Annual Report 2019

Royal Library

KUNGL. BIBLIOTEKET

National Library of Sweden

Front cover

The Royal Library is Sweden's national library. Our collections go back more than a thousand years and are growing every day. We collect, preserve and make available almost everything published in Sweden. With us you will find everything from manuscripts to books, newspapers, music, films, radio programmes, advertising and much more.

Royal Library Annual Report 2019

Table of contents

1 Foreword by the National Librarian

The Royal Library's mission has a long tradition. The conditions for the work have changed significantly in recent years due to technological developments.
Media productions can be created with relatively small investments, private individuals can publish on social media. Text, sound, images and video are mixed on the web.
The changes mean that KB must constantly adapt its procedures for collection and long-term preservation. For example, the number of legal deposit copies of films and videos received in physical form is decreasing. At the same time, it is difficult to collect online distributed films because supply monitoring and collection are legally complicated in the new media landscape.

Demand for KB's collections has increased during the year. Today, KB also offers new ways to research the material. In May, KB-labb, a research infrastructure for digital humanities and digital social sciences, was launched. The lab offers researchers the opportunity to process large amounts of digitized material. This could be, for example, newspapers from a certain period of time, news programs on radio and television or other mobile media. By analyzing the content in combination with artificial intelligence, language technology and statistical calculations, completely new questions can be asked and new knowledge can be generated.

These new research methods have increased the demand for KB's collections to be available in digital format. Research infrastructure must be built collaboratively, and during the year KB was a collaborative partner in ten externally funded research projects.

The focus of the national portal for scientific publications, Swepub, has also been clarified. During the year, the development council brought together representatives from the Swedish Association of Universities (SUHF), the Swedish Research Council and
The University Chancellor's Office together with KB developed a joint vision and strategic direction for continued development. The vision also clarifies the roles in the collaboration. At the end of the year, a new platform for Swepub analysis was also launched, which will facilitate bibliometric analyses and provide support for subject classification of the content.

Based on the government's mandate to coordinate work on open access to scientific publications, KB submitted five reports to the government in March.
The goal is that all publicly funded research publications will be immediately openly accessible when published. The investigations were carried out by representatives from research funders, the research community, universities through SUHF and KB. An important step on the way is to change the agreements regarding scientific journals.
After long negotiations, the Bibsam Consortium[1] was able to sign a reading and publishing agreement with one of the largest scientific publishers at the end of the year. This means that Swedish researchers will now once again have access to the publisher's more than two thousand journals and that

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[1] Swedish universities, colleges, authorities and government research institutes sign licensing agreements for electronic journals and databases together, through KB. This is called the Bibsam Consortium.

all research articles are immediately published openly available. Several similar so-called transformative agreements were concluded with journal publishers in 2019.

During the year, KB completed the government's assignment to develop a proposal for a national library strategy. The starting point for the work with *Democracy's Treasury* and the basis for the strategy's vision was the Library Act's portal paragraph; *Libraries for all.* The goal is that everyone should be able to take advantage of the world's collected literature and knowledge to work in society on their own terms. Based on this, the strategy defines six work areas to achieve the goal: Libraries as society's open spaces and their importance for reading, learning and research as well as new national digital library services and a strengthened common infrastructure.

KB is Sweden's national library. Our collections are in demand by researchers from north to south. How it will be possible, within the framework of legislation, to offer access to the material to a greater extent outside Humlegården in Stockholm is one of the prioritized tasks for the coming years.

Photo: Jann Lipka

Karin Grönvall
National Librarian

2 Introduction

2.1 KB's tasks

According to the instructions, KB must:

- promote the quality of Swedish research and a democratic
  societal development by providing source materials and an effective research
  infrastructure

- collect, describe, preserve and make available physical and digital material
  which is necessary to fulfill the authority's tasks

- have a national overview of and promote collaboration within the public library system
  in accordance with Section 18 of the Library Act (2013:801)

- provide information systems and promote the development and coordination of digital
  services within the public library system

- provide a complete and comprehensive data source for the evaluation of
  Swedish scientific publications

The purpose of KB's activities is to contribute to research and democratic social development. KB therefore collects, preserves and describes published text, images and sounds that relate to Swedish conditions. In doing so, KB provides a wide range of undistorted source material, with protection for the privacy of users. KB also provides research infrastructure, for example in the form of a computer lab (KB lab) and supports research by providing access to foreign research literature and databases. As an authority, KB promotes collaboration and development in a number of areas connected to the library system. It is about offering knowledge and tools for everyone who works in libraries or with library issues.

2.2 Environmental factors and challenges

2.2.1 The media are merging – electronic mandatory deliveries are increasing

As the media landscape changes, KB's work needs to develop so that the methods for collecting, describing, preserving, providing, and having an overview of and promoting collaboration within the library system are in step with the development of the media and increasing internationalization.

The rapid development of technology has meant that both traditional media companies and other actors can create media productions with relatively small investments.

This is especially true in the digital domain. The development of social media has also created platforms where both media companies and private individuals can publish. Overall, this development has led to an increase in the number of publications.

The web is multimedia and has also fundamentally changed the way professional publishers work. In e-publishing, it is possible to mix text, sound, images and video in a way that is impossible in the physical world. This is exploited, among other things, by media actors who in their traditional publishing have been limited to a single media form. Clear examples are the daily press's increased electronic publication of sound and video, as well as radio and television companies' e-publishing of text and images.

The increasing online publishing is reflected in electronic mandatory deliveries2 .
The majority of mandatory deliveries from major publishers come in via automated flows. In 2019, the number of such deliveries
increased by more than one million compared to the previous year, and amounted to just over 4.5 million.

In order to cope with the rapidly increasing number of electronic mandatory deliveries, KB has developed new methods and working methods. This applies, for example, to the development of routines and support for monitoring that the material that must be delivered to the authority by law is also received.

Regarding the mandatory deliveries of printed materials, the number of books has decreased during the year, as well as the number of copies of daily newspapers. However, monitoring the printed material is more complicated than before. Today, it is not only professional publishers and producers who are affected by the legislation, but also smaller players who in many cases have little knowledge of their delivery obligations.

With technological developments, it has become increasingly difficult to determine which publications that can be defined as Swedish. National media companies compete with global, online players. These players adapt their media products to a Swedish audience.

2.2.2 Increased demand for KB's collections in digital format

The demand for KB's collections in digital format is steadily increasing. KB's mission is partly about citizens' right to information as a basis for democratic social development, and partly about providing source material and infrastructure for research. Through mandatory legislation and supplementary collection, KB can offer systematically structured collections with long unbroken timelines.

Digitization enables these collections to be made available outside KB, and also enables them to be processed and analyzed using new research methods and to an extent that was not previously possible. In order for digital collections that are

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2 An e-delivery can contain everything from simple text files and web pages to digital files of film and music as well as complex interactive databases that contain map files, for example.

protected by copyright must be made available outside KB, however, it is required contractual licenses.

2.2.3 More digital material requires more efficient metadata management

With the digitalization of media and the increasing publication on the internet, library users' expectations and search behaviors have changed. This has meant, among other things, that KB needs to develop new methods for producing metadata.
To cope with the increasing influx of electronic legal deposit copies, manual description work needs to be reduced, in favor of more efficient metadata management and increased reuse of metadata from other sources. The digital format offers the possibility of automated metadata extraction, which can streamline the cataloguing of both electronic and physical inflow, and improve accessibility to the collections.
Activities are also underway to simplify metadata management by implementing artificial intelligence.

2.2.4 KB's collections are preserved in a sustainable manner

KB's work in the area of preservation aims to secure various information carriers from degradation, to use digitization when necessary to transfer information to new formats, and to secure the integrity of digital information in the long term.

Basic conditions for the preservation of KB's collections are access to technical infrastructure and appropriate premises. During the year, KB has therefore implemented efforts to update the digital storage system and establish a new computer center. Construction is also underway to ensure the storage of both the physical and audiovisual collections.

2.2.5 National information systems and digital services

The information systems and digital services that KB will provide within the public library system are continuously being developed. Open

and linked data and national collaboration on cataloguing are
strategically important for the development of the Libris systems. The aim is to offer data also to actors outside KB and the library sector and to eliminate the risk of duplication of work. During

the year, major efforts have been made to achieve higher data quality in order to reduce the need for manual changes and additions.

During the year, Swepub has developed towards being a complete and comprehensive data source for the evaluation of Swedish scientific publications.
With the launch of the new platform and data collection from 37 Swedish universities, Swepub is also part of an effective research infrastructure.

In 2019, the contractual license for accessibility to KB's digitized newspapers was extended to include public libraries. This has led to an increase in the use of the Swedish Newspapers service.

The establishment of a lab environment, KB lab, offers access to KB's collections for data-driven research, as a step in strengthening the national library's relevance as an actor in the research infrastructure.

KB has also started a pilot project to make e-books and audiobooks in the national minority languages freely available to users. The pilot project is limited to Sami and Romani Chib.

2.3 Annual report outline

The annual report consists of two parts: profit and loss account and financial account. In the profit and loss account, KB reports and comments on the results of the operations in relation to the authority's instructions, reporting requirements in the appropriation letter for 2019 and other assignments from the government.

KB has chosen to report the results of its operations based on the five business areas:

- Collect

- Describe

- Preserve

- Provide

- Have a national overview and promote collaboration

Within each business area, the results report includes:
below:

- Information according to instructions and reporting requirements to the government

- Link to KB's 2020 target

- Results per business area

- Cost development per business area

2.4 Vision 2025 and business plan 2020–2022

During 2019, KB has worked on developing a new business plan for the period 2020–2022. The business plan, like the business plan for the period 2017–2019, is based on a vision that aims for 2025.

The business plan is three-year and rolling, which means that it will be updated every year with the next three-year period, i.e. 2021–2023, 2022–2024, etc. The business plan is divided into seven areas that mainly follow the information in KB's instructions.
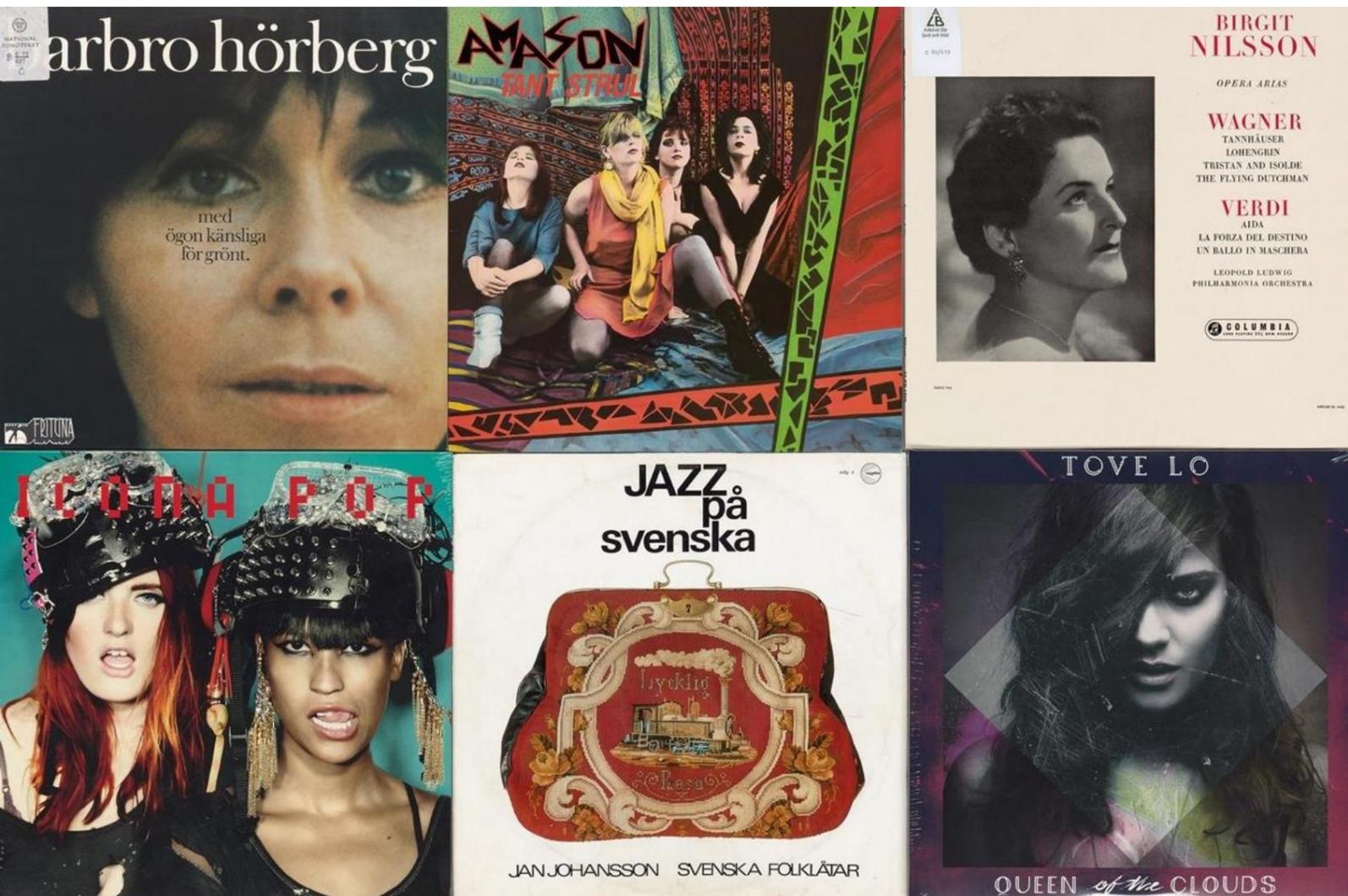
In 2019, KB worked on both information initiatives and streamlining collection methods. In this way, deliveries of both printed and digital material have been facilitated and in several cases increased. Photo: Ann-Sofie Persson/KB

Collect

3 Collect

KB shall collect published material in accordance with the Act (1993:1392) on Legal Deposits of Documents and the Act (2012:492) on Legal Deposits of Electronic Material.

In addition to the collection regulated in mandatory legislation, KB must also collect physical and digital material needed to fulfill the authority's tasks, according to instructions.

3.1 Introduction

KB's collection rests on two pillars: collection of legal deposit copies and supplementary collection.

The collection of legal deposit copies is based on two acts. The Act (1993:1392) on Legal Deposit Copies of Documents covers in principle all Swedish media published in physical form, as well as radio and television. The Act (2012:492) on Legal Deposit Copies of Electronic material, the so-called e-duty, covers certain types of electronic material made available to the public over networks, such as the Internet.

The supplementary collection consists of material that is not covered by mandatory laws, but that promotes the quality of Swedish research and democratic social development.

As the media landscape changes, new phenomena and types of publications arise that are not covered by mandatory legislation, but which are of great importance for understanding our time. This is the case, for example, with the development of social media. KB has therefore stated in several contexts that mandatory legislation needs to be revised.

In 2019, the government heeded this and appointed an inquiry tasked with reviewing the mandatory legislation.

3.2 Mandatory collection – results and outcomes

Below is a report of results and trends for different categories of materials subject to delivery.

Regarding the mandatory collection of printed material, the focus in 2019 has been on implementing information initiatives that will make it easier for mandatory suppliers to fulfill the intentions of the law.

In cases where publishers use Swedish printers, it is the printer that is responsible for providing legal deposit copies. Today, however, many publishers of books, magazines and everyday publications use foreign printers. If a foreign printer is used, the

responsibility for the mandatory delivery to the publisher, of which it is not always aware. Therefore, in 2019, KB carried out information efforts for publishers in several categories (for example, magazines and everyday publications) to inform them of their obligations to provide legal deposit copies when they have their material printed.
abroad.

Regarding electronic collection of duties, KB has developed a monitoring system, which has simplified processing, follow-up and error handling.

In 2019, KB continued its work on transitioning from manual to automated deliveries via networks. KB has also begun a broad-based effort to inform and connect publishers of electronic magazines, publishers that deliver e-books, and publishers of local radio broadcasts. A sharp increase in e-mandatory deliveries within these categories is therefore expected.

Books and magazines

Table 1 a: Inflow of compulsory material – books and magazines (number)

	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015
Books and monographs (printed)	18,320	20 140	20,253	22,156	21,118
Audiobooks (physical document)	571	685	309	237	−
Audiobooks (e-obligatory deliveries)	662	830	805	140	33
E-books (e-obligatory deliveries)	302	217	201	192	165
Magazines (printed booklets/magazine issues)	19,147	18,100	19,132	22,310	18,454
Magazines (e-mandatory deliveries)	13,274	26,812	25,228	9,027	4,583

The number of printed books subject to mandatory delivery has a downward trend (see Table 1 a). One explanation for the decrease is that many new book titles are now published in digital format only.

The development regarding audiobooks is that the publication of physical audiobooks (for example CDs) is decreasing, while audiobooks offered via digital streaming services are increasing. However, KB's mandatory collection of audiobooks does not fully follow the new publication patterns. For example, in 2018 there was a significant increase in mandatory physical audiobooks (see table 1 a). The increase can be explained by retroactive deliveries from a few major book publishers.

In 2019, KB worked to develop technical solutions and identify which publishers are mandatory suppliers of e-books. The work will be completed in 2020. The number of electronic deliveries of e-books is expected to increase as a result.

The inflow of printed journal issues to KB has decreased from approximately 22,000 in 2016 to approximately 19,000 in 2019 (see Table 1 a). One explanation for the decrease is that the number of journal issues published has decreased. This may also be due to developments in the books and monographs category.
that foreign printing houses are increasingly being used, and that publishers are not always aware that responsibility has been transferred to the publisher of the publication.

KB is required by law to collect online journals with web-only3 publication. In 2019, the number of journal articles published online was approximately 13,000, which is a sharp decrease from the two previous years.
when the number was over 25,000. The explanation for this, however, is primarily that a large supplier was unable to deliver during the autumn due to technical problems. Once these problems are resolved, retroactive deliveries are expected.

Everyday printing etc.

Table 1 b: Inflow of compulsory delivery material – everyday print etc. (number)

_	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015
Posters	1,880	2,735	3,780	3,021	3,578
Everyday print	104 294 1	82,916	88,937	99,336	98,394
Maps	621	1,046	572	−	−
Pictures	407	258	225	−	−
Postcard	1,086	321	693	−	−
Music printing	356	139	182	−	−

1) New calculation method for everyday printing from 2019, which partly explains the increase compared to with 2018.

Everyday printing is a collective name for printed matter such as catalogs, brochures, instruction manuals, flyers, etc.

The inflow of everyday printing has increased from approximately 83,000 in 2018 to approximately 104,000 in 2019 (see Table 1 b). The increase can be partly explained by changed calculation methods, but also by the information effort carried out in 2019 to inform new mandatory suppliers of their obligation to deliver.

KB has also worked on targeted information initiatives in everyday printing and images

in 2019. This has been reflected in an increased number of deliveries, including in the postcard category (see table 1 b).

KB has also developed a more efficient working method for collecting music prints from publishers. The method involves more contact with suppliers and a more secure

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3 Web-only refers to material that is only published on the web and not in printed or other analogue form.

handling of incoming orders, as well as of missing legal deposit copies. The development of the working model is reflected in an increased number of deliveries of music prints (see table 1 b).

Newspapers, radio and television

Table 1 c: Inflow of compulsory material – newspapers, radio and TV (number)

	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015
Newspapers (printed) number)	98,648	105,907	108,372	112 109	111,173
Newspapers (e-delivery)	2,884,892	2,077,400	1,842,716	979,767	765,897
Speech magazines (physical)	972	1,214	1,259	1,204	−
Radio and television via traditional broadcasts (hours)	681,883	653,167	654,804	786,805	766,724
Radio and television (e-obligatory deliveries)	1,504,887	900 556	707,613	619,179	902,684

The number of printed daily newspaper issues and bulletins received in 2019 amounted to just under 99,000, which is a decrease compared to 2018, when the number was approximately 106,000 (see Table 1 c). The decrease follows a downward trend since 2016.
and is explained by the fact that the production of printed newspapers is decreasing.

KB is required by e-obligation legislation to collect electronic material from newspaper publishers. In 2019, these deliveries amounted to approximately 2.9 million electronic files. This is a sharp increase compared to 2018, when the number was
approximately 2.1 million (see Table 1 c). The increase is primarily attributable to two of the largest newspaper publishers. This is partly due to the increase in the number of electronic articles that are only published online, and partly to the fact that mandatory deliveries only fully started in 2019.

In 2019, the number of audio newspapers was just under 1,000 (see Table 1 c). This is slightly lower than in previous years and is partly due to the fact that some audio newspapers have been closed down and partly to the fact that some audio newspapers have received fewer than 50 subscribers and are therefore no longer subject to the delivery obligation.

The number of hours of mandatory delivery from traditional radio and television broadcasts has increased slightly in 2019, from just over 650,000 to just over 680,000 (see Table 1 c).
The explanation for the increase is mainly that more commercial radio channels broadcast nationally since 2018, but have regional variations of advertising. Due to the regional differences in advertising, KB collects recordings from all broadcasting areas.

The service for online uploading of electronic files of local radio programs, which was initiated in 2018, has been a great success. Today, the majority of legal deposit copies are received this way. The service has drastically reduced the handling of temporary downloads on physical media and thus simplified the local radio associations' legal deposit deliveries.

Film and video, music and games

Table 1 d: Inflow of compulsory material – film, video and music (number)

	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015
Film and video (physical release)	1,183	1,656	2,009	2,108	1,971
Film and video (e-obligatory deliveries)	525	560	598	153	67
Music (physical media – CD, vinyl, etc.)	3,011	2,673	3,878	3,182	−
Music (e-obligatory deliveries)	2,328	105	388	386	107
Game	144	−	−	−	−

The number of legal deposit copies of films4 and videos in physical form received continues to decline. In 2019, approximately 1,200 physical releases were received, compared with approximately 1,660 in 2018 (see Table 1 d). The explanation for the decrease is that more and more films are being streamed over the internet, for example educational films, i.e. recordings that teach something (such as vocational courses and driver's license training).

In 2019, KB received 525 electronic deliveries of films5 (see table 1 d).
This is a slight decrease compared to the previous two years. The reason why the collection of online distributed films has not increased, despite the general trend towards more film streaming, is that supply monitoring and collection is complicated in the new media landscape. For example, a film title can be streamed on more than one play service. It is also difficult to have an overview of who has produced the film or who has the distribution rights for a foreign film. Today, legal support may sometimes be needed to determine whether a film should be submitted as a legal deposit copy and who is obliged to deliver it if so.

Today's digital cinema screenings are based on electronic files and not on physical documents. Therefore, digitally screened films in cinemas are not covered by the Act on Legal Deposits of Documents. Digitally screened films also do not meet the criteria for e-filing. Overall, this means that currently, cinema screenings are not collected.

Listening to music via streaming services is widespread both in Sweden and around the world. Record labels distribute digital music to streaming services via music aggregators. The music industry uses the DDEX metadata format as a standard for digital distribution. In 2019, KB implemented support for DDEX, thereby enabling automated mandatory deliveries of digital music. In this way,

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4 The Legal Deposit Act defines film as a document consisting of images intended to be projected in rapid succession. Video is defined as a document for electronic reproduction that stores moving images, with or without sound.

5 In this case, digital video is meant. Film is meant as film in the form of film reels or in the sense of a feature film.

KB has been able to receive a much larger number of legal deposit deliveries of online published music, approximately 2,300 in 2019, compared to approximately 100 in 2018 (see Table 1 d). With automated deliveries, it will be cheaper and easier for organizations subject to the legal deposit obligation to provide legal deposit copies. For KB, this means advantages in the handling of legal deposit copies.

Music on physical media (CDs, vinyl, etc.) has also increased, from just under 2,700 in 2018 to around 3,000 in 2019 (see table 1 d). However, this should be seen against a sharp decrease between 2017 and 2018. One explanation for the increase in 2019 may be that KB has made targeted information efforts about the mandatory legislation in music industry magazines during the year. KB has also met with a number of suppliers to provide information about the regulations that apply.

The collection of music on physical media is made more difficult by the fact that the legislation can be perceived as unclear regarding who – the publisher or the distributor – is obliged to deliver. According to current compulsory legislation, physical phonograms and interactive media must be submitted by the publisher, provided that they were pressed in Sweden. The majority of publishers today have their publications printed abroad. Based on current compulsory legislation, this means that the distributor of the publication, and not the publisher, is responsible for providing compulsory copies. However, this does not always work in practice, resulting in non-delivery.

The mandatory legislation does not cover online distributed interactive games, which constitute the largest part of Swedish game publishing. The games that are published in physical form are mainly large productions adapted for game consoles. The majority of the games that came in during 2019 are older editions that were delivered retroactively.

KB has increased collaboration with players in the gaming industry and the archive sector in 2019. Among other things, a project has been initiated with the aim of receiving digital donations with associated metadata from game developers.

Authorities, municipalities, etc.

Table 1 e: Inflow of mandatory material – authorities etc. (number)

	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015
Authorities (e-obligatory deliveries)	102,888	115,515	89,094	37,874	16,628
Municipalities (e-obligatory deliveries)	40 401	32,062	4,529	387	127
Regions/county councils (e-mandatory deliveries)	1,633	335	1	0	6
Associations/foundations (e-obligatory deliveries)	4,447	1,220	2,960	1,673	609

KB has a website for registration and delivery of e-mandatory material. Since 2013, 199 state administrative authorities6 have registered for delivery. Of these, 180 authorities have delivered at some point. In 2019, mandatory deliveries came from 147 authorities. In total, the authorities' electronic deliveries in 2019 amounted to approximately 103,000 (see Table 1 e). This is a decrease compared to 2018, when the number amounted to approximately 115,500. The decrease can be partly explained by the fact that six authorities ceased operations in 2019. However, in terms of trend, electronic deliveries from authorities, municipalities, etc. have increased significantly over the past five years.

3.3 Supplementary collection – results and outcomes

The supplementary collection consists of material that is not covered by the mandatory laws, but which supports KB's mission to promote the quality of Swedish research and democratic social development.

Suecana

Table 2 a: Supplementary collection – acquisition of suecana (number)

	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015
Suecana literature	2,755	1,860	1,881	2,074	1,828
Suecana audiovisual (music and audiobooks)	67	130	–	–	–

KB enriches its Swedish collection by acquiring so-called suecana, that is, publications published abroad with Swedish connections. The material contributes to a more complete picture of Swedish cultural and social life, and reflects Sweden in the world.

In this area, KB works with the collection of printed material, primarily within the following three categories:

- foreign literature about Sweden and Swedish conditions •
translations into foreign languages from Swedish originals
- literature published abroad in the Swedish language (mainly a selection
of Finnish-Swedish literature)

In 2019, KB acquired 2,755 suecana monographs, which is an increase compared to 2018 when the number was 1,860 (see Table 2 a). The increase is due to more resources being devoted to monitoring, selection and acquisition.

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6 In 2019, there were 250 state administrative authorities in Sweden (Source: www.myndighetsregistret.scb.se/Ar)

Throughout the 2010s, KB has developed and streamlined its acquisition of suecana.

KB has a valuable collaboration with Swedish publishers and literary agencies, where more and more partners have joined the collection. The number of gifts of acquired Suecana literature amounted to approximately 1,000 pieces in both 2018 and 2019.

Acquisition of Suecana also occurs to some extent in the case of audiovisual material, mainly music and audio books (see Table 2 a). For music, the main criterion for selection is that there is a Swedish connection, for example that the material involves a Swedish artist, composer or producer. For audio books, the criterion is that the work is translated from Swedish.

Radio and television

Table 2 b: Supplementary collection – radio and television (number)

	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015
Radio and television (hours) [1]	46,090	19,062	10,135	–	–

1) Refers to material broadcast from abroad and aimed at a Swedish audience.

TV programmes broadcast in Sweden (for example SVT and TV4) are required to be collected under the Swedish Legal Deposit Act. Channels TV3, TV6, TV8 and TV10 as well as Channel 5, Channel 9 and Channel 11 are broadcast from abroad and cannot be collected under the legal deposit legislation. However, since the programmes on these TV channels are aimed at a Swedish audience, they are part of the Swedish cultural heritage. For this reason, KB records these broadcasts.

The recordings of non-obligatory TV channels where the content is aimed at a Swedish audience are still managed by KB. As of June 2019, KB's recordings of TV have a fully automated technical solution. The new technology means that the broadcasts are recorded in their entirety and not, as previously, in a selection of unique Swedish productions. This has led to an increase in the number of recorded TV hours from approximately 19,000 in 2018 to approximately 46,000 in 2019 (see Table 2 b).

Manuscripts and antiquarian acquisitions

Table 2 c: Supplementary collection – manuscripts, antiquarian acquisition (number)

	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015
Accessions manuscripts 1	72	64	62	66	88
	(84 hm)	(76 hm)	(71 hm)	(89 hm)	–
Maps and images (objects)	4,624	4,892	3,499	39 210	1 050 054 2
Antiquarian acquisition (printed material)	411	311	4,203	123	189

1) Number of accessions and (number of shelf meters).

2) The figure has been corrected compared to the 2018 annual report. The reason for the large amount is that KB received Aftonbladet's image archive in 2015, which contained just over a million images.

Supplementary collection of text and images includes the collection of personal archives, hand-drawn maps and images, photographs and books, and other antiquarian prints with special provenance or of other book historical interest. The collection also includes corresponding digitally stored content.

This year's supplementary collection in terms of manuscripts and antiquarian acquisitions is in the same order of magnitude as previous years (see table 2 c).

The supplementary collection for manuscripts and antiquarian acquisitions is primarily through donations but also through purchases. This year, KB has acquired missing books and prints in the compulsory delivery collection, as well as a volume from Queen Christina's library.

KB is offered ongoing donations of archives. In 2019, 227 offers of donations of personal archives were received by KB. Of these, KB accepted 136. KB's criterion for collecting personal archives is that they should be archives of people of great importance to Swedish cultural and social life.

KB has, among other things, received archival material from Christoffer Barnekow, Ann Smith, Kjell Alinge, Stig Ahlgren and Birgit Tengroth, and supplemented older archives with unpublished material from, among others, Lars Gyllensten, Ninnan Santesson, Dag Hammarskjöld and Erik Axel Karlfeldt.

KB is also continuously offered donations of younger and older collections of audiovisual material. In 2019, 42 such requests for donations were received, of which KB accepted 25.

Support for research

Table 2 d: Acquisition of materials used to support research (number)

	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015
Foreign research literature	4,089	4,135	4,806	4,073	4,449
E-books	339	308	320	336	313
Ongoing series/ multi-band system	540	530	500	490	480
Foreign magazines (printed material)	1,054	1,062	1,063	1,100	1,070
Foreign magazines (electronic)	6,617	6,116	6,153	6,084	3,430
Databases (licensed)	47	52	52	60	58

When KB acquires foreign research literature, it is with the aim of it constituting support for research in, and interpretation of, KB's existing collections. KB prioritizes acquiring foreign research literature that contributes to placing Sweden in an international context and that enables comparative studies. Reference literature such as bibliographies, encyclopedias, lexicons,

collected writings of influential authors and philosophers, historical overviews and biographies, and documentary editions of various kinds.

KB's acquisition of foreign research literature in the humanities and to some extent social sciences has remained at a relatively steady level during the period 2015–2019, just over 4,000 copies per year (see Table 2 d). During the last five-year period, the stock of e-books has amounted to approximately 300 per year.

In the area of foreign journals, the aim is to have complete suites of a selection of central journals, primarily in the humanities and to some extent in the social sciences. For preservation reasons, KB prioritizes subscriptions to printed journals over electronic ones, even though many titles are available in both formats.

As an additional tool for research in KB's collections, KB provides a number of licensed databases in the areas of social sciences and humanities.
In 2019, users had access to 47 databases and approximately 6,600 full-text electronic journals (see Table 2 d). The use of the databases has increased from around 4,500 in 2018 to around 6,000 in 2019 (see Table 2 e).

Table 2 e: Use of acquired e-resources (number)

	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015
Searches in bibliographic databases	5,947	4,463	4,250	4,938	9,245
Searches in fact and news databases	268	805	1,249	3,408	3,754
Produced full-text documents in databases	27,074	39,047	39,820	37,425	33,472

The number of searches in fact and news databases has decreased sharply in 2019, but also in terms of trend since 2015. There has also been a decline in the production of full-text documents in 2019. The main explanation for this is a reduced use of the Media Archive and the National Encyclopedia.

3.4 Link to KB's goal

The *Collecting* activity area is linked to goals within KB's 2020 goal picture, which deals with clarity in collection building. This involves KB collecting and describing the material according to material-independent principles and processes, that the e-obligation law is fully implemented, that KB's national role in collection building and acquisitions is clarified, and that a basis for new comprehensive mandatory legislation has been developed and prepared for implementation.

3.5 Cost development for the Collect business area

Table 3: Cost development for the business area Collection (SEK thousand)

	2019	%	2018	%	2017	%
Revenue from appropriations	67,062	17%	61,653	16%	60,231	16%
Other income	957	6%	755	5%	647	3%
Costs	-68,019	17%	-62,408	16%	-60,878	16%
Outcome Collect	**0**		**0**		**0**	

In 2019, KB invested more resources in the Collection area . The main factor that has affected the final total is the development of a monitoring system for digital collection. The system simplifies processing, follow-up and error handling.
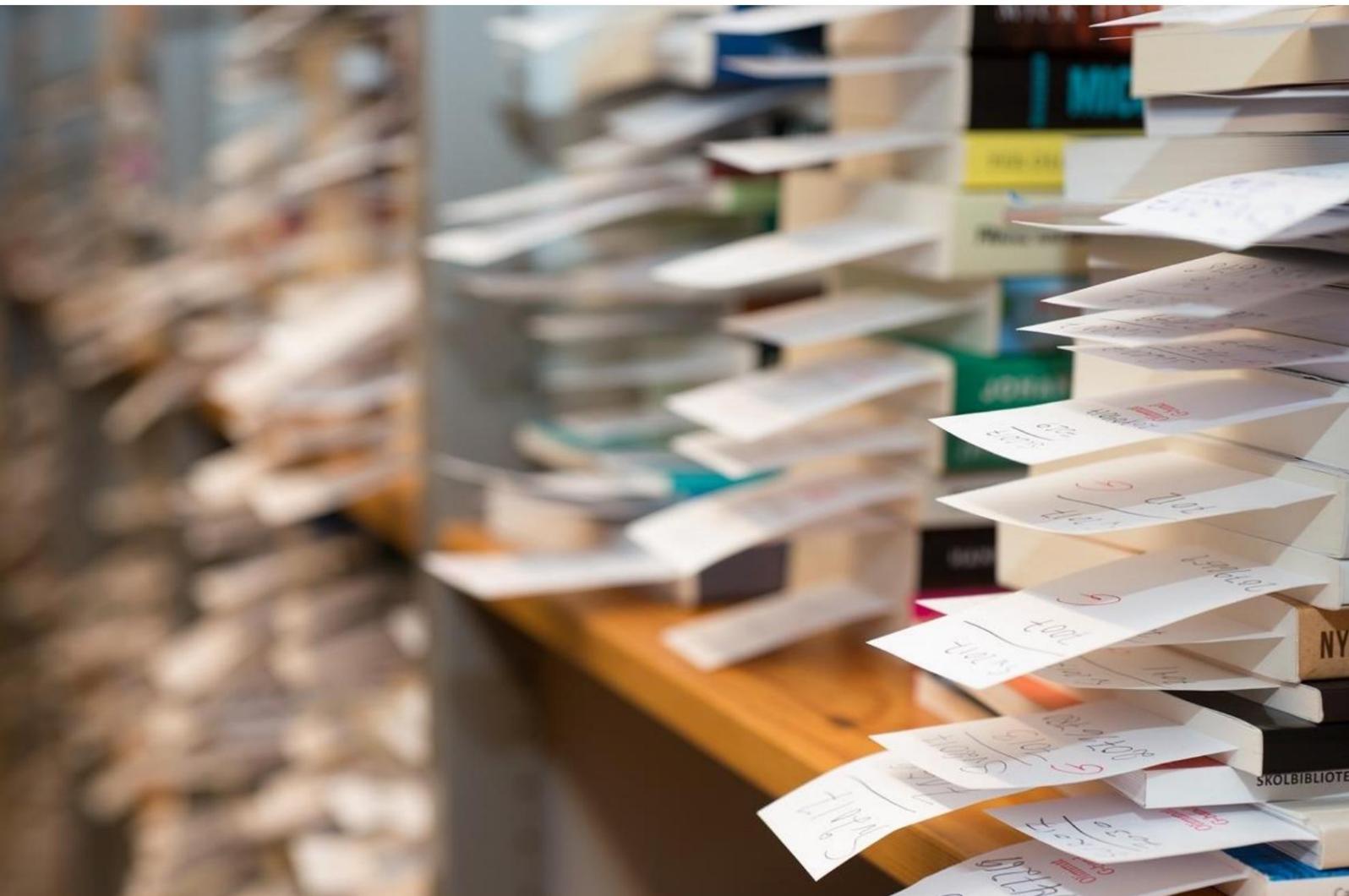
During the year, KB has implemented special efforts to increase the number of described collections and thereby increase the searchability of the collections. Now more collections are visible and easier to use. Photo: Per and Per Fotograf AB

Describe

4 Describe

According to the instructions, KB must:

describe physical and digital material needed to fulfill the authority's tasks (according to the instructions), that is, to promote the quality of Swedish research and democratic social development

4.1 Introduction

In order to be able to search KB's extensive collections, the material needs to be described. The description is done partly by KB importing metadata, partly by manual description in KB's catalog system. However, some parts of KB's collections are not yet described and are therefore invisible to users. Users who request material from these collections therefore need to contact KB staff for help with searches. During the year, KB has carried out special efforts to increase the number of described collections and thereby increase the searchability of KB's collections. Several book collections and image archives can now be found in the Arken database7. A new internal interface to the Digitized Card Catalogs8 service has resulted in better searchability, for example in the catalog of skilling prints, which contains much-requested material.

Metadata is an important part of the library infrastructure. Access to good quality metadata is essential for collection building, retrieval, preservation and information dissemination. Metadata also plays a central role in collaboration with other cultural heritage institutions, as well as in contacts with other external actors, such as publishers.

An increasingly rapid digital development in society has led to an increased inflow of both physical and digital material to KB. The nature of the media has changed, as have the needs and search behaviors of library users. To meet this development, the description work at KB, and in the entire library sector, needs to be made more efficient. This includes reducing manual handling and instead increasing the reuse of metadata from other sources.

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7 arken.kb.se
8 card catalogs.kb.se

4.2 More efficient metadata management

During the year, KB has taken several important steps towards increased efficiency.

Linked data

Linked data *is* a method for publishing and connecting sets of information using URIs (links). By publishing metadata as linked data openly on the web and actively linking to other open information sources, KB's collections become more visible to users. At the same time, users are offered the opportunity to discover collections and new knowledge elsewhere.

KB has actively participated in Digisam's collaboration group for digitization and preservation in 2019. Among other things, the group develops common practices and guidance for metadata and linked data within the Swedish cultural heritage sector.

Automation and digitalization

Higher levels of automation through artificial intelligence (AI) will also become increasingly important in the area of metadata. A concrete result during the year has been the introduction of automatic subject classification of scientific publications in the Swepub database according to *the Standard for Swedish Classification of Research Subjects* (which has been established by Statistics Sweden and the University Chancellor's Office).

To succeed with artificial intelligence on a broader front, it is necessary that larger amounts of KB's collections are available in digital form. KB's physical collections therefore need to be digitized at a faster rate than is happening today. This is important not only to improve access to the collections, but also to streamline the internal work of producing metadata.

KB has therefore developed alternative workflows for collections that currently require extensive cataloging efforts prior to digitization. These methods will be tested in pilot projects in 2020.

The digital format also offers opportunities to automate metadata extraction, which can streamline the cataloguing of both digital and physical inflow and thereby also increase accessibility to the collections.
Activities are therefore underway to implement system solutions based on artificial intelligence that can facilitate metadata management. A strengthened capacity Managing the digital inflow is also a preparation for any changes to delivery formats that may be proposed in the mandatory investigation.

Metadata from external sources

In the area of metadata, a shift is underway where the focus is moving from manual cataloguing to requirements setting and reuse of metadata, rather than manual production of it. KB is continuously working to connect different providers of metadata for

to create added value, as well as exploring automated support for the resource-intensive manual process.

4.3 Describing legal deposit copies – results and outcomes

Electronic documents

A total of approximately 4.5 million e-obligation deliveries were received in 2019. These were delivered with metadata according to KB's specifications, which means that they are already described at the time of delivery – although in many cases it is at a very basic level.

Books and magazines

Table 4 a: Description of legal deposit copies – books and journals (number catalogings)

	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015
Books and monographs (printed)	19,467	14,686	17,305	16,056	19,602
Audiobooks (physical editions)	590	382	194	208	−
Journal headers Serial main entries	316	248	402	363	283

In 2019, KB catalogued the most widely distributed book publishing, i.e. the one available in bookstores and most libraries.

During the year, KB catalogued approximately 19,500 printed books and monographs (see table 4 a). This is an increase compared to the previous three-year period, especially in 2018 when the number decreased due to the transition to the new Libris. The increase in 2019 can be explained, among other things, by KB's efforts to develop new and simplified procedures for receiving academic theses. This mainly involves reusing the publications' metadata from the time of publication.
The data for serial publications refers to both printed material and e-resources.

KB has also started digital deliveries of audiobooks, which has resulted in automated metadata within this category from publishers and publishers.

Everyday printing etc.

Table 4 b: Description of legal deposit copies – everyday printing etc. (number)

	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015
Posters and everyday prints	1,409	888	1,055	1,019	1,143
Music printing	179	113	133	−	−

The level of description for music prints in Libris has been raised to improve searchability and visibility.

Newspapers, radio and television

Table 4 c: Description of legal deposit copies – newspapers, radio and television (number)

	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015
Newspapers and advertising sheets	31	10	12	34	13
Radio and television (programs) [1]	364,420	361,019	465 198	468 889	496,001

1) The figures for the years 2015–2017 also include non-compulsory material, which is why the figures are not comparable. From 2018 onwards, non-compulsory material is reported in Table 5 b under *Radio and TV (programs).*

The number of catalogued newspapers and advertising sheets in 2019 amounted to 31 new titles (see table 4 c). This is an increase compared to 2018 when the number of titles was ten. The main explanation for the relatively large increase is that there are newspapers (smaller ones) that have changed their names.

Within the radio and television category, no major changes have occurred since 2018.

Film and video as well as music

Table 4 d: Description of legal deposit copies – film, video and music (number)

	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015
Film and video	391	671	648	696	864
Music (physical media – CD, vinyl, etc.)	3,007	2,551	2,184	1,564	–

In 2019, the number of legal deposit copies of films catalogued in the Swedish Media Database (SMDB) decreased to approximately 390, compared to approximately 670 in 2018.
(see table 4 d). The decrease is primarily due to a reduced inflow of physical legal deposit copies. More and more suppliers are switching to providing film files only via streaming services. The digital legal deposit copies are uploaded via KB's web upload service (or arrive via FTP feeds). The films (film files) are then catalogued and thus directly searchable in Libris.

The cataloguing of incoming legal deposit copies of music (CDs, vinyl, etc.) has been ongoing throughout the year. The number of cataloged items has increased from approximately 2,550 in 2018 to approximately 3,000 in 2019. The reason for this increase is primarily that more resources have been able to be devoted to cataloguing the relevant category.

KB's implementation of support for DDEX during the year enables automated mandatory deliveries of digital music covered by the

The e-obligation law. With the DDEX format, KB also receives detailed metadata that is stored in the digital archive.

The National Bibliography

The National Bibliography is a quality-controlled collection of metadata describing the mainly printed Swedish publishing. The bibliography contains the widely distributed publishing of books, magazines, maps, music and daily press. It is a sub-database in Libris and is also published as open data, which means that data from the National Bibliography has been freely available without restrictions since 2011.

National bibliographic data is exported and reused by libraries worldwide.
Compilation and analysis of national bibliographic data is also of great interest to the book industry and research. Since 2015, KB has published an annual analysis in the report *National Bibliography in Figures.*

4.4 Describe supplementary collection – results and outcomes

Suecana, antiquarian acquisition, manuscripts, etc.

Table 5 a: Description of supplementary collection – suecana, personal archives, manuscripts, etc. (number)

	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015
Suecana literature	2,695	1,767	1,776	2,317	2,029
Antiquarian acquisition and retrospective cataloging of printed literature – 1955	153	208	213	217	459
Entries to the bibliography *Suecana extranea* without acquisitions	125	140	404	263	191
Maps, images, digitized manuscripts and personal archives (records)	4,487	3,263	6,256	5,284	5,673
Archive descriptions (entries in The Ark)	737	278	–	–	–
Manuscripts (volumes /texts in Manuscripta) [1]	117/ 2,000	173	39	148	156

1) For the years before 2019, only the number of volumes in Manuscripta is reported.

In 2019, the number of catalogued records for Suecana increased (see Table 5 a), which is due to more resources being allocated to cataloguing.

The number of archive descriptions has also increased significantly compared to 2018, from approximately 280 entries in 2018 to approximately 740 in 2019 (see Table 5 a). The explanation for this is partly a streamlining of the routines for organizing archives, and partly the increasing use of Arken, which was launched in 2018. Arken is KB's catalogue for collections and archives. In 2019, the catalogue has also started to be used for

description of collections of material types other than archival documents, for example book collections, image archives and event-driven collecting.

In 2019, KB continued to collect and migrate existing data to *Manuscripta,* which is a catalogue of medieval and early modern manuscripts in Swedish libraries. The catalogue is being developed and continuously updated with information on, in particular, the oldest manuscripts in KB and Uppsala University Library. During the year, an additional 117 volumes became searchable (see Table 5 a).

Film, radio and television etc.

Table 5 b: Description of supplementary collection – film, radio and television (number)

	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015
Film	1,785	2,686	1,907	1,786	1,351
Radio and television	80,913	87,730	–	–	–
(programs) Other audiovisual material	1,004	1,218	187	288	134

KB catalogued 1,785 films in 2019, which is on par with previous years (see table 5 b). The increase in 2018 was due to a special initiative that was made.

Self-recording of non-obligatory television channels9 is handled by KB as before. Schedules and program descriptions are imported from the news agency.

Standards and international cooperation

As a national library, KB always strives to the extent possible to choose open standards for the metadata it manages. This provides the opportunity to benefit from the experiences of others and international developments in the field.

In 2019, KB organized the first Nordic meeting on the use of the ISO standard ISNI (International Standard Name Identifier) for personal names and institutions – a valued initiative that will lead to annual gatherings and hopefully fruitful collaboration. KB has also become a member of ORCID (Open Researcher and Contributor ID), which, like ISNI, is a global identifier for people, but with the specific purpose of connecting researchers with their research results. As a further step in supporting the open research infrastructure, KB has developed criteria for assessing how Swedish scientific publications and research data comply with the so-called FAIR principles. The FAIR principles are about searchability, accessibility, compatibility and reusability of data.

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9 Channel 5, Channel 9, Channel 11, TV3, TV3 Sport HD, TV6, TV8 and TV10.

4.5 Link to KB's 2020 goals

The Description area of activity can be linked to goals that involve more people using more. This means that KB's collections, with a few exceptions, should be described, that the collections should be interconnected with each other and the outside world, and that KB should describe its material according to independent principles and processes.

4.6 Cost development for the business area Describe

Table 6: Cost development for the business area Describe (SEK thousand)

	2019	% 2018	% 2017	%
Revenue from appropriations	59,902	16% 60,759	16% 58,224	16%
Other income	1,926	13% 1,087	7% 1,464	8%
Costs	-61,828	16% -61,846	16% -59,688	15%
Outcome Describe	**0**	**0**	**0**	

Net costs for *the Description* business area have decreased in 2019.

Consideration is then taken of the general cost increase as well as the increase in common costs, primarily premises costs and depreciation.
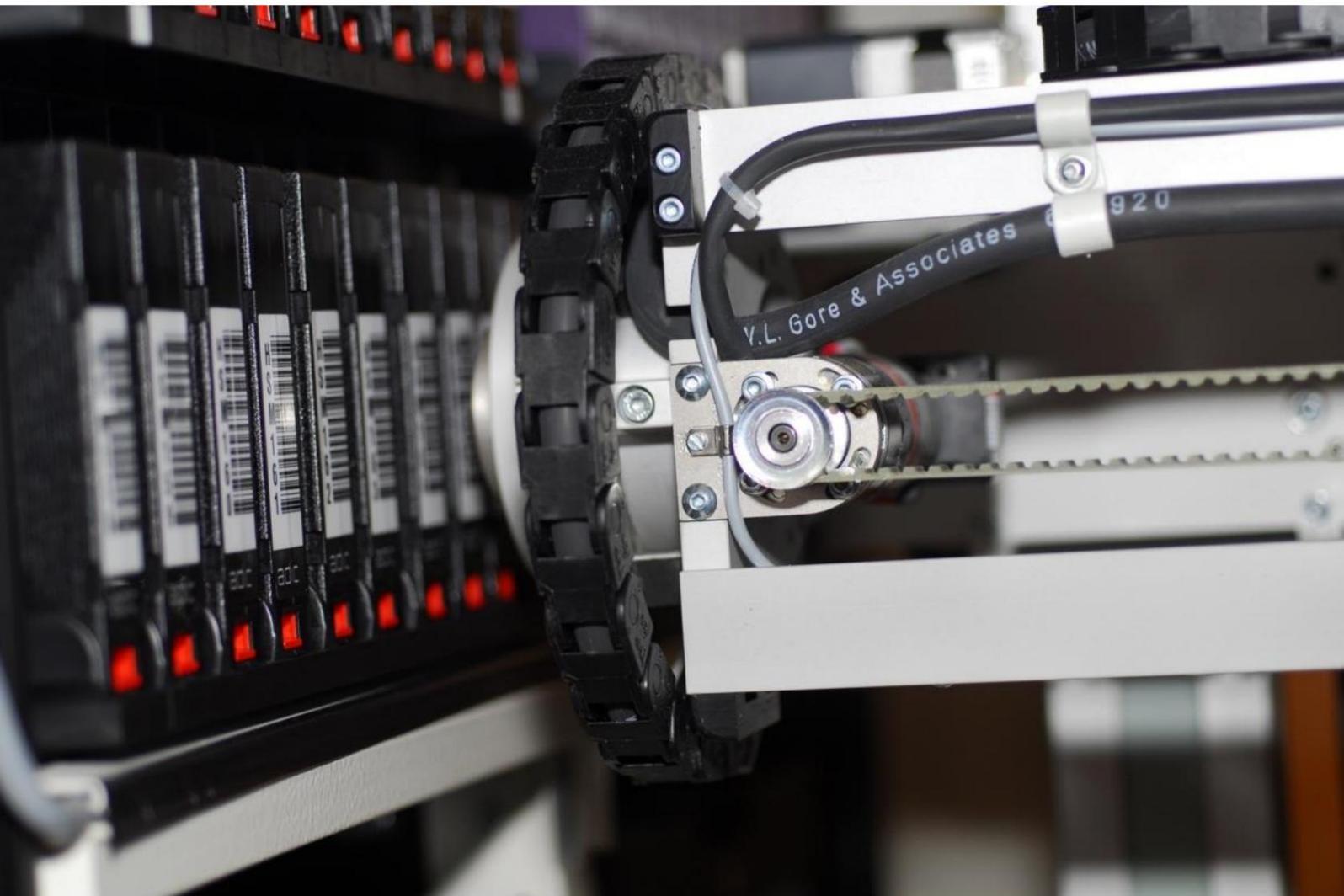
In 2019, KB completed a new computer center and updated the storage system. KB can now expand its digital collection.
Photo: Lars Ilshammar/KB

Preserve

5 Preserve

According to the instructions, KB must:

preserve physical and digital material needed to fulfill the authority's tasks

5.1 Introduction

KB's collection of legal deposit copies is broad compared to many other national libraries. It includes the publication of printed and audiovisual material, but also online distributed digital material. In addition to deliveries of legal deposit copies, KB collects and acquires material that is not covered by legal deposit legislation. The supplementary collection includes, among other things, older material, foreign research literature and Swedish websites. Overall, both KB's physical and digital collections are growing rapidly.

An important task for KB is to plan the long-term preservation of the collections. The purpose of the preservation mission is to ensure long-term access to and usability of the collections. Measures in the area of preservation include preventing degradation of information carriers, transferring information content to a new format through digitization if necessary, and ensuring the integrity of the digital information. KB is continuously working to develop digitization with preservation as its main purpose.

KB's strategy is to build a stable infrastructure for the preservation of all collections, regardless of technical format. This includes investments in archiving physical and digital resources in a sustainable manner, as well as continuous risk prevention work.

5.2 Preservation of physical collections

KB's holdings of collections on physical media amount to approximately 177 shelf kilometers. The growth in 2019 was approximately 1.4 shelf kilometers. Books and magazines have had the greatest growth in shelf meters, followed by printed newspapers and everyday publications.

Access to suitable premises is a fundamental prerequisite for conservation. In 2019, KB has therefore implemented measures to secure the storage conditions for the physical collections. Among other things, KB has built storage room for paper-based collections adjacent to the current library depot in Bålsta. Work has been ongoing during the year and occupancy is planned for autumn 2020.

KB has also worked on developing new storage facilities for microfilm and videotapes in the Film Archive in Grängesberg. These collections will be moved from Bålsta to Grängesberg in 2020. Preparations for this have been ongoing in 2019.

The development of KB's climate system has continued with the aim of optimizing the systems from a climate and cost perspective. Among other things, a climate monitoring system has been acquired and installed in KB's warehouse and technical storage on Karlavägen in Stockholm.

KB has also developed and tested a new working method for receiving donations and antiquarian acquisitions. The new working method involves safer handling in the work of preventing pests from entering KB's collections in connection with donations and antiquarian acquisitions. This new working method will be continuously introduced at all locations where KB handles such material.

The goal of KB's physical conservation work is to keep the collections accessible to the greatest extent possible, including by improving searchability. The active conservation measures are therefore coordinated in reorganization projects with certain recurring elements. These may include, for example, inventorying, cataloguing, labeling, cleaning, signage and possible digitization.
In addition to increased accessibility for borrowers, this creates order and streamlines KB's work processes.

5.3 Preservation of digital collections

An increased inflow of audiovisual material, images and e-filing is placing increasingly higher demands on data storage, but also on the systems that exist around storage.

In 2019, KB completed a new computer center that is more modern, more secure, and offers greater storage capacity. In addition, the storage system has been updated, and old data tapes have been replaced with newer ones with more performance. This means that KB now has the opportunity to expand its digital collection. The investments in the expansion of IT infrastructure are preparations for the upcoming expansion of a flexible and scalable infrastructure base. They also aim to increase security through redundant IT operations.

The development of the baseplate enables simultaneous access and processing of large amounts of data. This is a prerequisite for developing a new generation of accessibility services. A new digital baseplate is also needed to increase the capacity for data transfer, ensure migration and strengthen information security. The need is a result of new user requirements, the digitalization of society, growing digital mandatory deliveries and an increased digitalization of KB's collections.

The development of the digital baseplate has begun with the technology update that has taken place during the year, including through the establishment of a new computer center.

During the year, KB has implemented a project to improve production capacity for digitization of audiovisual material. The project has also had positive effects on the work environment.

KB has also initiated projects to develop the digitization process for preservation purposes for material other than audiovisual. Resources have been allocated to build routines and processes for internal production. The aim is to digitize physical documents that have previously been blocked for production and thus inaccessible for research.

During the year, KB digitized just over 100,000 hours of audiovisual material to preserve information and simplify provision (see Table 7). This is a decrease compared to 2018, which is mainly due to the development work carried out on increased production capacity.

Table 7: Digitized hours of audiovisual material (number)

	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015
Digitized hours	100,590	222,022	85,998	876,941	116,415

5.4 Safety work

In 2019, KB has improved the agency's disaster preparedness. For example, proposals for so-called residual value rescue plans with a prioritization order for the collections in Humlegården and Roggebiblioteket in Strängnäs have been developed. After evaluation, corresponding plans will be created for all locations where KB operates. The plans describe how KB's crisis organization will be involved.

KB is also continuously working to improve both the physical layer protection and KB's information security.

5.5 Cooperation

In terms of physical preservation, KB has had a number of ABM collaborations in 2019 10. Among other things, the authority has organized a national seminar for paper conservators in collaboration with the National Archives, the National Museum and the Nordic Association of Conservators. Together with the National Archives, KB also held a seminar on ethical issues in the field of conservation.

KB has continued and deepened its cooperation with the National Heritage Board, including by organizing joint training on pest control.

During the year, KB has established contacts with foreign players in digital preservation. The aim has been to gain increased knowledge about the legal and technological

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10 ABM – Archives, libraries and museums.

the challenges and to present proposals for solutions regarding collection and preservation.

KB also works on issues related to long-term digital preservation within the framework of the national ABM collaboration Digisam.

5.6 Link to KB's 2020 goals

The *Preservation* performance area includes goals that concern greater access to digitized material. This primarily means that KB must have a long-term solution for digital preservation.

The work is aimed at keeping the collections accessible to the greatest extent possible, and at promoting accessibility through improved searchability.

5.7 Cost development for the Conservation business area

Table 8: Cost development for the Conservation business area (SEK thousand)

	2019	% 2018	% 2017	%
Revenue from appropriations	92,253	24% 85,691	23% 78,842	21%
Other income	3,564	23% 2,793	18% 1,741	9%
Costs	-95,817	24% -88,484	22% -80,583	21%
Outcome Preserve	**0**	**0**	**0**	

KB has significantly increased its efforts in the *Preservation area of operations,* both in terms of physical and digital preservation. It is primarily the work with digitization for preservation reasons and work in Bålsta that has affected the cost trend.

In 2019, more people have gained access to the digitized daily press and KB-labb has opened – a service that provides opportunities for data-driven research in KB's collections. Photo: Per och Per Fotograf AB

Provide

6 Provide

> According to the instructions, KB must:
>
> provide physical and digital materials needed to fulfill the authority's tasks

6.1 Introduction

KB's collections include both physical and digital objects, which affects the concrete conditions for provision. Some collections also require special expertise to meet the user's needs. KB uses digital technology to the greatest extent possible to make the collections accessible.

Where this is not feasible, the user is referred to one of the library's reading rooms.

KB's clients have expressed expectations for increased accessibility to the library's collections for research and for society at large. [11] That KB has renegotiated the contractual license for the digitized daily press so that it now also includes Public libraries are an example of how the authority is responding to this development. The establishment of a lab environment – KB lab – offers access to KB's collections for data-driven research in a similar way. This is an important step in strengthening the relevance of the national library as an actor in the research infrastructure.

Research collaborations are ongoing with the University of Gothenburg/Språkbanken – Text and the Royal Institute of Technology/Språkbanken – Speech to develop methods that make text and speech in digital form machine-readable – something that will further improve usability and searchability in KB's collections. By participating in the Swedish node of Swe-Clarin, a European research network for language technology, additional contact points with the research sector are created. This in turn facilitates the development of relevant services, not least within KB labs.

6.2 The use of KB's collections – results and outcomes

During the year, KB has continued its work to increase accessibility to the library's collections through various digitization initiatives.

In 2017, a service was initiated, on a trial basis, where library users could choose digitization as the delivery method for certain material from the older Swedish

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[11] Bill 2016/17:50 *Knowledge in collaboration – for society's challenges and strengthened competitiveness* and Bill 2016/17:116 *Cultural Heritage Policy.*

collection. The method is now a well-integrated part of the library's service for
provision. It means that the requested work is quickly digitized and made freely available
online12 – instead of being produced in physical form for reading on site in the library's reading
rooms. The customer – and also future interested parties – gets
access to the material regardless of geographical location, and the method also results
in savings for KB through reduced wear and simplified processing.

6.2.1 Loans, playbacks and questions

Reading room loans and home loans

Table 9 a: Loans – printed material and manuscripts (number)

	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015
Public reading room	60 165	59,553	59,409	61,965 1	55,702
Special reading room (printed materials)	7,495	6,193	6,412	5,811	8,010
Special reading room (manuscripts)	3,344	3,107	3,615	4,430	4,574
Total reading room loan	**71,004**	**68,853**	**69,436**	**72,206**	**68,286**
Home loan (foreign collection)	12,760	13,806	14,966	15,070	14,772
Refinancing	4,666	5,366	5,466	5,286	5,625
Total home loan	**17,426**	**19,172**	**20,432**	**20,356**	**20,397**
Total of all physical loans	**88,430**	**88,025**	**89,868**	**92,562**	**88,683**

1) The figure is not fully comparable with previous years due to changed measurement methods.

The Swedish printed material and all manuscripts are made available as reading
room loans on KB's premises. The number of reading room loans has remained at a relatively
constant level during the last three-year period, around 60,000 per year (see table 9 a).

The foreign collection is made available as home loans. Last year's trend of a reduced
number of home loans from the foreign collection has continued in 2019, with a decrease of
almost ten percent compared to 2018 (see Table 9 a). The decline follows the general trend
for libraries with a reduced number of loans.

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12 In accordance with the Creative Commons Public Domain Mark standard.

Audiovisual material

Table 9 b: Hours of played files of audiovisual material (number)

	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015
Number of hours of files played	21,230	25,415	37,307	16,221	28,750

Audiovisual material is available to researchers in KB's premises via the Swedish Media Database (SMDB). In 2019, the total number of hours of audiovisual material played amounted to just over 21,000 (see table 9 b).

Interlibrary loan

Table 9 c: Interlibrary loans (number)

	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015
Interlibrary loan (printed material)	2,057	2,186	2,034	1,903	2,638
Interlibrary loan (printed material)	5 9961	3,917	3,507	3,803	5,543
Total number of interlibrary loans (printed material)	**8,053**	**6,103**	**5,541**	**5,706 2**	**8,181**
Audiovisual material	4,550	4,491	4,429	3,995	5,730

1) The increase is mainly explained by developed methods for collecting statistics. The figure for 2019 is therefore not comparable with previous years.

2) To create consistency with the reporting in Sweden's official library statistics, data from and are included with 2016 not refinancing in the figures.

Regarding the number of interlibrary loans (loans between different libraries on behalf of a user), there have been no major changes in 2019 (see Table 9 c). Outgoing interlibrary loans of printed material appear to have increased significantly, but as of 2019 there is a new calculation method.

Reference questions

Table 9 d: Reference questions (number)

	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015
Reference questions	10,894	8,528	6,734	8,294	10,712
Audiovisual material	1,326	1,456	1,092	1,300	806
Manuscripts, maps and images	1,644	1,493	1,552	1,780	1,976
Reference questions total	**13,864**	**11,477**	**9,378**	**11,374**	**13,494**

The number of reference questions, which had previously followed a downward trend, increased by 27 percent in 2019 compared to 2018 (see Table 9 d). One reason for the increase may be the digitalization of catalogs. The catalogs becoming digital and visible via

KB's website allows more people to access collections that were previously invisible to researchers outside the physical library. This in turn generates questions about these collections.

6.2.2 The use of KB's digital search services

To maximize the benefit of the digitization that KB is doing of non-copyrighted material, most of the material has been made freely available via the library's search services. Parts of the material and also other data that the authority produces are available as downloadable datasets via data.kb.se.

KB has a number of searchable digital catalogues (in addition to the national library catalogue Libris, see section 7.5.2). The most commonly used are listed below.

Regina and SMDB

Table 10 a: KB's digital search services Regina and SMDB (number)

	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015
Regina (searches)	734,473	635,679	707,457	777 462	617 919
SMDB (searches)	918 180	828 111	896,197	881 011	917 543

Regina is KB's main catalogue for materials from the printed collection. The Swedish Media Database (SMDB) is the equivalent for audiovisual material. The number of searches in both directories has increased by approximately 10–15 percent in 2019 (see Table 10 a). However, the increases fall within the framework of the fluctuations that have occurred over the past five-year period.

Digitized card catalogs

Table 10 b: KB's digital search services – Digitized card catalogs (number)

	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015
Digitized card catalogs (visits outside KB)	29,571	6,147	4,961	2,957	–

KB has a number of older handwritten and typewritten catalogues that are not searchable via the major search services, but which have been digitised and made available as digitised card catalogues. This makes it possible to digitally "browse" the catalogues, but also to search the text in cases where the cards have been made machine-readable through an automated process for character recognition – OCR (Optical Character Recognition). Via an internal interface, it is now also possible for staff to correct the machine-readable text interpretation in order to optimise searchability. The work of making hard-to-access parts of KB's catalogues visible in this way

The collection has continued in 2019. Particular focus has been on the collection of skilling prints.

As a result of the above development efforts, more people are finding the service and the number of visits to *the Digitized Card Catalogs* page has increased to approximately 30,000. in 2019, compared to approximately 6,000 visits in 2018 (see Table 10 b).

Swedish newspapers

The Swedish Newspapers service offers free text search in the digitized newspapers.

The service had just over 200,000 visits in 2019, compared to around 4,500 in 2018. The increase should be seen in relation to the fact that the service is now also available at 14 public libraries. If we consider only the results from the internal search service, the service has had 10,710 visits, which corresponds to the figure reported in 2018.

In 2018, the National Archives received a donation of SEK 30 million from the Arcadia research foundation. Thanks to this, KB and the National Archives were able to begin work on digitizing the entire remainder of the copyright-free Swedish press heritage, i.e. daily newspapers from 1734 to 1906, in the same year. The project is expected to last until 2022 and the digitization will take place at the National Archives' Media Conversion Center in Fränsta. As the newspapers are digitized, the material will be made available in the Swedish Daily Newspapers service.

6.2.3 Visits and borrowers

Physical visits

Table 11 a: Physical visits (number)

	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015
Physical visits	142 148	124,753	137,736	128,189	131,829

KB has had more visits to the premises in Humlegården in 2019 compared to previous years. (see table 11 a). A corresponding trend cannot be seen for the number of loans or the amount of material requested from the collections. A likely explanation is therefore an increased number of visits from the public, where there is interest in the building and special collections.

Table 11 b: New borrowers (number)

	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015
Printed material	5,854	5,453	5,344	5,635	4,652
Audiovisual material	801	789	767	745	884
Amount	**6,655**	**6,242**	**6,111**	**6,380**	**5,536**

The number of new borrowers in 2019 was slightly higher than in recent years (see Table 11 b). A corresponding trend in the number of loans or the amount of material requested from the collections cannot be discerned. For audiovisual material, the number of new borrowers has shown a slight upward trend over the past three years and amounted to approximately 800 in 2019.

6.3 Research collaboration

KB lab

In 2019, KB established an infrastructure for data-driven research – KB lab. It is clear that the lab fills a major need in terms of both access to KB's collections and the expertise and computing capacity offered. The initiative has led to several long-term research collaborations and a large number of inquiries ahead of upcoming calls for research grants. Demand has increased sharply since its establishment and the trend is expected to continue in the coming years.

External research projects

The latest calls from the central research funders have resulted in KB participating in several projects. These either involve digitization of KB's collections or are based on existing digital resources. Routines for handling and preparing requests have been developed to meet the increasing demand from the research sector. Information and forms are now available via KB's website, which has made handling more efficient. Several preparations have been made for the upcoming Digarv call. Among other things, joint guidelines for KB and the National Archives have been developed regarding research applications with external funding.

At the end of the year, KB collaborated in ten externally funded research projects. In two of these projects, both financed by the Riksbanken Jubilee Fund, *Post-medieval journals* and *Improved OCR process* are KB project leaders.

The project *Late Medieval Journals* involves cataloguing the early medieval manuscripts in the collections of Uppsala University Library and KB. The research

will result in more descriptions and digitizations of manuscripts from the later Middle Ages in the Manuscripta search service (see also section 4.4).

KB's part in the collaborative project *Expansion and Diversity,* funded by the Swedish Research Council, was completed in 2019. As a result of the project, several
Gothenburg newspapers digitized a total of approximately 1,780,000 pages. These are available in the Svenska Dagstidningar service.

KB also participates in the project EODOPEN – eBooks-On-Demand-Network Opening Publications for European Netizens, which began in 2019 and runs until 2023. Fifteen libraries from eleven European countries are participating in the project. The goal of the project
is to make 15,000 works from the 20th and 21st centuries freely available. KB intends to contribute 2,000 works.

6.4 Efforts to increase accessibility

To broadly highlight KB's collections and show how they can be used to build new knowledge, the lecture series *Stories from KB* has continued with fourteen program evenings in 2019. These included topics such
as the pioneers of the suffrage movement, the Treaty of Versailles, and farm animals in art and literature, but also presentations on authors and artists such as Selma Lagerlöf and Astrid Lindgren.

KB operates Filmarkivet.se in collaboration with the Swedish Film Institute (SFI). In 2019, a new map function was launched to facilitate more user-friendly navigation.

Both the number of visitors and unique visitors to the site have increased by approximately 20 percent during the year and amounted to approximately 50,000 visitors per month (of which approximately 30,000 are unique visitors).

The collaboration between KB and the Riksbanken Jubileumsfond on the occasion of the 100th anniversary The anniversary of the democratic breakthrough (1918–1921) has continued in 2019. This has been done partly through the website Demokrati100.se, and partly through collaboration with other actors such as the Riksdag Administration's Secretariat for the Democracy Anniversary. The website Demokrati100.se has been presented to various target groups, for example at the Historian's Meeting in Växjö, the Swedish History Days in Helsinki and at the Gothenburg Book Fair.

The website Demokrati100.se has been expanded with new articles written by researchers and a calendar that provides a national overview of exhibitions, lectures and other activities throughout Sweden. The website had approximately 21,000 visitors in 2019 (compared to approximately 3,800 visitors in the start year 2018).

KB's publication series *Acta Bibliothecae regiae Stockholmiensis* is updated
KB's collections from different perspectives and thus stimulate increased research and use. In 2019, a volume in the series was published: *In the service of education: a friend's book to Gunilla Herdenberg* (editor: Ingrid Svensson).

6.5 Link to KB's 2020 goals

The *Provide* area of activity includes goals that involve more people using more and greater access to digitized material.

It is about KB making open data available to the greatest extent possible, working for openly accessible research information and ensuring that the authority's services meet the needs of users.

Furthermore, the most sought-after and most protected material should be digitized. KB's own capacity for digitization should have increased and digital material should also be available outside KB's premises.

6.6 Cost development for the business area Provide

Table 12: Cost development for the business area Provide (SEK thousand)

	2019	% 2018	% 2017	%
Revenue from	91,886	24% 88,084	23% 95,967	26%
appropriations Other revenue	6,768	44% 5,582	36% 10,737	55%
Costs	-98,654	25% -93,666	24% -106,704	27%
Outcome Provide	**0**	**0**	**0**	

Costs within the business area *Provide* have increased. The increases can be explained by the establishment of a lab environment – KB lab – which offers access to KB's collections for data-driven research, an important step in strengthening the National Library's relevance as an actor in the research infrastructure.

As an authority, KB promotes collaboration and development in a number of areas related to the library system. In 2019, KB submitted a proposal for a national library strategy to the government. Photo: Per and Per Fotograf AB

Have a national overview and promote collaboration

7 Have a national overview and promote collaboration

According to the instructions, KB must:

• have a national overview of and promote collaboration within the public library system in accordance with Section 18 of the Library Act

• provide information systems and promote the development and coordination of digital services within the public library system

• provide a complete and comprehensive data source for the evaluation of Swedish scientific publications

7.1 Introduction

As society and research develop, the roles of libraries change.
KB will be responsible for national overview and collaboration, and will provide information systems and digital services within the public library system.
Continuous development is required for libraries to continue to receive the support they need.

7.2 The role of libraries in society's digital transformation

Libraries have important roles in the digital transformation that the whole of society is undergoing, and with a common strategy it is possible to go further. In 2019, KB submitted a proposal for a national library strategy to the government.
The starting point for the strategy work has been the Library Act's portal paragraph, Libraries for All, which is also the vision of the strategy proposal. The report proposes important initiatives to defend democracy and people's ability to freely act in society with access to knowledge and literature.

University libraries have long played an important role in the digitization of higher education by driving the transition from printed scientific publications to digital ones. The next phase is a transition to open access, meaning that scientific publications are published openly and available for everyone to read.
Within the framework of its coordination mission for open access to scientific publications, KB has conducted five investigations that were finally reported to the government in March 2019. The investigations resulted in 16 recommendations for the transition to an openly accessible science system.

Librarians at public libraries provide daily guidance and support to residents in the use of digital services. In this way, the digital divide is reduced. KB has the government's mandate to nationally coordinate and finance an investment in regional library operations as competence and development nodes.

The regional library operations, in turn, coordinate efforts for the country's public librarians to increase their digital knowledge. During the year, fifty percent of all public library staff have started some kind of digital course. Four research groups are following the initiative.

Libris is the hub of catalog collaboration between libraries, which is evident, among other things, in the fact that 162 new libraries joined in 2019. Openness and linked data as well as efficient cataloging continue to be of strategic importance for KB's Libris system.
The goal is to offer more useful data to users inside and outside KB and to eliminate the registration of the same data multiple times. During the year, major efforts have been made to achieve higher data quality in order to reduce the need for manual changes and additions.

7.3 National overview

7.3.1 Official library statistics

Within the framework of the assignment to collect Sweden's official library statistics, KB reported for the fifth year in a row a comprehensive national statistics on publicly funded libraries in Sweden. A total of 2,223 libraries were surveyed about their operations in 2018. In order to facilitate the submission of data for the surveyed libraries, KB made further technical improvements to the online survey system in 2019. KB has also developed a new way of reporting the results to facilitate comparisons between different library organizations.

7.3.2 Surveys and studies

KB has made a special compilation of hospital library statistics over time, which was presented together with a current situation description in the report *Hospital Library 2019 – for safer care.*
KB has also worked on producing support material primarily for public libraries in connection with the new legislation for national minorities that came into force at the beginning of the year13. The publication *National Minorities and Libraries.*
Jews, Roma, Swedish Finns, Tornedalians and the indigenous Sami people. Laws and conventions were published in June 2019. During the year, KB has held several consultations with the national minorities. The consultations concerned the national library strategy and the related reform proposals.

In connection with the development of an e-book application, KB has conducted a large number of anchoring and dialogue meetings with Roma and Sami, both within and outside associations and organizations. KB has also held coordination meetings with the Swedish Arts Council and the Institute for Language and Folklore (ISOF) regarding initiatives for linguistic revitalization.

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[13] Act (2009:724) on National Minorities and Minority Languages

KB has also participated in the consultations and coordination meetings organized by the Stockholm County Administrative Board and the Sámi Parliament.

7.3.3 Library plans

According to the Library Act, municipalities and regions or county councils must adopt political decided library plans for library operations. KB will monitor developments
of these plans. In 2019, 53 municipalities adopted a new library plan, while about ten municipalities have a completed plan that will be decided on in early 2020.
It is primarily plans from 2013–2016 that have been renewed, a few library plans have
been extended by decision. The number of older plans with a start year of 2005–2013, plans that were decided before the current Library Act came into force, has decreased from 27 to 16 during the year. Most of these municipalities are currently working on developing a new library plan. A handful of library plans have an open end year but have written stipulations that the plan will undergo periodic follow-up and/or revision. 94 percent of the country's municipalities have a library plan with a current plan period.

About half of the regional library plans are new, with a start year of 2018 or 2019. A couple more regions are in the final stages of adopting a new regional library plan. Only one regional library plan was created before the current Library Act. In 2019, KB conducted a trend analysis of the regional library plans. Some overall trends are that the description of libraries has gone
from "living rooms" to being described as creative spaces – a democratic arena both physically and digitally. The Convention on the Rights of the Child is given more space in the texts, as are national minorities. Project grants are seen as a development method and quality-enhancing measure.

7.4 Promote collaboration

7.4.1   Collaboration Council at the Swedish Council for Arts

According to the appropriation letter for 2019, KB is tasked with participating in the collaboration council at the Swedish Council for the Arts, which will handle issues regarding the state's role and responsibility within the framework of the cultural collaboration model.

KB actively participates in the work within the cultural collaboration model through the Arts Council's preparation and follow-up group. KB reads and assesses the regions' cultural plans with a
focus on the area of regional library operations and the cross-cutting perspectives. During the 2019 preparation, KB has processed four cultural plans with planning periods starting in 2020. The agency has also

processed revisions and additions from other counties or regions that are in an ongoing planning period.

What distinguishes most of this year's cultural plans is the focus on consultations regarding the development of each cultural plan. In general, compliance with the Library Act has become clearer over time. There is still variation between the regions in terms of the extent to which the cultural plan connects the cultural policy goals with the Library Act and the activities described. KB notes, as in last year, that the cultural plans are to a greater extent than before linked to the regions' other development plans and strategy documents.

Cultural plans are becoming increasingly strategic and visionary. This leads to a higher level of abstraction, which sometimes makes it more difficult to follow how the plans are to be implemented.

7.4.2 Strengthened library operations throughout the country

The Swedish National Council for the Arts will implement an initiative in 2018–2020 to strengthen library operations with the aim of increasing the supply and accessibility of library operations throughout the country. The initiative is in the form of temporary support to the municipalities and will be implemented in collaboration with KB based on national strategic considerations and in dialogue with other relevant actors.

In 2019, the Swedish National Council for Arts and Culture and the Library of Sweden held a consultation meeting regarding the initiative *Strengthened library operations throughout the country.* The Library of Sweden has contributed with specific views on applications of a national nature. In addition, the follow-up of the entire initiative has been planned.

7.4.3 Forum for national library collaboration and development

The Forum for National Library Collaboration and Development was established in 2016 and consists of around ten groups in various specialist areas, for example: library statistics and digitization. The forum supports KB in its mission to have a national overview and promote collaboration and development within the library sector. Two groups have completed their work in 2019. As the government has appointed a mandatory investigation, the group for strategic and mandatory collection has been terminated. The same applies to the group for open access to scientific publications, where the investigation work for open access was completed in the spring of 2019.

7.4.4 National development lines

As part of KB's task of promoting collaboration and development within the library sector, KB has chosen to work according to a model called national

development lines. The idea is that these should capture needs or areas that KB does not otherwise prioritize in its ongoing operations.

Open source and open data - Strategic inclusion of library data in Wikidata, continued

In collaboration with Wikimedia Sweden, KB has worked in *the Strategic Inclusion of Library Data* project in 2019 to link library data from Libris with Wikipedia to include the libraries' digital information on Wikimedia platforms. A follow-up project has been granted funding for implementation in 2019–2020. The aim of the continued project is to make even more library data available. Another goal is to also investigate the possibility of using bibliographic data from Wikidata in the Swedish-language Wikipedia. KB has contributed a total of SEK 500,000 in 2019.

Migration and linguistic diversity

Stockholm City Library has initiated a feasibility study to further develop the web service interbib.se. The aim is to refine the service to become a more effective tool for multilingual work at the country's municipal libraries. KB has contributed 500 thousand SEK in 2019.

National digital library services – Reading app with literature in Sweden's national minority languages

While awaiting the preparation of the proposal for a national library strategy, KB has started a pilot project in the multilingual area. The goal is to make e-books and audiobooks freely available in the national minority languages Finnish, Meänkieli, Sami, Romani Chib and Yiddish. The project will explore forms of collaboration with representatives of the language groups and minority libraries, and investigate the flows and processes on which the app will depend in the longer term. In the pilot, the languages are limited to Sami and Romani Chib and their varieties. This is due to the scope of the pilot project and because the languages complement the efforts of other authorities.

The project consists of two parts. One part is about developing an app based on the needs of the user groups. The second part focuses on a content investigation with the aim of mapping material in minority languages and investigating the conditions for making it accessible.

During the year, KB has met with many potential end users and representatives of the language groups, as well as several libraries, to find out how a service can promote reading in one's own minority language. A well-functioning prototype has been developed and is now being tested on users. In preparation for this, KB has investigated both what literature is available and what literature is needed. The technical development, as well as contacts with publishers and authors, will be intensified at the beginning o

2020. A first version of the app and the content study are planned to be completed in spring 2020. KB has spent 2,000 thousand SEK on this project in 2019.
The work will continue in 2020.

7.4.5 National library strategy

KB has been commissioned by the government to submit proposals for a national library strategy to promote collaboration and quality development within the public library system.

In the autumn of 2015, KB was commissioned by the government to develop proposals for a national library strategy. The assignment meant that KB would propose long-term goals and strategies to promote collaboration and quality development throughout the public library system. The assignment included, among other things, highlighting:

- the role and conditions of the librarianship profession
- the role of libraries in promoting the status of literature
- the role of libraries in promoting democratic discourse, free opinion formation and
  the ability for critical analysis and source criticism

KB would also, together with relevant stakeholders in the school sector, conduct an analysis of the development needs of school libraries so that they can increasingly promote language development and stimulate reading. The assignment also included continuing the work of making e-books available via the national catalogue Libris.

During the work, a continuous dialogue was conducted with library stakeholders. Furthermore, a total of 14 reports and ten films in various library-related areas have been produced. Two of the reports were presented in 2019: *The Value of School Libraries – an Activity for Sustainable Education and Training* and *The Library in the Sky – a National Digital Library Service.*

The final report, *Democracy's Treasury – Proposal for a National Library Strategy,* was submitted to the government in March 2019.

The goal of the strategy is democracy – everyone should be able to take advantage of the world's collected literature and knowledge to work in society on their own terms. Based on this, the strategy defines six work areas or means to achieve the goal: Libraries as society's open spaces and their importance for reading, learning and research as well as new national digital library services and a strengthened common infrastructure.

The strategy emphasises the technological upheaval that digitisation means for the library sector. The report therefore proposes, among other things, a ten-year

digitalization plan so that Sweden can catch up with the rest of the world and live up to its stated IT policy goals.

As an appendix to *the Democracy Treasury,* a package of proposals for six strategic reforms for strengthened libraries for a total of 250 million SEK was attached:

1. Strengthened school libraries

2. Strengthened libraries for national minorities and indigenous peoples

3. Strengthened multilingual library operations

4. Strengthened national digital library services

5. Strengthened national structure for competence development within the library system

6. Strengthened national library authority

In the spring of 2019, the Ministry of Culture sent out the proposal for a national library strategy for broad consultation.

7.4.6   Contributions to KB's partners in the national mission

KB has distributed operating grants of 13,350 thousand SEK to the agency's partners in the national collaboration assignment (see table 13) in 2019. The operating grant is based on the annual assignments for KB's partner libraries, which are documented in operating plans and decided in consultation during annual dialogue meetings.

Table 13: Contributions to KB's partners 2017–2019 (SEK thousand)

	2019	2018	2017
International Library at Stockholm City Library	6,600	6,600	6,600
Malmö City Library	1,100	1,100	1,330
Sweden's depository library and loan center in Umeå	5,650	6,300	6,200
Total contribution to KB's partners	**13,350**	**14,000**	**14,130**
Project support within Quality dialogue	0	100	50

Stockholm City Library has carried out a reorganization in 2019, which has affected the national multilingual lending center operations. A division has been made between the municipal part of the International Library, which is being moved to one of the district libraries, and the state-funded lending center, which is being moved to the premises of the Stockholm City Archives. During the last two months of 2019, the multilingual lending center's media handling was therefore closed, to reopen in early 2020. During the reorganization, KB has been informed and participated in the dialogue regarding the consequences for the national multilingual lending center.

During the rest of the time, the operations have continued to build up the media collection and catalog it in Libris. The Loan Center has also worked with and participated in the launch of the beta service The World's Library.

During the year, Malmö City Library has maintained and developed Bibblan svarar, the digital question service for reference questions that has been converted to plain language. Malmö City Library has also been responsible for operating and updating Bibblan guidar, which is a digital source-reviewed collection of databases and other websites. In addition, the library has contributed to the development of other national digital library services such as Världens bibliotek and Digiteket.

The Swedish Depository Library and Loan Centre in Umeå has continued to have stable demand for its services from public libraries. Donations to the depository library have contributed to the increase in the Libris holdings to the same extent as in previous years. The proportion of interlibrary loan orders has increased during the year, which is due to more of the country's public libraries joining Libris. The consultative support has mainly included advice on media plans and culling. The reduction in funding between 2018 and 2019 is due to the fact that the Swedish Depository Library and Loan Centre no longer has a specific assignment to train public libraries in Libris cataloguing (see table 13). In 2019, KB began a review of the depository library operations, which is to be completed in 2020.

7.4.7 Digital skills upgrade

KB has been commissioned by the government to nationally coordinate and finance an initiative in 2018–2020 on regional library operations as competence and development nodes. The initiative in turn means that the regional library operations coordinate training for the country's public librarians to increase digital knowledge.

KB has continued to pay grants to regional library operations within *the Digital First with the User in Focus* initiative according to the distribution key developed in 2018 (see table 14). The regional library operations and KB have met regularly to jointly develop the initiative. Malmö City Library has received grants to develop a digital learning platform. Digiteket[14]

was launched in August 2019 with a digital conference that was streamed with over 400 participants from all over the country. It can be viewed afterwards on Digiteket's YouTube channel. During the fall of 2019, more than fifty percent of all public library staff (approximately 2,500 people) registered an account, took a self-assessment test and started a digital course. In addition to courses, projects and tutorials at the libraries, the regional development leaders have developed skills to produce

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[14] https://digiteket.se

digital learning resources and digital tutoring. In 2019, the regional library operations reported 500 activities with approximately 8,500 participants.

Collaboration with other relevant authorities and organizations has continued in 2019. KB has collaborated with:

- The Swedish Media Council on MIK (media and information literacy)
- The Swedish Agency for Public Safety and Information Security Preparedness
- The Internet Foundation on digital competence
- Wikimedia around source criticism and article production
- The Swedish Agency for Accessible Media on accessible reading
- The Swedish Cultural Council on digital reading promotion

All collaborations result in digital courses at Digiteket.

Grants have been awarded to four different research groups that are following the initiative.

Table 14: Contributions to regional library operations, learning platform and follow-up research for Digital First 2018–2019 (SEK thousand)

	2019	2018
Regional library operations	16,930	18,755
Malmö City Library, learning platform	3,420	3,120
Universities, follow-up research	3,024	1,061
Total contribution Digital first	**23,374**	**22,936**

7.5 Providing information systems and coordinating digital services

7.5.1 Compensation for expenses related to interlibrary lending

According to the appropriation letter for 2019, KB will allocate 10,130 thousand SEK for compensation funds due to interlibrary loans.

KB distributed SEK 10,130 thousand in interlibrary loan compensation to state-funded research libraries during the year. The compensation was distributed between 40 different libraries, which received SEK 134 per net loan. The amount paid out per net loan increases each year, as the number of interlibrary loans between research libraries decreases. At the same time, the total amount for interlibrary loan compensation remains unchanged.

7.5.2 Libris – national library infrastructure

Libris services

Libris' national library infrastructure is a collaboration where the content is built by the approximately 600 Swedish library units that register their material there.

Libris consists of several services, such as Libris joint catalogue, Libris web search and Libris interlibrary loan. The Libris web search service enables searches in the national database, which contains more than 12 million titles.

In 2019, 162 new libraries joined Libris. At the end of the year, it became possible for school libraries and other publicly funded library operations with a defined target group to join with limited conditions.

Approximately 1,600 library units in Sweden have access to Libris interlibrary loan and approximately 1,000 library units, of which one third were public libraries, used Libris interlibrary loan in 2019. Over 500 foreign libraries have access to the system and during the year It was actively used by approximately 250 libraries in Denmark, Finland and Norway.

KB works actively to inform, educate and guide libraries and has This year, the library organized a basic course in Libris cataloguing on eight occasions. A total of 148 people participated in these occasions.

During the year, KB has also arranged *Libris User Day,* a conference for all Libris-affiliated libraries with the aim of informing, inspiring and offering opportunities for networking. 261 people participated in Libris User Day 2019.

Development of Libris

In 2019, KB has further developed the Libris systems. Ten versions of the Libris cataloging tool have been released with a focus on new features, efficiency, and a better user experience. Libris has introduced greater possibilities for working with data linkages, for example bibliographic descriptions linked to authorized personal data or subject descriptions. The underlying description model, based on linked data (Bibframe), has been further developed.

The aim is to move away from the previous, flat, data structure and offer coherent information about the works described in Libris. The goal is to offer more useful data to users inside and outside KB and to eliminate the registration of the same information over and over again. Major efforts have been made to achieve higher data quality, which reduces the need for manual changes and additions.

During the year, Librisbiblioteken and KB have worked together on ideas and designing the functions of the cataloguing tool. A number of activities have been carried out in the form of working meetings and workshops around Sweden. KB and Librisbiblioteken have continuously carried out tests and verification of the tool.

The new Libris has received international attention during the year and KB has participated in discussions about open linked data. Examples of workshops organized by KB include a collaboration with the Nordic national libraries on further development of Libris Bibframe and *the 3rd Annual BIBFRAME workshop in Europe* where
The experiences from the new Libris were presented.

Searches in Libris

Table 15: Searches in Libris and retrieved records per year (number)

	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015
Searches in Libris	12,417,358	12,498,251	12,316,794 12,600,639		13,582,416
Produced records	14,602,094	12,735,514 12,285,953 12,360,211			12,827,310
Xsearch	178,030,352 146,805,345 79,163,892 40,472,117 72,835,639				

The number of searches in Libris has been around 12.5 million per year over the past four years (see table 15). Most searches are performed by people, but a smaller proportion, estimated at around ten percent, are created by search engines. Xsearch makes it possible to search and retrieve hit lists and individual records from Libris in a number of different formats. These searches are usually created mechanically by other actors, which means that the number of searches varies greatly depending on which searches are made. However, it can be seen that the trend has been rising sharply over the past five years.

Table 16: Interlibrary loan requests in Libris' national interlibrary loan system (number)

	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015
Total interlibrary loan orders	**196,439**	**192,373**	**206,343**	**218,882**	**234 155**
of which book orders	168 137	165,890	180 206	190 142	200,687
of which copy orders	28,302	26,483	26,137	28,740	33,468
Interlibrary loan requests from public libraries 1	108,551	104,803	112,447	117,821	123,912

1) Included in Interlibrary loan orders total above.

The number of interlibrary loan orders via Libris' national interlibrary loan system, which had long been on a downward trend, increased in 2019 (see Table 16). The increase is mainly explained by more orders from public libraries, an effect of more and more public libraries joining the Libris collaboration.

7.5.3 Central agreements for electronic information resources

Within the framework of the Bibsam Consortium, KB concludes licensing agreements with publishers and database producers with the aim of streamlining access to electronic information resources for higher education and research. The consortium form provides

lower prices and streamlined administration for participating organizations. In 2019, 83 higher education institutions have joined one or more of the 44 available license agreements.

The agreements cover a variety of e-resource packages and have generated a turnover of SEK 301 million in 2019. This is a decrease compared to both 2017 and 2018, which is due to the fact that the agreement with one of the largest scientific publishers was terminated in 2018.

During the year, KB sent out a survey about the impact of the termination of the agreement, to which approximately 4,000 researchers and employees responded. However, the compilation does not show a clear picture. Approximately 37 percent have not been affected at all in their work, approximately 39 percent have been affected quite negatively and 15 percent have been affected very negatively.

After negotiations with the publisher, a new agreement has been reached that corresponds to Bibsam Consortium's open access requirements have been negotiated. The new agreement is valid from January 2020 to December 2022 and allows reading of the publisher's over 2,000 journals and unlimited open access publishing.

Similar transformative agreements have been negotiated within the framework of the Bibsam Consortium with three additional major international publishers ahead of 2020.

7.6 Open access

7.6.1 Coordination of open access work

According to the appropriation letter for 2019, KB is tasked with coordinating the work on introducing principles to promote the publication of scientific publications with open access. In carrying out the assignment, KB shall consult with the Swedish Research Council.

Within the framework of its coordination mission for open access to scientific publications, KB has conducted five investigations that were reported to the government in March 2019. The investigations resulted in 16 recommendations for the transition to an openly accessible science system. Representatives from the higher education institutions through the Swedish University Association (SUHF), research funders, the research community and KB have participated in the various investigation groups.

KB has begun work on the 16 recommendations, including through the formation of a multi-party group. The purpose of the group, which consists of four rectors and four financiers, is national consultation on the redirection of payment streams for scientific publishing. KB also received a new assignment at the end of 2019 to establish and manage a national digital platform for openly accessible Swedish scientific journals. This was also one of the 16

the recommendations.

Since 2016, KB has been collecting publication costs for individual articles via Open APC Sweden. In 2019, 17 higher education institutions reported publication costs for 2018. The costs collected via Open APC Sweden are used in KB's mission to compile the total expenditure on scientific publishing (see section 7.6.2).

Diagram 1: Development of open access (OA) publishing in Sweden 2012–2018
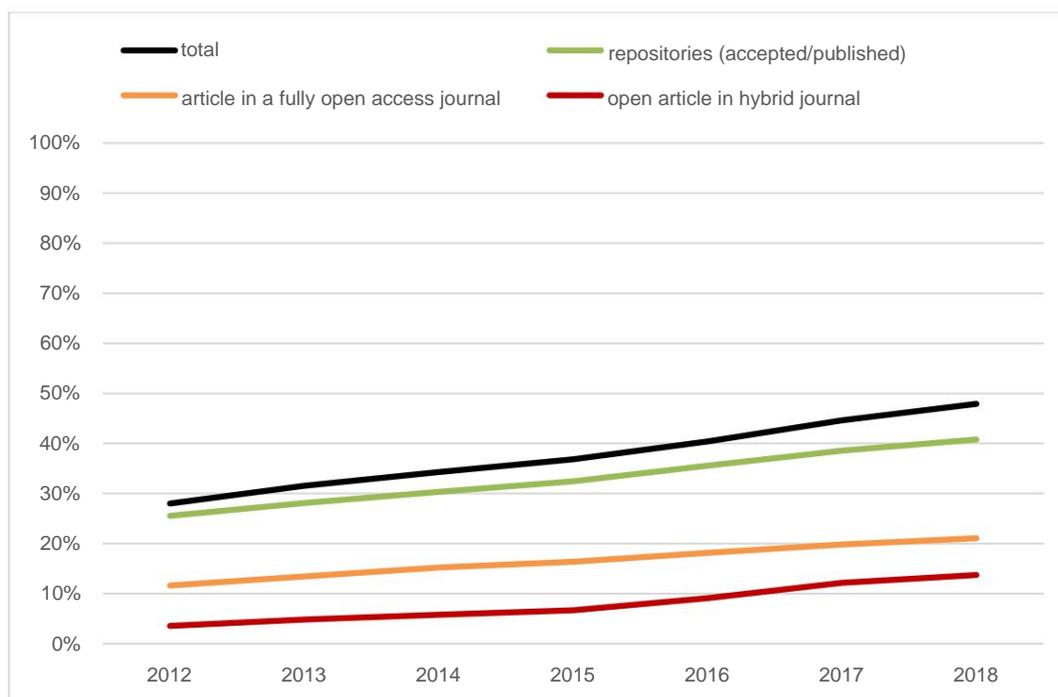
KB annually produces statistics on the development of openly accessible scientific publications for Swedish universities and organizations15. Diagram 1 shows the development for 197,338 articles with a so-called DOI (Digital Object Identifier). The number of openly accessible articles has increased from just under 30 percent to just under 50 percent during the period. The largest relative increase is accounted for by so-called hybrid articles, while the largest number of openly accessible articles are parallel published in institutional repositories at universities.

Since 2008, KB has participated in OpenAIRE, a European collaboration aimed at openly accessible scientific publications. During the years 2018–2020, OpenAIRE is running the Advance project, which aims to enable OpenAIRE's work within the framework

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15 Data sources: Swepub and Unpaywall. Both data sources and technology for identifying the different categories are under development, which is why data is subject to change over time.

for the European Open Science Cloud (EOSC), which is the basis for the European Commission's continued work with open science.

KB participates with representatives in the following collaborations:

- The Swedish Research Council's reference groups for open access to research data and for EOSC (European Open Science Cloud)
- The board of the European organization SPARC Europe (the Scholarly Publishing and Academic Resources Coalition)
- LIBER (Association of European Research Libraries) Open Access Working Group

- An advisory group for SCOSS (Sustainability Coalition for Open Science Services)

To promote the transition to an open publishing system, KB collaborates with several international bodies and pays membership fees to open access initiatives totaling just under SEK 100,000. The support goes to both infrastructure and content services such as the Coalition of Open Access Repositories (COAR), Directory of Open Access Journals (DOAJ), Open Library of Humanities and Open Book Publishers.

7.6.2 Expenses for scientific publishing

According to the appropriation letter for 2019, KB is tasked with compiling the total expenditure on scientific publishing for universities and higher education institutions that have a state principal or a permit to issue degrees in accordance with the Act (1993:792) on Permits to Issue Certain Degrees. The report shall particularly take into account subscription costs, publication fees and administrative expenses.

The transition to an open scientific society should not lead to further cost increases. KB has compiled the total expenditure on scientific
publication in 2017 in a report submitted to the government in February 2019. According to the report, expenses for scientific publishing amounted to 446,000 thousand SEK in 2017.

Work has continued to compile and make available the expenses for 2018.

Table 17: Total expenditure on scientific publishing 2017–2018 (thousands of SEK)

	2018	2017
Subscriptions, Bibsam 1	179,898	253,697
Subscriptions, local	138,182	125,315
Transformative agreements,	74,875	35,379
Bibsam Open access publication	45,965	31,665
Physical acquisition 2	51,693	52,331
Total expenses	**490,613**	**498,387**

1) The Bibsam consortium terminated the agreement with one of the largest scientific publishers at the turn of the year 2018. This resulted in the expense for subscriptions in 2018 being 68,811 thousand SEK lower.

2) Costs for physical acquisition (according to Sweden's official library statistics) have been added retroactively for 2017. Therefore, the 2017 expenses now total 498 million SEK, which differs from the reported figure of 446 million SEK in the 2017 report.

In 2018, total expenditure on scientific publishing amounted to approximately SEK 491,000 thousand (see Table 17). In 2017, the corresponding expenditure was approximately SEK 498,000 thousand. The decrease in expenses in 2018 is due to the Bibsam Consortium terminating the agreement with one of the largest scientific publishers at the end of the first half of 2018. This meant that the expense for subscriptions was approximately SEK 69,000 thousand lower in 2018. The increase

in local subscription costs for higher education institutions between 2017 and 2018 may be partly due to the aforementioned termination, as the funds budgeted for the publisher could pay for other material.

Costs for transformative agreements are a growing expense item for Swedish higher education institutions. These agreements combine expenses for both reading and publishing. The expenses for the agreements more than doubled between 2017 and 2018, from approximately 35,000 thousand SEK to approximately 74,900 thousand SEK.

Expenditures for physical acquisition have been added to the 2018 expenditure summary. In the humanities, it has been argued that physical books have a role equivalent to that journal subscriptions have in other subject areas. Data on expenditure on physical acquisitions has been taken from official library statistics. The expenditure (52,331 thousand SEK in 2017 and 51,693 thousand SEK in 2018) does not differ significantly between the years.

There are no complete statistics for open access publishing. Based on data from 19 higher education institutions, the expenditure amounted to 45,965 thousand SEK in 2018. In 2017, the corresponding expenditure was 31,665 thousand SEK.

Expenditures linked to administrative work with scientific publishing are not currently compiled. According to 31 higher education institutions (of the 48 included in the assignment), 60 full-time equivalents worked on tasks that could be linked to the management of e-resources and publication fees in 2018. Several higher education institutions commented that the information was difficult to provide, partly because the requested information varied in

scope during the year and few resources are allocated for work with
publication fees.

KB intends to supplement the above reporting (the figures are to be considered preliminary as
reported costs may be adjusted) by publishing data on KB's website during the first quarter of 2020.

7.6.3 Assessment criteria for monitoring progress towards an open science system

KB has been commissioned by the government to develop criteria to assess the extent to
which scientific publications that are produced in whole or in part with public funding meet the FAIR
principles. The criteria will enable an assessment of whether scientific publications
meet the national goal of becoming openly accessible immediately upon publication.

In February 2019, KB submitted the final report16 to the government as part of the assignment to
develop assessment criteria to be able to monitor developments towards an open science
system. The assignment was carried out in consultation with the Swedish Research Council. The work
resulted in proposals for a number of basic criteria as well as a proposal for a method for following
up both scientific publications and research data. When developing the assessment criteria, KB
would take into account that different subject areas have different conditions, for example different
publication patterns. Therefore, the proposed assessment criteria are designed so that
different types of scientific publication types can be followed up separately.

The assignment also included obtaining views from universities and colleges via the Swedish
University and College Association (SUHF), which has been done on two occasions; First for
the proposed assessment criteria and second for the proposed method for follow-up. In
2019, KB has continued to work with the FAIR principles within the framework of its coordination
assignment. This is in accordance with the government's goal that scientific publications should
be directly openly accessible and meet the FAIR principles as far as possible.

7.7 Provide a complete and comprehensive data source

Swepub is a national portal for research publications at Swedish higher education institutions,
government agencies and research institutes. Data in Swepub is collected from 45 participating
organizations, of which 37 are universities and colleges.

A new platform for extracting publication data was launched in 2019. The aim is to provide higher data
quality and simplify the extraction of quality-assured data in bibliometrics.

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[16] Scientific publications and the FAIR principles
http://urn.kb.se/resolve?urn=urn:nbn:se:kb:publ-30

analyses. The development work has been based on the needs that KB, together with the Swedish University Association (SUHF), the Swedish Research Council and the Swedish University Chancellor's Office (UKÄ), have defined as crucial for bibliometric analyses.

Swepub's strategic advisory group (Swepub Development Council) has developed a vision and strategic direction for Swepub during the year. The vision aims to elevate Swepub as part of the research infrastructure. The strategic direction lists the roles of responsibility and the agreed requirements for data deliveries to Swepub to enable bibliometric analyses.

In 2019, KB has produced updated documents on practices and transfer formats in Swepub. KB has arranged Swepub User Day, a conference for those who work with or use Swepub's data. KB has continuously informed the participating organizations and those who use Swepub's data about news and changes in the system.

With the launch of the new platform and the collection of data from 37 Swedish universities, Swepub is an almost complete and comprehensive data source for the evaluation of Swedish scientific publications. The system is also part of an efficient research infrastructure. A new vision for Swepub, the organization of Swepub user days, and documentation and information about the system have promoted collaboration.

7.8 Link to KB's 2020 goals

The operational area of *Having a national overview and promoting collaboration* is linked to goals that relate to libraries as an important social resource.

It is about KB being a visible social actor, that KB as a library authority has an overview of statistics and analysis, that the number of library directors joining Libris should increase, and that Sweden should have a national library strategy that gives library directors good conditions to meet the requirements of the Library Act.

7.9 Cost development for the operating area Have a national overview and promote collaboration

Table 18: Cost development for the operational area Have a national overview and promote collaboration (SEK thousand)

	2019	% 2018	% 2017	%
Revenue from appropriations	72,383	19% 83,012	22% 76,018	21%
Other income	2,090	14% 5,194	34% 4,781	25%
Costs	-74,473	19% -88,206	22% -80,799	21%
Outcome Have a national overview and promote collaboration	**0**	**0**	**0**	

The costs within the operational area of *Having a national overview and promoting collaboration* have decreased significantly in 2019. The main reason for this is that the government's assignment to develop a proposal for a national library strategy was completed in March 2019. Likewise, the assignment to make e-books available via Libris was completed, which means that in principle all copyright-free material available in Swedish is now in the Libris catalog.

Another reason for the decrease is that resources were used for special IT efforts within the operating area in 2018 – resources that were instead used in other areas in 2019, primarily *Fundraising.* The decrease in other income is due to the fact that KB received a grant of SEK 3,200,000 in 2018 for a pilot project to finance author fees.

Table 19: Costs for Having a national overview and promoting collaboration by expenditure area, excluding transfers (including overhead) (SEK thousand)

	2019	2018	2017
Heading 16: Education and university research	59,689	63,971	60,573
Heading 17: Culture, media, religious communities and leisure	14,569	20,546	16,557
External funds	216	3,689	3,669
Total costs	**74,473**	**88,206**	**80,799**

The activity area *Have a national overview and promote collaboration* distributes its costs across two expenditure areas (16 and 17) (see tables 19 and 20). External funds mainly refer to grants received from the Swedish Research Council and the EU.

For appropriation 17 1:6 ap. 2, an overhead is calculated based on the proportion of annual workforce. For 2019, the overhead is 3,899 thousand SEK, of which 1,333 thousand SEK relates to premises costs and

SEK 2,566 thousand are costs for joint administration which are found in the line personnel costs.

KB's transfers are not included in Table 20, as they are not operating costs.

Table 20: In-depth accounting of costs for national overview and collaboration. Costs excluding transfers (including overhead) (SEK thousand)

	2019	2019 (oh) [1]	2018	2018 (oh) [1]	2017	2017 (oh) [1]
Expenditure area 16: Education and university research						
Personnel costs	35,576		37,844		35,624	
Costs for premises	9,227		10,563		9,540	
Other operating costs	12,262		12,586		12,800	
Financial costs	34		57		41	
Depreciation and impairment	2,589		2,920		2,568	
Total costs and oh, announcement 16	**59,689**	**27.6**	**63,971**	**37.9**	**60,573**	**35.4**
Heading 17: Culture, media, religious communities and leisure						
Personnel costs	11,080		14,923		10,848	
Costs for premises	1,333		1,781		1,489	
Other operating costs	2,156		3,841		4,220	
Financial costs			1			
Depreciation and impairment						
Total costs and year-end appropriations 17	**14,569**	**13.6**	**20,546**	**16.5**	**16,557**	**10.6**
External funds						
Personnel costs	169		233		260	
Costs for premises						
Other operating costs	47		3,456		3,409	
Financial costs						
Depreciation and impairment						
Total costs and external funds	**216**	**0.2**	**3,689**	**0.2**	**3,669**	**0.3**
Total costs and total burden	**74,473**	**41.4**	**88,206**	**54.6**	**80,799**	**46.3**

1) Aak = Annual labor force

KB has a broad range of activities with many expert roles. The right expertise must be available in the right place and at the right time. Photo: KB.

Business-wide issues

8 Cross-functional issues

8.1 Web and social media

KB's website

In 2019, the development of KB's new website and the transition to a new technical platform continued.

Table 21: Visits and page views on kb.se (number)

	2019	2018	2017
Visit	662 564 1	666 140	773,145
Page views	1,631,558	1,920,148	2,420,098

1) Includes visits to subsites.

In 2019, kb.se had approximately 663,000 visits. This is a marginal decrease compared to 2018, when the number was 666,000 (see table 21). The number of page views decreased by approximately 15 percent in 2019 compared to 2018.

The decrease in the number of visits can be explained by the changed structure and idea of KB's new website. One of the main purposes of the new kb.se is to serve as a guide to KB's many search services and to show the breadth of the collections.
The ability to search the largest services Libris, Regina and SMDB, which were available on the old kb.se, is not available on that website. Visitors are therefore likely to choose to go directly to the services without going via kb.se.

The number of fewer page views can be explained in a similar way by the fact that some of the page views on the old website consisted of searches made in Libris, Regina and SMDB. The decrease can also be explained by the fact that the new kb.se contains significantly fewer pages. The sites that have been closed (including the Libris information pages and the subsite about Codex Gigas) were significantly reduced in scope and number of pages when they were moved to the new website.

While the number of visits and page views has decreased, user satisfaction with kb.se has increased from 2.9 in 2017 to 3.2 in 2019. [17]The result also shows that user satisfaction has increased gradually in all areas measured by the survey.

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[17] According to a website usability index – surveys conducted by KB since 2017

KB in social media

Table 22: KB in social media

	2019	2018	2017
Number of followers on Facebook	10,052	8,292	7,537
Engagement rate on Facebook 1	9.8	6.1	3.7
Reach on Facebook 2	957 157	489,283	421,352

1) Percentage of people who see a post and interact.

2) Number of times someone has seen one of KB's posts.

KB uses social media to talk about its activities and communicate with its users. Today, KB mainly uses Facebook and Twitter. Instagram also allows you to follow the daily life of the national librarian. Facebook primarily reaches those who are interested in KB's collections, and Twitter reaches those who use KB in their profession to a greater extent. The number of followers on Facebook has increased from around 8,000 in 2018 to just over 10,000 in 2019 (see table 22). The rate of increase has been faster in 2019 than in the previous year. The main explanation for this is a new and more target-group-adapted working method. This has included more efforts to showcase KB's collections and link to digitized material.

The starting point is that KB's Facebook page should be equally relevant to everyone, no matter where you live in Sweden.

The engagement rate has increased from around six percent in 2018 to just under ten percent in 2019. This is considered a good result and is at about the same level as other national libraries in the Nordic region, for example. The reach on Facebook has increased from around 500,000 in 2018 to 950,000 in 2019.

8.2 Skills supply and personnel

8.2.1 Skills supply

According to Chapter 3, Section 3 of the Ordinance (2000:605) on annual accounts and budget documents, the authority must report on measures that have been taken with the aim of: ensure that the competence exists to fulfil the tasks set out in the authority's instructions and the objectives and requirements set out by the Government in an appropriation letter or other decision. The report shall include an assessment of how the measures taken have contributed overall to the fulfilment of these tasks.

KB has a broad range of activities with many expert roles. In order for KB to be able to achieve its goals, it is necessary that the right expertise is available in the right place and at the right time, which is a

challenge. This chapter describes the work in 2019 to ensure the supply of skills.

For KB, the common state values are an important starting point. The
is complemented by the key words responsibility, trust, openness and learning, which
describe the approaches that the authority stands for and which should guide the employees'
actions in everyday life.

Attract and recruit

During the year, 48 positions were advertised. Of these, 32 have been filled and 13
recruitments have been cancelled. In addition, KB has also recruited employees who are
covered by labor market policy action programs.

During recruitment, challenges to finding the right skills have existed primarily in the area of
systems development, but also for librarian positions that require metadata skills, as well as
for certain skills within support activities.

In order to continue the work of attracting the right skills, KB has, within the framework of the
recruitment process, developed recruitment channels to reach the right target groups, but
also simplified the application procedure for those who show interest in our job vacancies. Work
is ongoing to strengthen KB's brand, including by clarifying the advantages and benefits
that KB offers.

Develop and retain skills

Digitization and the use of metadata involve a "shift", both mentally and in terms of knowledge
for many employees. A challenge is therefore to create an understanding of what this means
in one's own work. In collaboration with an external consultant, KB has carried out in-depth
competence planning work in the area of digitization and metadata. In 2020, planning for the
competence measures that have been identified will continue.

The results of the work have shown, among other things, the need for understanding and consensus
on how digitization and the use of metadata contribute to the effective preservation of collections.
It must be clear how these working methods create greater value for users and how each of the
employees can contribute.
Competence planning has also resulted in concrete needs for competence
development, such as knowledge of metadata and various standards, as well as
knowledge of copyright.

Competence change and winding down

During the year, KB introduced vacancy testing for permanent positions.
The review is carried out by the National Librarian. One of the purposes is to ensure that internal
competence development takes precedence over external recruitment. External recruitment should not

be implemented if there is instead an opportunity for an already employed employee to exchange skills.

Within the framework of restructuring funds, KB has also made it possible for employees to receive life and career planning.

Sustainable work environment and health

Within the framework of systematic work environment work, KB uses a special method (traffic light) to follow up and address the psychosocial aspects of the work environment. KB has further developed this method to be able to systematically work with risk and consequence analyses on a wider scale, for example in renovation projects.

KB also held a special health week in 2019 with external speakers and several other health activities. The focus of the health week was a sustainable working life.

8.2.2 Staff

Table 23: The agency's personnel statistics 2017–2019

Age and gender etc.	2019	2018	2017
Number of people employed [1]	335	346	337
Percentage of employed women 2	54	54	55
Percentage of employed men 2	46	46	45
Average age total number of years 2	49.4	49.0	49.0
Middle-aged women 2	48.5	48.5	49.6
Average age men 2	50.4	49.9	49.5
Percentage of employees aged 30–49 2	45	45	47
Percentage of employees 50 years or older 2	54	52	52
Number of temporary employees (proportion [3])	23 (6.9)	33 (9.5)	27 (8.0)
Percentage of women employed on a temporary basis	65	64	67
Percentage of men employed on a temporary basis	35	36	33
Percentage staff turnover [1]	8.5	11.7	12.5
Total number of annual workers 4	304	312	301

1) Includes permanent employees, probationary employees and temporary employees

2) Includes permanent employees and probationary employees

3) Proportion of temporary employees out of total number of employees

4) Information from the Swedish Employers' Agency

On December 31, 2019, KB had 335 employees, which is slightly fewer than in 2018 when the number was 346 (see table 23).

Of the total number of employees in 2019, 312 were permanent or on probation, which

is a small decrease compared to the previous year, when the number amounted to 313.

The number of full-time employees was 304, which is a relatively large decrease compared to the previous year.

8.3 Sick leave

Table 24: Sick leave as a percentage of available working hours 2015–2019

Age and gender etc.	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015
Total	4.8	4.2	4.4	4.6	4.4
Age group 29 years or younger	1)	5.4	5.5	4.5	3.7
Age group 30–49 Age	4.7	3.7	4.4	4.1	4.3
group 50 years or older	4.8	4.7	4.3	5.0	4.5
Sick leave women	5.5	5.1	5.5	6.0	5.8
Sick leave men	4.1	3.2	3.0	2.9	2.8
Proportion of sick leave that refers to absence for a continuous period of 60 days or more	44.0	37.3	39.7	40.4	43.6

1) Not reported because the statistics refer to fewer than ten employees.

In 2019, total sick leave was 4.8 percent (see Table 24). After decreasing slightly in 2017 and 2018, it has now increased again.

Sickness absence for both women and men has increased since last year. Since 2015, it has been Men's sick leave has increased the most, from 2.8 to 4.1 percent, while women's sick leave has decreased slightly.

Long-term absence, as a percentage of total sick leave, decreased during the years 2015–2018, but increased from approximately 37 percent to 44 percent in 2019.
The reason for the long-term sick leave in 2019 could not be directly linked to work or the work environment in general. The increased proportion of long-term sick leave is considered to be the explanation for the increased total sick leave.

8.4 Modern emergency response jobs in the state

> According to the appropriation letter for 2019, KB is tasked with contributing to the government's investment in modern emergency jobs in the state.

In 2019, KB implemented a project that made it possible to employ five employees on a temporary basis within the framework of the government's assignment *Modern emergency preparedness jobs in the state.* KB has submitted a report to the State Treasury in in accordance with the assignment.

KB values equality and diversity and is committed to providing equal opportunities for all. Therefore, the agency also works actively with other types of employment forms that benefit people who, for various reasons, are at a distance from the labor market.

8.5 Accessibility to digital public services

During the autumn, KB conducted a feasibility study to map which systems and services are covered by the Act (2018:1937) on accessibility to digital public services, which came into force in 2019. The feasibility study has resulted in a clear picture of which adaptations should be made and to which services.

KB has also carried out a skills upgrade to broaden awareness of the impact of the law and how the new law affects KB regarding IT development and editorial work.

The organization for upcoming adaptations is complete and involves employees with different functions from across the business. The goal is for KB to have adapted its services in accordance with the legislation by the set dates.

8.6 Economic development

8.6.1 Summary assessment of cost trends per business area

KB reports its costs divided into the five operational areas *of Collecting, Describing, Preserving, Providing* and *Having a national overview and promoting collaboration.* Diagram 2 shows their share of the total costs, as well as the change between 2018 and 2019.

Diagram 2: Operating costs per business area 2019 (2018)

National overview and collaboration
19% (22%)

Collect
17% (16%)

Describe
15% (16%)

Provide
25% (24%)

Preserve
24% (22%)
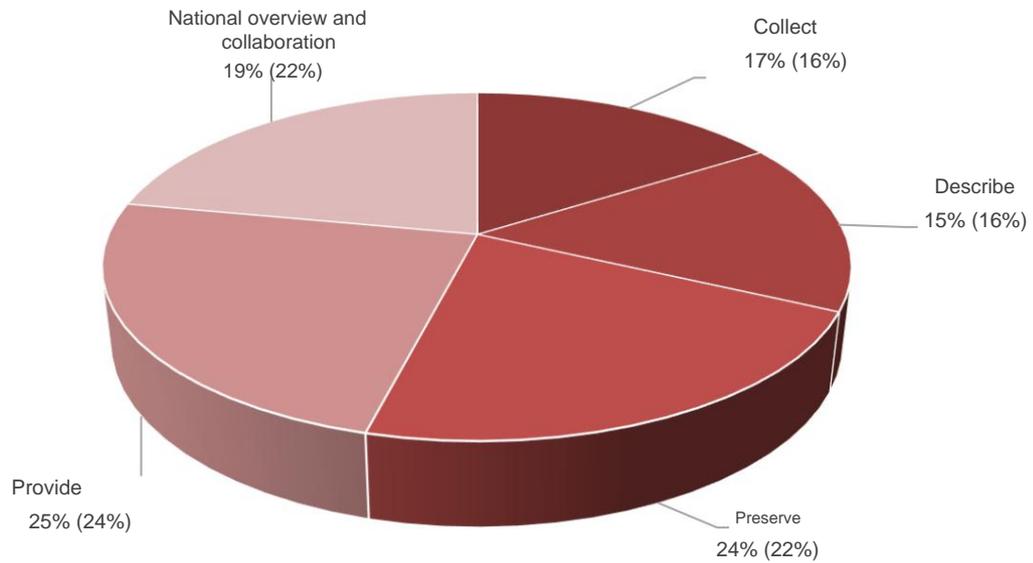
Table 25: Total cost development for KB (SEK thousand)

Total for KB	2019	%	2018	%	2017 %
Revenue from	383,486 100% 379,199 100% 369,282 100%				
appropriations Other revenue	15,305 100% 15,411 100% 19,370 100%				
Costs	-398,791 100% -394,610 100% -388,652 100%				
- of which Collect	-68,019 17% -62,408 16% -60,878				16%
- of which Describe	-61,828	16% -61,846 16% -59,688			15%
- of which Preserve	-95,817	24% -88,484 22% -80,583 21%			
- of which Provide	-98,654	25% -93,666 24% -106,704 27%			
- of which Have a national overview and promote collaboration	-74,473 19% -88,206 22% -80,799 21%				
Operational outcomes	**0**		**0**		**0**

The percentage distribution of operating costs has changed slightly compared to the previous year and is shown in the respective sections.

8.6.2 Total costs

Table 26: Operating results (excluding transfers)

Total for KB	2019	Change %	2018	Change %	2017
Operating income					
Revenue from appropriations	383,486	1.13	379 199	2.69	369 282
Income from fees and other remuneration	7,360	27.82	5,758	21.18	4,752
Revenue from grants	7,642	-18.66	9,395	-34.38	14,316
Financial income	304	17.63	258	-14.51	302
Total operating income	**398,791**	**1.06**	**394 610**	**1.53**	**388 652**
Operating costs					
Personnel costs	-226,564	0.93	-224,485	7.49	-208,842
Costs for premises	-95,053	1.85	-93,330	2.51	-91,040
Other operating costs	-60,292	-1.72	-61,348	-18.36	-75 147
Financial costs	-178	-32.90	-265	29.52	-205
Depreciation and impairment	-16,705	10.03	-15 182	13.15	-13 417
Total operating costs	**-398,791**	**1.06**	**-394,610**	**1.53**	**-388,652**

KB's total cost development in 2019 corresponds to the appropriation increase.

Distribution of joint revenues and costs is made according to a distribution model based on the department's share of KB's annual workforce.
There is then a proportional distribution of the common costs based on the salary costs per area of operation.

KB's revenue from grants has increased by SEK 4,287 thousand, from SEK 379,199 thousand in 2018 to SEK 383,486 thousand in 2019, which is an increase of 1.13 percent (see table 26).

Personnel costs have increased by SEK 2,079 thousand (0.93 percent) from SEK 224,485 thousand in 2018 to SEK 226,564 in 2019. The increase can be explained by increased salary cost surcharges, costs for partial pensions, and an increase in vacation pay debt.

Since the number of annual workers has decreased by 2.5 percent and the average wage cost per annual worker has increased by 2.5 percent, it has become cost-neutral.

Diagram 3: Distribution of operating costs 2019 (2018)
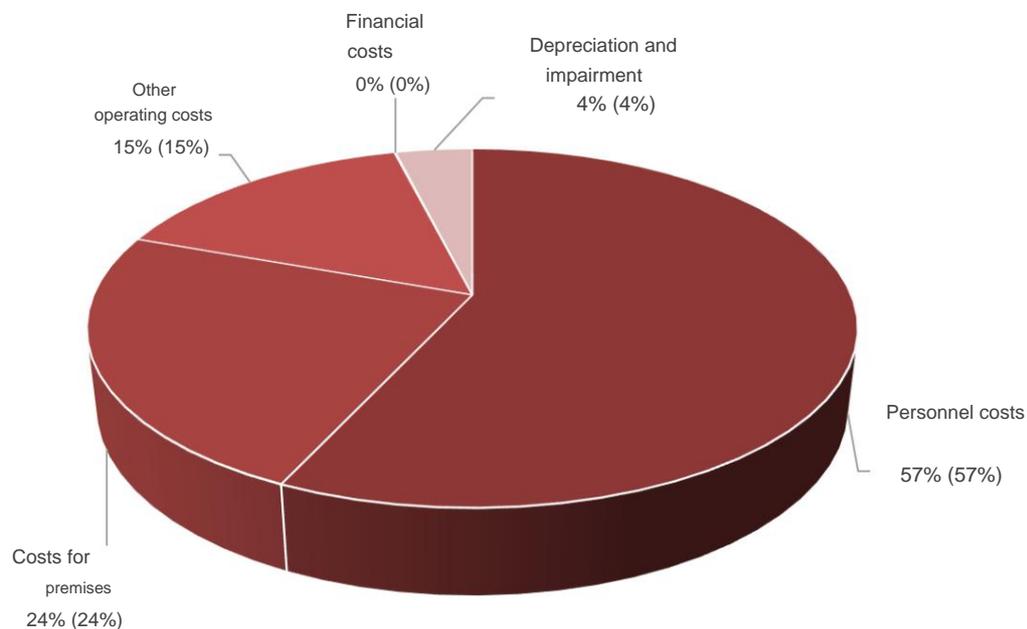
8.6.3 Fees and contributions

Table 27: Taxable activities where the revenues are allocated

Operation	+/- until 2017	+/- 2018	International 2019	Cost 2019	+/- 2019	Accum. + expires. 2019
Fee-based activities						
Administrative services	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other income	0	0	0	0	0	0
Amount	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**

According to the appropriation letter for 2019, KB has a fee budget of 6,000 thousand SEK. KB has not has had some revenue for fee-based activities. The revenue received has been in accordance with Section 4 of the Fee Ordinance and the outcome in 2019 amounted to SEK 7,356 thousand.

Fee income comes primarily as compensation according to Section 4 of the Fee Ordinance for the provision of copies, conference and training activities. The income is intended to largely cover the costs of the operation.

Dialogus creaturum was published in 1483 and is the first book printed in Sweden. Five copies have survived, two of which are at KB.
Photo: KB

Financial accounting

9 Financial accounting

9.1 Summary of essential information

(thousands of SEK)	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015
Loan framework National Debt Office					
Granted	75,000	63,000	57,000	68,000	72,000
Utilized	71,471	53,151	45,856	42,665	49,676
Account credits National Debt Office					
Granted	43,000	43,000	43,000	43,000	43,000
Maximum utilization	21,708	23,779	19,413	28,730	8,149
Interest account National Debt Office					
Interest income	146	243	213	241	146
Interest expenses	40	71	127	189	86
Fee income					
Fee revenue allocated					
Estimated amount according to appropriation letter	6,000	6,000	8,000	8,000	0
Fee income Other	7,356	5,758	4,752	5,438	5,677
fee income	0	0	0	69	1,100
Fee revenue that is not allocated					
Estimated amount according to appropriation letter	0	0	0	0	0
Fee income Other	0	0	0	0	0
fee income	0	0	0	0	0
Grant credit					
Granted appropriation 16 3:7 ap 1	11,228	11,102	10,870	10,516	10,439
Utilized appropriation 16 3:7 ap 1	1,096	0	0	0	0
Granted appropriation 17 1:6 ap 2	1,728	1,711	947	936	748
Utilized appropriation 17 1:6 ap 2	685	25	0	282	0
Appropriation					
Ramaslag 16 3:7 ap 1					
Budget saving	0	3,953	5,165	9,195	8,743
Ramaslag 17 1:6 ap 2					
Budget saving	0	0	523	0	1,572

(thousands of SEK)	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015
Authorizations, not applicable					
Staff					
Number of annual workers (pcs)	304	312	301	298	305
Average number of employees (pcs)	341	347	334	329	337
Operating cost per annual workforce	1,256	1,215	1,246	1,203	1,140
Capital change**					
This year	0	0	0	0	0
Balanced	2,225	2,225	2,225	2,225	2,225

**   From 2009 onwards, appropriations are settled on a cost basis and therefore this year's

capital change +/- 0

9.2 Income statement

(thousands of SEK)	Note	2019	2018
Operating income			
Revenue from appropriations	1	383,486	379 199
Income from fees and other remuneration	2	7,360	5,758
Revenue from grants	3	7,642	9,395
Financial income	4	304	258
Amount		**398,791**	**394,610**
Operating costs			
Personnel costs	5	-226,564	-224,485
Costs for premises Other		-95,053	-93,330
operating costs	6	-60,292	-61,348
Financial costs	7	-178	-265
Depreciation and impairment		-16,705	-15,182
Amount		**-398,791**	**-394,610**
Operational outcomes		**0**	**0**
Transfers			
Funds received from the state budget for financing grants Other funds received		47,748	48,824
for financing grants	8	418	2,111
Contributions submitted	9	-48,167	-50,935
Balance		**0**	**0**
Capital change for the year		**0**	**0**

9.3 Balance sheet

(thousands of SEK)	Note	2019-12-31	2018-12-31
ASSETS			
Intangible fixed assets			
Capitalized development expenses	10	7,031	5,441
Amount		**7,031**	**5,441**
Tangible fixed assets			
Improvement expenses on someone else's	11	29,417	20,024
property Machinery, equipment, installations, etc.	12	42,382	33,712
Ongoing new construction **Total**	13	635	1,211
		72,435	**54,948**
Current receivables			
Accounts receivable		704	858
Receivables from other authorities Other	14	5,209	8,864
short-term receivables	15	9	78
Amount		**5,922**	**9,800**
Period-end entries			
Prepaid costs	16	7,543	25,132
Accrued grant income Other	17	2,401	688
accrued income	18	758	
Amount		**10,702**	**25,820**
Settlement with the central government			
Settlement with the central government	19	8,646	12,329
Amount		**8,646**	**12,329**
Interest account balance in the National Debt Office		19,655	0
Cash		3	16
Amount	20	**19,658**	**16**
TOTAL ASSETS		**124,393**	**108,354**
CAPITAL AND LIABILITIES			
Authority capital	21		
State capital		1,592	1,442
Donation capital		4,329	4,329
Balanced capital change		2,225	2,225
Change in capital according to the income statement		0	0
Amount		**8,147**	**7,997**

(thousands of SEK)	Note	2019-12-31	2018-12-31
Provisions			
Provisions for pensions and similar obligations			
Other provisions	**22**	1,488	878
	23	1,946	1,881
Amount		**3,434**	**2,760**
Debts etc.			
Loans in the National Debt	**24**	71,471	53,151
Office Interest account credit in the National	**25**	0	1,987
Debt Office Short-term liabilities to other authorities	**26**	8,205	7,856
Accounts payable Other		12,664	14,270
short-term liabilities Deposits	**27**	3,265	3,216
	28	0	5
Amount		**95,604**	**80,486**
Period-end entries			
Accrued costs	**29**	15,175	16,039
Unspent contributions	**30**	2,034	1,074
Amount		**17,208**	**17,112**
TOTAL CAPITAL AND LIABILITIES		**124,393**	**108,354**

9.4 Grant accounting

a = Ramanslag

Anslag	Ingående överföringsbelopp	Årets tilldelning enl. regleringsbrev	Totalt disponibelt belopp	Utgifter	Utgående överföringsbelopp
Utgiftsområde 16					
Utbildning och universitetsforskning					
16 03 007 Kungl. biblioteket (a)	3 953	374 292	378 245	-379 341	-1 096
001 Kungl. biblioteket (a)	3 953	374 292	378 245	-379 341	-1 096
Utgiftsområde 17					
Kultur, medier, trossamfund och fritid					
17 01 006 Bidrag till regional kulturverksamhet (a)	-25	51 617	51 592	-52 277	-685
002 Samordning inom biblioteksväsendet (a)	-25	51 617	51 592	-52 277	-685
Summa utgående överföringsbelopp exkl. obetecknade anslag	**3 928**	**425 909**	**429 837**	**-431 618**	**-1 781**
Summa obetecknade anslag (överförs ej)					
Summa	**3 928**	**425 909**	**429 837**	**-431 618**	**-1 781**

*) Beslut om medgivet överskridande
Inga beslut om medgivet överskridande finns.

Avslutade anslag	Ingående överföringsbelopp	Årets tilldelning enl. regleringsbrev	Totalt disponibelt belopp	Utgifter	Utgående överföringsbelopp
Summa Avslutade anslag					

Ingående överföringsbelopp på anslag med ny underindelning	Ingående överföringsbelopp	Årets tilldelning enl. regleringsbrev	Totalt disponibelt belopp	Utgifter	Utgående överföringsbelopp
Summa Ingående överföringsbelopp på anslag med ny underindelning					
Summa Totalt	**3 928**	**425 909**	**429 837**	**-431 618**	**-1 781**

Uo 16 3:7 ap.1 Royal Library (framework)

According to the appropriation letter, KB has an appropriation credit of SEK 11,228 thousand at its disposal. The appropriation balance that may be used is 3%.

KB had an opening available appropriation saving from previous years of SEK 4.0 million. The closing transfer amount ends up at SEK -1.1 million, a change of SEK 5 million. KB has had increased appropriation consumption in 2019. In addition to an appropriation increase of SEK 4 million that goes to cover general cost developments, KB has used SEK 5 million, which has largely been used for various investments in connection with, among other things, "KB-labb", a developed lab environment for data-driven research, as well as depreciation and costs resulting from construction projects in Bålsta and Garnisonen.

KB may dispose of the entire incoming transfer amount from the previous year according to this year's appropriation letter.

Conditions for grant 3:7 ap. 1 KB

Of the allocation, SEK 10,130 thousand will be allocated for compensation funds in connection with interlibrary loans.

KB has distributed 10,130 thousand SEK.

Uo 17 1:6 Contribution to regional cultural activities (Framework appropriation)
ap.2 Coordination within the library system

According to the appropriation letter, KB has an appropriation credit of SEK 1,728 thousand. No appropriation balance may be allocated against the appropriation.

The responsibility includes distributing grants to certain parts of the national library structure. Support can also be provided for certain development initiatives.

The responsibility also includes distributing grants to depository libraries and the International Library.

KB may not dispose of a budget savings.

The appropriation item shall be used to exercise national oversight and promote collaboration and development within the library sector in accordance with Section 5 of the Ordinance (2008:1421) with instructions for the Library. This responsibility includes, among other things, allocating grants to certain parts of the national structure of the library sector. Support may also be provided for certain development efforts. This responsibility also includes, among other things, allocating grants to depository libraries and the International Library.

Of the appropriation, a maximum of SEK 25,000 thousand may be used for the assignment of digital skills upgrading in accordance with government decision (Ku2016/02084/KO). KB has paid out SEK 23,374 thousand in 2019.

9.5 Additional information

All amounts are reported in thousands of Swedish kronor (SEK) unless otherwise stated. As a result, summation differences may occur.

Accounting principles

Accounting principles applied

KB's accounting follows generally accepted accounting principles and the Ordinance (2000:606) on Government Accounting (FBF) and the regulations and general advice of the Swedish Financial Management Agency (ESV). The annual report has been prepared in accordance with the Ordinance (2000:605) on Annual Accounts and Budgetary Basis (FÅB) and the regulations and general advice of the Swedish Financial Management Agency (ESV).

In accordance with ESV's regulations to Section 10 of the FBF, the authority applies the cut-off date of January 3. Before the cut-off date, the accrual limit is SEK 50,000 if the invoice relates to parts of both 2019 and 2020. If the invoice only relates to 2020, the accrual limit is SEK 25,000.

After the cut-off date, invoices exceeding SEK 100 thousand have been booked as accruals.

Cost-based allocation settlement

Holiday days earned before 2009 will be deducted from the 2009 allocation only when withdrawn according to the exception provision.

During 2019, this part of the holiday pay liability decreased by SEK 234 thousand. UB 2018 was SEK 1,972 thousand and has decreased to SEK 1,738 thousand.

Valuation principles

Fixed assets

Fixed assets include proprietary computer programs, acquired licenses and rights with an acquisition value of at least SEK 100 thousand, as well as machinery and equipment with an acquisition value of at least half the price base amount and an estimated economic life of at least three years. Laptops are expensed directly.

Depreciation is carried out using the straight-line depreciation method.

Depreciation during the year of acquisition occurs from the month the asset is put into use.

Cultural assets

As of 1 January 2003, so-called cultural fixed assets must be reported according to the same rules as other types of fixed assets, with the difference that they are not depreciated or financed by loans. No valuation was made in 2003. Since then, new acquisitions have been included in the balance sheet.

Cultural fixed assets financed with appropriations are reported under state capital. Assets that are either donated to KB or purchased for grants or donated funds are reported under donation capital.

Applied depreciation periods

3–5 years	Self-developed computer programs, licenses, rights individual assessment
3–5 years	Computers and peripherals, individual assessment
	AV equipment, individual assessment
5 years	Transport/warehouse equipment
	Office machines
	Electrical and telecommunications installations
	Bookbinding equipment
	Cafeteria/kitchen equipment
10 years	Interior fixtures
Maximum 10 years	Improvement expenses on someone else's property
Unlimited economic life	Cultural assets

Current assets

Receivables have been recorded at the amount that they are estimated to be paid after individual assessment. Receivables in foreign currency have been valued at the exchange rate on the balance sheet date. Monetary receivables and liabilities that are hedged are reported based on the hedged exchange rate.

Liabilities

Liabilities have been recorded at nominal amount. Liabilities in foreign currency have been valued at the closing rate.

9.6 Notes

(thousands of SEK) **Income statement**	**2019**	**2018**
Note 1 Revenue from appropriations		
Revenue from appropriations	383 486	379 199
Amount	**383 486**	**379 199**
According to the appropriation report		
Expenditure	431 618	428 370
Transfers	-47,748	-48,824
Total net expenses	**383,870**	**379,546**

The difference between "income from appropriations"
and "net expenditure" according to the appropriations report is
384 thousand SEK. This difference is due to the
acquisition of cultural facilities assets of 150 thousand SEK and the
fact that the liability for vacation earned for 2009 has decreased
by 234 thousand SEK. Vacation earned before 2009 is already
expensed but is only offset against the appropriation when it is
taken out.

	2019	2018
Note 2 Income from fees and other remuneration		
Revenue according to Section 4 of the Fees	7,356	5,758
Ordinance Other revenue from fees and other compensation	4	0
Amount	**7,360**	**5,758**
Note 3 Income from grants		
Government authorities	5,011	7,173
Riksbankens jubilee fund Other	1,888	1,560
countries and international org. Other	0	0
organizations and non-profit associations	549	406
EU institutions and other EU countries	194	256
Revenue from grants	**7,642**	**9,395**
Note 4 Financial income		
Interest on interest account in the National Debt	151	243
Office Other interest	20	0
income Other financial income		15
Amount	133,304	**258**

(thousands of SEK) Income statement	2019	2018
Note 5 Personnel costs		
Salary costs (excl. employer contributions, pension premiums and other fees according to law and agreement)	148,029	148,117
Other personnel costs **Total**	78,535	76,368
	226,564	**224,485**

Wage costs are unchanged. The reduction in annual
workforce corresponds to the wage increase.
Increase in other personnel costs is due to increased costs
for pension premiums, etc.

Salary costs include fees to the board, committees and non-employee personnel (contractors).	309	235

Note 6 Other operating expenses

	2019	2018
Repairs and maintenance	7,800	7,556
Travel, representation, information	3,100	3,451
Purchase of goods	14,237	14,148
Purchase of services	35,154	36,193
Amount	**60,292**	**61,348**

Note 7 Financial expenses

	2019	2018
Interest on interest account in the National Debt Office	92	71
Interest on loans in the National Debt	0	0
Office Other financial costs	86	194
Amount	**178**	**265**

The negative interest on loans has been reported as interest
income.

Note 8 Other funds received for financing grants

	2019	2018
Academy of Literature "TTT text in time"	418	2,111
	418	**2,111**

Balance sheet	2019-12-31	2012-18-31

Note 9 Contributions made

Interlibrary loan compensation	10,058	10,025
Project	0	1,747
support Other	354	2,111
Coordination of the library system appropriation 17 1:6 ap 2	37,755	37,052
	48,167	**50,935**

Note 10 Capitalized development expenses

Opening acquisition value (+)	30 100	24,472
Acquisitions for the year (+)	3,770	5,628
Sales/disposals for the year, acquisition value (-)	0	0
Total acquisition value	**33,870**	**30 100**
Opening accumulated depreciation (-) Depreciation	-24,659	-22,517
for the year (-) Sales/	-2,180	-2,142
disposals for the year, depreciation (+)	0	0
Total accumulated depreciation	**-26,839**	**-24,659**
Closing book value	**7,031**	**5,441**

Note 11 Improvement expenses on other people's property

Opening acquisition value (+)	38,267	29,635
Acquisitions for the year (+)	12,599	8,632
Sales/disposals for the year, acquisition value (-)	-158	0
Total acquisition value	**50,707**	**38,267**
Opening accumulated depreciation (-) Depreciation	-18,242	-15,857
for the year (-) Sales/	-3,171	-2,386
disposals for the year, depreciation (+)	123	0
Total accumulated depreciation	**-21,290**	**-18,243**
Closing book value	**29,417**	**20,024**

The increase in investment in other people's property is due
to the renovation of the premises on Karlavägen and a new
computer center to create increased redundancy SEK 12,599
thousand.

Balance sheet	2019-12-31	2012-18-31

Note 12 Machinery, equipment, installations etc.

Opening acquisition value (+)	185,613	176,773
Acquisitions for the year (+)	20,195	8,840
Sales/disposals for the year, acquisition value (-)	-31,375	0
Total acquisition value	**174,433**	**185,613**
Opening accumulated depreciation (-) Depreciation	-151,900	-141,247
for the year (-) Sales/	-11,308	-10,653
disposals for the year, depreciation (+)	31,158	0
Total accumulated depreciation	**-132,051**	**-151,900**
Closing book value *of which*	**42,382**	**33,712**
finance lease	0	0

Note 13 New construction in progress

Opening acquisition value (+)	1,211	3,965
Acquisitions for the year (+)	635	966
Completed facilities (-)	-1,211	-3,720
Closing book value This note	**635**	**1,211**

reports acquisitions that are not in operation.

Note 14 Receivables from other authorities

Input VAT receivable	3,586	4,801
Accounts receivable from other authorities	1,623	4,063
Amount	**5,209**	**8,864**

Note 15 Other current receivables

Receivables from employees	9	78
Amount	**9**	**78**

Note 16 Prepaid expenses

Prepaid rental expenses Other	5,265	22,867
prepaid expenses	2,278	2,265
Amount	**7,543**	**25,132**

Balance sheet	2019-12-31	2018-12-31

Note 17 Accrued grant income

Intrastate	1,756	299
Non-governmental	645	389
Amount	**2,401**	**688**

Note 18 Other accrued income

Intrastate	632	0
Non-governmental	126	0
Amount	**758**	**0**

Note 19 Settlement with the central government

Grants in non-interest-bearing flow		
Opening balance	14,311	1,667
Reported against appropriations (+)	52,277	57,073
Funds attributable to transfers etc. paid to non-interest-bearing flow (-)	-60,775	-44,429
Receivables (+)/ Liabilities (-) regarding appropriations in non-interest-bearing flow	**5,813**	**14,311**
Grants in interest-bearing flow		
Opening balance	-3,953	-5,165
Reported against appropriations (+)	379,341	371,297
Funds transferred to interest account (-) Repayment	-374 292	-370 085
of funds (+)	0	0
Receivables (+)/ Liabilities (-) regarding appropriations in interest-bearing flow	**1,096**	**-3,953**
Claim regarding holiday pay debt that has not been reported against appropriations		
Opening balance (+)	1,972	2,319
Reported against appropriations during the year according to the exception rule (-)	-234	-347
Claim (+) regarding holiday pay liability that has not been reported against appropriations	**1,738**	**1,972**

Balance sheet	2019-12-31	2018-12-31
Note 19 continued		
Other claims/liabilities on the state central account		
Opening balance	0	0
Payments in non-interest-bearing flow (+)		
Payments in non-interest-bearing flow (-)	-60,755	-44,429
Payments attributable to appropriations and revenue titles (+/-)	60,755	44,429
Other receivables (+)/ liabilities (-) on the central government account	**0**	**0**
Total Settlement with the central government	**8,646**	**12,329**

Note 20 Cash and bank

	2019-12-31	2018-12-31
Interest account balance	19,655	0
Cash	3	16
Amount	**19,658**	**16**

Note 21	Authority capital	State capital	Donation capital	Balanced capital change Insurance compensation	Amount
	Closing balance 2018	**1,442**	**4,329**	**2,225**	**7,997**
	Opening balance 2019	**1,442**	**4,329**	**2,225**	**7,997**
	Acquisitions/donations of cultural assets	150	0	0	150
	Total changes for the year	**150**	**0**	**0**	**150**
	Closing balance 2019	**1,592**	**4,329**	**2,225**	**8,147**

State capital		
Of which state capital without return requirement	1,592	1,442
Closing balance	**1,592**	**1,442**

Note 22 Provisions for pensions and similar obligations

Opening provision	878	987
Pension cost for the year (+)	1,153	302
Pension payments for the year (-)	-543	-411
Closing provision	**1,488**	**878**

Balance sheet	2019-12-31	2018-12-31
23 Other provisions		
Note		
Skills exchange and skills development measures		
Opening balance	1,881	1,966
Change for the year	65	-85
	1,946	**1,881**
Note 24 Loans in the National Debt Office		
Refers to loans for investments in fixed assets.		
Opening balance	53,151	45,856
New loans taken out during the year	34,671	21,785
Amortizations for the year	-16,351	-14,490
Closing balance	**71,471**	**53,151**
Approved loan limit according to appropriation letter	75,000	63,000
Financial leasing	0	0
Utilized loan facility including financial leasing	71,471	53,151
Note 25 Interest account credit in the National Debt Office		
Granted interest account credit in the National Debt Office	43,000	43,000
according to the appropriation letter		
Closing debt on the interest account	0	1,987
Amount	**0**	**1,987**
Note 26 Current liabilities to other authorities		
Output VAT	261	1,308
Employer contributions	3,884	3,809
Accounts payable to other authorities Other	2,707	2,739
liabilities to other authorities	1,353	0
Amount	**8,205**	**7,856**
Note 27 Other current liabilities		
Staff withholding tax Other	3,263	3,213
	1	3
Amount	**3,265**	**3,216**

Balance sheet	2019-12-31	2018-12-31
Note 28 Deposits		
Extra-governmental deposits	0	5
Amount	**0**	**5**
Of which settled after more than twelve months	*0*	*0*
Note 29 Accrued expenses		
Accrued vacation pay including social security contributions	12,665	11,437
Other accrued wages including social security contributions	369	356
Other accrued expenses	2,141	4,246
Amount	**15,175**	**16,039**
Note 30 Unspent grants		
Grants received from other government agencies	93	93
Contributions received from non-governmental organizations or individuals	1,941	981
Amount	**2,034**	**1,074**
of which grants from government agencies expected to be used:		
within three months	364	371
more than three months to one year	1,670	703
more than one year to three years	0	0
more than three years	0	0
Amount	**2,034**	**1,074**

9.7 Compensation and other benefits

The taxable remuneration and other benefits that KB has paid to KB's senior executives and members of the transparency council during the 2019 financial year are reported in the table below. For these individuals, assignments as board or council members in other government agencies and assignments as board members in limited companies have also been reported.

Senior executives

The National Librarian's remuneration and other benefits refer to payments in 2019.

Gunilla Herdenberg18, National Librarian, Royal Library of Sweden (Chair of the KB's Transparency Council)
Compensation and other benefits: 395 thousand SEK
Assignment: Member (chairman) of the board of the University of Borås.

Lars Ilshammar19, Acting National Librarian, Royal Library of Sweden (Chairman of the KB's Transparency Council)
Compensation and other benefits: 853 thousand SEK
Assignments: No assignments to report.

Karin Grönvall20, National Librarian, Royal Library (Chair of the KB's Transparency Council)

Compensation and other benefits: 412 thousand SEK
Assignments: No assignments to report.

Members of KB's Transparency Council

Jan-Erik Billinger21, former head of department at the Swedish Film Institute
Fee from KB for 2018: SEK 4 thousand
Fee from KB for 2019: SEK 1,000

Assignment: Member of the Transparency Council at the Swedish Accessible Media Authority.

Lars Burman22, Chief Librarian at Uppsala University Fee from KB
for 2018: 3 thousand SEK
Fee from KB for 2019: SEK 4 thousand

Assignment: Member of the Research and Program Council at the Nordic Africa Institute.

Kristina Hedberg23, regional librarian at Library Development Blekinge Kronoberg

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18 The period 2019-01-01---2019-03-31
19 The period 2019-04-01---2019-08-18
20 Period 2019-08-19---ongoing
21 The period 2019-01-01---2019-04-30
22 Refers to the entire year 2019
23 Refers to 2018

Fee from KB for 2018: SEK 3 thousand

Assignments: No assignments to report.

Carl Jacobsson24, senior advisor at the Swedish Research Council
Fee from KB for 2018: 3 thousand SEK Fee

from KB for 2019: 1 thousand SEK Assignments:

No assignments to report.

Johan Lindell25, Head of Department at the Swedish Research
Council Fee from KB for 2019: 3 thousand

SEK Assignments: No assignments to report.

Cecilia Lindhé26, Director of the Center for Digital Humanities at the University of Gothenburg Fee from KB for

2018: 1 thousand SEK Fee from KB for 2019:

1 thousand SEK Assignments: No assignments

to report.

Birgitta Markusson27, regional library manager at Region Norrbotten Fee from KB
for 2019: 3 thousand SEK Assignments: No

assignments to report.

Gustaf Nelhans28, lecturer at the University of Borås Fee
from KB for 2019: 2 thousand SEK Assignments:

No assignments to report.

Henrik Summanen29, business developer for Digisam at the National
Heritage Board Fee from

KB for 2018: 4 thousand SEK Fee from KB for

2019: 4 thousand SEK Assignment: Deputy

board member of Tulpa Creatives AB, board member and owner of Alternaliv AB.

Astrid Söderbergh Widding30, Vice-Chancellor at Stockholm University Fee
from KB for 2018: SEK 3 thousand Assignment:

Member of the Board of Directors of Stockholm University.

Catta Torhell31, Chief Librarian at Linnaeus University
Fee from KB for 2018: SEK 4 thousand

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24 The period 2019-01-01---2019-04-30

25 Period 2019-05-01---ongoing
26 Refers to the entire 2019

27 Period 2019-05-01---ongoing

28 Period 2019-05-01---ongoing
29 Refers to the entire year 2019
30 Refers to 2018
31 Refers to the entire 2019

Fee from KB for 2019: SEK 4 thousand

Assignments: No assignments to report.

Nina Wormbs32 , Associate Professor at the Royal Institute of Technology
Fee from KB for 2019: SEK 3 thousand

Assignment: Member of the Transparency Council at the Swedish Accessible Media Authority,
member of the Transparency Council at the Polar Research Secretariat, board member of AB Nobelmuseet.

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32 Period 2019-05-01---ongoing

10 Signing of the annual report

I certify that the annual report gives a true and fair view of the results of operations, as well as of costs, income and the financial position of the authority.

Stockholm 2020-02-24

Karin Grönvall

National Librarian

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