting expertise to assess how well the tools work in Faroese and help put them into practice.

What will be done

In discussions with the Centre for Language Technology, the need for more people with time and skills was pointed out. At the workshop on the Faroese language, reliable Faroese in the tools was called for. The Centre for Language Technology will receive a more stable workforce to research, develop, and evaluate Faroese language technology.

The Centre will create common test sets and use them to compare how well various tools understand and use Faroese. It will investigate whether the tools write good Faroese, use correct terminology, and understand Faroese contexts. Both automated tests and evaluations by linguists and professionals will show where the tools work well and where they do not work as well.

Special emphasis will be placed on the pilot projects in the strategy. The Centre will help set requirements for the Faroese language, select suitable tools, and examine the results together with staff and users. Professionals in the relevant fields will evaluate the professional content, while the Centre helps examine the language and the use of terminology. It will point out weaknesses and advise on how they can be improved.

The work will build on existing public, private and foundation-funded tools and projects. It also covers speech-to-text, text-to-speech and other language technology, prioritised by need and test results.

Responsibility and cooperation

The responsible ministry is the Ministry of Education, Research and Culture. The University of the Faroe Islands, through the Centre for Language Technology, will implement it. The AI Unit (Action 1) will coordinate with the strategy. Partners include existing projects and providers, user associations, linguistic professional communities, rights holders, and foreign parties. Trials in public workflows will be agreed upon in conjunction with Action 13.

Timeline and evaluation

The following working goals are recommended, which are to be confirmed professionally and financially in 2027:

- **2027:** The workforce is strengthened. The Centre creates the first test sets, tests existing tools, and registers the baseline. It also begins to assist the pilot projects by setting requirements for the Faroese language and examining the results.
- **2028:** The Centre compares tools and monitors how they perform in the pilot projects. Trials with real users will show whether the tasks are solved in satisfactory Faroese and with the correct professional content, and what requires further development.
- **2029–2030:** The Centre repeats the tests as the tools change and helps to bring solutions that meet the quality requirements into broader use. Results and experiences will be made available so that others can build upon them.

Measurement is based on language quality, correct terminology, significant errors, and the time spent reviewing and correcting the results. Language comprehension, written language, and professional content are evaluated separately. Comparisons with the baseline and repeated tests on independent material must demonstrate progress. Results and unresolved gaps will be reported annually.

Requirements and risks

The work requires suitable language material, clear permissions, data protection, infrastructure, and sustainable skills. The fact that a tool uses good Faroese does not guarantee that the content is correct. Therefore, relevant professionals must participate in the trials and review the results. Prior to permanent use, ownership, operation, updating, and professional evaluation must be established.

> *"People have a right to their language wherever they are in the digital world."*
>
> Participant at the "Faroese First" workshop.
> Source: The "Faroese First" workshop.

Action 12 Collecting Language Resources

The aim is to collect, organise and maintain shared Faroese language resources for development and independent evaluation. Text, speech, images, video, language data and test material must have documented origins, rights and terms of use.

What will be done

At the workshop on the Faroese language, the need for organised collection and high-quality Faroese material was highlighted. Following the workshop, rights holders have emphasised the importance of agreements and fair compensation. The collection process must therefore combine language quality and usability with respect for the creators of the material.

This will build upon existing language material and proposals for data collaboration. A nationwide source registry will display the material, owners, quality, and permitted usage. Source owners will retain the original material and submit copies or selected material according to agreement.

Incoming material will be quality-checked and processed in a centralised system containing archives for text, language data, images, video, and audio. Text will be cleaned and categorised. Audio and video will be linked to transcripts, subtitles, and metadata. The speech material must represent various voices, ages, dialects, professional fields, and recording conditions. Independent test material will be kept separate from training and development material. Access will be divided into three tiers: open material, controlled access, and a protected research environment. Permissions and potential compensation will be negotiated with rights holders.

Shareable material will be published in specified formats for Faroese developers and major international technology providers. No provider will be granted special status or exclusive rights.

Responsibility and cooperation

Responsible ministry: Ministry of Education, Research and Culture.

The University of the Faroe Islands, through the Centre for Language Technology, will implement this, and the AI Unit (Action 1) will coordinate alongside the centre. Collaborative partners include source owners, archival institutions, Kringvarp Føroya (KVF), the Faroese Language Council, media outlets, publishers, rights holders, IT and security stakeholders, researchers, as well as Faroese and international technology providers.

Timeline and evaluation

- **2027:** Authority and responsibility are established. Reception, storage, and publication are organised, and the first version-controlled archives are made available with clear permissions. Collaboration with KVF begins.
- **2028:** Collection is expanded to more sources, archives are expanded, and independent test archives are developed. Shareable material is offered to Faroese and international developers.
- **2029–2030:** Collection and maintenance become ongoing work with regular updating and evaluation. Test archives are published where permission allows.

The preliminary operational targets for 2027–2028 are approximately 500 million quality-assured Faroese words, excluding duplicates, and at least 10,000 hours of categorised, technically usable speech material with clear permissions. Audio and video hours will be registered separately.

Measurement will be based on quantity, quality, representation, metadata, permitted usage, submissions, and time to publication.

Requirements and risks

Sustainable staff capacity, secure storage, and linguistic, data technology, legal, and security skills are required. The agreement framework must be evaluated with rights holders. The collection process has fallen behind international service development; without a Faroese-controlled foundation, influence and freedom of choice may diminish. Demand and funding remain uncertain, and the mapping process may alter the preliminary targets.

> *"AI that understands Faroese must know how people actually speak, as well as the written language of literature and newspapers."*
>
> Researcher.
> Source: Kringvarp Føroya on language resources.

The Economy_

The economy supports jobs, incomes and shared welfare in the Faroe Islands. We must strengthen existing sources of value and make room for new industries, ways of working and exports. AI can help develop businesses and deliver good public services. This matters especially as our population changes.

Action 13 Public Sector Adoption 54

Action 14 AI in Business 56



Greater output from labour

The number of elderly people will grow faster than the number of people of working age, leaving proportionally fewer of us to carry out the necessary tasks. Increased productivity means that greater output is achieved from working hours and resources. With AI, we can also undertake tasks that were previously too time-consuming or costly. However, the extent of the economic benefit and when it will materialise remains uncertain.

Strengthening business and public services

In the business sector, AI can improve production processes and lay the foundation for new products and services. When companies can produce more or better quality with the same workforce, it can strengthen competitiveness and lead to higher revenues, lower prices, or higher wages. Competition and demand play a key role in how these benefits are distributed among companies, employees, and customers.

In the public sector, AI can make it possible to provide more or better services with the same workforce. The technology can streamline administration and give professionals more time for specialised work and interaction with citizens and businesses. Shorter waiting times and improved services hold value, even if public expenditures do not decrease.

Distinguishing between services and savings

Greater productivity in the private sector does not, however, automatically improve fiscal sustainability. Higher wages can increase tax revenues, but public-sector wages will, over time, follow wage developments in the private sector, and expenditures may therefore grow accordingly. How increased productivity in the public sector is used for more or better services or for savings is a political question. It is therefore necessary to distinguish between greater service capacity and financial savings.

Creating lasting value

The benefit requires investment, skills development, and adaptation of workflows. Management and employees must work together on the changes, and people must have the opportunity to learn and take on new tasks. Trials must show whether the solutions create an overall gain when the costs of development, implementation, review, and operation are included. It is also necessary to monitor who benefits from the changes and who bears the cost.

The two actions in this section are intended to help the private sector and the public sector move from interest to tested use and lasting value. Deployment in the public sector will test and evaluate solutions in public-sector workflows. AI in business will help companies choose suitable steps with AI. Together with the common foundation and skills development, the actions will strengthen Faroese value creation and services.



Action 13 Public Sector Adoption

The purpose is to create greater value in public services and use resources better. Institutions and municipalities will receive help to use AI in workflows and ease the workload.

> *"[...] we still need more people providing hands-on care. We hope AI can help with administrative work, freeing up more time for direct care."*
>
> Manager in the municipal elderly-care sector
> Source: Workshop on an effective public sector

What will be done

Institutions will receive support to identify needs, test solutions, and measure results. Five areas have been selected based on feedback from the workshops and subsequent communication with institutions:

- Roster planning for shifts, cancellations, and changes.
- A guide on Vangin that helps citizens find and use services.
- Support for case processing, structuring information, and preparation for professional assessment.
- Speech-to-text for casework and meeting minutes, and support for people with disabilities.
- Fine-tuning of a language model for Faroese and a specialist field, hosted in the Faroe Islands and linked to Faroese language technology (Action 11).

Each trial will have a limited scope, an owner, staff capacity, indicators, and a decision on continuation. Participation and funding will be agreed with the parties. Trials must demonstrate usefulness and opportunities for broader use, but also provide a basis for adaptation or discontinuation.

Scaling will be prepared as a separate project with its own scope, responsibility, staff capacity, and funding for permanent operation and broad use. Implementation will be linked to advice from the AI Unit (Action 1), guidelines (Action 2), skills development (Action 7), and infrastructure (Action 5). Tools and data access will be organised with the institution, data owners, and operational partners.

Responsibility and cooperation

The responsible ministry is the Ministry of Finance. Institutions and municipalities will implement the action with assistance from the AI Unit (Action 1) and the expert team. The AI Unit (Action 1) will coordinate with common actions.
The institution or municipality owns the service, the workflow, and the professional decisions, and establishes operational responsibility. Data owners, IT operations partners, language-technology specialists, employees, and users will be involved in implementation and evaluation. The division of responsibilities is provisional.

Timeline and evaluation

- **2027–2028:** Five pilot projects will be carried out and evaluated according to usefulness, cost, and conditions for broader use. A decision will be made on scaling, adaptation, or discontinuation.
- **2028–2030:** Scaling may begin in 2028 if the trials in 2027 show good results and significant potential benefits. Prioritisation, staff capacity, and funding will determine the scope.

Measurement will be based on time use, service quality, waiting time, workload, user experience, and total cost. Review and corrections will be included. Permanent use and reuse will be monitored. Target values will be set for each trial based on the situation before implementation. An annual report will present results and decisions on continuation. Existing work may continue on its own terms and will be linked to the action.

Requirements and risks

Funding must cover professional time, development, adaptation, skills, and operation. Matters relating to data access, legal authority, security, and the Faroese language will be clarified. Insufficient staff capacity and unclear responsibility may hinder permanent use. Continuation requires established responsibility and funding before deployment is approved.

Action 14
AI in Business

The purpose is to strengthen productivity, innovation, and competitiveness in Faroese companies. Management and employees must have a basis for assessing opportunities, skills, costs, and risks, and for choosing a suitable first step with AI.

> *"Most are much less advanced with AI than they claim. The real achievement is not to talk about grand future plans, but to help companies get started with concrete projects that create growth."*
>
> Leader from the international AI community
> Source: Meeting notes from an international conversation

What will be done

At the business workshop, it emerged that companies were at different stages: some used AI in their core work, while others were experimenting. There was a call for sharing real experiences. The process is intended to help companies with different starting points choose a suitable next step.

Together with the House of Industry, a process will be prepared with short management meetings, workshops, business examples, and simple mapping of the company's needs. The preliminary target is 30–40 companies; the final number, target group, and participation criteria will be adapted to staff capacity and funding. Both small and larger companies must be able to participate.

Each company will describe its current use and needs and receive help to choose a task and assess benefits, cost, data, and skills. The first result is a basis for decision-making and the choice of a next step. The company can then begin a limited trial with an owner, staff capacity, and measurement that shows the basis for development, deployment, change, or discontinuation.

The companies own the projects and choose their own advisers. The role of the AI Unit (Action 1) must be clearly limited and must respect competition. The AI Academy (Action 7) supports skills development and knowledge sharing. Industry associations can gather similar needs, and International cooperation (Action 4), such as experiences from AI Finland, can provide inspiration. Business confidentiality and rights must be respected.

Responsibility and cooperation

The Ministry of Industry and Trade, together with the Ministry of Finance, is responsible for joint actions; the final allocation must be confirmed. It is recommended that the House of Industry coordinate participation. The AI unit (Action 1) coordinates with the strategy, and the AI Academy (Action 7) with learning. The companies implement measures themselves.

Partners include the IT Association, industry associations, companies, employees, advisers and suppliers, and possibly Vinnuframi and international partners. The House of Industry supports the direction and participation, but staffing, professional delivery and funding remain unresolved. Management teams must prioritise time and involve employees.

Timeline and evaluation

- **2027:** Division of responsibilities, staffing, funding and conditions will be clarified. The model will be tested on a limited scale through meetings, mapping and selection of the first trials.
- **2028:** The process will be adapted and expanded based on experience and resources. Companies will follow up and share results.
- **2029–2030:** Continuation and broader participation will be assessed on the basis of documented benefit and sustained use.

Measurement will be based on participation, the decision-making basis, trials and lasting solutions. Time, quality, productivity, revenue and customer value will be assessed against development, implementation and operating costs. Course participation alone is not enough. Target values will be agreed after mapping, and results and barriers will be described annually.

Requirements and risks

Joint funding must be distinguished from the companies' own investments. Funding from Vinnuframi and a possible participation fee may be examined; conditions must be clear before participation. Lack of time, insufficient skills and cost may hinder especially smaller companies. A clear division of responsibilities, fair supplier conditions, follow-up, data protection and security must prevent unclear interfaces and activity without real use.

Financial overview and notes

Amounts in DKK 1,000 at constant 2027 prices.

No.	Action	2027	2028	2029	2030	Total
New funding for the strategy_						
1	AI Unit	1,800	5,000	5,000	5,000	16,800
2.	AI Guidelines	0	0	0	0	0
3.	Legislation	0	0	0	0	0
4.	International cooperation	200	500	500	500	1,700
5.	Technical infrastructure	1,000	3,500	3,500	3,500	11,500
6.	Data Foundation	0	1,000	1,000	1,000	3,000
7.	AI Academy	500	0	0	0	500
13.	Roll-out in the public sector	1,500	2,500	1,000	1,000	6,000
	Total new funding	**5,000**	**12,500**	**11,000**	**11,000**	**39,500**
Other funding_						
8	Ethics and rights	50	50	50	50	200
9.	AI Labour Market Council	350	700	700	700	2,450
10.	Sector plans	—	—	—	—	—
11.	Strengthening Faroese Language Technology	900	2,700	2,700	2,700	9,000
12.	Collecting Language Resources	0	0	0	0	0
14	AI in Business	—	—	—	—	—
	Total other funding	**1,300**	**3,450**	**3,450**	**3,450**	**11,650**
	Total, new and other funding	**6,300**	**15,950**	**14,450**	**14,450**	**51,150**

1) AI unit

Two full-time equivalents in 2027 and five from 2028. Joint coordination, office administration and advisory services are included. Direct international cooperation and purchased computing power are listed under separate lines.

2) Guidelines

The cost is included in the staff expenses for the AI unit.

3) Legislation

The cost is included in the staff expenses for the AI unit.

The annual cost of obtaining rights for the collection and research use of language material is uncertain and will fall under the action to collect language material.

4) International cooperation

The cost is for participation in cooperation and for purchasing access to digital infrastructure.

5) Technical infrastructure

This is a partial investment to accelerate progress. Public institutions with a need for computing power will pay their share when their need arises.

The precondition is that the infrastructure is provided as a hosting service, which will be expanded in the various areas as use increases. The appropriation does not cover all AI use by the public sector.

If there is a need for substantial computing power requiring investment, this will require a separate investment and funding not covered by this framework.

6) Data foundation

Provisionally DKK 1 million annually in 2028–2030. Tasks, responsibilities and cost-sharing must be described in more detail, including the boundary with the technical infrastructure and the language material.

7) AI Academy

DKK 500,000 will be allocated to launch the AI Academy in 2027. Thereafter, the AI Academy must be self-financing through user fees.

8) Ethics and rights

Funded through the Ministry of Health and Energy, and therefore excluded from the new funding total.

9) Labour market council

Funded through the Ministry of Industry and Trade, and therefore excluded from the new funding total.

10) Sector plans

Funding requirement unresolved. To be financed by the sectors.

---

11) Strengthen language technology

The appropriation is intended to strengthen the skills that were called for within the field of language technology. This concerns: people to collect Faroese language material and put rights agreements in place, data specialists to clean, organise and quality-assure the material, and AI and language technology specialists to develop, adapt and evaluate language models and tools.

The work also requires Faroese linguistic expertise for annotation and linguistic quality assurance. The skills may be obtained through recruitment, cooperation with research communities and students, or the purchase of specialist expertise. The final composition and the allocation between language technology and the work on language material will be determined during implementation.

The appropriation belongs to the University of the Faroe Islands and is therefore not included in the amount for the new appropriation.

12) Collect language material

Action 12, Collecting Language Resources, is funded under Action 11, language technology.

---

13) Roll-out in the public sector

The largest allocations will be made in the first years, when the need for learning, pilot projects and evaluation is greatest. In later years, there will be scope to test the newest technology and examine new use opportunities.

The appropriation for roll-out covers limited trials, learning and preparation. Larger development and implementation projects, broad roll-out of solutions and ongoing operations are not funded within this framework. They require an independent cost assessment, decision and separate funding by the relevant authorities.

---

14) AI in Business

Funding requirement unresolved. To be financed by the business sector.

Read more about AI and the strategy at

vitliki.fo

Gjaldstovan

www.sansir.fo

Gjaldstovan
Kvíggjartún 1
FO-160 Argir

Tel.: +298 35 24 00
gjaldstovan@gjaldstovan.fo
www.gjaldstovan.fo