



FÖLJ GIVNA SKYDDSFÖRESKRIFTER



Vaccinering skydd

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ALLA KAN BLI GRATIS VACCINERADE



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.

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Royal Library Annual Report 2020

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1 Foreword by the National Librarian

2020 was marked by the global spread of COVID-19. The pandemic changed the conditions for the National Library's users and staff. During the spring, many national libraries around the world were closed completely, but KB switched to staying open for booked visits. This way, we were able to avoid crowds and continue to provide access to the collections that can only be used on site.

KB has a long-term goal to primarily use digital solutions to provide the library's collections. During the pandemic, the demand for digital solutions has been very high for natural reasons. Since only a small part of the collections are digitized, and there are legal and technical challenges, we have not been able to fully meet expectations. Through agreements, we have enabled remote access for researchers to, among other things, our audiovisual collections.

The most appreciated initiative was when, in collaboration with the copyright organizations, we were able to open the Swedish Daily Newspapers service freely to all users for a couple of months. The high usage gave a clear picture of the demand for our cultural heritage. New working methods and pragmatic solutions from the staff have led to continued good service overall.

KB has followed the recommendations, and later the government's mandate, to enable staff to work from home as much as possible. This has led to digital working methods and a focus on the work environment, both at home and on site at our premises. We have made some reprioritizations in favor of work tasks which can be performed remotely, for example, much-needed record keeping.

As part of KB's mission to have a national overview of the library system, we have monitored how the libraries' operations have been affected during the pandemic in the form of short reports on our website. Access to physical premises has varied for both the public and research libraries. In general, the opportunity to use libraries as meeting and study places has been severely limited.

During the year, libraries have been part of the trend of converting their operations to a digital offering. In addition to digital media, this involves offering, for example, author talks, storytimes and creative activities via the internet. In this transition, public libraries have had support from the Digiteket education platform. The platform was created as part of the *Digital First with the User in Focus* initiative, which is a government assignment to KB and part of the work on a national library strategy.

When the pandemic hit, the use of Digiteket increased radically and the offering was quickly adapted to the needs that arose in the new situation.

Society's focus on research related to the pandemic has been significant during the year. The general importance of transparency and open access to research results has become evident. KB is tasked with monitoring developments in the field, and between 2012 and 2019 the number of openly accessible scientific articles increased from approximately 30

to 60 percent. Since new agreements have been concluded for open publication, we also expect a continued increase.

KB-labb is an infrastructure for research primarily in the digital humanities and social sciences. Through the lab, KB's digital collections become available in a structured and quantitative form. During the year, the pressure to carry out large-scale analyses at KB-labb has been high. Thanks to our multifaceted collections, the lab has also developed language models that have created benefits in completely new contexts in a short time.

In 2020, we developed a new organizational structure, with the aim of making our collections more accessible and creating the cultural heritage of the future. The cornerstones of the new organization are simplicity and clarity, that strategic and operational activities should belong together, and that we prepare ourselves for development and open up to the outside world. In addition to a new organizational structure, we are also developing our internal governance and working on our workplace culture.

Finally, I would like to thank all employees, partners and users for perseverance and great efforts during this pandemic year. Together we continue to develop our national library in step with societal developments. Not least, we enable researchers today and in the future to take advantage of our collections to study and analyze the special year 2020.



Photo: Jann Lipka

Karin Grönvall

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 provide physical and digital material needed 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

2.2 Vision 2025 and business plan 2020–2022

In 2020, KB decided on a new business plan with new goals for the period 2020–2022. The business plan, like the previous business plan, is based on a vision that aims for 2025.

The operational plan is divided into seven areas that mainly follow the tasks in KB's instructions: *Collect, Describe, Preserve, Provide, Contribute to an effective research infrastructure, Promote collaboration within the public library system, and Create conditions for the business.*

2.3 Annual report outline

Generally

The annual report consists of two main 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 2020 and other assignments from the government.

Reporting based on business areas

KB has chosen to report the results of its operations based on the same structure as KB's business plan 2020–2022, see section 2.2.

This structure differs from previous annual reports, however, as two new areas of activity are added: *Contributing to an effective research infrastructure* and *Promoting collaboration within the public library system*. In KB's previous annual reports, these areas were combined into one area of activity: *National overview and promoting collaboration*.

The new division will affect the distribution of costs between the operating areas. The costs for the comparison years 2018–2019 have been recalculated according to the same principle as the costs for 2020.

Each section is structured according to the following structure:

- Information according to instructions and reporting requirements to the government
- KB's goals for the area of operation according to the VP 2020–2022 are found in the introductory section of each section
- Implementation/results per area of activity
- Cost development per business area
- Performance assessment of the area of activity

Development of performance assessment

In 2020, KB has developed the authority's performance assessment. In addition to a comprehensive performance assessment for the entire operation, there is a more detailed Performance assessment per area of activity. The assessments are based on performance indicators of various kinds.

Digitization is reported within several areas of activity. The total digital production is reported in connection with the area of activity *Preservation*.

2.4 The impact of the pandemic

During the pandemic, KB has offered booked visits and services to find the material in the collections, but of course there have been fewer visits on site in Humlegården. The number of physical visits has largely been halved. At the same time, there has been an increase in visits and page views on the website, which can largely be attributed to events and information linked to the pandemic. At the beginning of April, the Swedish Daily Newspapers service became openly available. This generated a record increase in the number of visits not only to the service itself but also to related pages on kb.se. Other pandemic-related content that has had high visitor numbers is the new entry *Libraries under corona*, which provides information about how libraries in Sweden and internationally have worked during the pandemic.

KB's staff have largely worked remotely and new working methods have gradually been developed. Some tasks have been more difficult to carry out, such as describing certain physical materials, but others, such as

Roundtable discussions on national library issues have been able to be carried out digitally with good results.

The pandemic has accelerated development in several areas. For researchers connected to higher education institutions, the possibility of remote access to audiovisual material has improved the working situation, something that has long been a desire. For users who have needed access to manuscripts, maps and images, an adaptation of the service has taken place during the pandemic, which has meant that both questions and the provision of the material have been kept at the same levels as in previous years.

2.5 Overall performance assessment of KB's operations in 2020

Summary

KB assesses that the authority has essentially achieved the overall operational objectives and carried out tasks and assignments according to instructions and appropriation letters.

KB assesses that the source material that the authority is to provide has been collected, described, preserved and provided in 2020 in a way that both promotes the quality of research and democratic development. This is in accordance with KB's instructions. The results are reported in the sections *Collect, Describe, Preserve and Provide*.

KB also assesses that an effective research infrastructure has been provided, for example through Swepub, the work of the Bibsam consortium, KB's computer lab and by coordinating the work on the introduction of open access to scientific publications.

KB assesses that the authority has gained a good national overview of the public library system in 2020, for example through the collection and analysis of official library statistics, analysis of library plans and participation in the cultural collaboration model. KB also assesses that the authority has promoted collaboration within the public library system in several ways, for example through collaboration groups and roundtable discussions. KB further assesses that the tasks the authority has under the Library Act have been carried out.

KB also assesses that the authority has provided information systems, primarily through the national library catalogue Libris. KB has also worked towards the development and coordination of digital services within the public library system, for example by further developing the Libris systems.

The digital transformation

KB assesses that the digitization of KB's collections must increase. The government has in various contexts¹ raised the need to digitize and make available material that is currently held in archives, libraries and museums to support humanities and social science research in solving major societal issues. KB needs to make greater efforts to respond to this need.

The digital transformation runs throughout KB's operations. For the *Collecting* business area, for example, it is about having the capacity to both find and receive material that falls under the Legal Deposit Act for Electronic Materials, the so-called e-liability. For the *Describing* business area, a higher degree of automation through artificial intelligence will become increasingly important. In order to be able to utilize artificial intelligence, KB's collections must be available in digital form. Measures within the *Preservation* business area include preventing degradation of information carriers, transferring information content to a new format through digitization if necessary, and ensuring the integrity of digital information. Digitization is also an effective method for providing KB's collections, which links to the *Providing business area*. In addition to efforts within each business area, KB's collections need to be converted into digital raw material to meet research needs for large amounts of data.

In 2020, KB has begun a major initiative with the aim of renewing and modernizing systems and services related to collecting, preserving, digitizing and providing collections. The goal of the initiative is to increase KB's ability to live up to its mission and to meet the digitalization of society. The initiative is being carried out in a number of projects with different target areas. One of these is focused on handling metadata about the collections and another aims to improve the technical environment with a focus on security, accessibility and manageability. A third project aims to increase and improve the ability to digitize the collections. The projects are multi-year and are expected, to varying extents, to last at least until 2023.

¹ The Research Bill 2016. Prop. 2016/17:50, p. 95



Approximately three million electronic deliveries of daily newspaper material, approximately 17,000 monographs, and approximately 1,200 electronic deliveries of film and video are some examples of what KB has collected during the year. Photo: Per and Per Fotograf AB

Collect

3 Collect

According to the instructions, KB must 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 the instructions.

3.1 Introduction

KB's collection is based on two pillars: legal deposit collection and supplementary collection. The legal deposit collection is based on two laws.

The Act (1993:1392) on Legal Deposits of Documents covers in principle all Swedish media published in physical form, as well as radio and television. The Act (2012:492) on Legal Deposits of Electronic Material, the so-called e-obligation, 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 the compulsory copy laws, but that promotes the quality of Swedish research and a democratic development of society. It is made based on a selection that KB determines. The supplementary compulsory collection fills gaps in the collection of compulsory copies.

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. The government has heeded this and appointed an inquiry with the task of reviewing mandatory legislation². The results are to be reported on 30 April 2021.

The pandemic has accelerated the digital transformation. Until this year, film festivals have been a cinema event, but during the pandemic, the Stockholm Film Festival, for example, focused on a completely digital festival where visitors could watch the films online. There was also a completely new concept for live performances, with many artists holding concerts via Facebook and Instagram. Operas and symphony orchestras have also broadcast their performances online.

The supply of films on physical media such as DVDs has steadily declined, and a sign of the times is that the last video rental store chain closed in 2020.

When it comes to short films, the release on physical media has completely ceased and the films

² Review of the regulations for compulsory delivery and handling of other material at the Royal Library (Dir. 2019:84).

instead appear on the web, sometimes through a well-known distributor. Printed magazines supplement their editions with digital material in various forms. However, this is not yet a total transition from print to digital material.

KB's goal for the *Collecting* business area is that collection construction should be eliminated from clear priorities and that the collection of media should reflect today's media landscape. To achieve this goal, KB has worked during the year to connect more suppliers of streaming music and audio books. The agency has also examined the publication of magazines and worked with suppliers of everyday print (advertising, information material, etc.).

3.2 Duty collection

Books and magazines

Table 1 a: Inflow of compulsory material – books and journals 2016–2020 (number)

	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016
Books and monographs (printed)	17,107	18,320	20 140	20,253	22,156
Audiobooks (physical editions)	517	571	685	309	237
Audiobooks (e-obligatory deliveries)	397	662	830	805	140
E-books (e-obligatory deliveries)	176	302	217	201	192
Magazines (printed booklets/magazine issues)	14,804	19,147	18,100	19,132	22,310
Magazines (e-obligatory deliveries)	11,465	13,274	26,812	25,228	9,027

The trend of a reduced flow of printed monographs continues. In 2020, KB received just over 17,000 monographs, compared with just over 22,000 five years ago (see table 1 a). KB estimates that the majority of legal deposit copies published during the year have been collected. This is an estimate based on a survey for the years 2011–2017 which showed that KB collected almost 95 percent of the supply published by publishers. Since the procedures have not changed since 2017, KB estimates that the situation is the same at present.

Approximately the same number of physical audiobooks, approximately 500, were collected in 2020 as in 2019. Physical audiobooks are now only published in exceptional cases and publishers increasingly consider audiobooks on CD as a complement to their digital and streamed publishing via various audiobook services. KB has an active collection and close contact with publishers and can therefore assess that the majority (more than 80 percent) of the publication of audiobooks on CD has been collected.

KB has received approximately 14,800 printed magazine issues during the year, which is a significant decrease (approximately 23 percent) compared to the previous year when the number was approximately 19,100. However, the decrease needs to be monitored over a longer period. It is currently difficult to determine whether this is a temporary effect of the pandemic or a larger ongoing restructuring of publishing. Physical publishing of magazines is still large. It has been less affected by the increase in digital publishing than one might think.

KB estimates that large parts (between 50 and 80 percent) of the printed magazines have been collected. It is only possible to make an estimate as there is no industry register or similar to check against.

The number of audiobooks received via e-mandatory delivery³ has decreased in 2020 from approximately 650 to approximately 400. KB estimates that a smaller portion (less than 50 percent) has been collected. The reason for the decrease is primarily that the supplier that dominates the market for digital audiobooks has ceased manual deliveries while waiting to be able to deliver via automatic flows. The automatic flows are expected to start in 2021 and then the publications that were not received in 2020 will also be delivered. Furthermore, the technological development that has taken place in 2020 to receive audiobooks in a more automated manner is expected to increase e-mandatory deliveries of these.

When it comes to e-books, KB, in accordance with current law, only collects e-books that are published digitally and by a professional operator. Only publishing digitally is unusual when it comes to books. The large publishers usually still print their publications and publish the e-book in parallel. The overwhelming majority of e-books that are not printed are so-called self-published, and this is not considered professional in the sense of the law. This is the explanation for the fact that KB collects relatively few e-books. The number of e-books collected via e-

Mandatory deliveries were just under 180 in 2020 (see Table 1 a). The increase in 2019 is due to a number of new suppliers who contributed with retroactive deliveries.

The number of online journals with webunik⁴ publication has decreased from approximately 13,000 to approximately 11,500. KB estimates that only a small portion (less than 50 percent) of the online journals have been collected. This collection will be able to be given high priority with KB's new organization.

It is generally difficult to assess the extent of how much electronic material should be delivered to KB under the e-obligation, as there is no industry register of publishers who are required to deliver and are active. KB therefore also needs

³ General: 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.

⁴ Web-only refers to material that is only published on the web and not in printed or other analogue form.

In the future, work on mapping to find both publishers and publications that are subject to delivery obligations.

Posters, everyday prints, maps, pictures, etc.

Table 1 b: The inflow of compulsory delivered material – posters, everyday prints, etc. 2016–2020 (number)

	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016
Posters	2,049	1,880	2,735	3,780	3,021
Everyday print	87 846 104 2941		82,916	88,937	99,336
Maps	600	621	1,046	572	Not available
Pictures	754	407	258	225	Not available
Postcard	941	1,086	321	693	Not available
Music printing	296	356	139	182	Not available

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, and so on.

After a major increase in inflow in 2019, it returned to similar levels in 2020 as in previous years (see Table 1 b). The increase in 2019 can, in addition to the new calculation method, also be explained by a major campaign aimed at suppliers of everyday printing. The decrease in 2020 shows that this is work that needs to be done continuously to achieve long-term effects.

The mandatory inflow of images has increased significantly in 2020 – also as a result of active communication work towards suppliers. The number of images delivered was approximately 400 in 2019, while they amounted to approximately 750 in 2020.

KB estimates that large parts (between 50 and 80 percent) of everyday print have been collected. At the same time, the authority assesses that it is more difficult to know how much everyday print is published compared to, for example, books and magazines.

*Newspapers, radio and television***Table 1 c: Inflow of compulsory delivery material – newspapers, radio and television, 2016–2020 (number)**

	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016
Newspapers (printed issues)¹	90,202	100,952	106 104	108,972	111,669
Newspapers (e-obligatory deliveries)	3,016,114	2,884,892	2,077,400	1,842,716	979,767
Speech magazines (physical)	7962	972	1,214	1,259	1,204
Radio and television via traditional broadcasts (hours)	687,701	681,883	653,167	654,804	786,805
Radio and television (e-obligatory deliveries)	802 6283 1 504	887 900 5894		707,613	619,179

- 1) The figures have been corrected compared to the 2019 annual report. The explanation for this is that there has been some delays in registrations at the turn of the year.
- 2) The number of speech newspapers received is approximately 40 more. Due to the pandemic, registration of these have been postponed and will be included in the statistics for 2021. A reduction compared to previous years has nevertheless occurred.
- 3) The decrease is explained by the introduction of a new collection method which means that pages that are not covered by the delivery obligation can be sorted out from the inflow. Around 750,000 deliveries have decreased because of this and the current figure better corresponds to the actual publication.
- 4) The figure has been corrected compared to the 2019 annual report. The explanation for this is that there were some delays in registrations at the turn of the year.

In 2020, KB collected just over 90,000 newspaper issues (including flyers), which is a decrease compared to the previous year when the number amounted to just over 100,000 (see table 1 c). The decrease follows a downward trend since 2016. In order to receive more issues of printed newspapers, KB is working on complaints against suppliers. During the year, just over 700 complaints were made due to non-delivery of newspapers, supplements, flyers, etc. This is an increase from 2019 when the corresponding figure was around 600.

KB assesses that the absolute majority of printed Swedish newspapers have been collected. The assessment is based on the above work with complaints against suppliers. The decrease that has occurred can be explained by the fact that fewer and fewer printed newspapers are being produced.

Newspapers are increasingly trying to offer their subscribers digital services. Some newspapers have replaced part of their printed editions with PDF files. KB is trying to collect these via the e-obligation.

E-mandatory deliveries of web-published material from daily newspaper publishers have increased from just under 2.9 million deliveries in 2019 to just over three million in 2020. KB estimates that in 2020 the authority collected large parts (between 50 and 80 percent) of the electronic material that KB must collect according to the e-obligation legislation.

collected from newspaper publishers. The assessment is an estimate based on knowledge of the number of suppliers the authority has connected in relation to those remaining.

More and more publishers of spoken newspapers are beginning to transition to digital publishing via websites. In line with this, the number of physical audio newspapers (on CD) that KB collects continues to decrease (see table 1 c). KB estimates that just over 90 percent of the physical audio newspapers are collected. The assessment is based on the fact that the authority has a good overview and has established collaborations with current suppliers (a total of 20 suppliers and 36 audio newspapers).

The number of hours of mandatory delivery from traditional radio and television broadcasts amounted to just under 688,000 in 2020. This is a small increase compared to 2019, when the number amounted to just under 682,000 (see Table 1 c). Although streaming services continue to increase in popularity and supply (even more so during pandemic times), linear television and radio companies have continued to offer the same broadcast supply.

KB assesses that the majority (more than 80 percent) of traditional radio and television broadcasts have been collected. The assessment is based on the fact that KB has a good overview of the suppliers, thanks to the permit register at the Swedish Press, Radio and Television Authority.

With regard to mandatory e-deliveries of radio and television broadcasts, KB assesses that large parts (between 50 and 80 percent) have been collected. The assessment is based on KB's knowledge of the larger program companies and knowledge that they deliver. With regard to smaller suppliers, such as local radio, work is underway to obtain the same overview.

The number of legal deposit copies of films and videos received in physical form continues to decline. In 2020, just over 1,000 physical releases were received, compared with just under 1,200 in 2019 (see table 1 d). KB has a good overview of the release of films on physical media and therefore assesses that the authority has collected the majority (more than 80 percent) of films and videos in physical form. The explanation for the reduced inflow of films (on physical media) is that more and more films are being streamed via the internet. The pandemic has probably also contributed to this development.

The number of electronic deliveries of film and video received has increased sharply from approximately 530 in 2019 to approximately 1,200 in 2020. The reason for the increase is primarily that one of the larger film companies has started making film deliveries. KB estimates that the deliveries received correspond to large parts (between 50 and 80 percent) of the online distributed film produced during the year.

*Film, video, music and games***Table 1 d: Inflow of legally required material – film, video, music and games 2016–2020 (number)**

	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016
Film and video (physical release) ¹	1,017	1,183	1,656	2,009	2,108
Film and video (e-obligatory deliveries) ^{2 or 3}	1,224	531	560	606	153
Music (physical media – CD, vinyl, etc.)	2,175	3,011	2,673	3,878	3,182
Music (e-obligatory deliveries)	5,428	2,328	105	388	386
Computer games and interactive media	22	144	Not available	Not available	Not available

- 1) 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.
- 2) In this case, video is meant.
- 3) Figures prior to 2020 have been adjusted compared to previous annual reports. The reason for this is that statistics were collected manually up to and including 2019, which may explain some double counting, etc.

Today's digital cinema screenings are based on electronic files and not on physical documents (i.e. film reels). Therefore, digitally screened films are not covered by the Act on Legal Deposit of Documents. Digitally screened films also do not meet the criteria for e-liability. Overall, this means that currently, cinema screenings are not collected. This is a problem that is being addressed within the framework of the government's review of the legal deposit regulations, see also section 3.1.

KB's collection of music on physical media (CD, vinyl, etc.) has decreased in 2020 to a significantly lower level than during the last five-year period. The average has previously been around 3,000 per year, but now amounts to just under 2,200 (see Table 1 d). The explanation for this may be the pandemic, which has caused publication to be postponed.

The suppliers of music on physical media consist of a few large companies. The rest are smaller companies and so-called self-publishers. There is no industry register, but KB monitors the publication via, for example, magazines, daily newspapers, websites and social media and contacts the publishers to obtain legal deposit copies. The collection of music on physical media is made more difficult by the fact that the legislation is sometimes perceived as unclear when it comes to who – the publisher or the distributor – is obliged to deliver. Despite the difficulties, KB estimates that the authority has received 70–80 percent of the music on physical media subject to legal deposit.

KB's collection of music via e-deliveries amounted to just over 5,400 pieces in 2020. This is a sharp increase compared to 2019, when the number amounted to just over

2,300 pieces. The reason for the increase is that KB has connected two major suppliers of digital music via automated network deliveries during the year. They have delivered their back catalogue, that is, historically required delivery material up to the present day. More are expected to connect in 2021, which is also expected to increase deliveries to KB.

At present, KB estimates that a small part (less than 50 percent) of the release of music as electronic material on the internet has been collected. There is no industry register in this area, which means that KB needs to conduct its own surveys. For example, the authority monitors the websites of the suppliers to get a picture of them and their releases.

Authorities, municipalities, etc.

Table 1 e: Inflow of mandatory material – authorities etc. 2016–2020 (number)

	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016
Authorities (e-obligatory deliveries)	129,383	102,888	115,515	89,094	37,874
Municipalities (e-obligatory deliveries)	53,185	40 401	32,062	4,529	387
Regions/county councils (e-mandatory deliveries)	1,862	1,633	335	1	0
Associations/foundations (e-obligatory deliveries)	42,596	4,447	1,220	2,960	1,673

KB has a website for registration and delivery of e-mandatory material from authorities, municipalities, regions and associations.

Electronic mandatory deliveries from authorities, municipalities, regions, as well as associations and foundations have increased over the last five-year period (see Table 1 e).

The increase has been particularly large from associations and foundations, where the number amounted to approximately 4,500 in 2019 and to almost 42,600 in 2020. The explanation for the large increase is that a larger foundation with a large number of publications has joined during the year.

KB assesses that large parts (between 50 and 80 percent) of material subject to delivery from authorities and municipalities have been delivered to KB. The assessment is based on the fact that the number of deliveries has increased. The number of registered municipalities and the number of new delivering municipalities have also increased, which is another positive change. In parallel with this, however, already connected municipalities have delivered to a relatively low degree.

As for the regions, KB estimates that only a small portion (less than 50 percent) of the material has been delivered. The reason for this is that many regions lack an IT structure that can be connected according to KB's criteria. KB is currently working on simplifications and adaptations to be able to increase the number of deliveries from the regions.

3.3 Supplementary collection

The supplementary collection consists of material that is not covered by the compulsory copy laws, but that supports KB's mission to promote the quality of Swedish research and a democratic development of society. The collection is based on a selection. The supplementary compulsory collection also fills gaps in the collection of compulsory copies.

KB also accepts donations of all types of materials (books, pictures, manuscripts, archives, films, games, etc.). In 2020, a total of 364 offers of donations were received by KB. Of these, KB received 132. The corresponding figures in 2019 were 227 offers, and 136 were received.

Radio, television and film

Table 2 a: Supplementary collection – radio, television and film 2016–2020 (number)

	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016
Radio and television (number of hours) ¹	66,847	46,090	19,062	10,135	Not available

1) Refers to material broadcast from abroad and aimed at a Swedish audience. As of June 2019, KB's television recordings 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 television hours.

TV programmes broadcast from Sweden (for example SVT and TV4) are required to be collected under the Swedish Legal Deposit Act. However, channels broadcast from abroad are not covered by the Swedish legal deposit legislation and therefore cannot be collected under the law. Since some TV channels⁵ broadcast from abroad are aimed at a Swedish audience, KB instead records these through so-called self-recording. This gives the research access to the entire television offering aimed at a Swedish audience. The scope of this self-recording amounted to approximately 66,800 hours in 2020 (see Table 2 a).

Suecana

Table 2 b: Supplementary collection – acquisition of suecana 2016–2020 (number)

	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016
Suecana literature	2,004	2,755	1,860	1,881	2,074
Suecana audiovisual (music, games, audiobooks)	101	67	130	Not available	Not available

1) Only games in 2020

⁵ TV3, TV3 sport HD, TV6, TV8, TV10, Kanal 5, Kanal 9 and Kanal 11.

KB enriches its Swedish collection by acquiring so-called *suecana*, that is, publications with a Swedish connection that have been published abroad. KB has a long tradition of collecting *suecana*. 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 recent years, the number of *Suecana* acquisitions has been around 2,000 volumes per year, and this was also the case in 2020 (see Table 2 b). The increase in 2019 is explained by greater resources being devoted to monitoring, selection and acquisitions. The number of gifts of *Suecana* literature acquired amounted to approximately 365.

The publication of Swedish literature in translation is growing. In 2020, KB deepened the collaboration with publishers and literary agencies, as well as with the Swedish Cultural Council, which has contributed with gifts of translated literature. In addition, responsible administrators have refined the monitoring methods for publications published abroad.

To some extent, KB also acquires *suecana* in the form of audiovisual material, mainly music and audiobooks. The number is relatively small in a normal year and was even smaller in 2020.

Accessions, personal archives, manuscripts, maps and images, and antiquarian acquisitions

Table 2 c: Supplementary collection – manuscripts, antiquarian acquisitions, etc. 2016–2020 (number)

	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016
Accessions¹, personal archives, manuscripts (number and number of shelf meters)	43 50 hm	72 84 hm	64 76 hm	62 71 hm	66 89 hm
Maps and images (objects)	233	4,624	4,892	3,499	39,210
Antiquarian acquisition (printed material)	99	411	311	4,203	123

1) Accession refers to the incorporation of an object into the collections. Accession is the formal commitment for – in this case KB – to manage the object in the long term.

KB's criterion for collecting personal archives is that they should be archives of people of great importance to Swedish cultural and social life.

Due to limited access to the physical material during the pandemic, KB has not been able to review and assess requests to donate material on

the same way as normal. Incoming material has therefore decreased significantly in 2020 (see table 2 c).

KB makes a distinction between supplementary compulsory collection, which fills gaps in the compulsory collection, and material that is unpublished or of a private nature.

The trend is towards donated image archives and personal archives generally containing both digital and physical material.

Foreign research literature

Table 2 d: Acquisitions and holdings of foreign research literature 2016–2020 (number)

	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016
Foreign research literature (monographs)	2,664	4,089	4,135	4,806	4,073
E-books	339	339	308	320	336
Running series/ multi-volume works	407	540	530	500	490
Foreign magazines (printed material)	1,054	1,054	1,062	1,063	1,100
Foreign magazines (electronic)	8,324	6,617	6,116	6,153	6,084
Databases (licensed)	47	47	52	52	60

KB acquires foreign research literature as a support for research in, and interpretation of, KB's collections. The agency prioritizes literature that helps to place Sweden in an international context and that enables comparative studies. KB primarily acquires reference literature such as bibliographies, encyclopedias, lexicons, collected writings of influential authors and philosophers, historical overviews and biographies, and documentary editions of various kinds. A significant part of the foreign collection is only available at KB and nowhere else in Sweden.

The number of foreign research literature monographs purchased in 2020 was approximately 2,700. This is a decrease from 2019, when the number was approximately 4,100 (see Table 2 d). The decrease is due, among other things, to the pandemic.

When it comes to foreign journals, KB strives for complete suites of a selection of central journals, primarily in the humanities and to some extent in the social sciences.

KB also provides a number of licensed databases in the areas of social sciences and humanities. These offer another tool for research in the authority's collections. In 2020, users had access to 47 databases and approximately 8,300 full-text electronic journals. The latter is a substantial increase compared to 2019. The explanation is mainly that one of the larger databases increased the number of journal titles in 2020.

3.4 Digitalization

For the *Collect* business area, the digital transformation is about KB having the capacity to find and receive material that falls under the e-obligation.

For example, during the year KB has begun work on mapping audiobook publishers that have web-only publications, and a large supplier will be connected in 2021. More suppliers need to be connected to cover the market and KB also needs to develop the required infrastructure.

The supplementary collection in this area can be linked to the consequences of the development of the media landscape. For example, there is value in identifying and collecting phenomena and types of publications that are not covered by mandatory laws.

For an overview of the overall digital production, see section 5.4.

3.5 Cost development for the Collect business area

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

	2020	% 2019	% 2018	%
Revenue from appropriations	64,790	16% 67,062	17% 61,653	16%
Other income	483	2%	957	5%
Costs	-65,273	15% -68,019	17% -62,408	16%
Outcome for <i>Collect</i>	0	0	0	0

The costs for the *Collect* business area are, after an increase in 2019, back to a level corresponding to previous years. The explanation for the increase in 2019 is that resources were then invested in developing systems for a more efficient and secure collection of digital documents.

3.6 Performance assessment for the business area Collect

KB is required by law to collect legal deposit copies of documents and legal deposit copies of electronic material (the so-called e-obligation) with the aim of promoting the quality of Swedish research and a democratic development of society. In its performance assessment, KB is based on the proportion of legal deposit copies of documents and e-obligations that have been collected. The assessments are then based on data from the collection, knowledge of the suppliers and their conditions, and analysis of the trends that apply to each type of material.

Regarding the collection of legal deposit copies of documents, KB assesses for 2020 that the majority (more than 80 percent) of printed books, audiobooks, films, music, games, newspapers and audiobooks have been collected. KB further assesses that large parts (50-80 percent) of magazines and everyday publications have been collected.

With regard to the e-obligation, KB assesses that large parts (50–80 percent) of the electronically published newspapers have been collected. KB also assesses that the authority has collected large parts of the e-obligation material from authorities and municipalities. Furthermore, KB assesses that the majority (more than 80 percent) of traditional radio and television broadcasts have been collected. The authority also assesses that smaller parts (less than 50 percent) of audiobooks, e-books and music have been collected, as well as smaller parts of e-mandatory material from regions.

KB has good knowledge of the suppliers of most material categories covered by the Act on Legal Deposits of Documents. The agency is aware of their conditions and can thus monitor the development of analogue media.

When it comes to the e-mandatory material, it is difficult to assess how much material should be e-mandatory delivered to KB. The reason is that there are no industry registers of organizations and companies that are required to deliver. Here, KB needs to continue to work with mapping to find both publishers and publications that are required to deliver.

In addition to the mandatory collection, KB shall collect physical and digital material that is needed to fulfill the authority's tasks, i.e. to promote the quality of Swedish research and democratic social development. This constitutes the supplementary collection.

For 2020, KB assesses that the intentions of KB's task according to instructions are being followed through the selection made for the supplementary collection.



Metadata is the basis for organizing and finding the collected material, both now and in the future. Several projects are underway to develop automated processes using AI. Photo: Per & 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 management in KB's catalog system.

Metadata is an important part of the library infrastructure. Access to high-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.

The nature of the media has changed, as have the needs and search behaviors. To meet this development, the description work at KB, as well as 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.

Higher levels of automation through artificial intelligence (AI) will become increasingly important in the area of metadata. In order to be able to utilize artificial intelligence, KB's collections must be 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's goal for the *Description* area of activity is that the collections should be described in an appropriate manner based on the needs of the users. To achieve this goal, approximately 4,400 academic theses have been described. Furthermore, approximately three Millions of pages of mandatory newspaper material have been digitized and made available in the Swedish Newspapers service.

4.2 Describe legal deposit copies and e-legal deposit deliveries

Books and magazines

Table 4 a: Descriptions of legal deposit copies – books and journals 2016-2020 (number)

	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016
Books and monographs (printed)	17,755	19,467	14,686	17,305	16,056
of which theses	4,406	Not available	Not available	Not available	Not available
Audiobooks (physical editions)	462	590	382	194	208
Journal titles	331	316	248	402	363

The description of printed books is mainly done manually. Often, advance information in the form of metadata from the distributor is used, which is adjusted and supplemented manually.

In 2020, KB described approximately 17,800 books and monographs (see Table 4 a). This is a decrease compared to 2019 when approximately 19,500 monographs were described.

Of the approximately 17,800 volumes described, approximately 4,400 are academic theses. For these, a new and simplified description routine has been developed to shorten the time from delivery to incorporation into the collections. It mainly involves reusing the publications' metadata from the time of publication. The majority of the theses received in 2020 have been described.

For books subject to mandatory delivery, there is a continued backlog in the description. Of the approximately 17,100 monographs subject to mandatory delivery in 2020 (see table 1 a), KB has in 2020, approximately 49 percent (approximately 8,470) were described in their entirety in Libris⁶.

Backlogs in the description of monographs that existed in previous years have now increased due to the pandemic. This is because the work of describing monographs to a large extent requires access to the premises, which was limited in 2020. Working methods have been adapted to some extent to maintain the description activities. However, this has not been possible to a sufficient extent to be in balance with the inflow.

The decrease in the number of audiobook descriptions compared to 2019 is due to fewer audiobooks being delivered in 2020. All descriptions are done manually. Digitization takes place on request or on an ongoing basis, and then the content becomes available for researchers to listen to.

⁶ However, the books may be described in the Libris catalogue by other libraries or be described through advance information from the distributor.

The number of journal titles described in 2020 was at the same level as the previous year, just over 300. There are no backlogs for this category either – everything received in 2020 has been described.

Posters, everyday prints, maps, pictures, etc.

Table 4 b: Descriptions of legal deposit copies – posters, everyday prints, etc. 2016–2020 (number)

	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016
Posters	661	1 4091	8881	1 0551	1 0191
Everyday print	1,800	Not available	Not available	Not available	Not available
Music printing	205	179	113	133	Not available

1) Refers to both posters and everyday prints

In 2020, KB created approximately 1,800 descriptions for everyday print⁷. Only a small portion of the everyday print collected from the year has been described. The explanation for this is that the amount of incoming material is very large in relation to what is possible to describe manually, which is KB's main method of working.

when it comes to everyday printing.

Newspapers, radio and television

Table 4 c: Descriptions of legal deposit copies – newspapers, radio and television 2016–2020 (number)

	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016
Newspapers and classifieds (newspaper titles)	15	31	10	12	34
Radio and television via traditional broadcasts (programs) ¹	518 5322 364 420		361 019 465 198 468 889		

1) The figures for the years 2016–2017 also include non-compulsory material, which is why the figures are not comparable. From 2018 onwards, non-compulsory material is reported in Table 5 a under *Radio and TV (programs)*.

2) The figure also includes local program blocks on SR's 26 P4 channels. In other words, the figure is not comparable with previous years.

The number of descriptions of new newspaper titles has varied relatively widely over the past five-year period (see Table 4 c). The explanation for this is mainly that some smaller newspapers have changed their names.

The number of described radio and television programs amounted to just over 518,500 in 2020 (see Table 4 c). The content of the channels collected in their entirety is described by

⁷ Everyday print is described manually at the collection level and then receives a more detailed description in the local library catalog Regina in connection with orders from borrowers.

import of metadata (program schedules). Only a few programs (news programs) are manually enriched with metadata. KB therefore assesses that the majority (more than 80 percent) of what was received during the year has been described.

Film, video, music and games

Table 4 d: Descriptions of legal deposit copies – film, video, games and music 2016–2020 (number)

	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016
Film and video and games	5591	391	671	648	696
Music (physical media – CD, vinyl, etc.)	2,250	3,007	2,551	2,184	1,564

1) The figure for 2020 is not comparable with previous years because a new calculation method

The description of films, videos and games on physical media is done manually. In 2020, KB described approximately 560 units (see table 4 d). To do this, staff largely need to be at the workplace, which has been made more difficult during the pandemic. KB estimates that the majority (more than 80 percent) of films and videos received during the year have been described.

In 2020, the number of descriptions of music on physical media (CD, vinyl, etc.) decreased from approximately 3,000 to 2,250 (see Table 4 d). The explanation for the decrease is the same as for film and video; the description is carried out manually and the work remotely has taken more time because it takes longer to document, find information and carry out follow-up checks. Just over 40 percent of the legal deposit copies of music on physical media received during the year have been described. The somewhat low figure is largely due to KB working to address backlogs from previous years. The 2,250 descriptions made in 2020 also include a large number of items received in 2018–2019.

Authorities, municipalities, etc.

The e-mandatory deliveries KB receives from, for example, authorities and municipalities are described already at the time of delivery, through imported metadata. Only in exceptional cases are manual descriptions made.

The National Bibliography

Since 2015, KB has published an annual analysis in the report National Bibliography in Figures.

The National Bibliography is a quality-controlled collection of metadata that describes the mainly printed Swedish publishing. The bibliography contains the widely distributed publishing of books, magazines, maps, music and daily press. It constitutes a sub-database in the national search service Libris and is

also published as open data. Since 2011, data from the national bibliography has been freely available without restrictions and is exported and reused by libraries worldwide. Compilation and analysis of the data is also of great interest to the book industry and research.

4.3 Describe supplementary collection

Radio, television and film and other audiovisual material

Table 5 a: Descriptions of supplementary collection – radio, television and film etc. 2016–2020 (number)

	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016
Radio and television – self-recorded (programs)	78,822	80,913	87,730	Not available	Not available
Film (donations)	1,530	1,785	2,686	1,907	1,786
Other audiovisual material	404	1,004	1,218	187	288

The number of self-recorded radio and television programmes⁸ described has remained relatively constant in recent years, at around 80,000 (see Table 5 a). The content of the channels covered by self-recording is described through imported metadata (program listings). In light of this, KB estimates that the majority (more than 80 percent) of what was recorded during the year is described.

The number of film descriptions (donations) decreased slightly in 2020 compared to previous years (see table 5 a). The descriptions are made manually and become searchable in the Swedish Media Database (SMDB), which is KB's catalog of Swedish radio, television, music, film, video, computer games and multimedia releases, regardless of whether the material is digitized or not. Digitization occurs on request or continuously and then the content becomes available for researchers to view.

Suecana, antiquarian acquisition, maps and pictures, personal archives, manuscripts , etc.

Table 5 b: Descriptions of supplementary collections – suecana, manuscripts, antiquarian acquisitions, personal archives, etc. 2016–2020 (number)

	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016
Suecana literature	1,884	2,695	1,767	1,776	2,317
Maps, images, digitized manuscripts and personal archives	6,133	4,487	3,263	6,256	5,284
Archive descriptions in Arken	917	737	278	Not available	Not available
Manuscripts in Manuscripta (volumes and texts)	50 72	117 2,000	173 Not available	39 Not available	148 Not available

⁸ Self-recording refers to radio and television programs that are broadcast from abroad, are aimed at a Swedish audience and that KB records them in their entirety.

The number of descriptions of suecana material has remained at a relatively constant level over the last five-year period, i.e. around 2,000 per year (see Table 5 b).

The material is largely described using imported metadata from foreign library catalogues. However, the imported metadata needs to be adapted and provided with Swedish subject terms, which is done manually.

As for the foreign research literature, the number of descriptions has decreased compared to last year. This is largely due to the pandemic. Most of the staff has been working remotely, which has made it complicated to describe physical material delivered to KB's premises.

In 2020, just over 6,000 descriptions of maps, images, digitized manuscripts and personal archives were created. This is an increase compared to 2019, when the corresponding number was just under 4,500. The explanation for the increase is improved procedures and descriptions of already digitized material. The object descriptions has also benefited to some extent from working from home during the pandemic. The description is done manually at the level that is most appropriate, depending on the nature of the material or expected use in the near future. KB estimates that large parts (between 50 and 80 percent) of what has come in during the year have also been described.

Some of this material is described in Arken, which is KB's catalogue and search service for collections and archives, see also section 6.2.1. The service is also used to describe for example, book collections, image archives and event-driven collections. Arken was put into use in 2018 and in 2020 approximately 900 additional archive descriptions were added, which is an increase compared to 2019. The explanation is that during the year the decision was made that specific book collections should be catalogued in Arken. Older lists have also been reworked into catalogue entries.

In 2020, KB has 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 about, in particular, the oldest manuscripts in KB and Uppsala University Library. During the year, an additional 50 volumes and 72 texts have become searchable.

4.4 Digitalization

To improve access to the collections and streamline the internal work of producing metadata, KB's collections need to be digitized. During the year, a large amount of compulsory newspaper material was digitized. Approximately three million pages were digitized and made searchable in the Swedish Daily Newspapers service. The material is available in the service approximately two months after it has been received by KB.

Smaller parts of KB's collection of everyday prints have also been digitized during the year. This applies, for example, to menus and business prints, which have thus become searchable in Libris.

Manuscripts (50 volumes) have been digitized and made searchable in the Manuscripta service.

The digitization of VHS material from public service (in this case SVT and Utbildningsradion) and TV4 was completed during the year and the broadcasts are now digitally available.

For an overview of the overall digital production, see section 5.4.

4.5 Cost development for the business area Describe

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

	2020	% 2019	% 2018	%
Revenue from	59,427	15% 59,902	16% 60,759	16%
appropriations Other revenue	1,559	6% 1,926	13% 1,087	7%
Costs	-60,986	14% -61,828	16% -61,846	16%
Outcome for Describe	0	0	0	

The costs for *the Description* business area have decreased somewhat in recent years. One explanation for this is that fewer resources have been allocated to the area of operation in 2020, partly due to the pandemic.

4.6 Performance assessment for the business area Describe

KB shall describe the legal copies of documents and the electronic obligation that is collected. The performance assessment of the area of activity is made partly based on the proportion of what has been collected during the year that has been described (i.e. has metadata and is thus searchable), partly on the way in which the metadata has been created or acquired, and the extent to which collections and individual works have been digitized and thus become searchable.

For legal deposit copies of documents, KB assesses that the majority (more than 80 percent) of audiobooks and journal titles received in 2020 are described.

Likewise, the majority of films, videos and games on physical media received in 2020 are described. Furthermore, KB assesses that a smaller proportion (less than 50 percent) of books and everyday publications received in 2020 are described.

Likewise, a smaller portion of music on physical media is described.

The legal copies of documents are described manually with some support from, for example, metadata from the distributor. KB therefore assesses that more development can be done to reduce manual handling. It is desirable to increase the reuse of metadata from other sources and thereby make the material searchable more quickly.

Furthermore, KB assesses that more printed compulsory material from the collections needs to be digitized in order to become visible and searchable. At present, it is primarily Swedish newspapers that have been digitized. As for the audiovisual material, large parts have been digitized and made available.

For the e-obligation, KB assesses that the majority (more than 80 percent) of radio and television received during the year is described, through imported metadata. The e-obligation deliveries KB receives from authorities, municipalities, etc. are already described upon delivery. The reason is that metadata is included by law. However, it may be limited.

KB shall also describe the supplementary collection of physical and digital material needed to fulfill the authority's tasks. For the supplementary collection of maps, images, digitized manuscripts and personal archives in 2020, KB assesses that large parts (between 50 and 80 percent) of the collection made during the year have also been described and thus become searchable.

Regarding the supplementary collection of digital material, KB is
The assessment is that the majority (more than 80 percent) of what has been collected during the year is described through imported metadata. The collection consists primarily of (self-recorded) radio and material from television channels broadcasting from abroad.



A large part of KB's audiovisual collections are on magnetic tape. Their lifespan is limited and extensive digitization is being carried out to secure the material for the future. Photo: 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

An important task for KB is to ensure that the collections are accessible and usable in the long term. Measures in the area of preservation include preventing the degradation of information carriers and, where necessary, digitizing with the aim of transfer the information to new formats. In addition, it is central to ensure the integrity of the digital information. KB is continuously working on developing the digitization that is primarily done to preserve the collections.

Digitization is also an effective method for making KB's collections available.

The digital resources produced by KB must therefore be managed in a way that enables long-term accessibility. This should apply regardless of whether the digitization is carried out for preservation reasons or due to demand.

Newsprint and magnetic tape are two examples of materials with a limited lifespan. For preservation reasons, KB is therefore digitizing the compulsory Swedish daily press and the audiovisual collections. In other cases, material is digitized when there is a need to make it available, for example in research collaborations or according to KB's own priorities. Accessibility is increasing – but also the conditions for good preservation, when the collections no longer have to be handled in physical format.

KB's goal for the *Conservation* area of activity is to have a sustainable infrastructure for conservation in order to secure long-term access to the collections. This includes technical infrastructure and staff training. The agency also needs invest in storing and archiving physical and digital resources in a sustainable way, and conduct continuous risk prevention work. To achieve this goal, KB has expanded its server park and storage capacity during the year, among other things, to be able to handle the increasingly large digital collections. KB has also gained access to new storage facilities in Bålsta. These are designed according to KB's requirements for, among other things, climate, interior design and security.

5.2 Preservation of physical collections

Adapted storage facilities are a prerequisite for maximizing the lifespan of KB's collections. Within the framework of a multi-year project, efforts are currently underway in several of the KB storage facilities in Stockholm, Bålsta and Grängesberg with the aim of ensuring basic conservation requirements. In rented premises outside Bålsta preserves, among other things, KB's extensive collection of daily newspapers on paper

and parts of the audiovisual collections on physical media. In 2020, the property owner built new storage facilities that are designed in accordance with current regulations for climate, interior design and safety. most of the daily newspaper ⁹ The first half of 2021 will collection will be moved to the new premises.

Adjacent to the storage rooms, specially adapted premises have also been built for the importation of physical collections. The premises will be used for intermediate storage, unpacking, condition assessment and arrangement of larger collections acquired through antiquarianism or donation. There is also the possibility of sanitizing or freezing any contaminated material.

In addition, KB has continued to prepare the move of some of the authority's microfilm collections and VHS cassettes. These will now be stored in the new storage facilities being established at the Film Archive, Grängesberg.

The pandemic has affected the ability to perform tasks that require staff to handle physical copies on site at KB's premises. This has meant that not all material has been able to be handled immediately. Resources have been allocated to address the problem.

New working methods in the conservation area have also been tested. Two examples are digital introductory courses in conservation for new employees and condition checks via video link. Due to the reduced staff presence, a new systematic inspection round has also been designed in the warehouses, with the aim of detecting the risk of damage.

Large parts (around 60 percent)¹⁰ of KB's collections on physical media are preserved in an appropriate manner. This means that KB has both infrastructure and standardized routines for receiving and preparing the physical copies for storage, as well as safe handling when the material is then made available in various processes. In order to increase the proportion of collections that are preserved in such a way, development of existing and new storage facilities is underway. The move to the new storage facilities in Bålsta is also expected to significantly increase the proportion of KB's collections that are preserved in an appropriate manner.

5.3 Digital preservation

In 2020, KB has adapted the capacity in the technical environments. The expansion of the existing IT infrastructure has continued, with the aim of increasing the capacity to handle and administer the digital collections. KB's server park has been expanded and the storage capacity has been increased through an expanded archive solution. Through investments in IT infrastructure, KB has also been able to meet the increased research

⁹ General regulations of the National Archives (RA-FS 2013:4)

¹⁰ The assessment is based on the proportion of KB's collections that are stored in climatically satisfactory premises.

demand for the digital collections. The systems for digitisation and transcoding¹¹ of the audiovisual collections have also been upgraded.

KB has also implemented efforts to improve redundancy¹² to ensure high availability of the technical systems in KB's organization.

KB has been collecting Swedish websites since 1997 with so-called robotsweep. With robotsweep it is possible to collect large amounts of data based on a relatively simple set of technical rules. KB's robotsweep is not covered by mandatory legislation, but there is a regulation for making collected web material available.¹³ Since the appearance and structure of websites are captured with robotsweep, the collection provides a context for the publications collected with the e-obligation.

In 2020, the collection of all websites within the Swedish top-level domain (.se) that began in 2019 continued. This is the first collection of the entire se domain with the new collection system that KB put into use in 2018. In total, just over 1.8 million websites of all sizes have been collected in this way.

In addition to this type of large domain collection, KB also carries out selective collections with some regularity of smaller groups of websites. In 2020, the daily collection of Swedish daily newspaper websites (just over 180 titles) continued. The regular collection of political party websites also continued.

5.4 Digitalization

KB implemented a project in 2020 with the aim of streamlining workflows and management in connection with digitization. A comprehensive effort to develop KB's infrastructure for the digital production of images has also begun. The efforts will improve the conditions for using digitization as a complement to other preservation measures for text- and image-based collections.

Digitization, on the other hand, is inevitable when it comes to audiovisual collections. There, the method is a prerequisite for preserving the material information content. For the processes to be effective, a high degree of automation is required. KB therefore works systematically with different formats and associated equipment for playback. The digitization of VHS tapes with material from public service (in this case SVT and Utbildningsradion) and TV4 was completed during the year and the broadcasts are now digitally available.

¹¹ Transcoding involves a direct digital-to-digital data conversion of one encoding to another, to example for movie data files or audio files.

¹² When used in relation to technical equipment or systems, it means a double or multiple set of important components so that the equipment or systems will function even if something breaks. In relation to data, it means a deliberate excess of data so that errors can be detected by automatic routines and lost data can be recovered.

¹³ Regulation (2002:287) on the processing of personal data in the Royal Library's digital cultural heritage project.

Table 7: Digital production (number)

	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016
Internal – photo/repro					
Books (objects) ¹	1,309	2,019	1,184	1,007	766
Manuscripts, individual archives (objects) ¹	794	4,235	4,392	43	66
Pictures (objects)	949	1,293	181	239	1,254
Maps (objects)	39	44	21	33	64
Posters (objects)	436	487	470	308	2,378
Everyday print (object) ¹	608	679	123	179	103
Total digitization production (number of image files) ²	about 115,000	about 160,000	about 250,000	about 160,000	about 85,000
Internal – audiovisual material (hours)	120,977	100,590	222,022	85,998	876,941
External					
Newspapers and magazines (pages) ³	3,017,433	4,601,365	2,711,695	4,489,261	3,126,537
Pictures (objects) ⁴	4,150	1,900	1,271	4,830	4,334

- 1) The scope of objects within the categories of books, manuscripts, individual archives and everyday prints varies from single leaves to bound volumes of several hundred pages.
- 2) Indicates the total digitization production for photo/reproduction measured in number of image files produced
- 3) Number of pages digitized at the National Archives' digitization unit in Fränsta (DIT)
- 4) Number of objects digitized at the Kiruna Artifact Conservation Foundation

The reporting in Table 7 refers to the production that is preserved for future provision. This includes all internal activities as well as digitisation carried out through external collaborations. The provision of some of these resources is restricted due to copyright and data protection legislation.

The level of KB's digital production varies over time. This is due to mainly on the fact that KB has a basic production that can then be strengthened to varying degrees through external financing.

5.5 Safety work

KB's security work is carried out systematically and is based on a security policy and a security management system that specifies the direction. The security work is also risk-based according to KB's risk management. This means that the security for physical (warehouse) and digital (computer rooms) preservation has a secure shell protection with burglar alarms, access control systems and surveillance and emergency response in the event of an alarm carried out by a security company. Furthermore, systematic fire protection work is carried out on the premises and with fire alarms that are tested regularly. KB also has established incident management and continuity and crisis management for more serious incidents.

KB is constantly working to improve the security of the physical collections. This is done partly by increasing alarms and surveillance, and partly by only authorized personnel being allowed into the warehouses. KB is also working to develop and follow up on fire protection in warehouses and premises, as well as with plans for residual value recovery¹⁴.

To further increase protection, the authority has built a new building in Bålsta that has high physical protection and is climate-adapted according to current regulations¹⁵. KB has also begun work on new adapted warehouses in Grängesberg to be able to move collections there from Stockholm.

A disaster and residual value recovery plan for the collections at the Roggebiblioteket in Strängnäs has been completed, and work on a plan for the Film Archive in Grängesberg is underway. Additional emergency equipment has also been purchased for the KB premises on Karlavägen in Stockholm.

Proposals for continued improvements to procedures for the book collections have been developed. The aim is to be able to more quickly retrieve books that are discovered missing.

5.6 Cost development for the Conservation business area

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

	2020	% 2019	% 2018	%
Revenue from appropriations	96,644	24% 92,253	24% 85,691	23%
Other income	2,261	9% 3,564	23% 2,793	18%
Costs	-98,905	23% -95,817	24% -88,484	22%
Outcome for <i>Preserve</i>	0	0	0	

The costs for the *Preservation* area of operations have increased slightly over the past two years. This is explained partly by the investments KB has made to improve the environment for the physical collections, and partly by the investments made in digitization for preservation reasons.

5.7 Performance assessment for the Conservation area of activity

KB shall preserve the legal deposit copies and the electronic deposit that is collected. KB shall also preserve the supplementary collection of physical and digital material that is needed to fulfill the authority's tasks.

¹⁴ Residual value recovery is a common concept in the insurance industry, rescue services, the cultural sector, among others, and includes the process that begins after, for example, a fire has been extinguished, or a flood has been cleaned up. This is when the cleaning of properties, movable property, etc. begins to reduce damage and, in the best case, restore everything to the condition it was in before the damage.

¹⁵ RAFS 2013:4

KB bases its assessment of the area of operations partly on the proportion of the collections that are preserved in an appropriate manner, and partly on how KB works to create conditions for the collections to be as accessible as possible.

KB estimates for 2020 that large parts (60 percent) of KB's collections on physical media are preserved in an appropriate manner. This means that KB has both infrastructure and standardized routines for receiving and preparing the physical copies for storage and secure handling when the material is then made available in various processes. In order to increase the proportion of collections that are managed in this way, development of existing and new storage facilities is underway. In addition, KB is also developing working methods and knowledge transfer within the organization.

KB also assesses that important efforts have been made to be able to manage and secure the increasingly large digital collections in the long term.



The demand for KB's collections is high. To enable remote access, KB is developing work with licenses, primarily aimed at researchers and research students at universities. The work is also aimed at public libraries, for example with regard to the Swedish Daily Newspapers service. Photo: KB

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

The pandemic has had a strong impact on KB's provision. An important reason is of course the limited number of visitors to the physical library.

Compared to previous years, the number of loans, playbacks and reference questions has increased reduced by half. At the same time, use of the Swedish Daily Newspapers service increased significantly when it was opened to everyone, as a special measure during the pandemic.

KB's goal for the operational area *Provision* is that the collections should be accessible both inside and outside the library via appropriate services. To achieve this goal, KB has worked during the year with contractual licenses, among other things. This has enabled remote access to copyrighted books, images and audiovisual materials for researchers at Swedish universities.

6.2 The use of KB's collections

6.2.1 KB's digital search services

KB has nearly 20 digital search services. In addition to these, there are a number of help pages on the KB website that provide guidance on searching for, for example, everyday prints, maps and manuscripts.

Regina is a search service primarily for KB's printed material. This includes books, posters, magazines, maps, pictures and newspapers. E-publications are also part of the service. Regina also contains digital material that is freely available for everyone to access.

Job searches have decreased from just over 730,000 in 2019 to just over 500,000 in 2020 (see table 9). The decrease can be explained by the restrictions on public services that KB has introduced during the year due to the pandemic. This has meant that the ability to search and order material from the collections on site via Regina has been severely limited.

Table 9: KB's digital search services 2016-2020 (number)

	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016
Regina (searches) ¹	501,399	736,388	635,769	707,457	777,462
SMDB (searches)	995,664	918 180	828 111 896 197		881,011
Digitized card catalogs (visit - outside KB)	17,775	29,571	6,147	4,961	2,957
Swedish newspapers (visit)	681,888	208,406	148,311	105,031	60,442
The Ark (visit)	25,249	15,349	6,345	Not available	Not available
Manuscript (visit)	5,170	3,962	1,280	Not available	Not available

1) The figures for 2018-2019 have been corrected compared to the 2019 annual report.

The Digitized Card Catalogs service brings together a range of catalogs that are based on digitizations of older catalog cards. The digitized catalogs are a complement that opens the door to things that are not available in modern search services, such as skilling prints, records and radio programs. The use of the digitized card catalogs remains high (approximately 18,000 visits in 2020), although there has been a clear decrease compared to 2019, when the number amounted to approximately 29,600. In this case too, the decrease is explained by the fact that KB had limited service and access to the search service during the pandemic.

Searches in SMDB, which is KB's catalog of Swedish radio, television, music, film, video, computer games and multimedia, have increased from approximately 918,000 in 2019 to approximately 996,000 in 2020. These increases are most likely related to the contractual licenses that KB has developed during the pandemic.

The contractual licenses have made it possible for researchers affiliated with higher education institutions to gain remote access to the material in SMDB instead of, as before, having to make an interlibrary loan where the material is delivered on a CD.

The Swedish Newspapers service includes Aftonbladet, Dagens Industri, Dagens Nyheter, Expressen and Svenska Dagbladet, which are fully digitized. In addition, there are approximately 1,200 other newspaper titles that have been digitized to varying degrees by KB.

The service is constantly being updated with both older titles and new material for titles that are still being published.

In 2020, use of the service increased to approximately 682,000 visits, compared to 208,000 in 2019. The explanation for the increase is primarily that KB was able to open the search service to the public for just under two months in the spring of 2020. This was made possible thanks to a quick and temporary agreement with the copyright holders.

Arken collects archives of famous people who have had an impact on Swedish cultural life and history. Here you will find letters, photographs, notes, manuscripts and audio recordings. The service also has a list of KB's special book collections. Visits to Arken have increased from just over 15,300 in 2019 to around

25,200 in 2020. A possible explanation for the increase is that the number of archives that are searchable in Arken has increased during the year and that the service has become better known. In 2020, a collaboration with Umeå University was initiated, which may also have increased usage.

Manuscripta contains older bound manuscripts from KB and other cultural heritage institutions. In addition to digitizations of the manuscripts in their entirety, the catalog also contains detailed descriptions of the works. The number of visits to Manuscripta has increased from approximately 4,000 in 2019 to approximately 5,200 in 2020. One explanation for the increase is that interest is increasing as the service is continuously replenished with digitized manuscripts.

Table 10: Use of acquired e-resources 2016–2020 (number)

	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016
Searches in bibliographic databases	2,722	5,947	4,463	4,250	4,938
Searches in fact and news databases	554	268	805	1,249	3,408
Produced full-text documents in databases	31,239	27,074	39,047	39,820	37,425

The use of bibliographic databases has fallen significantly in 2020 compared to previous years (see Table 10). The decline can be attributed primarily to databases that can only be used within KB16. As the number of visitors during the pandemic year has been limited, the use of these has also decreased.

6.2.2 Visits, loans, playbacks and questions

Table 11: Physical visits and new borrowers 2016–2020 (number)

	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016
Physical visits	51,636	142,148	124,753	137,736	128,189
New borrowers	5,465	6,655	6,242	6,111	6,380
of which for printed material	4,388	5,854	5,453	5,344	5,635
of which for audiovisual material	1,068	801	789	767	745

During the pandemic, KB has largely been open only for booked visits and for a short period during the Christmas holidays the library was completely closed. This has meant that physical visits have decreased from approximately 142,100 in 2019 to just over

16 *MLA International Bibliography, Philosophers' Index, Jazz Discography and Article Search*

51,600 in 2020. The drastic decrease in physical visits has also affected the number of loans, playbacks and questions.

The number of new borrowers for audiovisual material has increased slightly, from around 800 in 2019 to around 1,100 in 2020 (see Table 11). The explanation for this is that researchers affiliated with higher education institutions gained remote access to the SMDB in 2020.

However, the number of new borrowers for printed materials has dropped from around 5,900 in 2019 to around 4,400 in 2020 (around 25 percent). The explanation for this is the pandemic.

Table 12: Loans – printed material and manuscripts 2016–2020 (number)

	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016
Loan to public reading room	33,244	60 165	59,553	59,409	61,965
Loan to special reading room (printed material)	8,271	7,495	6,193	6,412	5,811
Loan to special reading room (manuscripts)	3,150	3,344	3,107	3,615	4,430
Total reading room loan	44,665	71,004	68,853	69,436	72,206
Home loan (foreign collection)	6 0922	12,760	13,806	14,966	15,070
Total of all physical loans	50,757	88,430	88,025	89,868	92,562

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

2) Refinancing is not counted from 2020 onwards, which means that the figure is not fully comparable with previous years.

The number of loans to the general reading room has almost halved in 2020 compared to 2019 (see Table 12). The main explanation for this is also the pandemic

The number of printed materials borrowed from the special reading room has increased somewhat, however. A possible explanation for this is that users have had to pre-book their visits to KB. They have also been in direct contact with a librarian and have received help ordering materials. This has led to more volumes being taken out for reading.

When it comes to special reading room loans of manuscripts, KB has developed new ways of working to provide the material during the pandemic. This has involved, for example, making simpler reproductions with a mobile phone camera. In this way, provision has been able to take place at approximately the same level in 2020 (approximately 3,000 per year) as in previous years, while avoiding many visits.

Table 13: Played files of audiovisual material 2016–2020 (number of hours)

	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016
Files played (hours)	10,757	21,230	25,415	37,307	16,221

The number of files of audiovisual material played has decreased by half, from approximately 21,200 in 2019 to approximately 10,800 in 2020 (see table 13). This decrease is also due to fewer visitors staying in KB's premises.

Table 14: Reference questions 2016–2020 (number)

	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016
Reference questions – audiovisual material	390	1,326	1,456	1,092	1,300
Reference questions – manuscripts, maps and pictures	1,622	1,644	1,493	1,552	1,780
Reference questions – other	6,136	10,894	8,528	6,734	8,294
Reference questions total	8,148	13,864	11,477	9,378	11,374

The severely limited number of visitors to the library has also contributed to the reference questions have been reduced by half, from a total of just under 14,000 questions in 2019 to just over 8,000 in 2020 (see table 14).

However, the number of reference questions for manuscripts, maps and images has remained at the same level despite the pandemic, at around 1,600. For this material, KB has developed the reference call and provision so that it can be carried out despite the visiting restrictions.

Table 15: Interlibrary loans and remote access 2016–2020 (number)

	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016
Interlibrary loan (printed material)	1,921	2,057	2,186	2,034	1,903
Interlibrary loan (printed material)	4,207	5 9961	3,917	3,507	3,803
Audiovisual material	1,098	4,550	4,491	4,429	3,995
Remote access to audiovisual material via contractual licenses	3,728	Not available	Not available	Not available	Not available

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

For interlibrary loans of printed material (loans between different libraries on behalf of a user), the level in 2020 is comparable to previous years, around 2,000 loans per year (see Table 15). Interlibrary loans (of printed material) have decreased from almost 6,000 interlibrary loans in 2019 to just over 4,000 in 2020. The decrease in interlibrary loans is a long-term trend for research libraries.

In 2020, KB signed contractual licenses that provided digital remote access to the audiovisual collections for researchers affiliated with a higher education institution. The number of such remote accesses during the year amounted to approximately 3,730 (see table 15).

6.2.3 Web and social media

KB's website

Table 16: Visits and page views on kb.se 2018-2020 (number)

	2020	2019	2018
Visit	747,479	662 564 1	666 140
Page views	1,677,149	1,631,558	1,920,148

1) Includes visits to subsites.

In 2020, the focus of work on KB's website has been to adapt it based on the Digital Accessibility Act. The work to make the site fully accessible in accordance with current legal requirements will continue in 2021.

Kb.se had almost 750,000 visits (see table 16) during the year, which is an increase of approximately 13 percent compared to 2019. The number of page views also increased slightly (approximately three

percent) during 2020. The increase in both visits and page views can be largely attributed to events and information related to the pandemic. At the beginning of April, the Swedish daily newspapers service became available to all users. This generated a record increase in the number of visits, not only to the service itself but also to related pages on kb.se.

During the entire period that the service was available to everyone (April-May), kb.se had more than twice as many visits as during the same period in 2019. The visits were also concentrated on the pages that deal with the Swedish daily newspapers service. and the temporary opening of the service.

Other pandemic-related content that has had high visitor numbers is the new entry *Libraries during corona*.

KB in social media

Table 17: KB in social media 2018-2020

	2020	2019	2018
Number of followers on Facebook	12,460	10,052	8,292
Engagement rate on Facebook 1	8.5	9.8	6.1
Interaction 2	110,733	95,417	33,191
Reach on Facebook 3	1,335,290	957 157	489,283

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

2) Number of times someone has interacted with a post (clicked, commented, liked, shared).

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

Through social media, KB talks about its activities and communicates with its users. Today, KB mainly uses Facebook and Twitter. It is also possible to follow the daily life of the national librarian via Instagram. Facebook primarily reaches those who are interested in KB's collections, and Twitter reaches more people who use KB in their profession within the library and research sector.

The number of followers on Facebook has increased from 10,052 in 2019 to 12,460 in 2020 (see Table 17). This is a faster rate of increase than in 2019, when the rate of increase was in turn greater than in 2018.

During the year, KB's posts on Facebook have been viewed over 1.3 million times, which is an increase of almost 40 percent from 2019. The fact that the reach has increased so much is partly due to a wide spread of some very popular posts, as well as an increased number of engaged followers.

The main explanation for the increase in distribution and followers is probably more targeted content. Previously, KB used Facebook mainly to share mixed news from the KB website. Since 2018, the channel has focused solely on KB's collections and digitized materials.

However, the engagement rate has decreased, from just under ten percent in 2019 to 8.5 percent in 2020. One explanation for this may be that some posts have received very wide distribution but not as much interaction, which lowers the overall engagement rate.

6.3 Cost development for the business area Provide

Table 18: Cost development for the business area Provide (SEK thousand)

	2020	% 2019	% 2018	%
Revenue from appropriations	92,593	23% 91,886	24% 88,084	23%
Other income	6,410	26% 6,768	44% 5,582	36%
Costs	-99,003	23% -98,654	25% -93,666	24%
Outcome for Provide	0	0	0	

Within the operational area *Provide*, costs have increased slightly compared to 2019. The area's share of KB's total operations has decreased, which affects the distribution of shared costs. One explanation for this is that part of the KB lab project costs were previously largely reported within the operational area *Provide*. KB lab is now part of the research infrastructure.

6.4 Performance assessment for the business area Provide

KB shall provide physical and digital material that is needed to fulfill the authority's tasks, that is, to promote the quality of Swedish research and a democratic development of society. In order to fulfill the authority's tasks regarding provision, KB works to ensure that the collections are accessible both on and off KB via appropriate services. 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 bases its assessment of the area of operation on how appropriate services for the provision are offered, developed and used.

In terms of digital provision, KB has offered the existing digital search services in 2020. Due to the pandemic, the authority has also expanded these, for example by opening the Swedish daily newspapers service.

for everyone.

Provision in KB's reading rooms has been made by offering booked visits.

Manuscripts, maps and images are usually provided in the KB's special reading room, but new working methods have been developed here. This has made it possible to provide this material while avoiding visits to the library.

KB assesses for 2020 that the pandemic has had a major impact on provision and that special solutions have been necessary to fulfill the mission. Overall, however, KB assesses that the mission to provide has been fulfilled in 2020, despite the current circumstances.



The investment in the KB lab enables analyses of large amounts of data. The basis for this is the large-scale digitization of the collections. Photo: KB

Contribute to an effective research infrastructure

7 Contribute to an efficient research infrastructure

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

7.1 Introduction

KB provides source material and an effective research infrastructure that promotes the quality of Swedish research and democratic social development. KB's mission to collect, describe and preserve Swedish publications through mandatory laws creates unique collections of source material. Research infrastructure is, for example, services for organizing, searching for, finding and using this material. KB's goal for the area of operation is to contribute to an open and efficient research infrastructure in collaboration.

The national research infrastructure includes Swepub, whose purpose is to provide a good overview and access to scientific publications from Swedish universities, authorities and research institutes. Swepub is also a data source for evaluating Swedish scientific publications. In addition to Swepub, other services are also included, such as the Bibsam Consortium.

Digital development creates the conditions for both access to source material and new research methods, such as data-driven research. KB lab is a new activity that is under development and that enables researchers to carry out large-scale analyses of KB's collections. The lab also develops language models using artificial intelligence.

Data-driven research requires large amounts of data and the government has in various contexts raised the need to digitize and make available material that is currently held in archives, libraries and museums. During the year, a national collaboration between KB and five research libraries was initiated with the aim of digitizing Swedish print.

The transition to an open access scientific publishing system is a prerequisite for achieving an efficient research infrastructure. The government's goal is that all scientific publications should be published immediately open access from 2021. KB is analyzing the development of the publication of open access scientific publications at Swedish universities and organizations, as well as the development of costs. The transition to license agreements for both reading and open access is coordinated within the Bibsam Consortium.

publishing. During the year, KB has begun work on a national platform for openly accessible Swedish scientific journals.

7.2 Services that contribute to an efficient research infrastructure

7.2.1 Sweppub

Sweppub is a national portal for research publications at Swedish higher education institutions, government agencies, research institutes and museums. Data is collected from 44 participating organizations, of which 37 are universities and colleges. Sweppub is being developed in collaboration with Swedish higher education institutions through the Swedish Association of Universities and Colleges, the Swedish Research Council and the Swedish University Chancellor's Office.

Sweppub is a nearly comprehensive data source that provides support in evaluating Swedish scientific publications by providing access to quality-assured data.

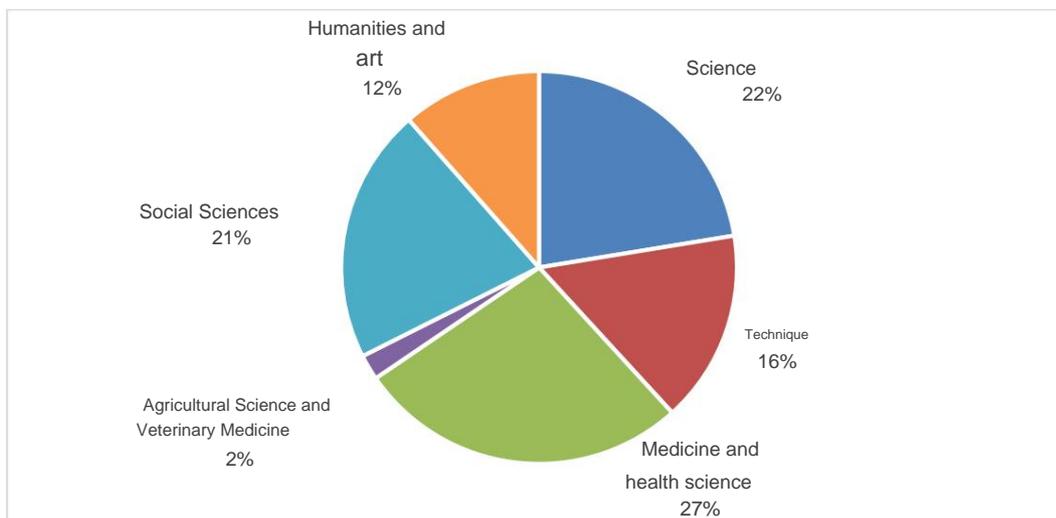
Sweppub also supports data quality assurance through updated guidelines for data deliveries. This also marks data that needs to be reviewed, and Sweppub also adds things like research subject classification. The organizations that deliver material then receive feedback on changes and the need to quality assure metadata. The functions in Sweppub form an effective part of the research infrastructure that KB provides.

Unlike the commercial publication databases that are usually used for evaluating scientific publishing, the data in Sweppub is freely available. Sweppub also contains research in the humanities, arts and social sciences that is often not covered by commercial databases.

Sweppub currently provides information and data on approximately 1.5 million scientific publications from Swedish universities and other research organizations. Diagram 1 shows the distribution of these publications by research subject area¹⁷. The largest is medicine and health sciences (27 percent) and the smallest is agricultural sciences and veterinary medicine (two percent).

¹⁷ According to the Standard for Swedish Classification of Research Subjects 2011.

Diagram 1: Distribution of research publications in Swepub based on research subject categories 2020



In 2020, KB has further developed Swepub with new and improved functionality based on a needs inventory from relevant stakeholders (universities, the Swedish University Chancellor's Office, the Swedish Research Council, etc.). APIs (programming interfaces) have been opened up and documented, making the data usable in various applications at and outside KB. Swepub is based on the same information model as Libris, that is, a model based on linked data. This creates the conditions for further integrations between these two systems and other systems. Swepub's functions based on different user needs, open APIs and linked data expand the possibility of connecting Swepub more closely to the research infrastructure ecosystem.

During the year, KB has communicated and published documentation about new and improved functions in Swepub, and organized a Swepub user day. During the user day, those who work practically with Swepub were given examples of the work with quality assurance at the participating organizations. The day also aims to provide inspiration and serve as a platform for the exchange of experiences.

In 2020, the Swedish University of Science and Technology (Swepub) has continued to use data from Swepub in its annual report to compile statistics on scientific publishing at Swedish universities and colleges¹⁸. KB also uses Swepub as a data source to compile statistics on open access publishing¹⁹.

¹⁸ University Chancellor's Office (2020) *Annual Report 2020*

¹⁹ Royal Library (2020) *Open access: the development of openly available articles 2017-2020*

7.2.2 KB lab

KB lab strengthens KB as part of the research infrastructure

Developments in computing technology and artificial intelligence offer great opportunities for research on materials from cultural heritage and educational institutions. New answers can be given to old research questions, but above all, new types of knowledge interests are coming to light. In 2019, KB established a data lab (KB lab) to meet this development. At the lab, KB makes its digital collections available in a structured quantitative form for research. Models, i.e. artificial neural networks based on KB's collections, are also produced here.

These can, for example, learn the mechanisms of language. In early 2020, the KB-BERT model was published, the strongest language model developed for the Swedish language. Thanks to the size and breadth of KB's digital collections, the lab's models can be used in a wide range of contexts; research in the humanities and social sciences as well as Science, Technology, Engineering and Mathematics (STEM), and Life Sciences (medical research). The models are also used by authorities and in industry.

Research projects and collaborations

The demand from academia for collaborations with KB labs is great and constantly growing. About half of the collaboration requests to KB involve KB labs.

There are currently four active research projects at the lab and three more are dormant due to the pandemic. KB-labb is a participating partner in two research projects funded by Vinnova.

KB-labb has several partners, including the Department for Computer Science at Stanford University, for the development and implementation of models for linked metadata enrichment. The lab also collaborates with the Norwegian National Library's computer lab for the development of Scandinavian language models.

In addition, there are collaborations with the Department of Linguistics and Philology at Uppsala University, as well as with Språkbanken text at the University of Gothenburg, for the evaluation of language models.

7.3 Implementation of the mission to contribute to an openly accessible scientific publishing system

According to the appropriation letter for 2020, KB will coordinate the work on the introduction of open access to scientific publications. When carrying out the assignment, KB will seek views from

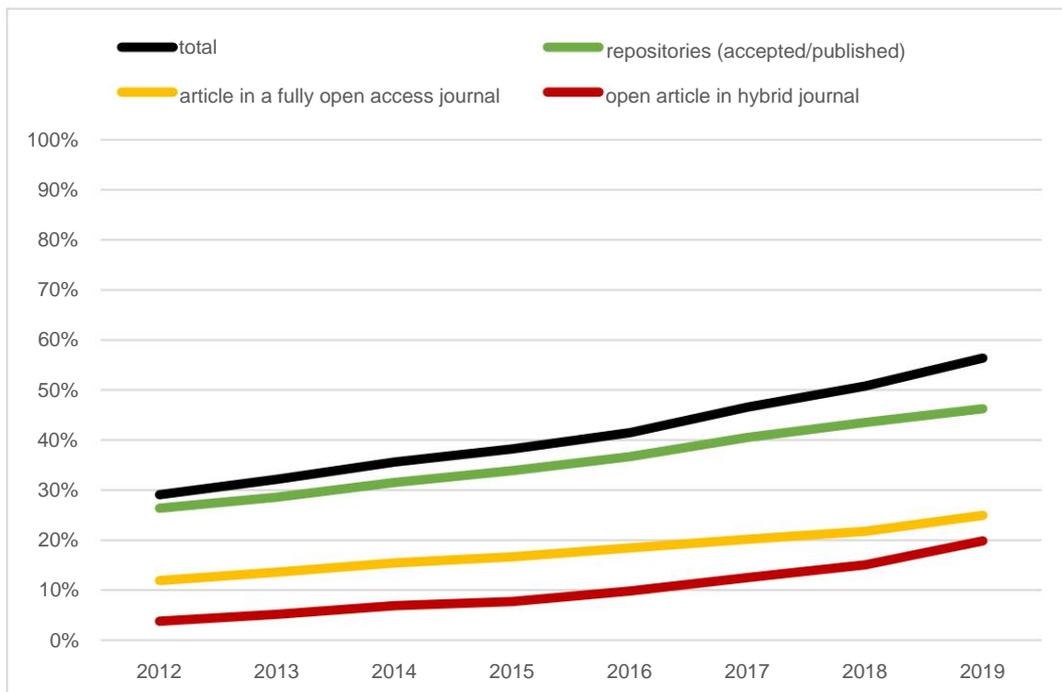
The Swedish Research Council.

In consultation with the Swedish Research Council, KB has worked on the coordination assignment for open access to scientific publications in 2020. Some of the work has been ongoing in the multi-party group for national consultation on redirecting payment streams for scientific publishing. During the year, the development of the national platform for openly accessible Swedish scientific journals was also ongoing. In addition, KB has continued to work on the recommendations from previous investigations that were submitted to the government in 2019.

7.3.1 Open access

The development of openly accessible scientific articles

Diagram 2: Development of open access publishing in Sweden 2012–2019



KB annually produces statistics on the development of openly available scientific articles for Swedish universities and organizations.

Articles are in focus and, according to the latest research bill, must be openly available by 2021 at the latest. The number of openly available articles (total) increased during the period 2012–2019 from around 30 to just under 60 percent (see diagram 2). The chart is based on 236,706 articles published in the years 2012–2019 with the persistent identifier DOI (Digital Object Identifier). The largest relative increase is accounted for by articles in so-called hybrid journals. The explanation for this is the transformative agreements, see also section 7.3.3. At the same time, the largest number of openly available articles are parallel published in institutional archives at universities.

Expenses for scientific publishing

According to the appropriation letter for 2020, KB must report 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 must take into account in particular subscription costs, publication fees and administrative expenses.

KB is analyzing national publishing costs. The aim is to ensure that the costs of open access scientific publishing do not increase uncontrollably during the transition to an open scientific society.

For this purpose, KB has compiled the total expenditure on scientific publishing in 2017, 2018 and now 2019.²⁰

Table 19: Total expenditure on scientific publishing 2017–2019 (thousands of SEK)

	2019	2018	2017
Subscriptions, Bibsam	120,640	179,898	253,697
Subscriptions, local	148,075	138,182	125,315
Transformative agreements, Bibsam	93,398	74,875	35,379
Agreement for fully open access publication only, Bibsam	16,570		
Openly available publication, local	74,089	45,965	31,665
Physical acquisition	50,888	51,693	52,331
Total expenses	503,660	490,613	498,387

²⁰ The 2017 compilation was reported as part of KB's investigative work on open access to scientific publications. The figures for 2018 and 2019 are reported in the respective annual reports, but also in separate reports and on KB's website.

The total expenditure on scientific publishing in 2019 is approximately SEK 504 million, which is a slight increase compared to the two previous years (see Table 19). However, the included sub-values fluctuate somewhat, confirming the instability that characterizes the transition to open access scientific publishing.

Expenditures for subscriptions (signed via the Bibsam Consortium or locally) were SEK 110 million lower in 2019 compared to 2017. This corresponds approximately to the value in 2017 for the agreement with one of the largest scientific publishers that was terminated in 2018. The termination affected the 2018 figures. The lack of expenditure has enabled the higher education institutions to sign other local subscription agreements.

Costs for transformative agreements are a growing expense item for Swedish higher education institutions. These agreements combine expenses for reading and open access publishing.

The Bibsam consortium works to sign agreements that include open publishing. As a result of an increased number of transformative agreements in recent years, expenses have increased by just over 25 percent between 2018 and 2019. The transformative agreements are a kind of transitional agreements that may exist for a limited transition period.

To achieve the government's and the EU's goal of fully open access, spending on reading must be reduced, and eventually eliminated. Instead, funds should be redirected to fully open accessible publishing.

The transition to open access publishing now also includes agreements where the expenses are only used for publication fees that enable open access, and thus do not include any reading costs. The total expense for this category amounts to just over SEK 16.6 million in 2019. The expense has arisen in connection with the universities included having published scientific articles via these publishing agreements.²¹

Open access publishing, locally corresponds to the expenses that the higher education institutions have incurred in connection with open access publishing with publishers that are not covered by a Bibsam agreement. Based on data from 26 higher education institutions, expenses amounted to approximately SEK 74 million in 2019, which is an increase of approximately 60 percent compared to 2018. Expenditure on open access publishing is increasingly being concentrated in university libraries, rather than individual researchers, making it easier to track developments.

Expenditure on physical acquisition is included in the compilation of expenditure. In the humanities, it is argued that physical books have a role that corresponds to that of journal subscriptions in other subject areas. Data on expenditure on physical acquisition have been taken from official library statistics. They have also been supplemented by a survey of university libraries. Expenditure on physical acquisition is decreasing slightly. At the same time, the stable level indicates that physical acquisition is still significant in the infrastructure of universities.

²¹ In one of the agreements, research funders have paid half of the value of the agreement, but that part is also included in the compilation.

There is currently no comprehensive compilation of expenses that can be linked to administrative work with scientific publishing. According to 32 higher education institutions (out of a total of 48), just under 84 full-time employees worked on tasks that could be linked to the management of e-resources and publication fees in 2019. This is an increase of 40 percent compared to the corresponding figures in 2018. However, several higher education institutions commented that the information was difficult to provide. Few resources are allocated solely to work with publication fees and the scope also varies over the year.

KB will supplement the above reporting (the figures are to be considered preliminary as reported costs may be adjusted).

Data will be published on KB's website in the first quarter of 2021, along with a report that describes the method choices for the collection in more detail. Traceability and transparency are prioritized as KB monitors and analyzes the transition to an open scientific society.

Redirecting payment streams for scientific publishing

During the year, a multi-party group continued to work on national consultations for redirection of payment streams for scientific publishing. The group consists of by four rectors and four financiers including assistants. The work focused on several issues, such as funding models in the short and long term and alternative publishing models. Another focus area was statistics on open access publishing in Sweden, the needs for analysis of these, and costs for both financiers and higher education institutions.

7.3.2 National digital platform for openly accessible Swedish journals

According to the appropriation letter for 2020, KB will establish and manage a national digital platform for openly accessible Swedish scientific journals.

The platform will create better conditions for collecting, making visible, making accessible and storing Swedish open access scientific journals. It will also support editorial work and thus strengthen the credibility of scientific publication in Sweden.

The platform will provide infrastructural support for journals' transition to open access. It will provide metadata about and full texts of scientific articles with immediate open access, according to the government's vision. The platform will help journals meet the requirements set by, among others, research funders and the Directory of Open Access Journals (DOAJ).

The platform is currently in a testing phase where the basic decisions have been made based on studies on operational reliability and costs. At the national level, KB has

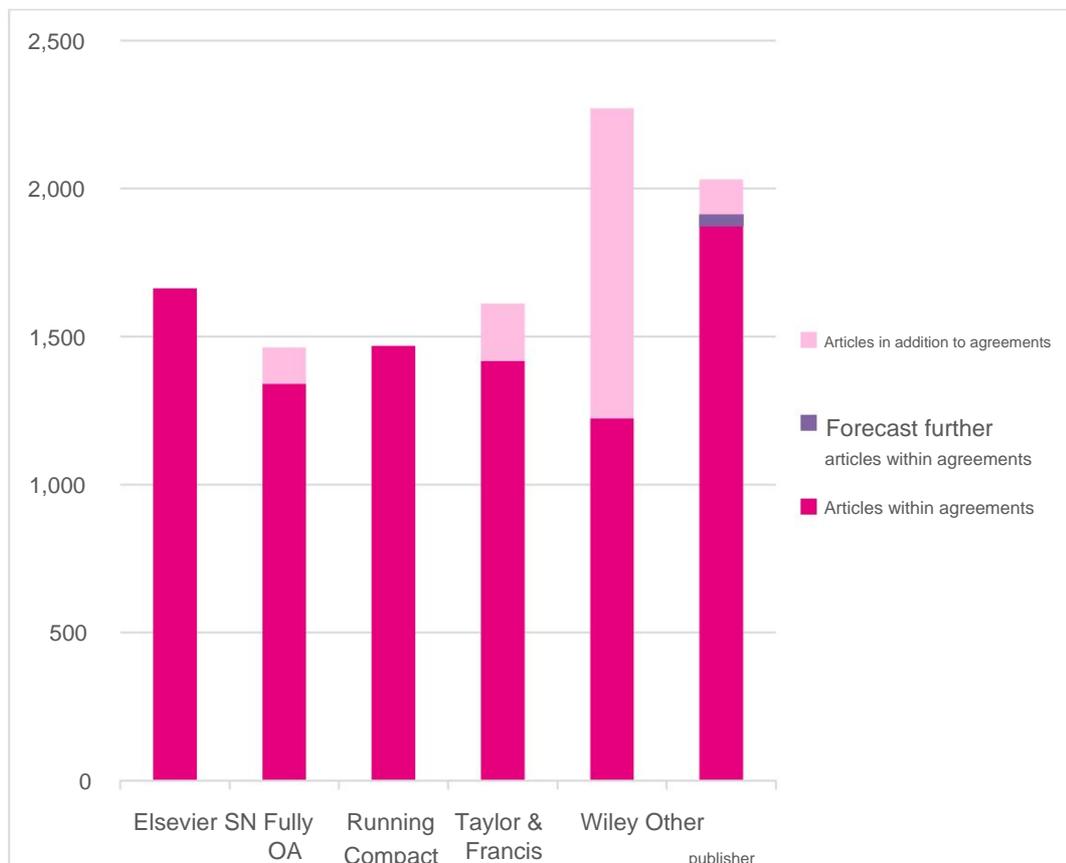
has initiated collaboration with Swedish universities that operate publishing platforms, and at the Nordic level, collaboration has been initiated with Denmark and Finland. There is a dedicated page on kb.se that describes the project and where information and documentation will be presented on an ongoing basis.

So far, the idea of the platform has been well received by the main target group for the test phase of the work, i.e. publishers and editors of Swedish scientific journals. In particular, those journals that do not already have an agreement with commercial publishers have been positive. However, concerns remain among some journals that the transition to open access will entail financial challenges.

7.3.3 Open access in the Bidsam agreements

Transformative agreements have been negotiated with five additional major international publishers for 2021. The transformative agreements provide access to both reading and open access publishing. In total, there are now 20 transformative agreements signed for the Bidsam Consortium.

Diagram 3: Openly available articles in Bidsam Agreement 2020



Swedish researchers' publications with publishers generally seem to have increased during the year. This is probably an effect of increased working from home during the pandemic, which has given more time to finish writing articles. It is estimated that just over 10,500 openly available articles (see diagram 3) will have been funded through the Bibsam Consortium's transformative agreement in 2020.

7.3.4 International collaborations for open access

Since 2008, KB has participated in the EU-funded projects run by the OpenAIRE network. OpenAIRE stands for Open Access Infrastructure for Research in Europe and has contributed to several important infrastructures during the course of the projects, such as Zenodo, where researchers can upload research results. The latest project, ADVANCE, will be completed in early 2021. KB has contributed by acting as a so-called NOAD (National Open Access Desk) and by organizing a webinar for university libraries, researchers and funders. At the event, several important initiatives such as EOOSC were presented and discussed (European Open Science Cloud) and ORE (Open Research Europe).

KB is also a member of COAR (Confederation of Open Access Repositories) and participates with a representative in an advisory group for SCOSS (Sustainability Coalition for Open Science Services). To further strengthen the work with open access for the humanities and social sciences, KB decided in 2020 to become a member of OPERAS (Open Scholarly Communication in the European Research Area for Social sciences and humanities). In the work with open access in the Bibsam agreements, KB collaborates within the OA2020 and ESAC (Efficiency and Standards for Article Charges) networks.

During 2019-2020, UNESCO has been working to develop global recommendations for open science. KB has contributed to the work by participating in consultations and commenting on drafts via the Swedish UNESCO Council. UNESCO intends to present recommendations to member states in the second half of 2021.

7.4 Research collaboration

Bibsam Consortium

Within the framework of the Bibsam Consortium, KB has been concluding licensing agreements with publishers and database producers since 1996 with the aim of streamlining access to electronic information resources for higher education and research. The consortium form provides lower prices and rational administration for participating organizations. In 2020, 86 organizations have joined one or more of the 46 agreements. The agreements cover a wide range of e-resources and the total turnover was just over SEK 497 million. The increase compared to 2019, when the corresponding amount was approximately SEK 301 million, is largely due to the fact that a new transformative agreement could be signed with one of the largest scientific publishers ahead of 2020.

External research projects

KB's internal review group has processed approximately 70 cases in 2020. Of these, approximately 50 percent were project requests for collaboration linked to KB labs. 18 cases were based on the Swedish Research Council's special call for proposals *Digitization and accessibility of cultural heritage collections*. Ten project proposals led to completed applications, but none were granted funding.

An application was sent to the Riksbanken Jubileumsfonds infrastructure call for proposals but was not granted funding. KB also participated in three further applications. Of these, one project was granted funding, namely *the QUEERLIT Database: Development of metadata and searchability for LGBTQI literature* (IN20-0013).

KB's part in the *Astrid Lindgren Code project*, funded by the Riksbanken Jubilee Fund, was completed in 2020. As part of the project, 52 shorthand blocks from Astrid Lindgren's archive were digitized.

KB is one of the main actors in the interdisciplinary project *Sami Audiovisual Collection* (2019–2021). Other participants include Ájtte (Swedish Mountain and Sami Museum), Umeå University, Stockholm University and the Sami Parliament's Cultural Committee. The aim of the project is to create an infrastructure for films and television programs that depict the Sami people and Sami culture based on an ethical, comprehensive approach. This is done, among other things, by inventorying and digitizing films and television programs and by quality-ensuring and enriching the material's metadata. The material will also be made available to researchers via KB's search service SMDB as well as to the Sami community and an interested public via Filmarkivet.se (a collaboration between KB and the Swedish Film Industry).

At the end of 2020, KB collaborated in a total of twelve different research projects.

EODOPEN

KB is participating in the project EODOPEN – eBooks-On-Demand-Network Opening Publications for European Netizens, which began in 2019 and will run 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.

Due to the pandemic, much work has had to be rescheduled. For this reason, the project has also been granted a cost-neutral extension by the European Commission until April 2024.

Digisam

Digisam is a collaboration platform where 22 cultural heritage actors work on issues related to digital cultural heritage. KB has participated in Digisam since 2011, and is part of the platform's steering and preparation group. Coordination within Digisam is carried out through its secretariat, which is located at the National Heritage Board.

The goal of Digisam's work is to create common digital solutions that make cultural heritage simpler and easier to absorb. Within Digisam there are two areas of collaboration. Legal issues are addressed by the Legal Council, while issues around digitization and storage are addressed by the collaboration area *Digitization and Preservation*.

KB has participated in a number of projects within the framework of the above-mentioned area of collaboration. working groups in 202022 .

Digitization of Swedish printing

In January 2020, KB and the university libraries in Stockholm, Lund, Umeå, Uppsala and Gothenburg made a declaration of intent to work together to digitize and make available all Swedish printed matter.²³ The goal is to make all national printed matter from the 15th century to the present day digitally accessible. As much material as possible should be made available easily, freely or at the lowest possible cost. The desire of copyright holders to disseminate previously conducted research, investigative work, artistic creation and other intellectual production in new media forms should be taken into account.

The work will be carried out collaboratively between the six libraries with large collections. In the first phase, catalogued, copyright-free material will be digitised. In parallel with this, the libraries will work to digitise and make available also copyright-protected material and uncatalogued older prints. The work is very extensive and needs to be carried out in sub-projects over a long period of time. The working title for the project is *The digitised Swedish print*. Through the collaboration, a significant step is taken towards achieving the degree of national digitisation that already exists in other countries.

The parties are aware that long-term work is required to achieve the ambitious project goal. Competence and technology exist, but coordination needs to be increased. Sufficient financial resources for mass digitization are also currently lacking.

The work is led by a steering group that is responsible for developing common strategies and decisions on standards and recommendations, as well as coordinating the digitization work. The steering group establishes working groups for various purposes, and the six libraries contribute resources. In 2020, three working groups have carried out preparatory work. From 2021, the collaboration will enter a productive phase with a joint project manager.

²² The Interoperability Working Group, which is developing guidance for metadata and linked open data, the Storage and Preservation Working Group, which is developing guidance for digital preservation of cultural heritage, and the Concepts Working Group, which has worked on definitions and explanatory texts for central concepts in the field of digital cultural heritage.

²³ The total Swedish print media refers not only to books, newspapers and magazines but also reports, teaching materials and more, that is, what is traditionally catalogued in libraries.

7.5 Compensation for expenses related to interlibrary lending

According to the appropriation letter for 2020, 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 36 different libraries, which received SEK 127 per net loan. This means that the amount per net loan decreased slightly compared to the previous year for the first time since 2010. Between 2010 and 2019, the amount per net loan has doubled. This is because the number of interlibrary loans between research libraries has decreased, while the total amount for interlibrary loan compensation has remained unchanged. Whether this year's result is a coincidence or a break in the trend remains to be seen.

7.6 Cost development for the business area Contributing to an efficient research infrastructure

Table 20: Cost development for the activity area Contributing to an efficient research infrastructure (SEK thousand)

	2020	% 2019	% 2018	%
Revenue from appropriations	25,751	6% 14,776	4% 17,234	5%
Other income	13,351	54% 136	1% 3,334	22%
Costs	-39,102	9% -14,912	4% -20,568	5%
Outcome for <i>Contribute to an effective research infrastructure</i>	0	0	0	

The activity area *Contributing to an efficient research infrastructure* is new and was previously included in *National overview and promoting collaboration*. The costs for the comparison years 2018–2019 have been recalculated according to the same principle as the costs for 2020. Activities for open access, licensing activities, Swepub, the KB-labb project and interlibrary loan compensation are reported within the area.

Both costs and other income have increased significantly compared to 2019. This is mainly explained by KB receiving contributions from the four research funders Formas, Forte, the Swedish Research Council and Vinnova, who, together with a number of universities, share the cost of publication fees in Springer Nature Fully OA. In 2020, the funders contributed SEK 12,598,000.

The increase in costs is also explained by the fact that from 2020 the KB lab project is fully reported as part of the research infrastructure from previously being reported under the operational areas of *Describe* and *Provide*.

7.7 Performance assessment for the activity area Contributing to an effective research infrastructure

KB bases its assessment of the area of activity partly on how well source material and an effective research infrastructure have been provided, and partly on whether the quality of Swedish research and democratic social development can be said to be promoted by what KB does.

For 2020, KB assesses that the source material to be provided has been collected, described, preserved and provided in a way that both promotes the quality of research and democratic development in accordance with the instructions and which are reported above in the sections *Collect, Describe, Preserve and Provide*.

KB further assesses that the digitization of KB's collections must increase, among other things, so that the authority can promote and support data-driven research's need for large amounts of data. The government has in various contexts raised the need to digitize and make available material that is currently held in archives, libraries and museums. This is a necessity to support humanities and social science research in solving major societal issues. KB needs to make greater efforts to respond to this need.

KB also assesses that an effective research infrastructure has been provided through, for example, Swepub, the work of the Bibsam consortium and KB's computer lab.

The transition to an open access scientific publishing system is a prerequisite for achieving an efficient research infrastructure. The effects of KB's work to coordinate the implementation of open access to scientific publications are considered to be significant. The work has included:

through the so-called transformative agreements signed within the framework of Bibsam Consortium. The universities have financed the open access publication of approximately 10,500 articles, which were paid for in 2020. During the year, five major publishing agreements were signed that will increase the number of immediately open access articles in the coming years.

KB's work on compiling the total expenditure on scientific publishing at universities and colleges continues to develop. The effect of the work is partly increased national awareness and partly a knowledge base for future strategies in the area.



The corona pandemic has led to major changes in library operations across the country. KB has regularly compiled summaries of the situation and presented the results on a special section of the KB website. Photo: Elisabet Rundqvist /KB

Promote collaboration within the public library system

8 Promote collaboration within the public library system and have an overview

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

8.1 Introduction

As society develops, the role of libraries is changing. Through collaboration, it is possible to come closer to the intention of the Library Act of a library service that is accessible to all. KB's goal for this area of activity is to work strategically in active collaboration with the public library 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 had a government assignment to nationally coordinate and finance an investment in regional library operations as nodes for competence and development.

The initiative is called *Digital First with the user in focus*. The regional library operations in turn coordinate efforts for the country's public librarians in a digital knowledge increase. At the end of 2020, there were approximately 70 courses and approximately 120 articles on the Digiteket learning platform that have been part of the initiative.

Libris is the hub of catalog collaboration between libraries. Openness and linked data, as well as efficient cataloging, continue to be of strategic importance for KB's Libris system. During the year, development work has given Libris the conditions to offer useful, coherent information about the works described in the catalog and opportunities for other services, at and outside KB, to link to works in Libris. At the same time, the need to register the same information multiple times is reduced.

8.2 Cooperation

8.2.1 Digital skills upgrade

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

The regional library operations and KB have met regularly to jointly develop initiatives for increased digital competence. The regional library operations have been a success factor in the initiative to improve digital competence for library staff. In 2020, for example, they contributed to producing courses and articles for the joint learning platform Digiteket.

In addition, they have used Digiteket in regular operations, led courses for public library staff, and made investments in digital leadership and various innovation projects. The total number of activities has amounted to just under 750 with just over 6,500 participants.

Malmö City Library has received a grant to develop Digiteket. The service consists of a digital platform and an editorial team with educators who develop courses and supervise the regional development managers in course production. Digiteket has become a valued service for skills development. At the end of 2020, there were around 70 courses and around 120 articles that are completely free for both library staff and the public. There is everything from short ten-minute courses to longer course packages. An example of a longer course package is *Leading the digital transformation of libraries*, where around a hundred library managers participated in a joint start-up and then continued at their own pace. Over 80 percent of all public library staff have registered with Digiteket.

Digiteket was particularly appreciated and well-used when the pandemic hit and libraries needed to adjust their operations. Digiteket's editorial team also made rapid changes and gathered resources to support the digital library, such as digital meeting places, digital public education and reading promotion in digital form. Usage of the platform doubled during the pandemic.

The three-year initiative with special funds for a digital skills upgrade has ended. However, KB, the regional library operations and Malmö City Library will continue to collaborate on Digiteket. Several areas from the initiative will continue within KB's regular library collaboration activities.

KB has continued to pay out grants to regional library operations within the *Digital First with the user in focus initiative* according to the distribution key that was developed in 2018 (see table 21).

Table 21: Contributions to regional library operations, learning platform and follow-up research for Digital First 2018–2020 (SEK thousand)

	2020	2019	2018
Regional library operations	15,520	16,930	18,755
Malmö City Library, learning platform	4,000	3,420	3,120
Universities, follow-up research	1,280	3,024	1,061
Total contribution Digital first	20,800	23,374	22,936

8.2.2 Collaboration Council at the Swedish Council for Arts

According to the appropriation letter for 2020, KB will participate in the collaboration council at the Swedish Arts Council, which will coordinate national cultural policy interests within the framework of the cultural collaboration model.

The cultural collaboration model was introduced in 2011 with the aim of giving the regional level increased autonomy regarding its priorities and conditions. Since then, KB has been active in the collaboration council and in the various preparation and follow-up groups linked to the model.

The cultural plans received are prepared each year in the process established by the Swedish Council for the Arts. KB reads and comments on the plans at the preparation meetings that are held. In 2020 (before 2021), cultural plans have been received from three regions (Halland, Skåne and Gotland). KB also actively participates in the follow-up work of the regions' cultural activities.

In 2020, KB provided feedback on the targeted collection of information on broadened participation. This involved a special survey in which the regions answered questions about how the work to reach more people had been carried out. KB has also read, compiled and commented on the regions' annual reports and other reporting documents.

Since KB does not have an annual follow-up of regional library activities, the follow-up within the collaboration model is of great importance for the authority. opportunities to have a national overview. There is great synergy between the work with the Cultural Cooperation Model and KB's work with the country's library plans (see 8.3.2). Through the Cultural Cooperation Model, KB gains both detailed knowledge of regional library operations and an overall picture of developments within the entire cultural policy area.

8.2.3 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.

During 2020, the Swedish National Council for Arts and Culture and the Library of Congress held consultation meetings regarding the initiative *Strengthened library operations throughout the country*. The Library of Congress has contributed with specific views on applications of a national nature. In addition, the follow-up of the entire initiative has been planned.

During the year, KB has participated in a special expert group linked to the Government-approved *Inquiry into Strengthened School Libraries and Teaching Materials*. The assignment is a concrete consequence of previous investigations during KB's work on a national library strategy. It involves investigating and proposing measures to strengthen school libraries, with the aim of giving all students in preschool, primary school, primary special school, special school, Sami school, upper secondary school and upper secondary special school equal access to school libraries. This also includes investigating and proposing measures to increase access to school libraries with trained librarians. KB has contributed facts, statistics and views throughout the investigation work.

8.2.4 Library collaboration

Collaboration takes place in several areas together with interested parties within the library system. There are several collaboration groups where libraries can raise common issues and needs that are relevant at a national level. Several groups include all publicly funded library types. Other stakeholders who collaborate with the libraries are also included.

During 2020, KB has conducted a number of digital roundtable discussions. There have been in the areas of library statistics, supplementary media supply, and culling and preservation. The roundtable format has been very appreciated. The discussions has aimed to create a common starting point for future work and development within each area.

The ambition of the discussion on library statistics was to increase the development of the areas of use of library statistics in collaboration in the long term. A discussion on supplementary media supply aimed to build a sustainable, future solution in the area. The focus was on supplementary media supply at national, regional and local level, based on the national recommendations for interlibrary loans. Another roundtable discussion was about

a declaration of intent on thinning and preserving collections and how to collaborate nationally on this.

8.2.5 Contributions to KB's partners in the national mission

KB has distributed operating grants of SEK 13,350,000 to the agency's partners in the national collaboration mission in 2020 (see table 22). The grant is based on the annual missions for KB's partner libraries, which are documented in operating plans and decided in consultation during annual dialogue meetings.

Table 22: Contributions to KB's partners 2018–2020 (SEK thousand)

	2020	2019	2018
Multilingual Loan Center, Stockholm City Library 1	6,600	6,600	6,600
Malmö City Library	1,100	1,100	1,100
Sweden's depository library and lending center in Umeå	5,650	5,650	6,300
Total contribution to KB's partners	13,350	13,350	14,000
Distribution contribution within Meeting point library plans ²	100	0	100

1) Before 2020: International Library

2) Previous Project Support within Quality Dialogue

In 2019/2020, Stockholm City Library carried out a reorganization and relocation of the national multilingual loan center (MLC). As a result, the operations have not been able to be fully utilized due to logistical difficulties. During the year, KB has been informed and participated in workshops about the consequences of the new organization, as well as the direction MLC should take in the future. MLC has continued to build up the media collection and to catalog this in Libris. A feasibility study has also been conducted on integrating the multilingual library catalog into the city library's own system infrastructure. The staff has also participated in the work with the multilingual national digital library service Världens bibliotek.

During the year, KB has hired a multilingual coordinator to develop cooperation on multilingualism both internally at KB and between KB and MLC.

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-checked collection of databases and other websites. In addition,

Malmö City Library has strongly contributed to the development of other national digital library services such as Digiteket and Världens bibliotek.

The Swedish Depository Library and Loan Centre (SDL) in Umeå has continued stable demand for its services from public libraries. Donations to the depository library have contributed to the increase in the Libris collection to the same extent as in previous years. The proportion of interlibrary loan orders increased sharply in 2019 and loans have remained at a high level. The high number of orders is due to more public libraries in Libris and at the same time reduced interlibrary loan services from a number of larger public libraries. The great pressure has affected SDL financially. The library was therefore forced to close lending during the summer and introduce restrictions during the autumn. KB and SDL have had a close dialogue about the situation that has arisen. KB has carried out a review of the depository library operations in 2020. It is affected by other work, including an investigation of the regulations for compulsory delivery and handling of other material at KB.

8.3 National overview

8.3.1 The official library statistics

Within the framework of the assignment to collect Sweden's official library statistics, KB reported for the sixth year in a row a comprehensive national statistics on publicly funded libraries in Sweden. A total of 2,236 libraries were surveyed about their operations in 2019. In 2020, KB made further technical improvements to the online survey system, to make it easier for the libraries surveyed.

8.3.2 Library plans

According to the Library Act, municipalities and regions must adopt politically determined plans for library operations. KB must monitor the development of these library plans.

In 2020, 43 municipalities have adopted a new library plan, which is marginally fewer compared to 2019.

KB's view is that a majority of the country's municipalities have functioning processes for renewing their library plans in the cycles referred to. In the event of a delay, it is common for the existing plan to be extended by political decision until a new one is in place. Three years after the end year of the plan, KB starts its research.

Approximately 97 percent of the country's municipalities have a library plan with a current planning period.

The pandemic has also affected planning processes. Interviews conducted in the fall of 2020 revealed that some municipalities have lowered their level of ambition.

The reason is that anchoring and consultation have been hindered by restrictions in connection with the pandemic. Therefore, larger and more comprehensive planning work has had to be put on hold. Instead, the focus has been on revisions, while waiting to be able to

use more participatory working methods. In some cases, work has progressed – however, planned consultations have been cancelled, which has meant that the anchoring is not as good.

39 of the plans adopted in 2020 have undergone a simple content analysis focusing on national minorities. Only three of these plans have full descriptions with strategic development goals. The study will serve as a baseline for future development efforts in the area.

In previous studies of library plans, the group of children and young people – who are among the prioritized target groups of the Library Act – has had a positive development. Of the 39 plans from 2020, all contain writings about children and young people.

Reading promotion and language development are the two largest areas affected.

KB has previously noted that mother tongues other than Swedish, integration and language stimulation have been priority areas in the library plans. In the 39 plans it is clear that the Library Act's prioritized target groups are mentioned together with each other with reference to the Library Act. All plans mention mother tongues other than Swedish.

Regarding the regional library plans, the majority have been developed over the past four years. Only one regional plan has a backlog with a start year of 2010, where a new regional plan is under development and is expected to be approved in 2021.

KB also holds the conference Träffpunkt biblioteksplanen, where the target group is regional and municipal library operations. In 2020, two such conferences were held in collaboration with the Swedish Accessible Media Agency and the Swedish Council for Arts.

8.4 Providing information systems and coordinating digital services

8.4.1 Libris – national library infrastructure

Libris services

Libris' library infrastructure is an extensive national collaboration. The content is built by the approximately 600 Swedish library units that register their material in the systems.

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

Approximately 1,600 library units in Sweden have access to Libris interlibrary loan and approximately 1,000 library units, of which a third are public libraries, used Libris interlibrary loan in 2020. Just over 500 foreign libraries have access to the system. During the year, it was actively used by approximately 250 libraries in Denmark, Finland and Norway.

KB is actively working to inform, educate and guide libraries. Due to the pandemic, physical education courses have had to be cancelled. As a substitute for this, KB has created digital courses and published digital educational material that is open to everyone to access via KB's YouTube channel.

During the year, KB has arranged Libris User Day, a conference for all Libris-affiliated libraries where the purpose is to inform, inspire and offer opportunities for networking. In 2020, the User Day was held digitally with a total of approximately 470 participants.

Searches in Libris

Table 23: Searches in Libris web search and retrieved records 2016-2020 (number)

	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016
Searches in Libris	12,012,698	12,417,358	12,498,251	12,316,794	12,600,639
Produced records	13,785,231	14,602,094	12,735,514	12,285,953	12,360,211
Xsearch	148,803,250	178,030,352	146,805,345	79,163,892	40,472,117

The number of searches in the Libris web search interface has been just over 12 million per year over the last five years, with a slight decrease in 2020 (see table 23).

Since 2016, there has been a sharp increase in searches made via the Xsearch API. The API makes it possible to search and retrieve lists of individual or large amounts of material in Libris in a variety of formats. The searches are usually created mechanically by other actors. The small decrease in both manual and machine searches that we see in 2020 may be a consequence of the pandemic.

Table 24: Interlibrary loan orders in Libris' national interlibrary loan system 2016-2020 (number)

	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016
Total interlibrary loan orders	192,130	196,439	192,373	206,343	218,882
<i>of which book orders</i>	169 145	168 137	165,890	180 206	190 142
<i>of which copy orders</i>	22,985	28,302	26,483	26,137	28,740
Interlibrary loan requests from public libraries 1	117,752	108,551	104,803	112,447	117,821

1) Included in Interlibrary loan orders total above

The number of interlibrary loan orders via Libris' national interlibrary loan system has continued to trend downwards. The exception is the increase that occurred in 2019 (see table 24). This can mainly be explained by more orders from public libraries, which is an effect of more and more public libraries joining the Libris collaboration.

However, orders from public libraries have increased significantly in 2020. One explanation for this may be changed conditions during the pandemic.

Development of Libris

In 2020, KB has further developed the Libris system. Seven versions of the Libris cataloging tool have been released with new features, quality improvements and enriched metadata. The cataloging tool has been adapted in accordance with the Act on Accessibility to Digital Public Services.

Libris' information model Bibframe, based on open linked data, has been further developed. This now includes functions for creating independent, linked works. This means that Libris is in a position to offer useful, coherent information about the works described in the catalogue. It also creates opportunities for other services, at and outside KB, to link to works in Libris.

At the same time, the need to register the same data multiple times is reduced.

KB was the first library in the world to transition to linked data in its national library infrastructure. Between 2018 and 2020, a joint project was carried out with Wikimedia Sweden, where Swedish bibliographic metadata was integrated with Wikidata, which forms the basis of Wikipedia.

8.4.2 Reading app with literature in Sweden's national minority languages

In 2019, KB started a pilot project promoting reading. The overall goal is to make e-books and audiobooks freely available in the national minority languages via a reading app. The languages covered are Finnish, Yiddish, Meänkieli, Romani Chib and Sami. The pilot project focuses on Sami and Romani Chib and their varieties.

A first version of the reading app was presented in 2020 and the service was named Blåt. The launch of the app is planned for spring 2021.

Anchoring and collaboration with representatives of the language groups, as well as relevant authorities, has continued in 2020. The expertise that the pilot project aimed to build at KB now exists within the organization, for example a function for coordinating remote access licenses needed for the content, as well as a group for app development.

8.5 Cost development for the area of activity Promoting collaboration within the public library system

Table 25: Cost development for the area of activity Promoting collaboration within the public library system (SEK thousand)

	2020	% 2019	% 2018	%
Revenue from	61,290	15% 57,606	15% 65,778	17%
appropriations Other revenue	476	2% 1,955	13% 1,860	12%
Costs	-61,766	15% -59,560	15% -67,638	17%
Outcome for Promoting collaboration within the public library system	0	0	0	

The activity area *Promoting collaboration within the public library system* is new for 2020 and was previously included in the activity area *National overview and promoting collaboration*. The costs for the comparison years 2018–2019 have been recalculated according to the same principle as the costs for 2020. The area includes collaboration of various kinds, the *Digital First with the user in focus initiative*, Libris, official library statistics, etc. The costs in 2020 correspond to a return to the level of previous years. The lower cost in 2019 is explained by a decrease in development efforts for systems. In 2020, more development efforts have once again been made in this activity area.

8.6 Performance assessment for the area of activity Promoting collaboration within the public library system

KB shall promote collaboration and have an overview of the public library system. Likewise, KB will provide information systems and coordinate digital services.

KB bases its assessment of the area of operation on the efforts made to provide the authority with a national overview of and to promote collaboration within the public library system. The assessment also includes whether KB has fulfilled the tasks assigned to it by the Library Act. It also includes how KB has provided information systems and worked towards the development and coordination of digital services within the public library system.

For 2020, KB assesses that the authority has gained a good national overview of the public library system, for example through the collection and analysis of official library statistics, analysis of library plans and participation in the cultural collaboration model.

Likewise, KB assesses that the authority has promoted collaboration within the public library system through, among other things, collaboration groups and roundtable discussions.

KB therefore assesses that the tasks assigned to the authority under the Library Act have been carried out. Furthermore, KB assesses that the authority has provided information systems, primarily through the national library catalogue Libris, and has also worked towards the development and coordination of digital services within the public library system by, for example, further developing The Libris systems.



KB has been renting warehouses outside Bålsta for parts of its collections since the 1960s. New premises are now being built there that meet the requirements of the National Archives' regulations. Occupancy will take place in 2021. Photo: Vacse

Create conditions for the business

9 Create conditions for the business

9.1 Skills supply and personnel

9.1.1 Skills supply

Attract and recruit

As part of becoming more digital and increasing accessibility, KB has introduced digital reference taking and reviewed advertising routines in 2020.

Since 2019, KB has had a routine for assessing skills needs before recruitment takes place. In connection with the development of a new organization in 2020, a temporary recruitment freeze was introduced to identify skills needs. Subsequently, positions such as administrators, specialists and managers were advertised, among others. KB advertised a total of 47 positions during the year and recruited 35 new employees, mainly in systems development, IT technology, librarian positions and support activities. Seven of the recruitments have been canceled for various reasons. In addition, KB has hired employees who are covered by labor market policy action programs, see also section 9.3.

The induction for new employees has been adapted to better suit the digital way of working during the pandemic. This has been done, among other things, by compiling information digitally and providing e-training on the internal website.

Develop and retain skills

The work of developing a new organization, with the aim of securing, developing and retaining expertise, has been in focus during the year. KB has begun planning for effective competence development and competence transfer ahead of the work intensifying in 2021.

The agency has offered its employees lectures and seminars under its own auspices or with external guests. The initiatives have included topics such as metadata, artificial intelligence and lifelong learning. KB has also offered training in, for example, project methodology and “Leading without being a manager”, through an external training provider.

The basis for KB's conversation model was revised in 2020. The aim was to better meet the new demands during the pandemic but also the work on the new organization.

KB has also continued work on its salary policy. Among other things, a new salary policy has been developed, with the goal of clarifying the common salary policy and attracting and retaining expertise.

Competence change and winding down

Several individual training courses have been approved in line with the intentions of the restructuring agreement. This has been done in collaboration with the local employee organizations.

KB has also once again signed an agreement on life and career planning to strengthen employees' opportunities for a sustainable professional life.

Sustainable work environment and health

KB's health and work environment work in 2020 has been affected by the pandemic. The measures have aimed to maintain a safe work environment and good work-related health.

The employer and the safety representative organization have continuously conducted risk and impact assessments of how the pandemic is affecting employees.

The assessments have been carried out both at an overall level and at departmental level.

The employer has also had a weekly meeting on the current situation with the chief safety representative and the chair of the employee organizations.

Employees have been continuously informed about how the pandemic is affecting operations. The information has been published in the form of news and a question and answer page on the internal website.

The pandemic's impact on the ability to meet physically has made it important to offer alternative ways. Therefore, various digital activities have been arranged, including mindfulness, a step competition, a photo challenge and lectures.

The annual survey of the social and organizational work environment has been replaced by expanded conversations between managers and employees in 2020. The focus has been on individual well-being and the work environment, regardless of whether the employee is at home or on KB's premises.

A number of different measures have also been implemented to secure KB's physical workplaces. For example, there have been restrictions on how many employees are allowed on the premises, and on how many are allowed in common areas (such as elevators and lunch rooms). In addition, distance markings have been set up for visitors and plexiglass has been installed at loan desks.

During 2020, a large number of KB employees have worked fully or partially from home. To facilitate this, the flexitime framework in the working hours agreement has been temporarily extended. The wellness time has also been extended. Employees can also take part in an online training with tips for a good ergonomic work environment at home.

9.1.2 Staff

Table 26: The agency's personnel statistics 2018–2020

Age and gender etc.	2020	2019	2018
Number of people employed ¹	353	335	346
Percentage of employed women ²	53.3	54	54
Percentage of employed men ²	46.7	46	46
Average age total number of years ²	49.8	49.4	49.0
Middle-aged women ²	49.1	48.5	48.5
Average age men ²	50.5	50.4	49.9
Percentage of employees aged 30–49 ²	44	45	45
Percentage of employees 50 years or older ²	55	54	52
Number of temporary employees (proportion) ³	30 (8.5)	23 (6.9)	33 (9.5)
Percentage of women employed on a temporary basis	40	65	64
Percentage of men employed on a temporary basis	60	35	36
Percentage staff turnover ¹	9.3	8.5	11.7
Total number of annual workers ⁴	308	304	312

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 31 December 2020, KB had 353 employees, which is more than in 2019 when the number was 335 (see table 26). The number of annual employees has also increased, from 304 in 2019 to 308 in 2020.

Of the total number of employees in 2020, 323 were permanent or on probation. This is an increase compared to the previous year, when the number was 312. The number of temporary employees has also increased, from 23 to 30.

Staff turnover in 2020 amounted to 9.3 percent, which is an increase compared to 2019 when the corresponding figure was 8.5 percent. Staff turnover reflects the authority's increased need for expertise primarily in the library area, IT and digitalization - but also within the KB lab project and the work on the reorganization.

9.2 Sick leave

Table 27: Sick leave 2016–2020 (percentage of available working hours)

Age and gender etc.	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016
Total	4.2	4.8	4.2	4.4	4.6
Age group 29 years or younger	1)	1)	5.4	5.5	4.5
Age group 30–49 Age group 50 years or older	3.8	4.7	3.7	4.4	4.1
Women	4.0	5.5	5.1	5.5	6.0
Men	4.3	4.1	3.2	3.0	2.9
Proportion of sick leave that refers to absence for a continuous period of 60 days or more	49.2	44.0	37.3	39.7	40.4

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

In 2020, the total sick leave was 4.2 percent (see table 27). This is lower than in 2019 when the corresponding figure was 4.8 percent and also a return to previous levels. However, it should be taken into account that a large proportion of KB's employees have worked from home during 2020. This may mean that minor illnesses have been combined with work to a greater extent.

Women's sick leave decreased significantly in 2020, while men's sick leave increased slightly compared to 2019. Since 2016, men's sick leave has also increased the most, from 2.9 to 4.3 percent, while women's sick leave has decreased slightly during the same period. The differences can possibly be explained by increased and decreased long-term sick leave, respectively.

Long-term absence has increased from approximately 44 percent to approximately 49 percent in 2020. More men than women have been on long-term sick leave during the year. The reason for the long-term sick leave in 2020 has not been directly linked to work or the work environment in general.

9.3 Internships

KB is tasked with providing internships and accepting for internships:

- job seekers with disabilities
- newly arrived job seekers

KB has offered internships for three interns within the framework of another type of labor market measure.

KB values equality and diversity and is committed to providing equal opportunities for everyone, and has therefore generally prioritized providing job opportunities over internships. The agency is actively working to prepare opportunities that benefit people who, for various reasons, are far from the labor market.

During 2020, KB had seventeen employees with special needs in employment.

9.4 Sustainability work

KB has developed and improved its environmental work for a number of years. This has led, among other things, to the authority, together with landlords, implementing a number of measures. The result has been a reduction in energy consumption in KB's premises. KB has also set requirements that the environmental aspect must be included in all procurements. During the year, work began on transitioning to sustainability work in accordance with Agenda 2030.

9.5 IT and information security

KB introduced a security management system in 2020. The system consists of a security policy with underlying guidelines linked to security: crisis management, physical security, information security including data protection, IT security, incident management, continuity management and risk management. The standards in the ISO 27000 series have formed the basis for the work on the security control documents.

KB's analog and digital information is an important asset that needs to be protected. The purpose of the guidelines is to ensure that the organization's information management is carried out in a coordinated and secure manner. It is important that the management is carried out in accordance with applicable law and KB's decided security levels, and that it is adapted to current threat scenarios and risks. The system also supports all employees in their daily work, including when handling the large amounts of information that are included in KB's collections.

9.6 Consultation with national minorities

In 2020, KB conducted five consultations together with the Swedish National Council for the Arts, the Swedish Film Institute and the Institute for Language and Folklore (ISOF). For the consultations, KB has produced two documents, a *Draft Policy for the provision and description of source material in KB's collections that may contain offensive or offensive parts* and a document concerning the delimitations of foreign material with Swedish connections (so-called suecana). The representatives of the national minorities also received information about the national library strategy, the reading app Blåt and the opportunity to ask questions and give their views. By KB conducting the consultations together with the Swedish National Council for the Arts, the Swedish Film Institute and ISOF, the conversations were broadened. Knowledge about the other actors' assignments, as well as the issues that arose, was deepened together with the minorities.

The Stockholm County Administrative Board, together with the Sámi Parliament, has a special mission within minority policy. Together, they will coordinate and follow up on how Sweden's minority policy is implemented in the country's municipalities and authorities.

The Stockholm County Administrative Board also has an agency network that they invite people to. KB has attended all the discussions. The network aims to create consensus between the agencies on how consultations with national minorities are best carried out.

10 Economic development

10.1 Summary assessment of cost trends per area of activity

KB reports its costs divided into the six areas of activity: *Collecting, Describing, Preserving, Providing, Contributing to an effective research infrastructure* and *Promoting collaboration within the public library system* (see table 28).

Table 28: Total cost development for KB (SEK thousand)

Total for KB	2020	%	2019	%	2018 %
Revenue from appropriations	400 495	100%	383 486	100%	379 199 100%
Other income	24,540	100%	15,305	100%	15,411 100%
Costs	-425,035	100%	-398,791	100%	-394,610 100%
- of which Collect	-65,273	15%	-68,019	17%	-62,408 16%
- of which Describe	-60,986	14%	-61,828	16%	-61,846 16%
- of which Preserve	-98,905	23%	-95,817	24%	-88,484 22%
- of which Provide	-99,003	23%	-98,654	25%	-93,666 24%
- of which Contribute to an effective research infrastructure	-39,102	9%	-14,912	4%	-20,568 5%
- of which Promote collaboration within the public library system	-61,766	15%	-59,560	15%	-67,638 17%

The percentage distribution of operating costs has changed compared to the previous year (see Table 28). A more detailed report is provided in the respective sections.

Contributing to an effective research infrastructure and *Promoting collaboration within the public library system* are two new areas of activity that previously comprised the area of *Having a national overview and promoting collaboration*. The comparative figures have been recalculated.

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.

10.2 Total costs

Table 29: Operating results (excluding transfers)

Total for KB	2020	Change %	2019	Change %	2018
Operating income					
Revenue from appropriations	400,495	4.44%	383,486	1.13	379 199
Income from fees and other remuneration	5,310	-27.85%	7,360	27.82	5,758
Revenue from grants	19,060	149.41%	7,642	-18.66	9,395
Financial income	169	-44.41%	304	17.63	258
Total operating income	425,035	6.58%	398,791	1.06	394 610
Operating costs					
Personnel costs	-239,605	5.76%	-226,564	0.93	-224,485
Costs for premises	-95,321	0.28%	-95,053	1.85	-93,330
Other operating costs	-71,797	19.08%	-60,292	-1.72	-61,348
Financial costs	-139	-21.91%	-178	-32.90	-265
Depreciation and impairment	-18,173	8.79%	-16,705	10.03	-15 182
Total operating costs	-425,035	6.58%	-398,791	1.06	-394,610

KB's total cost development in 2020 shows several major percentage changes. The increase in appropriation consumption mainly corresponds to items such as increased personnel costs, decreased operating income and increased depreciation.

The increase in personnel costs is mainly due to a general salary increase, increased pension premiums and increased holiday pay debt. During the pandemic, employees have taken fewer holiday days than normal, which has burdened the outcome.

The increase in operating costs is due to the increased grant income that has financed open access publishing costs for the country's research institutions (12.5 million SEK).

Costs that have decreased significantly during the year include travel costs and the organization of conferences within Libris and consortium collaboration.



The annual report consists of two main parts: income statement and financial statement. Photo: Anna Guldager/KB

Financial accounting

11 Financial accounting

11.1 Summary of essential information

<small>(Thousands of SEK)</small>	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016
Loan framework National Debt Office					
Granted	83,000	75,000	63,000	57,000	68,000
Utilized	67,943	71,471	53,151	45,856	42,665
Account credits National Debt Office					
Granted	43,000	43,000	43,000	43,000	43,000
Maximum utilization	20,861	21,708	23,779	19,413	28,730
Interest account National Debt Office					
Interest income	3	146	243	213	241
Interest expenses	0	40	71	127	189
Fee income					
<i>Fee revenue allocated</i>					
Estimated amount according to appropriation letter	0	6,000	6,000	8,000	8,000
Fee income Other	5,310	7,356	5,758	4,752	5,438
fee income	0	0	0	0	69
<i>Fee revenue that is not allocated</i>					
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	12,434	11,228	11,102	10,870	10,516
Utilized appropriation 16 3:7 ap 1	0	1,096	0	0	0
Granted appropriation 17 1:6 ap 2	1,566	1,728	1,711	947	936
Utilized appropriation 17 1:6 ap 2	0	685	25	0	282
Appropriation					
<i>Ramaslag 16 3:7 ap 1</i>					
Budget saving	19,716	0	3,953	5,165	9,195
<i>Ramaslag 17 1:6 ap 2</i>					
Budget saving	329	0	0	523	0

	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016
Authorizations, not applicable					
Staff					
Number of annual workers (pcs)	308	304	312	301	298
Average number of employees (pcs)	344	341	347	334	329
Operating cost per annual workforce	1,321	1,256	1,215	1,246	1,203
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

11.2 Income statement

<small>(thousands of SEK)</small>	Note	2020	2019
Operating income			
Revenue from appropriations	1	400 495	383,486
Income from fees and other remuneration	2	5,310	7,360
Revenue from grants	3	19,060	7,642
Financial income	4	169	304
Amount		425,035	398,791
Operating costs			
Personnel costs	5	-239,605	-226,564
Costs for premises Other		-95,321	-95,053
operating costs	6	-71,797	-60,292
Financial costs	7	-139	-178
Depreciation and impairment		-18,173	-16,705
Amount		-425,035	-398,791
Operational outcomes		0	0
Transfers			
Funds received from the state budget for financing			
grants Other funds received		44,337	47,748
for financing grants	8	0	418
Contributions submitted	9	-44,337	-48,167
Balance		0	0
Capital change for the year		0	0

11.3 Balance sheet

<small>(Thousands of SEK)</small>	Note	2020-12-31	2019-12-31
ASSETS			
Intangible fixed assets			
Capitalized development expenses	10	5,143	7,031
Amount		5,143	7,031
Tangible fixed assets			
Improvement expenses on someone else's property	11	26,558	29,417
Machinery, equipment, installations, etc.	12	35,176	42,382
Ongoing new construction	13	7,728	635
Total		69,462	72,435
Current receivables			
Accounts receivable		778	704
Receivables from other authorities	14	4,146	5,209
Other short-term receivables	15	26	9
Amount		4,951	5,922
Period-end entries			
Prepaid costs	16	26,622	7,543
Accrued grant income	17	2,591	2,401
Other accrued income	18	1,471	758
Amount		30,684	10,702
Settlement with the central government			
Settlement with the central government	19	-14,912	8,646
Amount		-14,912	8,646
Interest account balance in the National Debt Office		29,809	19,655
Cash		8	3
Amount	20	29,817	19,658
TOTAL ASSETS		125 145	124,393
CAPITAL AND LIABILITIES			
Authority capital			
State capital	21	1,592	1,592
Donation capital		4,689	4,329
Balanced capital change		2,225	2,225
Change in capital according to the income statement		0	0
Amount		8,507	8,147

<small>(thousands of SEK)</small>	Note	2020-12-31	2019-12-31
Provisions			
Provisions for pensions and similar obligations			
Other provisions	22	888	1,488
	23	2,381	1,946
Amount		3,269	3,434
Debts etc.			
Loans in the National Debt	24	67,943	71,471
Office Interest account credit in the National	25	0	0
Debt Office Short-term liabilities to other authorities	26	8,651	8,205
Accounts payable		6,610	12,664
Other current liabilities	27	3,507	3,265
Deposits		0	0
Amount		86,712	95,604
Period-end entries			
Accrued costs	28	24,811	15,175
Unspent contributions	29	1,847	2,034
Amount		26,658	17,208
TOTAL CAPITAL AND LIABILITIES		125 145	124,393

11.4 Grant accounting

Grant (SEK thousand)	Incoming transfer amount	This year's allocation according to the regulation letter	Total available amount	Expenditure	Outgoing transfer amount
Expenditure area 16					
Education and university research					
16 03 007 Royal Library (a)	-1,096	414,482	413,386	-393,671	19,716
001 Royal Library (a)	-1,096	414,482	413,386	-393,671	19,716
Expenditure area 17					
Culture, media, religious communities and leisure					
17 01 006 Contribution to regional cultural activities (a)	-685	52,206	51,521	-51,192	329
002 Coordination within the library system (a)	-685	52,206	51,521	-51,192	329
Total outgoing transfer amounts excl. undesignated appropriations Total undesignated appropriations (not transferred) Amount	-1,781	466,688	464,907	-444,863	20,044
Completed grants					
	Incoming transfer amount	This year's allocation according to the regulation letter	Total available amount	Expenditure	Outgoing transfer amount
Total Closed appropriations					
Incoming transfer amounts on appropriations with new subdivision	Incoming transfer amount	This year's allocation according to appropriation letter	Total available amount	Expenditure	Outgoing transfer amount
Total Opening transfer amount on appropriations with new subdivision Total Total	-1,781	466,688	464,907	-444,863	20,044
Incoming transfer amounts on appropriations with new subdivision	Incoming transfer amount	This year's allocation according to the regulation letter	Total available amount	Expenditure	Outgoing transfer amount
Total Opening transfer amount on appropriations with new subdivision Total Total	-1,781	466,688	464,907	-444,863	20,044

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

According to the appropriation letter, KB has an appropriation of SEK 12,434 thousand. The remaining appropriation that may be used is 3 percent.

KB had an opening deficit on the appropriation from previous years of -1.1 million SEK. The outgoing transfer amount will be SEK 19.7 million, an increase of SEK 20.8 million. KB has had an increased appropriation consumption of SEK 14.3 million in 2020 compared to 2019. This is mainly due to costs for personnel, increased pension premiums and increased

holiday pay debt, as well as increased depreciation costs linked to investments in fixed assets.

KB may dispose of 12,434 of the initial 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 1,566 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 20,800 thousand in 2020.

11.5 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).

Changed accounting principles

In accordance with ESV's regulations to Section 10 of the FBF, the authority applies the cut-off date of January 5. Before the cut-off date, the accrual limit is SEK 50,000 if the invoice relates to 2020 and or 2021. This is a change from previous years when the limit was SEK 25,000 for part of the year or SEK 50,000 if it related to part of both.

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 2020, this part of the holiday pay debt has decreased by SEK 30 thousand. UB 2019 was SEK 1,738 thousand and has decreased to SEK 1,708 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.

11.6 Notes

(thousands of SEK)	Income statement	2020	2019
Note 1 Revenue from appropriations			
	Revenue from appropriations	400 495 383 486	
	Amount	400 495 383 486	
According to the appropriation report			
	Expenditure	444 863 431 618	
	Transfers	-44,337 -47,748	
	Total net expenses	400 525 383 870	
<p>The difference between "income from appropriations" and "net expenditure" according to the appropriations report is 30 thousand SEK. This difference is due to the fact that the liability for vacation earned for 2009 has decreased by SEK 30,000. Vacation earned before 2009 is already expensed but is only deducted from the allocation when it is taken.</p>			
Note 2 Income from fees and other remuneration			
	Revenue according to Section 4 of the Fees	5,310	7,356
	Ordinance Other revenue from fees and other compensation	0	4
	Amount	5,310	7,360
Note 3 Income from grants			
	Government agencies)	16,704	5,011
	<i>Of which</i>		
	<i>Swedish Research Council 6,632 thousand SEK</i>		
	<i>Formed 3,580 thousand SEK</i>		
	<i>Other authorities 6,492 thousand SEK</i>		
	Riksbankens jubilee fund Other	1,213	1,888
	countries and international organizations Other	0	0
	organizations and non-profit associations EU institutions	676	549
	and other EU countries Income from grants	467	194
		19,060	7,642
Note 4 Financial income			
	Interest on interest account in the National Debt	3	151
	Office Other interest	3	20
	income Other financial income	163	133
	Amount	169	304

<small>(thousands of SEK)</small>	Income statement	2020	2019
Note 5 Personnel costs			
	Salary costs (excl. employer contributions, pension premiums and other fees according to law and agreement)	155,997	148,029
	Salary cost surcharge	79,316	73,908
	Other personnel costs Total	4,292	4,627
		239,605	226,564
<p>The increase in wage costs is partly due to an increase in annual workforce, general wage increases and an increase in vacation pay debt/vacation pay costs.</p> <p>The increase in other personnel costs is due to increased costs for pension premiums, etc., as well as pension solutions and LKP on vacation pay costs.</p>			
	Salary costs include fees to the board, committees and non-employee personnel (contractors).	95	309
Note 6 Other operating expenses			
	Repairs and maintenance	11,411	7,800
	Travel, representation, information	718	3,100
	Purchase of goods	15,646	14,237
	Purchase of services	44,022	35,154
	Amount	71,797	60,292
Note 7 Financial expenses			
	Interest on interest account in the National Debt Office	0	92
	Interest on loans in the National Debt	0	0
	Office Other financial costs	139	86
	Amount	139	178
<p>The negative interest on loans has been reported as interest income.</p>			
Note 8 Other funds received for financing grants			
	Academy of Literature "TTT text in time"	0	418
		0	418

Income statement	2020	2019
Note 9 Contributions made		
Interlibrary loan compensation	10,056	10,058
Project support Other	0	0
Coordination of the library system appropriation 17 1:6 ap 2	34,281	37,755
	44,337	48,167

Balance sheet	2020-12-31	2019-12-31
Note 10 Capitalized development expenses		
Opening acquisition value (+)	33,870	30 100
Acquisitions for the year (+)	0	3,770
Sales/disposals for the year, acquisition value (-)		0
Total acquisition value	33,870	33,870
Opening accumulated depreciation (-) Depreciation for the year (-) Sales/ disposals for the year, depreciation (+)	-26,839	-24,659
	-1,888	-2,180
	0	0
Total accumulated depreciation	-28,727	-26,839
Closing book value	5,143	7,031

Note 11 Improvement expenses on other people's property

Opening acquisition value (+)	50,707	38,267
Acquisitions for the year (+)	1,194	12,599
Sales/disposals for the year, acquisition value (-)	0	-158
Total acquisition value	51,901	50,707
Opening accumulated depreciation (-) Depreciation for the year (-) Sales/ disposals for the year, depreciation (+)	-21,290	-18,242
	-4,053	-3,171
	0	123
Total accumulated depreciation	-25,343	-21,290
Closing book value	26,558	29,417

Balance sheet	2020-12-31	2019-12-31
Note 12 Machinery, equipment, installations etc.		
Opening acquisition value (+)	174,434	185,613
Acquisitions for the year (+)	5,026	20,195
Sales/disposals for the year, acquisition value (-)	0	-31,375
Total acquisition value	179,460	174,433
Opening accumulated depreciation (-) Depreciation for the year (-) Sales/ disposals for the year, depreciation (+)	-132,051	-151,900
	-12,233	-11,308
	0	31,158
Total accumulated depreciation	-144,284	-132,051
Closing book value of which finance lease	35,176	42,382
Note 13 New construction in progress		
Opening acquisition value (+)	635	1,211
Acquisitions for the year (+)	7,728	635
Completed facilities (-)	-635	-1,211
Closing book value This note reports acquisitions that are not in operation.	7,728	635
Note 14 Receivables from other authorities		
Input VAT receivable	3,787	3,586
Accounts receivable from other authorities	359	1,623
Amount	4,146	5,209
Note 15 Other current receivables		
Receivables from employees	26	9
Amount	26	9
Note 16 Prepaid expenses		
Prepaid rental expenses Other prepaid expenses	23,595	5,265
	3,027	2,278
Amount	26,622	7,543

Balance sheet	2020-12-31	2018-12-31
Note 17 Accrued grant income		
Intrastate	1,579	1,756
Non-governmental	1,012	645
Amount	2,591	2,401
Note 18 Other accrued income		
Intrastate	1,064	632
Non-governmental	407	126
Amount	1,471	758
Note 19 Settlement with the central government		
Grants in non-interest-bearing flow		
Opening balance	5,813	14,311
Reported against appropriations (+)	51,192	52,277
Funds attributable to transfers etc. paid to non-interest-bearing flow (-)	-53,909	-60,775
Receivables (+)/Liabilities (-) regarding appropriations in non-interest-bearing flow	3,096	5,813
Grants in interest-bearing flow		
Opening balance	1,096	-3,953
Reported against appropriations (+)	393,671	379,341
Funds transferred to interest account (-) Repayment of funds (+)	-414,482	-374,292
	0	0
Receivables (+)/Liabilities (-) regarding appropriations in interest-bearing flow	-19,715	1,096
Claim regarding holiday pay debt that has not been reported against appropriations		
Opening balance (+)	1,738	1,972
Reported against appropriations during the year according to the exception rule (-)	-30	-234
Claim (+) regarding holiday pay liability that has not been reported against appropriations	1,708	1,738

Balance sheet		2020-12-31	2019-12-31		
Note 19 continued					
Other claims/liabilities on the state central account					
Opening balance		0	0		
Payments in non-interest-bearing flow (+)		0	0		
Payments in non-interest-bearing flow (-)		-53,909	-60,755		
Payments attributable to appropriations and revenue titles (+/-)					
Other		53,909	60,755		
receivables (+)/liabilities (-) on the central government account		0	0		
Total Settlement with the central government		-14,912	8,646		
Note 20 Cash and bank					
Interest account balance		29,809	19,655		
Cash		8	3		
Amount		29,817	19,658		
Note 21	Authority capital	State capital	Donation capital	Balanced capital change Insurance compensation Total	
	Closing balance 2019	1,592	4,329	2,225	8,147
	Opening balance 2020	1,592	4,329	2,225	8,147
	Acquisitions/donations of cultural assets	0	360	0	360
	Total changes for the year	0	360	0	360
	Closing balance 2020	1,592	4,689	2,225	8,507
	State capital				
	Of which state capital without return requirement			1,592	1,592
	Closing balance			1,592	1,592
Note 22 Provisions for pensions and similar obligations					
	Opening provision			1,488	878
	Pension cost for the year (+)			-117	1,153
	Pension payments for the year (-)			-483	-543
	Closing provision			888	1,488

Balance sheet	2020-12-31	2019-12-31
Note 23 Other provisions		
Skills exchange and skills development measures		
Opening balance	1,946	1,881
Change for the year	435	65
	2,381	1,946
Note 24 Loans in the National Debt Office		
Refers to loans for investments in fixed assets.		
Opening balance	71,471	53,151
New loans taken out during the year	16,989	34,671
Amortizations for the year	-20,517	-16,351
Closing balance	67,943	71,471
Approved loan limit according to appropriation letter	83,000	75,000
Financial leasing	0	0
Utilized loan facility including financial leasing	67,943	71,471
Note 25 Interest account credit in the National Debt Office		
Granted interest account credit in the National Debt Office according to the appropriation letter		
	43,000	43,000
Closing debt on the interest account	0	0
Amount	0	0
Note 26 Current liabilities to other authorities		
Output VAT	414	261
Employer contributions	4,189	3,884
Accounts payable to other authorities Other liabilities to other authorities	4,048	2,707
	0	1,353
Amount	8,651	8,205
Note 27 Other current liabilities		
Staff withholding tax Other	3,507	3,263
	0	1
Amount	3,507	3,265

Balance sheet	2020-12-31	2019-12-31
Note 28 Accrued expenses		
Accrued vacation pay including social security contributions	16,484	12,665
Other accrued wages including social security contributions	319	369
Other accrued expenses	8,008	2,141
Amount	24,811	15,175
Note 29 Unspent grants		
Grants received from other government agencies	93	93
Contributions received from non-governmental organizations or individuals	1,754	1,941
Amount	1,847	2,034
<i>of which grants from government agencies expected to be used:</i>		
within three months more	150	364
than three months to one year more	1,697	1,670
than one year to three years	0	0
more than three years	0	0
Amount	1,847	2,034

11.7 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 2020 financial year are reported in the table below.

Members of KB's Transparency Council	Fees and other remuneration 2020 (SEK)
Karin Grönvall, National Librarian KB (Chair of KB's Transparency Council)	1,149,332
Lars Burman	3,900
Johan Lindell	2,925
Cecilia Lindhé	1,950
Birgitta Markusson	2,925
Gustaf Nelhans	3,900
Henrik Summanen	3,900
Catta Torhell	3,900
Nina Worms	2,925

Below are other assignments that KB's members of the Transparency Council have as board or council members in other government agencies, as well as assignments as board members in limited companies.

Members of KB's Transparency Council	Other assignments
Karin Grönvall (President)	No other assignments
Lars Burman	Member of the Research and Program Council at the Nordic Africa Institute
Johan Lindell	No other assignments
Cecilia Lindhé	No other assignments
Birgitta Markusson	No other assignments
Gustaf Nelhans	No other assignments
Henrik Summanen	Deputy Board Member at Tulpa Creatives AB
Catta Torhell	No other assignments
Nina Worms	Member of the Transparency Council at the Swedish Accessible Media Authority

12 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 2021-02-22

Karin Grönvall
National Librarian



Royal Library

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