

# Årsredovisning 2021

Kungliga biblioteket



National Library  
of Sweden

**Omslagets framsida:**

Blått marmorerat papper ur Bernhard Anderssons samling med signum 288 Ba 1.

KB:s samlingar innehåller en stor mängd dekorerade papper med marmoreringar, naturtryck och tryckta papper. Dessa användes som pärmöverdrag, försättspapper och till etuier i bokproduktion. I samlingarna finns många provböcker och helark från gamla bokbinderier, som bjuder på en sprakande mångfald av mönster och teknik.

Kungliga biblioteket är Sveriges nationalbibliotek. Våra samlingar sträcker sig mer än tusen år bakåt i tiden och växer för var dag. Vi samlar in, bevarar och tillgängliggör nästan allt som ges ut i Sverige. Hos oss hittar du allt från handskrifter till böcker, tidningar, musik, film, radioprogram, reklam och mycket mer.



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# Royal Library Annual Report 2021

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## 1. Foreword by the National Librarian

"§ 1 It is the responsibility of all parents to have their children vaccinated before the age of 2. This also applies to older children and people who have not had natural or vaccinated smallpox."

In 1816, a decision was made to make vaccination against smallpox mandatory. The publication His Majesty's Gracious Regulations for Vaccination in the Kingdom is preserved in our archives and freely available in digital form. Through brochures and newspaper articles, we can follow the progress of vaccine skeptics during the 19th and 20th centuries.

Even when it is time to write the history of the corona pandemic, access to source material will be crucial. However, now the discussion has largely moved to digital platforms, which are not covered by today's laws on compulsory material. Therefore, we risk significant memory gaps from an important event in our history.

KB's biggest challenge going forward is to be able to collect contemporary public discourse, in order to make it available for future research – something that is also a central part of democratic development.

In 2021, special investigator Ulrika Geijer left the investigation Paper, podcasts and... Compulsory material legislation for secure source material for the government. The inquiry provides proposals for legal support that creates the conditions for a collection in step with the times. At KB, we have participated in the inquiry, read, analyzed and discussed the proposals in preparation for our consultation response. We have held roundtable discussions with stakeholders, both from the libraries and from the producer side, which has given us a deeper insight into our common challenges.

Our main focus is both to collect contemporary cultural heritage and to make our older cultural heritage digitally available throughout the country. To succeed in this, a comprehensive digital shift is required. In 2021, we thus entered into a new organizational structure that is in line with KB's mission, and that brings together different media types and functions. This has, among other things, enabled an increased amount of collected e-mandatory material, such as online magazines. We have also greatly increased our digitization of audiovisual media, which is largely available on magnetic tape. In addition, our agreements with copyright organizations regarding digital access to audiovisual material have been extended, which is greatly appreciated by researchers. We have taken great steps forward in developing methods for machine-generated metadata, in order to



be able to describe our rapidly growing collections. In addition, we continue to invest in developing our technical infrastructure, information security and digital preservation.

With the development of artificial intelligence and machine learning, our collections have also gained value in the form of data. KB's laboratory for data-driven research, KB-labb, has developed language models for text analysis that are widely used in society. In 2021, KB carried out a project with the goal of digitizing local radio. This has further enriched the lab's work on translating speech to text, as radio material provides data with more modes of expression and dialects. The language models that KB-labb develops bring completely new opportunities for research to explore our large collections of radio and television broadcasts.

Openness, inclusion and access to information are core values of a national library. We are therefore pleased that our mission in open science has been deepened and broadened during the year. The proportion of openly accessible scientific publications has increased significantly, not least through the Bibsam consortium agreement. KB has also launched the platform Publishera, which makes Swedish openly accessible scientific journals visible. The platform is an alternative to international publishers and has received a good response. We now look forward to working together to also address the link between science and society at large. Creating trust and understanding of how knowledge is created is a crucial part of strengthening democracy.

I am proud of the solution focus that has characterized the second year of the pandemic. We have continued to offer good service and access to our unique material. 2021 also brought several unexpected joys. We have received the Internet Foundation's Golden Magnifying Glass award for the fact that the learning platform Digiteket and the search service Svenska dagstidningar "spread knowledge and contributed to the free formation of public opinion". During the autumn, KB was also recognized for our accessible website kb.se in Funka's inclusion barometer.

Finally, we experienced the return of a total of ten stolen books to the KB! The breakthrough was made possible thanks to the persistent and knowledge-intensive tracking of our experts, combined with a generous donation. Now, among other things, Goethe's *Das römische Carneval*, with 40 hand-colored copperplates, is once again part of the KB's Goethe collection and our common cultural heritage.



Karin Grönvall, National Librarian



Photo: Anna Guldager/KB

# About the annual report

## 2. About the annual report

### 2.1. KB's mission

KB's overall mission, according to the instructions, is to promote the quality of Swedish research and democratic social development by providing source material and an effective research infrastructure.

KB shall further collect, describe, preserve and provide physical and digital material needed to fulfil the authority's tasks. KB shall also have a national overview of and promote collaboration within the public library system in accordance with Section 18 of the Library Act (2013:801). KB shall also provide information systems and work towards the development and coordination of digital services within the public library system, as well as provide a complete and comprehensive data source for the evaluation of Swedish scientific publications.

### 2.2. Operational goals 2020–2022

KB's business plan is based on a vision that aims for 2025. The business plan mainly follows KB's instructions and is divided into seven areas. Each area has an overall goal and a number of sub-goals.

**Goal area 1, Collect:** KB's collection building is based on clear priorities – our collection of media reflects today's media landscape.

**Goal area 2, Describe:** KB's collections are described in an appropriate manner based on the needs of users.

**Goal area 3, Preserve and digitize:** KB has a sustainable infrastructure for preservation with the aim of ensuring long-term accessibility to the collections.

**Goal area 4, Provide:** KB's collections are accessible both on and off campus via appropriate services.

**Goal area 5, Contribute to an efficient research infrastructure:** KB contributes in collaboration to an open and efficient research infrastructure.

**Goal area 6, Promote collaboration within the public library system:** KB works strategically in active collaboration with the public library system.

**Goal area 7, Create conditions for operations:** KB's operations are efficient, sustainable and safe and have a high level of trust from clients and other target groups.

## **2.3. Profit and loss statement**

In the performance report, Chapter 3, KB analyses and assesses the results of the operations. It begins with an overall performance assessment. The results are then reported in relation to the information that appears from the authority's instructions and other requirements that the government has stated in appropriation letters or other decisions. Each target area is reported separately:

Section 3.1 Overall performance assessment

Section 3.2 Economic development

Section 3.3 Collect

Section 3.4 Describe

Section 3.5 Preservation and digitization

Section 3.6 Provide

Section 3.7 Contributing to an effective research infrastructure

Section 3.8 Promoting collaboration within the public library system

Section 3.9 Creating conditions for the business

## 2.4. KB's joint initiatives for digital accessibility

KB's material needs to be made more digitally accessible and technical capacity needs to be improved. That's why several joint initiatives are underway – including around licenses, metadata, government assignments in open science and a completely new service for the collections.

KB received an increase in funding in 2020 to cover announced rent increases. However, these rent increases will not be realized until 2023. The extra financial space that KB has until 2023 has therefore been used for development needs in 2021. KB is building important parts of an infrastructure that can form the basis for future services based on the authority's mandate.

The interventions are described below (Figure 1).

**Figure 1: KB's joint initiatives**

Name	Description	End date	Cost 2021	Section in YEAR
Remote access license group	The project involves KB entering into agreements with rights holders through collective contractual licenses. The aim is to make digital or digitized material that is protected by copyright available.	2021-12-31	1,209 thousand SEK	3.6.2
Metadata shift	The project aims to increase learning, skills development and transfer in the metadata area to achieve more automation, higher efficiency, better utilization of resources and increased accessibility to collections.	2023-06-30	4,000 thousand SEK	3.4
Digital support (System support for digitization)	The project involves KB developing a system support to streamline the digitization process. The aim is to quality-assured digital production and digital preservation and made more of KB's collections digitally available.	2022-06-30	2,607 thousand SEK	3.5.5
Show	The project involves KB developing a service that provides the ability to locally and remotely search and access content regardless of the type of material, whether it is digital or physical, free or copyrighted.	2023-06-30	2,625 thousand SEK	3.6.1
Digital baseplate and redundant IT infrastructure	The project involves strengthening KB's digital infrastructure for secure digital preservation in the long term. The aim is also to increase capacity to guarantee the operation of KB's central services.	2023-06-30	12,316 thousand SEK	3.9.2.2
Open	The project is a sub-project of the "Digital baseplate" project. The aim is to develop an infrastructure that supports uniform access to KB's digital materials and at the same time improves access to KB's metadata. The infrastructure forms the backbone of the Visa project.	2021-10-01	Included in above	3.6.1 and 3.9.2.2
Publish – one national digital platform for openly accessible Swedish scientific journals	The project concerns KB's mission to establish and manage a national digital platform for openly accessible Swedish scientific journals.	2021-12-30	2,560 thousand SEK	3.7.4

## 2.5. Government assignments

The summary below (Figure 2) shows where in the annual report KB describes the results from the various government assignments and reporting requirements that KB had during the year.

**Figure 2: KB's government missions and reporting requirements, 2021**

Mission	Description	Feedback	Episodes in YEAR
Expenses for scientific publishing	The Royal Library shall 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. In reporting, the Royal Library shall particularly take into account subscription costs, publication fees and administrative expenses.	Occurs in connection with annual report 2021	3.7.3.3
Technical support for open access Swedish scientific journals	The Royal Library shall report on the measures that have been taken to establish and manage a national digital platform for openly accessible Swedish scientific journals.	Will be held in connection with the 2021 annual report	3.7.4
Coordination of work for open access to scientific publications	The Royal Library shall promote and coordinate the work of introducing open access to scientific publications. The assignment includes submitting a comprehensive survey, analysis and assessment of the national work with open access to scientific publications. In carrying out the assignment, views shall be obtained from the Swedish Research Council and universities and colleges.	Partially reported 2021-10-14	3.7.3.1 3.7.3.2
Collaboration Council at <small>The Swedish National Council for Culture</small>	The Royal Library 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.	Will be held in connection with the 2021 annual report	3.8.1.3
Assignment to continue to accept people with disabilities that result in reduced work capacity for internships 2021–2023	The Government instructs the authorities (...) to continue to make internships available to the Swedish Public Employment Service during the period 1 January 2021–31 December 2023 and to accept job seekers with disabilities that result in reduced work capacity for internships from the Swedish Public Employment Service.	Reported in March 2021	3.9.5.1
Assignment to continue accepting newly arrived job seekers for internships 2021–2023	The Government instructs the authorities (...) to continue to make internships available to the Swedish Public Employment Service during the period 1 January 2021–31 December 2023 and to accept newly arrived job seekers for internships from the Swedish Public Employment Service.	Reported in March 2021	3.9.5.1
Mandate for certain government agencies to take further measures to increase the proportion of employees working from home	The government has instructed state agencies to enable employees to work from home to a certain extent.	Reporting has taken place during January – June 2021.	3.9.6.1
Assignment to the Royal Library on libraries of national minorities	The government instructs the Royal Library to implement an initiative on the libraries of national minorities as resource libraries for each language group and for the country's municipalities.	To be reported in 2022	3.8.3.2
Assignments on open educational resources and public participation in the research process	The government is giving the Royal Library the task of mapping and analyzing the use of open educational resources and public participation in the research process. The task is to be carried out with a focus on the public library system.	To be reported in 2022	3.7.3.1



*We have a result! Photo: Anna Guldager/KB*

# Results summary

## 3. Summary of results

### 3.1. Overall performance assessment

KB's new organization came into effect on January 1, 2021. The organization is now in line with KB's instructions, instead of being divided based on material types. The new organization has made it possible to increase the sharing of expertise between different areas, which in turn has created more efficient work processes and flows.

In April 2021, the government's report came out with proposals for new mandatory legislation.<sup>1</sup> The new law is proposed to cover what is currently collected on a mandatory basis, what was collected previously, but which due to technological developments is no longer covered by the regulations, as well as what is disseminated and will be disseminated in new media using new technology and in new formats. In its response to the consultation, KB is positive about the proposal for revised mandatory legislation. The investigator has largely listened to the problems that KB previously raised and presented appropriate solutions to them.

The pandemic has also shaped KB's operations in 2021. It has resulted in reduced use of some of KB's services but at the same time accelerated development in several areas.

#### 3.1.1. Collect

The target area "Collect" deals with the activities within KB that form the basis for enabling KB's mission. The new department Collection and Metadata, which was formed in connection with KB's reorganization, stands for a common approach to collection building with clear priorities. Now all processing of legal deposit copies, both collection and reception, as well as supplementary collection of new material, is brought together organizationally. It

creates conditions for coordination, joint discussions and sharing of expertise.

Training in compulsory collection laws has been carried out to strengthen the officers in the authority role. It is about starting from today's routines and systems and further developing and adapting them to future compulsory collection. The result is that newer phenomena in the media landscape have been able to be collected to a greater extent, for example digital audio books, TV channels and online magazines. The collections thus reflect the media landscape in a better way.

#### 3.1.2. Describe

The term "describe" refers here to creating or compiling metadata, that is, information about the material, physical or digital, that is available at KB. During the year, KB has implemented a number of initiatives to increase automation when it comes to handling and reusing metadata. The development of new work processes has utilized the opportunity for automated retrieval of metadata. At the same time, employees have gained new knowledge, which has created efficient processes. KB has begun an important method development that means that searches in the collections can be done via images instead of text. Overall, the development provides increased access to KB's collections for users.

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<sup>1</sup> SOU 2021:32

The Metadata Agency is a service that contains national practices and guidelines for metadata and cataloguing. In 2021, it has been able to develop faster than planned. The service is also a communication channel and reference bank for the authority's national coordination responsibilities, which facilitates and improves the work with metadata and cataloguing nationally.

### **3.1.3. Preserve and digitize**

KB is tasked with preserving the collections, with the aim of making them accessible and useful over time for researchers and the public, both present and future. Large parts (72 percent) of KB's collections on physical media are preserved in an appropriate manner. This is an improvement from last year when the proportion was 60 percent. The improvement is due to the move of large parts of the daily newspaper collection on paper to newly built warehouses in Bålsta.

Transferring information through digitization<sup>2</sup> opens up great opportunities for preservation and accessibility, as well as for data-driven research. With KB's new organization, the capacity and efficiency of the authority's digitization processes have improved. The digitization of audiovisual material has increased from approximately 121,000 hours in 2020 to approximately 254,000 hours in 2021. With partly external funds, 3 million pages of newspapers have been digitized.

### **3.1.4. 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 at and outside KB via purpose-specific services. In 2021, a longer-term agreement for remote access to audiovisual media was signed. This meant that the number of remote accesses via contractual licenses for audiovisual material has increased. However, the agreement is limited to researchers at universities.

Due to the pandemic, access to KB's premises and collections has been limited, but visitors have found their way back during the autumn. However, visitor numbers are not reaching the same levels as before the pandemic. The reference questions regarding KB's almost unique collections of manuscripts, maps and images are at about the same level, thanks to the development of working methods that also work during a pandemic.

### **3.1.5. Contribute to an effective research infrastructure**

The national research infrastructure includes managing and further developing Swepub and collaboration around Swepub, which offers metadata for analysis of Swedish research. KB has further developed Swepub with improved functionality in 2021. Open APIs (programming interfaces) have been further developed, making the data usable in various applications at and outside KB.

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<sup>2</sup> Digitization means the conversion of information from analog to digital form, to be compared with the term digitalization which rather stands for a process in society. KB has switched to the concept of digitization but the word digitalization is still used with the same meaning as digitization in certain contexts.

KB is tasked with coordinating the work on the introduction of open access to scientific publications. The government's research bill resulted in KB's role as an expert authority in the field being strengthened in 2021.

The transition to an open access publishing system is a complicated process of change. The government's goal of all scientific publications being open access by 2021 has not been achieved. However, the proportion of open access publications continues to increase.

KB launched Publicera, a national platform for openly accessible Swedish scientific journals, in 2021. Publicera was developed on behalf of the government and is based on recommendations in the open access reports that KB submitted to the government in 2019.<sup>3</sup> The purpose of the national platform is to be an infrastructural support that provides full texts of scientific articles with immediate open access.

Within the framework of the Bibsam Consortium, KB signs license agreements with publishers and database producers. The aim is to streamline access to electronic information resources for higher education and research. A central task for the Bibsam Consortium is to promote open access. An important means are so-called transformative agreements, which provide access to both reading and openly accessible publishing. A second period of such agreements, with the goal of achieving a higher degree of openly accessible articles, has been negotiated with several large international publishers for 2022. There are now a total of 22 transformative agreements signed on behalf of the Bibsam Consortium. The number of scientific articles made available through the agreements has increased by approximately 25 percent in 2021 compared to 2020.

KB works to promote research and development (R&D) based on KB's collections. At the end of 2021, KB collaborated in 21 different R&D projects, compared to 12 in 2020. In 2019, KB established a computer lab (KB lab) as a two-year project to meet this development. In early autumn 2021, the National Librarian made a decision to establish KB lab as a permanent operation.

### **3.1.6. Promote collaboration within the public library system**

What measures and activities have libraries taken to operate during the pandemic? To create an overview, KB has collected information from all 290 municipalities in the country. The collection showed that in most municipalities, public libraries have offered access to the library's physical and digital services and media throughout the pandemic. It also shows a transition and a learning process at the libraries.

In 2021, KB further developed the Libris systems with new functions, quality improvements and enriched metadata. A new sub-database, Digitized Swedish Print, was launched in Libris web search to create a single entry point to digitized and freely available Swedish print.

From 2021 and three years onwards, KB is tasked with implementing an initiative on the libraries of national minorities as resource libraries for each language group and for the country.

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<sup>3</sup> KB issued 16 recommendations related to five investigations in March 2019. [See KB's website for more information.](#)

municipalities. In 2021, KB has established and distributed operating grants and commissioned a number of initiatives in the Roma area.

During the period 2019–2021, the reading app Browse was developed, which makes e-books freely available in the national minority languages Romani Chib and Sami. The long-term goal is for the app to also contain literature in Finnish, Yiddish and Meänkieli. The response from the language groups and public libraries has been positive.

In 2021, a comprehensive quantitative analysis of the municipally adopted library plans was carried out with a starting year of 2020. The analysis showed, among other things, that the Library Act and the Convention on the Rights of the Child have a strong position in the plans. However, priorities relating to national minorities are only clear in half of the library plans.

### **3.1.7. Create conditions for the business**

Staff development and training have been in focus in connection with the reorganization that KB has carried out during the pandemic. The new Communication and Development Support department has also worked to develop KB's processes for planning and follow-up, as well as working methods and methods for project work.

KB's health and work environment work has, for obvious reasons, been greatly affected by the pandemic. The goal of the measures implemented during the year has been to maintain a safe working environment and good work-related health among the agency's employees. In 2021, the total sick leave rate was 2.6 percent, which is 1.6 percentage points lower than the previous year.

The pandemic has continued to create a great need for clear communication, both internally and externally. This has brought about a shift for the entire business. Digital channels that were previously used on a limited scale are now being used by all employees.

KB has conducted a number of security assessments in 2021 to ensure that the IT infrastructure and new critical systems meet the requirements of the authority's management system. The results of the analyses have not revealed any serious deficiencies, and KB has continuously worked to address the recommended improvement proposals.

Regarding the IT infrastructure, and the requirements for increased capacity and redundancy<sup>4</sup>, a new storage solution has been implemented. KB has also launched a renovated version of the data.kb.se service, where users can download all data sets in one place.

Data.kb.se is also a base platform for both external and internal service development.

KB will work for sustainable development to contribute to fulfilling the global goals in Agenda 2030. For the second year in a row, consultations have been carried out in collaboration with the Swedish Arts Council, the Swedish Film Institute and the Institute for Language and Folklore (ISOF). An advisory group consisting of all five national minorities has also been formed, which will work more closely with KB's operations.

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<sup>4</sup> Storing the same data in two or more geographically separate locations.

KB notes that Sweden, unlike most countries in Europe, does not have as much focus on connecting Agenda 2030 and the sustainability goals to the libraries' broad and inclusive mission.

## 3.2. Economic development

### 3.2.1. Summary assessment of cost trends per target area

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 1).

**Table 1: Total cost development for KB (SEK thousand)**

Total for KB	2021	%	2020	%	2019	%
Revenue from appropriations	432 462		400 495	100%	383 486	100%
Other income	28,635		24,540	100%	15,305	100%
<b>Costs</b>	<b>-461,097</b>		<b>-425,035</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>-398,791</b>	<b>100%</b>
- of which Collect	-60,007	13%	-65,273	15%	-68,019	17%
- of which Describe	-77 777	17%	-60,986	14%	-61,828	16%
- of which Preserve	-128,257	28%	-98,905	23%	-95,817	24%
- of which Provide	-107,897	23%	-99,003	23%	-98,654	25%
- of which Contribute to an effective research infrastructure	-45,984	10%	-39,102	9%	-14,912	4%
- of which Promote collaboration within the public library system	-41,175	9%	-61,766	15%	-59,560	15%

The costs are distributed to each target area. The percentage on the right indicates the area's share of KB's total turnover. KB has entered a new organization in 2021 and at the same time a review of all personnel was carried out regarding accounting/distribution to the different areas.

### 3.2.2. Total costs

**Table 2: Operating results (excluding transfers)**

Total for KB	2021	Change %	2020	Change %	2019	Change %
<b>Operating income</b>						
Revenue from appropriations	432 462	8.0%	400 495		4.44%	383,486
Income from fees and other remuneration	6,054	14.0%	5,310		-27.85%	7,360
Revenue from grants	22,505	18.1%	19,060		149.41%	7,642
Financial income	76	-55.3%	169		-44.41%	304
<b>Total operating income</b>	<b>461,097</b>	<b>8.5%</b>	<b>425,035</b>		<b>6.58%</b>	<b>398,791</b>
<b>Operating costs</b>						
Personnel costs	-260 132	8.6%	-239,605		5.76%	-226,564
Costs for premises	-97,712	2.5%	-95,321		0.28%	-95,053
Other operating costs	-84,291	17.4%	-71,797		19.08%	-60,292
Financial costs	-5	-96.2%	-139		-21.91%	-178
Depreciation and impairment	-18,956	4.3%	-18,173		8.79%	-16,705
<b>Total operating costs</b>	<b>-461,097</b>	<b>8.5%</b>	<b>-425,035</b>		<b>6.58%</b>	<b>-398,791</b>

In total, turnover in 2021 will increase by 8.5 percent. KB received an increase in appropriations in 2020 to cover announced rent increases. However, these rent increases will not be realized until 2023. The extra financial space that KB has until 2023 has therefore been largely used in 2021 for development needs, primarily within IT infrastructure (see KB's joint investments, figure 1 above). Appropriation consumption increases by almost SEK 32 million or 8 percent compared to 2020. Income from grants increases by SEK 3.4 million.

The total increase in annual workforce is 18.6, which has been primarily used in the work with the joint initiatives (see Figure 1 above), corresponding to 16.4 annual workforce.

Premises costs are increasing due to premises projects in Bålsta where the collections have moved to a new storage building and due to projects in Grängesberg. Among operating costs, the increase in costs stems from the purchase of services. Primarily, this is retrospective digitization through the National Archives in Fränsta, purchase of bibliographic records, removal services, information services and consultancy services within projects and in joint initiatives.

### 3.3. Collect

KB's overall goal for the Collect area is that collection building is based on clear priorities and that KB's collection of media reflects today's media landscape.

#### 3.3.1. Clear priorities in collective building

KB is tasked with collecting published material, both physical and digital. The work is done for KB's current and future users, both researchers and the general public. The aim is to

The collected material can ensure as complete a representation as possible of the publication in the country.

There are two main lines for building up KB's collections: Collection of legal deposit copies and supplementary collection. The collection of legal deposit copies is the basis and is based on two acts. The Act (1993:1392) on legal deposit copies of documents covers in principle all Swedish media published in physical form, as well as radio and television. The Act (2012:492) on legal deposit copies of electronic material, the so-called e-obligation, covers certain types of electronic material that has been made available to the public over networks, such as the internet.

In order to cope with an increasingly broad collection mission of both physical and digital material, including metadata, priorities are required that are communicated in a clear manner. KB is also working to further develop routines and systems for both the collection of physical publications and for digital material. Through the new Collection and Metadata department, KB has taken a step towards a common approach to collection building with clear priorities. All processing of legal deposit copies, collection and reception, and supplementary collection of new material are now organizationally combined. This creates the conditions for coordination, joint discussions and sharing of expertise.

During the year, internal training in mandatory laws was carried out to strengthen the officers in the role of authority. It involves building on today's routines and systems and further develop and adapt them for future mandatory collection. The work is done primarily for new employees at KB, but also for people who have previously worked in other tasks at KB. More automated processes also make it easier for the mandatory suppliers and ultimately for those who use KB's collections. Collection building should take into account a rapidly changing media landscape and, in the long term, produce concrete results in the form of a faster and easier inflow.

### **3.3.2. The collection reflects today's media landscape**

As the media landscape changes, new phenomena and types of publications arise. In order for KB's collection to reflect today's media landscape, the agency is further developing its working methods so that new phenomena can also be collected. This involves developing processes and system support for the efficient collection of physical and digital material, which also includes the Swedish web. If updated mandatory legislation comes into force, it will further strengthen the work with the collection.

KB's web robot collects snapshots of the Swedish part of the internet. Today it is from the domain .se, but the goal is to also include material with a Swedish connection from other top-level domains – especially .nu, .com, .org, and .net. The collection takes place once or twice a year, while the mass media websites are collected once a day. The robot sweep also shows what the Swedish web has looked like over time; The robot can take a snapshot of the website and thereby create context for the legal copies that are submitted with a delivery obligation. During the autumn, the technical platform for the robot sweep was upgraded and thus became more stable and more functional. This means that the robot sweeps should soon be able to take place more frequently and be more stable and accurate. The reflection of the media landscape will thus be more extensive but with reasonable efforts.

Following KB's reorganization, the work with robot scanning of the Swedish web and the processing of e-obligation material is under the same unit. This means that it is now possible to utilize

common competencies and integrate robot sweeps as a clearer complement to the collection of e-duty.

An investigation is underway into possible legal restrictions on collecting Youtube channels. The result may have effects, for example, on the robot sweeps that KB plans to carry out in connection with the 2022 election, and for sweeps of minority language channels. The robot sweeps will be able to be carried out in a legally secure manner, and the content can also be made available in a legally correct manner in the long run. The reflection of the media landscape will thus be able to be secured for a long time to come.

At the same time, an investigation is underway to investigate whether digital film festivals fall under the e-obligation law. Through digital film festivals, KB would be able to collect short films and artistic films on a much larger scale than today – two types of material where KB has major gaps. The collection would be efficient and research could be conducted on the material, while the reflection of the media landscape would be significantly improved.

During the year, intensive work has been underway to connect new television channels. These are channels that previously broadcast from abroad but now fall under the Legal Deposit Act, after the program company moved its broadcasting operations to Sweden. A number of the channels have previously been collected using so-called self-recording<sup>5</sup>. A large number of additional channels have also been added. The number of hours of radio and television collected via traditional broadcasts has thus increased from approximately 680,000 to approximately 770,000 (see Table 3c). More channels aimed at the Swedish television audience are thus collected with the help of the Legal Deposit Act.

In 2020, work began on creating automatic flows for digital audiobooks. The work has continued in 2021, and a large company has been contracted to deliver both e-books and audiobooks. Deliveries of both digital audiobooks and e-books have thus increased (see Table 3a).

An initiative was launched in the autumn of 2021, with the aim of increasing the number of connected and delivering online journals. This has yielded results in the form of both ongoing and retroactive deliveries. In 2021, KB received approximately 17,500 e-mandatory deliveries of online journals compared to just under 11,500 in 2020 (see table 3a).

### **3.3.3. Strategies for complementary fundraising and acquisitions**

The supplementary collection consists of material that is not covered by the compulsory collection laws. It involves acquiring and collecting material where the design of the law limits KB's compulsory collection, as well as material that supports research into and understanding of KB's collections, in addition to other material relating to Sweden and Swedish conditions. The work is done for KB's current and future users, both researchers and the general public.

To make it clear what researchers and the public can find at KB, there must be communicated strategies for supplementary collection and acquisition. During the year, a review of KB's acquisition of foreign research literature was completed and guidelines were established.

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<sup>5</sup> Self-recording refers to the recording that KB itself makes of a selection of radio and television channels that are broadcast from abroad and aimed at a Swedish audience.

The work to acquire so-called suecana has continued according to previously established ambitions. The material consists of publications with Swedish connections that have been published abroad, including translations of Swedish originals. Suecana contributes to a more complete picture of Swedish cultural and social life, and reflects Sweden in the world.

#### **3.3.4. Cross-agency processes** With the new organization,

KB has begun work on cross-agency processes, and has begun to collaborate across departments on shared resources. This involves seeing the flow all the way from collecting, to describing, and then to preserving and providing.

The Swedish book flow is an example of such a cross-departmental process. Within the process, activities with different purposes are hidden within the areas of Collection and Description. As regards Collection, an inventory of mandatory monographs that have not yet been described has been made during the year. The inventory was a prerequisite for being able to follow up and control mandatory deliveries. In connection with the inventory, arrival registration of monographs has been introduced so that no further inventory is needed.

Furthermore, KB has worked during the year on skills development and shifting human resources from active acquisition to receiving and processing mandatory deliveries.

The change reflects the priority that KB places on fundraising and collection building.

#### **3.3.5. The work ahead: Future-proofing the collection**

KB will continue to work on future-proofing the mandatory collection work processes and system support in a way that takes into account new publishing methods and provides the opportunity to sign agreements where the law is not sufficient. This is about being able to offer a broader representation of contemporary public discourse to KB's current and future users, both researchers and the general public.

#### **3.3.6. Statistics for Collect**

The tables below show the development of collection based on compulsory delivery material (table 3) and supplementary collection (table 4). The tables are further divided by material type, which means that there is both physical and digital material in several of the tables. The inflow of compulsory delivery digital material has increased in 2021. For physical material, the inflow has in some cases, for example in the case of books and monographs (printed), increased slightly in 2021. At the same time, it has decreased for newspapers, for example. Supplementary collection has remained at a relatively constant level over the past three years.

**Table 3: Inflow of compulsory material – books and journals 2019–2021 (number)**

	2021	2020	2019
<b>Books and monographs (printed)</b>	20,336	17,107	18,320
<b>Audiobooks (physical editions)</b>	405	517	571
<b>Audiobooks (e-obligatory deliveries)</b>	659	397	662
<b>E-books (e-obligatory deliveries)</b>	286	176	302
<b>Magazines (printed booklets/magazine issues)</b>	16,848	14,804	19,147
<b>Magazines (e-mandatory deliveries)</b>	17,485	11,465	13,274

Deliveries of printed books are back to a level similar to the time before the pandemic, when the inflow was around 20,000 printed books. It is therefore not currently possible to observe any decline over time.

The increased inflow of audiobooks and e-books via e-obligation delivery is due to the work of creating automatic flows for these types of material. In the case of e-books, KB, in accordance with current law, only collects e-books that are published digitally and by a professional actor. Only publishing digitally is unusual when it comes to books. The major publishers usually still print their publications and publish the e-book in parallel, and KB then collects the printed book. The overwhelming majority of e-books that are not printed are so-called self-published and are not considered professional in the sense of the law. This explains why KB collects relatively few e-books.

An effort to increase the number of connected and delivering online journals has also resulted in an increase in journals via e-delivery (see above section 3.2.2)

**Table 3 b: Inflow of compulsory delivery material – posters, everyday prints, etc. 2019–2021 (number)**

	2021	2020	2019
<b>Posters</b>	1,289	2,049	1,880
<b>Everyday print</b>	82,986	87,846	104,294
<b>Maps</b>	744	600	621
<b>Pictures</b>	1,685	754	407
<b>Postcard</b>	1,633	941	1,086
<b>Music printing</b>	366	296	356

Everyday printing is a collective name for printed materials such as catalogs, brochures, instruction manuals, flyers, and more.

The increased inflow of pictures and postcards is due to KB's long-term work to inform printers and producers about the obligation to also deliver this type of material.

**Table 3 c: Inflow of compulsory material – newspapers, radio and television, 2019–2021 (number)**

	2021	2020	2019
<b>Newspapers (printed issues)<sup>1</sup></b>	40,362	42,548	47,619
<b>News companies (e-obligation deliveries)</b>	4,630,045	3,016,114	2,884,892
<b>Speech magazines (physical)</b>	839	840	972
<b>Radio and television via traditional broadcasts (hours)</b>	777,403	687,701	681,883
<b>Radio (e-obligatory deliveries)<sup>3</sup></b>	512,031	504,058	1,183,287
<b>TV (e-obligatory deliveries)<sup>3</sup></b>	253 255	277 4052	301,061

- 1) The figures have been corrected compared to the 2019 annual report. The explanation for this is that it was previously reported including the number of bulletins, which was calculated using a template. Since many newspapers have chosen to stop using bulletins altogether, the template part has been removed.
- 2) The decrease is explained by the introduction of a new collection method which means that pages not covered by Delivery obligations 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.
- 3) From 2021, mandatory e-deliveries of radio and television will be reported separately.

The increase in the number of hours of radio and television via traditional broadcasts reflects the development work that has been done to connect more television channels (see above, section 3.3.2)

**Table 3 d: Inflow of legally required material – film, video, music and games 2019–2021 (number)**

	2021	2020	2019
<b>Film and video (physical release)<sup>1</sup></b>	811	1,017	1,183
<b>Film and video (e-obligatory deliveries) 2.3</b>	1,323	1,224	531
<b>Music (physical media – CD, vinyl, etc.)</b>	1,907	2,175	3,011
<b>Music (e-obligatory deliveries)</b>	1,872	5,428	2,328
<b>Computer games and interactive media</b>	37	22	144

- 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) The figures before 2020 have been adjusted compared to the previous annual report. The reason for this is that Statistics were collected manually up until 2019, which may explain some double counting, etc.

The number of legal deposit copies of films and videos received in physical form continues to decline as more and more films are streamed via the internet. An increase in e-legal deposit deliveries of videos was already noted in 2020. This is because one of the larger film companies has started making deliveries. Digital cinema-released films are not covered by the Act on Legal Deposit Copies of Documents and do not meet the criteria for e-legal deposit. Overall, this means that cinema-released films are currently not collected.

In 2020, KB connected two major digital music providers via automated network deliveries. They then delivered their back catalogue, i.e. historically required delivery material, which explains the increase in deliveries in 2020.

**Table 3 e: Inflow of mandatory material – authorities etc. 2019–2021 (number)**

	2021	2020	2019
<b>Authorities (e-obligatory deliveries)</b>	51,676	44 5641	25 4111
<b>Municipalities (e-mandatory deliveries)</b>	64,193	53,185	40 401
<b>Regions/county councils (e-mandatory deliveries)</b>	1,794	1,862	1,633
<b>Associations/foundations (e-obligatory deliveries)</b>	270	42,596	4,447

1) Data on authorities for 2020 and 2019 has previously been mistakenly reported as a total for authorities and municipalities. The data has now been adjusted.

KB has a website for registration and delivery of e-mandatory material from authorities, municipalities, regions and associations. In 2021, the categories were streamlined. Among other things, several higher education institutions had previously been incorrectly included in the category of associations/foundations.

**Table 4 a: Supplementary collection – radio, television and film 2019–2021 (number)**

	2021	2020	2019
<b>Radio and television (number of hours)<sup>1</sup></b>	64,707	66,847	46,090

1) Refers to material broadcast from abroad and aimed at a Swedish audience. As of June 2019, KB's recordings of television a completely automated technical solution. The new technology means that broadcasts are recorded in their entirety and not, as before, in a selection of unique Swedish productions. This has led to an increase in the number of recorded television hours.

TV programs broadcast from Sweden (for example on 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 channels broadcast from abroad are aimed at a Swedish audience, KB instead records these through so-called self-recording. The decrease in the number of self-recorded hours can be explained by the fact that one of the TV channels that KB used to record was closed down in 2021.

**Table 4 b: Supplementary collection – acquisition of suecana 2019–2021 (number)**

	2021	2020	2019
<b>Suecana literature</b>	2,505	2,004	2,755
<b>Suecana audiovisual (music, games, audiobooks)</b>	38	101	67

1) Only games in 2020.

KB enriches its Swedish collection by acquiring so-called suecana, that is, publications with a Swedish connection that have been published abroad. To a certain extent, KB also acquires suecana in the form of audiovisual material, mainly music and audio books. However, the number is relatively small.

**Table 4 c: Supplementary collection – manuscripts, antiquarian acquisitions, etc. 2019–2021 (number)**

	2021	2020	2019
<b>Accessions<sup>1</sup>, personal archives, manuscripts (number and number of shelf meters)</b>	26 58 hm	43 50 hm	72 84 hm
<b>Maps and images (objects)</b>	2592	2332	4,624
<b>Antiquarian acquisition (printed material)</b>	196	99	411

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

2) Due to limited access to physical material during the pandemic, KB has not been able to review and assess requests to donate material in the same way as normal. The amount of material received has therefore decreased significantly in 2020 (see table 2 c).

KB's criterion for collecting personal archives is that they should be archives of people of great importance to Swedish cultural and social life. The trend is towards donated image archives and personal archives usually containing both digital and physical material.

**Table 4 d: Acquisitions and holdings of foreign research literature 2019–2021 (number)**

	2021	2020	2019
<b>Foreign research literature (monographs)</b>	2,063	2,664	4,089
<b>E-books</b>	371	339	339
<b>Running series/ multi-volume works</b>	407	407	540
<b>Foreign magazines (printed material)</b>	1,004	1,054	1,054
<b>Foreign journals (electronic)</b>	7,274	8,324	6,617
<b>Databases (licensed)</b>	37	47	47

1) The decrease is due to KB subscribing to Oxford Reference Premium (an e-book package containing 299 reference e-books) until 2020. The subscription was not renewed for 2021 and since KB has e-books to a very limited extent, this measure had a major impact on the statistics.

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. A significant part of the foreign collection is only available at KB and nowhere else in Sweden. KB also provides a number of licensed databases in the areas of social sciences and humanities.

### 3.3.7. Cost development for Collect

**Table 5: Cost development for Collect (thousands of SEK)**

	2021	% 2020	2020	% 2019	2019	%
Revenue from appropriations	59,594	14%	64,790	16%	67,062	17%
Other income	413	2%		2%	957	6%
Costs	-60,007	13%	-65,273	15%	-68,019	17%
<b>Outcome for Collect</b>	<b>0</b>		<b>0</b>		<b>0</b>	

The activities in the area of Collection are decreasing, both in terms of SEK and as a share of the activities compared to previous years. While KB's total turnover in 2021 has increased by 8 percent, the costs for Collection are decreasing by 9 percent. With the new organization, the workflows have been divided in a new way and the areas of Collection and Description are approaching each other with unit-wide processes. Collection does not have a separate part of the joint initiatives.

## 3.4. Describe

KB's overall goal for the area of Description is that the collections are described in an appropriate manner based on the needs of the users.

### 3.4.1. The collections are described in an appropriate manner

KB is tasked with describing collected material. The term "describing" here refers to creating or compiling metadata, that is, information about the material (physical or digital) that is held at KB. Metadata are the structured components needed for systems and services to be able to handle the preservation, retrieval and provision of the collections. It is about promoting the use of KB's collections and offering descriptive information for current and future users, both researchers and the general public.

In recent years, major changes have occurred in the area of metadata – a paradigm shift that is a natural consequence of digital development. In order for KB to be able to handle the increased media flow and meet today's more advanced user needs, the manual handling of metadata must be reduced. KB is therefore working to automate more work processes and reuse metadata from other sources.

During the year, KB has conducted a survey and analysis of the manual work of describing the collections. This is a step in streamlining the processes and investigating the possibilities for increased automation. One example is the descriptions of monographs. The pandemic led to major delays in the work of describing mandatory deliveries monographs. The result was that a large amount of material was created to test methods for machine handling and new work processes. The mandatory monographs that had not been described were matched against Libris via the book's ISBN number. In this way, more than

8000 new holdings without manual cataloging and these books are now visible and accessible to users.<sup>6</sup>

Furthermore, KB has implemented improvements in the national catalogue Libris in 2021 to facilitate machine analysis and processing of metadata. This in turn facilitates the possibilities for increased automation and linked data. Among other things, this will be used to machine-identify and analyze metadata, and for example see when metadata was created and by whom.

KB has also developed the catalog systems so that it is possible to retrieve SVT's schedule and program information via APIs (application programming interfaces). The result is faster and more stable retrieval of metadata and clearer program information in the catalog entries.

### 3.4.2. An efficient metadata structure

It is important to coordinate national and international standards and practices in the area of metadata. It is about achieving an efficient metadata structure that also enables secure and consistent traceability of material over time. This helps KB's current and future users, both researchers and the general public, as well as producers and consumers of metadata in and outside Sweden.

Metadata is an important part of the library infrastructure. 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.

In 2020, KB launched a new service; Metadatabyrån. The Metadatabyrån is a website that contains national practices and instructions for metadata and cataloguing. It is aimed at both producers and suppliers of metadata, both in terms of manual handling of metadata and various automated processes. In 2021, KB has been able to develop the content of the service significantly faster than planned as much has been able to be done remotely.

The list of Swedish subject terms<sup>7</sup> has existed since 2000 and contains more than 30,000 terms.

The list is used by most libraries that catalog in Libris. During the year, KB has continued the publication of Swedish subject terms as open linked data and improved the interfaces to facilitate reuse. The publication as open linked data increases accessibility and contributes to greater use of the terms themselves. Increasing use is valuable. It means that the same thing is described uniformly and can be found via the same, or linked, entities. Increased use of the terms leads to increased access to KB's, and other institutions', material for our users.

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<sup>6</sup> These 8000 are not included in the statistics for Beskriva because they have not been fully processed.

<sup>7</sup> Swedish subject terms originate from SAB's subject term register and have been supplemented over the years with terms taken from the Swedish Library Association's publication Att indexera föklitteratur (Indexing Fiction) and terms suggested by Libris catalogers. The list is updated continuously via submitted subject term suggestions. The subject term list contains terms from many different subject areas and is used to describe both non-fiction and fiction as well as other types of material such as film, music and games.

### 3.4.3. Users' need for searchability

It is important to improve the searchability of KB's collections and to keep pace with user needs. For example, a higher degree of automation through artificial intelligence (AI) will become increasingly important in the area of metadata.

KB's description activities have continued the exploratory work with KB-labb8 in 2021. to investigate how the capabilities developed in the lab can be used. During the year, a prototype was developed for image search that is based on so-called similarity search. This involves being able to search for material in an interface by comparing images, instead of using specific search terms. When fully developed, this interface will be able to be used primarily for collections of postcards, photographs, advertising prints and posters. The result is that collections that KB does not have time to describe manually at a detailed level are made available to KB users.

### 3.4.4. Work ahead: Development of metadata flows

KB will continue to work on designing work processes and system support for a higher degree of automated metadata management and reuse. This is about achieving efficient and relevant access to information about our collections. The work is being done for KB's current and future users, both researchers and the general public, as well as for producers and consumers of metadata in and outside Sweden. 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. There is also a need for increased access to digitally born material and digital models of physical objects through improved mandatory legislation.

### 3.4.5. Statistics for Describing

The tables below show the development of the number of descriptions divided into legal deposit copies and supplementary collections. The tables are sorted by material type, which means that there is both physical and digital material in several of the tables. For legally delivered books, there has previously been a backlog in the description, which initially increased due to the pandemic. This is because the work of describing monographs requires access to KB's premises to a large extent, which has been limited. The working methods have been adapted to some extent in order to maintain the operation and the descriptions have caught up with the help of improvements in the national catalogue Libris.

In general, descriptions of other legal deposit copies have remained at a relatively constant level during the last three-year period. This also applies to descriptions of most of the supplementary collection, i.e. Suecana literature, maps and images, and self-recorded radio and television programs. The number of descriptions is of course also dependent on the inflow within each material type.

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<sup>8</sup> KB lab is an infrastructure for research in digital humanities and social sciences. Through the lab, KB's digital collections available in structured and quantitative form.

**Table 6 a: Descriptions of legal deposit copies – books and journals 2019–2021 (number)**

	2021	2020	2019
<b>Books and monographs (printed)</b>	16,571	17,755	19,467
<b>Audiobooks (physical editions)</b>	292	462	590
<b>Journal titles</b>	507	331	316

**Table 6 b: Descriptions of legal deposit copies – posters, everyday prints, etc. 2019–2021 (number)**

	2021	2020	2019
<b>Posters and everyday prints</b>	491	6681	1,409
<b>Music printing</b>	274	205	179

1) Corrected information compared to the 2020 annual report.

Only a small part of the so-called everyday print collected during the year is 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 working method when it comes to everyday printing.

**Table 6 c: Descriptions of legal deposit copies – newspapers, radio and television 2019–2021 (number)**

	2021	2020	2019
<b>Newspapers and advertising sheets (newspaper titles)</b>	5	15	31
<b>Speech magazines (physical)<sup>1</sup></b>	344	355	408
<b>Radio and television via traditional broadcasts (programs)<sup>2</sup></b>	578,654	518 5322	364,420

1) This year, physical newspapers are reported as a separate category in the table. Physical newspapers are part of the larger concept of phonogram (which includes music and audiobooks).

2) From 2020, local program blocks will also be included in Sveriges Radio's 26 P4 channels. The figure is not comparable with previous years.

The number of descriptions of new newspaper titles has varied relatively widely over the past three years. The explanation for this is mainly that some smaller newspapers have changed their names.

**Table 6 d: Descriptions of legal deposit copies – film, video, games and music 2019–2021 (number)**

	2021	2020	2019
<b>Film and video</b>	501	5591	391
	37	22	
<b>Games Music (physical media – CD, vinyl, etc.)</b>	1,381	2,250	3,007

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

**Table 7 a: Descriptions of supplementary collection – radio, television and film etc. 2019–2021 (number)**

	2021	2020	2019
Radio and television – self-recorded (programs)	74,184	78,822	80,913
Film donations	1666	1,530	1,785
Other audiovisual material incl. donations of games and radio and TV recordings, music, video)	891	4041	1,004

1) Reduced number partly because a previous form of double counting has been discovered, and partly because KB had a Donation stop in 2021 due to the reorganization.

**Table 7 b: Descriptions of supplementary collections – suecana, manuscripts, antiquarian acquisitions, personal archives, etc. 2019–2021 (number)**

	2021	2020	2019
Suecana literature	2,759	1,884	2,695
Maps and images	6,911	6,133	4,487
Digitized manuscripts and personal archives (records) via Libris	74	76	70
Archive descriptions in Arken <sup>1</sup>	78	917	737
Manuscripts in Manuscripta (volumes/texts)	0/02	50/72	117/2,000

1) KB's catalogue and search service for collections and archives. The service is also used to describe, for example, book collections, image archives and event-driven collections. The files were put into use in 2018.

2) Due to staff absence, no cataloging in Manuscripta has taken place in 2021.

Arken, which is a search service and catalog for collections and archives, was launched in 2018. The service has been supplemented with descriptions of material that was previously not searchable, which explains the large influx in 2019–2020. The number of descriptions in 2021 is at a more normal level.

### 3.4.6. Cost development for Describe

**Table 8: Cost development for Beskriva (thousands of SEK)**

	2021	% 2020	2019	%
Revenue from appropriations	76,424	18%	70,353	18%
Other income	1,353	5%	1,605	13%
Costs	-77,777	17%	-71,958	18%
<b>Outcome for Describe</b>	<b>0</b>		<b>0</b>	

The area's costs in kronor have increased, but the share of KB's operations remains unchanged at 17 percent. The increased cost is mainly due to resources being allocated to the joint initiative Metadataskiftet and to an effort to manage the outstanding (backlog) that arose during the pandemic.

The comparative figures for 2020 and 2019 have been recalculated as the activity "metadata" is reported within Description. Previously, this was reported within the area "promoting collaboration within the public library system."

## 3.5. Preserve and digitize

KB's overall goal for the area of Preservation and Digitization is for KB to have a sustainable infrastructure for preservation in order to ensure long-term accessibility to the collections.

### 3.5.1. A sustainable infrastructure for conservation

KB is tasked with preserving the collections, with the aim of making them accessible and usable over time for researchers and the public, both present and future. Several factors contribute to the degradation of the material, and what is collected will not always be usable in its original format. KB is therefore taking measures to extend the usable life of both the physical information carriers and the digitally born collections.

It involves planning, decisions and actions taken to maximize the lifespan of a collection or an individual object. This ensures the long-term accessibility of the collections. The work requires that KB has effective processes for preserving all media and technical formats.

### 3.5.2. Digital preservation processes

Several measures have been implemented to strengthen the preservation of KB's digital collections. An analysis of the current state of digital preservation was carried out in spring 2021, and the project report now provides the basis for a number of measures<sup>9</sup>. A special coordinator has also been recruited with the task of developing KB's processes and organization for the preservation of the digital collections. Among the prioritized and initiated activities is a continued analysis of the specific needs for each collection through risk analysis<sup>10</sup>, format mapping and updated steering documents.

A pilot project has been carried out with the aim of creating a technical infrastructure to read and secure the information on older portable data carriers (for example hard drives and floppy disks) that have been collected over time. The lifespan of these carriers, as well as the hardware and software needed to decode the content, is relatively very short. At the same time, the inflow is increasing, especially in connection with the collection of personal archives. It is therefore important to be able to migrate and preserve the content according to KB's standard for digital preservation.

### 3.5.3. Suitable premises

Large parts (72 percent) of KB's collections on physical media are preserved in an appropriate manner.<sup>11</sup> This is an improvement from last year when the proportion was 60 percent. The improvement is due to the move of large parts of the daily newspaper collection on paper to newly built warehouses in Bålsta. Appropriate preservation means that KB has both the infrastructure and standardized procedures for receiving and preparing the physical copies for storage. This also includes safe handling when the material is made available in various processes. To increase the proportion

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<sup>9</sup> Towards digital preservation 2.0. Report from preliminary study 2021-09-14. KB dnr 2021-848.

<sup>10</sup> [NDSA Levels of Preservation](#).

<sup>11</sup> The assessment is based on the proportion of KB's collections that are stored in climatically satisfactory premises.

collections that are preserved in such a way, development of existing and new storage facilities is underway.

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 KB's magazines in Stockholm, Bålsta and Grängesberg, with the aim of ensuring basic requirements for preservation. In rented premises outside Bålsta, KB's extensive collection of newspapers on paper is preserved, among other things. Parts of the audiovisual collections on physical media are also located here. In 2020, the property owner built storage premises designed according to KB's requirements. The premises were then put into use in the second half of 2021, and most of the newspapers have been marked up and moved to the new storage premises. Some measures from the construction process remain, as well as adjustment of the air conditioning system, in cooperation with the property owner.

During the year, new premises adjacent to KB's operations in Grängesberg have been rebuilt and adapted for the preservation of, among other things, audiovisual media and microfilm. Some adaptation measures remain, as does interior design. Subsequently, a larger sub-collection of VHS cassettes, as well as newspapers on microfilm, will be able to be moved to the new storage rooms. The move will increase the proportion of KB's collections that are preserved in an appropriate manner.

#### **3.5.4. Communicated strategies for the conservation area**

The large influx of material requires the ability to handle an ever-increasing variety of formats. KB is therefore continuously developing preservation strategies for all collections, regardless of technical format. Policy documents for the areas of Conservation and Digitization have been prepared. Work on related guidelines will continue in 2022.

KB's work on preventive conservation has also been developed in the new organization, through a reorganized working group where new working methods have been implemented. This involves internal training and in-depth training for staff who can now carry out inspection rounds. The aim is to detect risks early so that they can be addressed effectively. The fact that conservation work is carried out at all five KB addresses affects and places demands on information flows and routines working remotely.

#### **3.5.5. Digitization**

Transferring information through digitization opens up great opportunities for preservation and accessibility, as well as for data-driven research. It is beneficial for both researchers and public, both current and future. As part of this, KB is developing digitization processes. Digitization is a process where information capture is always part of a chain of activities, such as production and set-up, preparatory measures, cataloguing, post-processing, quality control and digital preservation. This applies regardless of whether the objects are text-, image-, moving image- or audio-based information content. Depending on the type of collection, scope and purpose, the process involves different parts of KB's organization.

The composition of the new Department of Preservation and Digitization, which was added with KB's new organization, has facilitated the preparation of requests for digitization. There are now approaches for planning and decision-making that will provide an improved overview of the capacity of KB's processes. Routines and infrastructure for digitization of monographs at the National Archives' Digitization Unit (DIT) in Fränsta have been developed through KB's participation in

a research-funded digitization project. Preparation and preparation for digital production is often a time-consuming part of the digitization process.

Thanks to the digitization project, there is now both experience and key figures for these measures, which facilitates the planning of future projects. The process that has been built enables cost-effective management that can also be scaled up if necessary.

The implementation of Digistöd – a system support for digital image-based digitization – began at the beginning of the year after an extensive procurement. The aim is to create coherent and transparent processes, in order to facilitate planning, ensure preservation and enable rational production flows.

**Table 9: Digital production (number)**

	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017
<b>Internal – photo/reproduction</b>					
Books (objects) <sup>1</sup>	1,229	1,309	2,019	1,184	1,007
Manuscripts, individual archives (objects) <sup>1</sup>	778	794	4,235	4,392	43
Pictures (objects)	435	949	1,293	181	239
Maps (objects)	30	39	44	21	33
Posters (objects)	622	436	487	470	308
Everyday print (object) <sup>1</sup>	392	608	679	123	179
Total digitization production (number of image files) <sup>2</sup>	about 111,820	about 115,000	about 160,000	about 250,000	about 160,000
<b>Internal – audiovisual material (hours)</b>	253,952	120,977	100,590	222,022	85,998
<b>External</b>					
Newspapers and magazines (pages) <sup>3</sup>	3,048,902	3,017,433	4,601,365	2,711,695	4,489,261
Books (objects) <sup>4</sup>	2,051	Not available	Not available	Not available	Not available
Pictures (objects) <sup>5</sup>	5,009	4,150	1,900	1,271	4,830

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 National Archives' digitization unit in Fränsta (DIT)

5) Number of objects digitized at the Kiruna Artifact Conservation Foundation

The reporting in Table 9 refers to the production that is preserved for future use. It includes all internal activities as well as digitization carried out through external collaborations. The provision of some of these resources is limited due to copyright and data protection legislation.

The level of KB's digital production varies over time. This is because KB has a base production that can then be strengthened to varying degrees through external funding.

The basic production for the image-based digitization can be carried out for both accessibility and preservation reasons. The accessibility-driven production has focused on material from the manuscript collections, while sub-collections of everyday prints have been prioritized for preservation reasons.

KB has also begun special efforts for older video formats on open reel, varnish discs and TV4's local broadcasts on DVD. Digitization of these formats is time-consuming but necessary to preserve and thus also be able to provide the information content. The work to strengthen production planning has yielded positive results. Production has increased from approximately 121,000 hours in 2020 to approximately 254,000 hours in 2021 (see table 9).

In addition, KB carries out digitization in collaboration with the National Archives' digitization unit in Fränsta (DIT). The majority of this production concerns daily newspapers, both compulsory delivery and older daily newspapers.

In addition to the basic production, KB has also digitized with external funds in 2021. With the help of research collaborations and donations, magazines and Swedish fiction have been digitized. Funds from the Riksbanken Jubilee Fund have financed a smaller digitization project within the Democracy 100 initiative, as well as a project on post-medieval manuscripts. The largest externally funded production is the retroactive digitization of newspapers, which is being carried out with a grant from the Arcadia research foundation<sup>12</sup>. In total, just over three million pages of newspapers and magazines have been digitized in 2021 (see Table 9).

### **3.5.6. National collaborations for the digitization of cultural heritage**

#### *3.5.6.1. Digisam*

Digisam is a collaboration platform where 22 cultural heritage actors work on issues related to digital cultural heritage. Coordination within Digisam is carried out through its secretariat, which is located at the Swedish National Heritage Board (RAÄ). The goal of Digisam's work is to create joint digital solutions that increase accessibility to cultural heritage.

In 2021, KB participated in Digisam's work to develop three guides. They consist of a glossary of terms that defines key digitization concepts, and support for cultural heritage actors in connecting information digitally so that they can contribute to greater societal benefit. The third part concerns support in the work of long-term digital preservation, that is, how digital cultural heritage can be preserved for the future.

#### *3.5.6.2. Digitization of the entire Swedish print collection*

In January 2020, KB and the university libraries in Stockholm, Lund, Umeå, Uppsala and Gothenburg signed a declaration of intent to work together to digitize and make available all Swedish print.<sup>13</sup>

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<sup>12</sup> [Arcadia Research Foundation website](#)

<sup>13</sup> The total Swedish print does not only refer to books, newspapers and magazines. This also includes reports, teaching materials, etc., that is, what is traditionally cataloged in libraries.

The goal is to make the entire national printed production from the 15th century onwards digitally available. 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 carried out research, investigative work, artistic creation and other intellectual production in new media forms should be taken advantage of.

The work will be carried out in collaboration 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 name for the project is The Digitalised Swedish Print (DST). Through this collaboration, an important step is taken towards achieving the degree of national digitisation that already exists in other countries.

As of 2021, the collaboration has entered a productive phase with four permanent working groups and a joint project manager based at Uppsala University Library. The non-profit association Litteraturbanken has been an adjunct partner to DST since spring 2021.

In 2021, development work has been underway to make catalog data for materials digitized within the framework of the project visible as a sub-database in Libris (see section 3.8.4.1). It has Preparations have also been made to make digitized material available in a common infrastructure in the future through the portal data.kb.se. The steering group has initially prioritized the digitization of Swedish magazines published during the period 1850–1900.

### 3.5.7. Work ahead: Strengthened infrastructure KB needs

to continue the work of developing the systems and work processes that support the collection, preservation and digitization of the collections. This is about enabling effective preservation processes that follow established standards in the field. KB also needs to continue the work of developing the organization, processes and systems that support the preservation of the digital collections. The digital transformation entails rapidly growing digital collections. KB therefore needs to develop structured and effective processes in order to ensure the long-term accessibility and usability of the collections. The work is done for KB's administrators and decision-makers in the field of preservation as well as for researchers and the public, current and future.

### 3.5.8. Cost development for Preservation and digitization

**Table 10: Cost development for Preservation and digitization (thousands of SEK)**

	2021 % 2020		% 2019		%
Revenue from appropriations	125,208	29% 96,644	24%	92,253	24%
Other income	3,049	11% 2,261	9%	3,564	23%
Costs	-128,257	28% -98,905	23%	-95,817	24%
Outcome for <i>Preserve</i>	0	0	0	0	

The resources used in the area of Preservation and Digitization are increasing. The area's share of KB's operations is increasing from 23 percent in 2020 to 28 percent in 2021. Initiatives that are increasing include, for example:

the preservation of the digital collections but also the work of creating appropriate premises for analogue material that meet the requirements of the National Archives. Several premises projects have been carried out in 2021, with Bålsta and Grängesberg being among the larger ones. The collections in Bålsta have been moved to newly built storage premises, which also results in increased rental costs.

KB has made extra investments in digitizing newspapers and resources have also been invested in developing KB's digitization processes, for example in the Digistöd project, which is part of the joint initiatives.

## 3.6. Provide

KB's overall goal for the area of Provision is that KB's collections are accessible both on and off KB via appropriate services.

### 3.6.1. Appropriate services

KB's task is to provide and disseminate collected source material. This involves providing and disseminating KB's collections on site at KB's premises and remotely based on the user's needs and with due regard to copyright, technical conditions and integrity.

The work is done for researchers and the public, present and future. The aim is that KB's collections, today and over time, will be of benefit to research, individuals and society. KB's expertise and unique collections constitute a resource for knowledge production and learning for the entire country.

KB's goal is to primarily use digital solutions to provide the collections. However, the collections have a wide range and therefore also different conditions for being provided digitally. The digital accessibility is dependent on copyright and aspects relating to people's privacy.

The Visa initiative (system support for viewing and making available KB's collections) aims to develop a new service that provides unified access to KB's collections. The project has developed a visionary prototype that is based on multiple material types – audio, video, text and images – being made available in a uniform manner. The future service supports the ability to search and access content locally and remotely, regardless of material type. The project has worked on content selection and functionality for a first version of the service. This is based on developed impact goals and profiles created after user studies of researchers' needs. The project has also mapped development needs related to rights management of the collections.

During the year, KB's open data service, data.kb.se, underwent a major renovation. The service contains copyright-free material, such as Swedish printing before 1700, older manuscripts and parliamentary printing. The renovation has also laid the foundation for continued service development. Next up is a major renovation of the Swedish Daily Newspapers service. It will significantly increase the service's capacity and also provide better solutions for authentication and authorization.

Manuscripta is a catalogue of medieval manuscripts, where the material is also made available to the user. During the year, the service's access to older bound manuscripts from KB and other cultural heritage institutions has increased significantly. Manuscripta's importance as a research infrastructure was particularly highlighted when two major multi-year manuscript projects were granted funding in the Riksbank's Jubilee Fund's call for proposals Infrastructure for Research (see section 3.7.5) in the autumn.

KB strives to ensure that all collections can be offered outside the library premises. Nevertheless, some will still need to be provided on site in our reading rooms. KB's local provision also needs to be developed based on new user requirements. Simple reference images, which librarians take with their mobile cameras, are a working method that gained momentum in 2020. In 2021, this approach increased significantly. It is about giving users access to copyright-free collections of images, maps and certain manuscripts, everyday prints and posters. Digital images have several advantages; The user can work in a different way at their own computer. The material also does not need to be brought to reading rooms, which is administratively demanding and associated with risks such as wear and tear and loss. The working method streamlines the service to the user and increases its accuracy in uncataloged and undigitized collections. The change leads to a decrease in the number of physical loans in the above-mentioned collections, while increasing user benefit.

### **3.6.2. The digital collections are accessible remotely**

Through the digitalization of society and the media, there is today an expectation to access KB's collections digitally and remotely. Digital development also brings with it new demands on both the design of KB's digitization and on the services for provision.

Copyrighted collections need to be made available, both at KB and through licensing at other libraries and research institutions. Business models also need to be developed. The pandemic and the restrictions it has brought to access to KB and the country's university and research libraries have contributed to developing KB's work with collective contractual licenses. 2020 involved special emergency license agreements, but in 2021 a long-term agreement for remote access to audiovisual media was signed with the rights organization Copyswede.

This has meant that the number of remote accesses via contractual licenses for audiovisual material has increased from just over 3,700 files in 2020 to just over 4,400 files in 2021 (see Table 18). However, the new agreement is limited to researchers at higher education institutions. It should therefore also be mentioned that approximately 3,000 additional orders for audiovisual material were delivered on DVD copies, as the researcher was not affiliated with an institution of higher education (see Table 18, note 1). Approximately half of the researchers who needed access to audiovisual material were therefore able to obtain it through remote access to their computer.

An emergency license agreement was also signed in 2020, giving the public access to all material in the Svenska dagstidningar service. This has led to continued high demand for broader access.

After the emergency license agreement expired, it remained the case that copyrighted material from Swedish newspapers could only be accessed at KB, and other libraries that had joined the service. In 2021, the current agreement was expanded to also include

parliamentary library. This means that both the Riksdag and the Sámi Parliament now have the opportunity to connect to the service. In addition to daily newspapers, there is also an increased demand for individual digitized magazine titles to be made available in the service. Unfortunately, KB has not achieved any success in signing collective agreement licenses in this area.

During 2021, interest in joining the service increased and several new organizations were added. At KB, the service is available on 26 public computers in the premises in Humlegården.

Emergency licenses for remote access to images, manuscripts and books were terminated during the year, as usage was relatively low. Evaluations show that the low usage is due to shortcomings in the temporary interfaces where the material was made available.

### 3.6.3. An attractive environment for research and studies

Due to the pandemic, access to KB's premises and collections has been limited during the year. The library was completely closed for a short period in January. It then reopened, with restrictions on the number of visitors and a requirement for advance booking. When the restrictions were eased in September, KB returned to the opening hours that applied before the pandemic. At that time, the library also remained open for spontaneous, unbooked visits, as well as in the evenings and Saturdays.

During the autumn, visitors found their way back to KB, but not to the same extent as before the pandemic. A contributing factor may be that café and restaurant operations have not been re-established after the return to regular opening hours. Overall, the use of KB's premises and local services shows a decline compared to the last normal year of 2019.

KB's outreach activities, both screenings and the lecture series Stories from KB, are back in action after a long hiatus during the pandemic. Live streaming of the lectures has significantly increased their reach, both in terms of audience numbers and geographical spread.

### 3.6.4. The way forward: Digital transformation of provision

KB needs to develop a holistic approach to the provision of source material – from collection and description to digitization, licensing and interface development that also includes adaptation of working methods and physical premises. It is about meeting the needs of research in a changing environment, by giving researchers and the general public greater digital access to KB's collections. Furthermore, KB needs to digitize requested material in the collections, so that these, today and over time, will be useful for research, individuals and society.

### 3.6.5. Statistics for Provide

Overall, the use of KB's premises and local services shows a decline compared to the last normal year 2019. This applies to searches in Regina, physical visits and physical loans, that is, things that are connected to the user being on site at KB's premises.

**Table 11: Use of KB's digital search services 2019–2021 (number)**

	2021	2020	2019
Regina (searches)	205,640	501,399	736,388
SMDB (searches)	1,258,476	995,664	918 180
Digitized card catalogs (visit - outside KB)	25,401	17,775	29,571
Swedish newspapers (visit)	343,609	681,888	208,406
The Ark (visit)	30,419	25,249	15,349
Manuscript (visit)	5,187	5,170	3,962

Regina is a search service primarily for KB's printed materials. This includes books, posters, magazines, maps, pictures and newspapers. E-publications are also part of the service.

In addition, Regina contains digital material that is freely available for everyone to access. The decrease in searches can also be explained in 2021 by the fact that the ability to search for and order material from the collections on site via Regina has been limited.

The Swedish Media Database (SMDB) is KB's catalogue of Swedish radio, television, music, film, video, computer games and multimedia publications. Searches in the SMDB have increased, probably due to the possibility of remote access of audiovisual material via licensing agreements for researchers affiliated with universities.

The Digitized Card Catalogs service collects a series 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 penny prints, records and radio programs.

The Swedish daily newspapers service includes Aftonbladet, Dagens industri, Dagens nyheter, Expressen and Svenska dagbladet, which are fully digitized. In addition, there are approximately 1,200 additional 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 in publication. The service was open to the public for a period in 2020, which explains the high search numbers this year.

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. The use of the search service has increased. Arken is a relatively new digital service that collects material that was previously more difficult to understand, such as personal archives, which may be an explanation for the increase in use.

Manuscripta contains older bound manuscripts from KB and other cultural heritage institutions. In addition to digitizing the manuscripts in their entirety, the catalog also contains detailed descriptions of the works. Searches are at the same levels as in 2020.

**Table 12: Use of acquired e-resources 2019–2021 (number)**

	2021	2020	2019
Searches in bibliographic databases	2,087	2,722	5,947
Searches in fact and news databases	366	554	268
Produced full-text documents in databases	24,441	31,239	27,074

The number of searches in bibliographic databases is at a similar level to 2020. The large decrease from 2019 can be attributed to databases that can only be used within KB.

**Table 13: Physical visits and new borrowers 2019–2021 (number)**

	2021	2020	2019
Physical visits	37,667	51,636	142 148
New borrowers	6,254	5,465	6,655
of which for printed material	5,348	4,388	5,854
of which for audiovisual material	906	1,068	801

The number of physical visits remains low and also affects the number of loans, playbacks and questions.

**Table 14: number of active borrowers<sup>1</sup> by gender (number)**

	2021	2020	2019
Number of active borrowers who are women, the penultimate digit in the personal identification number is an even number	2,339	2,588	3,254
Number of active borrowers who are men, the penultimate digit in the personal identification number is an odd number	2,204	2,444	3,082
Number of active borrowers who are institutional borrowers/ have teacher cards, borrowers who do not have personal identification numbers or borrowers who do not define themselves as female or male	446	547	482
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,989</b>	<b>5,579</b>	<b>6,818</b>

1) Please note that this concerns the number of active borrowers, the number of registered borrowers cannot be taken out afterwards because the borrower register is cleared.

The number of active borrowers shows an even gender distribution but has decreased slightly compared to 2020.

**Table 15: Loans – printed material and manuscripts 2019–2021 (number)**

	2021	2020	2019
Loan to public reading room	29,889	33,244	60 165
Loan to special reading room (printed material)	3,164	8,271	7,495
Loan to special reading room (manuscripts)	2,145	3,150	3,344
<b>Total reading room loan</b>	<b>35,198</b>	<b>44,665</b>	<b>71,004</b>
Home loan (foreign collection)	5,480	6 0921	12,760
<b>Total of all physical loans</b>	<b>40,678</b>	<b>50,757</b>	<b>88,430</b>

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

The number of physical loans remains low compared to the pre-pandemic period and has declined further compared to 2020.

**Table 16: Played files of audiovisual material 2019–2021 (number)**

	2021	2020	2019
Played files	12,035	10,757	21,230

The number of files played has increased slightly compared to 2020 but remains low compared to the time before the pandemic.

**Table 17: Reference questions 2019–2021 (number)**

	2021	2020	2019
Reference questions – audiovisual material	728	390	1,326
Reference questions – manuscripts, maps and images	1,459	1,622	1,644
Reference questions – other	7,150	6,136	10,894
<b>Reference questions total</b>	<b>9,337</b>	<b>8,148</b>	<b>13,864</b>

The number of reference questions regarding audiovisual material has increased compared to 2020, which can be assumed to be due to the possibility of remote access for researchers affiliated with higher education institutions.

The reference questions regarding manuscripts, maps and images are at approximately the same level. It can be explained by the developed working method with digital images described above.

**Table 18: Interlibrary loans and remote access 2019–2021 (number)**

	2021	2020	2019
Interlibrary loan (printed material)	1502	1,921	2,057
Interlibrary loan (printed material)	1837	4,207	5 9961
Audiovisual material <sup>1</sup>	2,960	1,098	4,550
Remote access to audiovisual material via contractual licenses <sup>2</sup>	4,439	3,728	Not available

1) Number of orders for audiovisual material that are dispatched as DVDs to researchers via the local interlibrary loan library.

2) Number of files uploaded to the researcher's computer.

The number of remote accesses via contractual licenses for audiovisual material has increased from just over 3,700 files in 2020 to just over 4,400 files in 2021. The reason is that a more long-term agreement for remote access to audiovisual media has been signed with the rights organization Copyswede.

The decline in interlibrary loans is a long-term trend for research libraries.

### 3.6.6. Cost development for Providing

**Table 19: Cost development for Providing (kSEK)**

	2021	% 2020	2019	%
Revenue from appropriations	98,824	23%	92,593	24%
Other income	9,073	32%	6,410	44%
Costs	-107,897	23%	-99,003	25%
<b>Outcome for Provide</b>	<b>0</b>		<b>0</b>	

The costs in the area increase in line with the general increase but constitute an unchanged share of KB's total operations. Within the joint initiatives, the Visa project and the work with collective contractual licenses belong to the area of Provision.

## 3.7. Contribute to an effective research infrastructure

KB's overall goal for the area is to contribute collaboratively to an open and efficient research infrastructure.

### 3.7.1. KB's role in the national research infrastructure

KB provides source material and an efficient research infrastructure that promotes the quality of Swedish research and a democratic development of society. KB's mission to collect, describe and preserve Swedish publications through mandatory laws creates unique collections of source material. Research infrastructure includes services for organizing, searching, finding and using this material.

KB also works in the national research infrastructure together with the Swedish Research Council, other research funders, universities, etc. The authority contributes there in collaboration with national services and collaborations such as Swepub, Bibsamkonsortiet, Publicera, KB-labb and Manuscripta.

The transition to an open access scientific publishing system is a prerequisite for achieving an effective research infrastructure. KB is tasked with coordinating the work on the introduction of open access to scientific publications. The government's research bill resulted in KB's role as an expert authority in the field being strengthened in 2021.

### 3.7.2. Swepub – national portal for research publications

KB's mission is to promote the quality of Swedish research by providing an efficient research infrastructure. This includes managing and further developing Swepub and collaboration around Swepub, which is a national portal for research publications at Swedish universities, government agencies, research institutes and museums. It is intended to be used by investigators/analysts, research organizations, libraries, researchers, and an interested public.

Data for Swepub is collected from 45 participating organizations, of which 37 are universities or higher education institutions. The development of Swepub is done by KB and takes place in collaboration with Swedish higher education institutions through the Swedish University and College Association (SUHF), the Swedish Research Council (VR) and the Swedish University Chancellor's Office (UKÄ).

Swepub currently contains information on approximately 1.5 million scientific publications from Swedish universities and other research organizations. This makes Swepub a nearly comprehensive data source that supports the evaluation of Swedish scientific publications by providing extraction of quality-assured data. Swepub also supports data quality assurance through instructions for data deliveries and marking of data that needs to be reviewed.

If necessary, data is added, for example research subject classification. In 2021, the Institute for Language and Folklore (ISOF) joined Swepub.

Unlike the commercial publication databases that are usually used for evaluating scientific publishing, the data in Swepub is freely available. Swepub also contains research in the humanities, arts and social sciences, as well as other publication types such as books, book chapters and dissertations, which are often not covered by the commercial databases.

In 2021, UKÄ has continued to use data from Swepub in its annual report to compile statistics on scientific publishing at Swedish universities and colleges.<sup>14</sup>

UKÄ has also created a new statistical product, Research at universities and colleges, where Swepub is used as a data source. KB also uses Swepub as a data source, among other things, to compile statistics on open access publishing.<sup>15</sup> KB has further developed Swepub with improved

functionality in 2021. Open APIs (programming interfaces) have been further developed, making the data usable in various applications at and outside KB. For example, the Swedish National Data Service (SND) has created a connection to Swepub via APIs (programming interfaces) to retrieve publication data related to research data.

### 3.7.3. Promoting and coordinating open access

#### 3.7.3.1. KB's role and mission

KB is tasked with coordinating the work on the introduction of open access to scientific publications. This involves making research results that are financed by tax money freely available on the internet for everyone to read and reuse. The work is done for researchers, journalists, libraries, the public and private sectors, and an interested public.

As announced in the research bill, KB received a revised mandate in April 2021 and now also includes *promoting* the work of introducing open access to scientific publications.

KB will submit an annual survey, analysis and assessment of the national work with open access to scientific publications in March.

In the interim report of the assignment<sup>16</sup>, KB has identified five priority areas that all actors in the field should work on further in order to achieve the government's goal. These five areas are: increased costs, harmonisation of principles, copyright conditions, technical conditions and research incentive structures. The government's goal that all scientific publications should be openly accessible with effect from 2021 will not be achieved, but the proportion of openly accessible publications continues to increase.

In October 2021, KB received a new assignment to map and analyze the use of open educational resources and public participation in the research process. In connection with this assignment, KB has initiated discussions with stakeholders in these areas.

The national goal for scientific publications is that they should both be openly accessible and comply with the FAIR principles<sup>17</sup>. In 2019, KB reported on the separate assignment regarding the FAIR principles. Since then, work has continued on how KB can contribute to publications that comply with FAIR, including through Swepub. The FAIR principles

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<sup>14</sup> University Chancellor's Office (2021), [Annual](#)

<sup>15</sup> [Report 2021 Royal Library \(2021\), Open Access](#)

<sup>16</sup> [in Numbers Coordination of work for open access to scientific publications](#), KB dnr

<sup>17</sup> 2021-921, Publicly funded research in Sweden should meet the so-called FAIR principles as far as possible. This is expressed by the government in its roadmap for the European Research Area. In short, this means that research should be searchable, accessible, compatible and reusable.

also returns in the work with Publicera, the national digital platform for openly accessible Swedish scientific journals.

To promote the transition to an open scientific publishing system, KB collaborates with several international bodies and pays membership fees to open publishing infrastructures.<sup>18</sup>

The UN agency UNESCO decided at its General Assembly in November 2021 on a global recommendation for open science. The recommendation complements the 2017 recommendations on science and scientific research. It is also based on UNESCO's strategy for open access to scientific information and research, as well as the recommendation on open educational resources from 2019. A representative from KB, appointed by the government, participated in the UNESCO expert meeting when the draft recommendation was negotiated. KB has also contributed to the work of developing the recommendation by participating in general consultations and commenting on drafts via the Swedish UNESCO Council.

Since 2008, KB has participated in the EU-funded projects run by the OpenAIRE<sup>19</sup> network. In the international work, there is regular coordination between KB and VR.<sup>20</sup>

### *3.7.3.2. Open access – analysis of developments*

KB annually produces statistics on the development of openly accessible scientific articles for Swedish universities and organizations. According to the latest research bill, these will be openly accessible with effect from 2021.

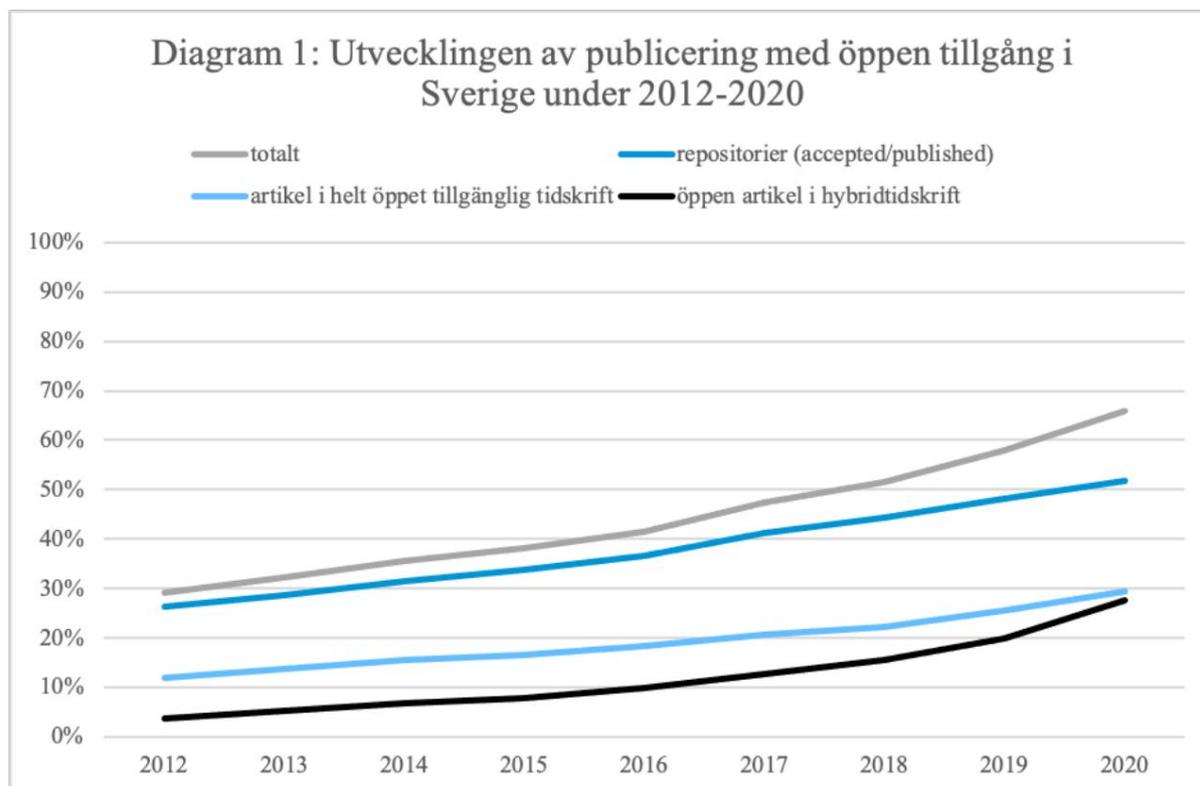
Diagram 1, below, shows the development of 273,286 articles published between 2012 and 2020 with the persistent identifier DOI (Digital Object Identifier). The number of openly accessible articles has increased from 29 percent to 66 percent during the period. The largest relative increase is accounted for by articles in so-called hybrid journals (see more below under the section Expenditure for scientific publishing), while the largest number of openly accessible articles are parallel published in institutional repositories at universities. Planning to be able to follow up on other publication types is underway in connection with Swepub.

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<sup>18</sup> KB pays a total of SEK 570,000 for membership in: arXiv, Coalition of Open Access Repositories (COAR), COUNTER, Crossref, Directory of Open Access Books (DOAB), Directory of Open Access Journals (DOAJ), Knowledge Unlatched, Kriterium, Open Library of Humanities, Open Book Publishers, Open Access Publishing in European Network (OAPEN), Public Knowledge Project (PKP), Redalyc/AmeliCA, SciPost, Sherpa/Romeo and SPARC Europe.

<sup>19</sup> OpenAIRE stands for Open Access Infrastructure for Research in Europe.

<sup>20</sup> 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) and OPERAS (Open Scholarly Communication in the European Research Area for Social Sciences and Humanities). For the work on open access in the Bibsam agreements, KB collaborates within the OA2020 and ESAC (Efficiency and Standards for Article Charges).



Despite the intensive work carried out by KB on the transformative agreements within the framework of the Bibsam Consortium (see section 3.7.3.4), these will not be able to cover all the articles reported in the diagram above. The Bibsam Consortium only signs agreements with larger publishers, and there are a number of articles that are published by smaller publishers, including Swedish ones. The model of the transformative agreements is based on the agreements paying for articles with a corresponding author affiliated with a higher education institution participating in the Bibsam Consortium. Other articles with participating Swedish/Bibsam authors are not paid for, but are shown in diagram 2, below. The new assignment for a national platform for openly accessible Swedish scientific journals (see section 3.7.4) will contribute to making some of the articles that are not covered by Bibsam agreements openly accessible.

### 3.7.3.3. Expenditures for scientific publishing Since 2018,

KB has been tasked with reporting the total expenditure on scientific publishing for universities and higher education institutions. The report must take into account in particular subscription costs, publication fees and administrative expenses. The figures for 2020 were reported to the Ministry of Education in connection with KB's interim report on the coordination assignment for open access to scientific publications in October 2021. The report is also presented on KB's website in the form of diagrams and downloadable data.

The transition to an open access publishing system is a complicated process of change, where the total expenditure constitutes an important piece of the puzzle. KB's recurring reporting of total expenditure contributes to the national and international exchange of

experiences and knowledge. It is of great importance that the transition to an openly accessible publishing system is carried out without the associated costs increasing uncontrollably.<sup>21</sup>

For 2020, the total expenditure, excluding administrative expenses, for scientific publishing was provisionally approximately SEK 709 million. This is a significant increase compared to the three previous years. The increase is mainly due to the fact that Swedish higher education institutions, during 2020, joined a newly signed transformative agreement with one of the largest scientific publishers (Elsevier), after a year and a half without an agreement. The new agreement cost the higher education institutions approximately SEK 145 million in 2020.

**Table 20: Total expenditure on scientific publishing 2018–2020 (thousands of SEK)**

	2020	2019	2018
Subscriptions, Bibsam	38,511	120,640	179,898
Subscriptions, local	157,111	148,075	138,182
Transformative agreements, Bibsam	366,939	93,398	74,875
Agreement for fully open access publication only, Bibsam	36,681	16,570	
Openly available publication, local	64,132	74,089	45,965
Physical acquisition	45,417	50,888	51,693
<b>Total expenses</b>	<b>708,791</b>	<b>503,660</b>	<b>490,613</b>

The summary shows that expenditure on transformative agreements is a growing expenditure item for Swedish higher education institutions. The number of centrally signed transformative agreements via the Bibsam Consortium has steadily increased in recent years, from four agreements in 2017 to seventeen in 2020. The number of centrally signed subscription agreements that only cover reading rights is decreasing to a corresponding extent. However, expenditure on transformative agreements is increasing to a greater extent than the reduction in expenditure on subscription agreements.

Another expense item that has increased in recent years is local university costs for open access publishing, i.e. expenses that universities have incurred with publishers that are not covered by a Bibsam agreement. In many of these cases, researchers themselves are invoiced for publishing their articles with open access. The accounting of these expense items is reported either through a national system, Open APC Sweden, or via a survey for universities that do not participate in the system.

A third expenditure item consists of agreements that only include open access journals. These can be signed by the Bibsam consortium or at local level. From a comparatively low level, the expenditure for these is expected to increase as the transition to an open scientific society progresses. This type of journals is what is recommended to apply in the future according to Plan S.<sup>22</sup> In the requirements set out by Plan S, publication in so-called hybrid journals is only permitted if

<sup>21</sup> Royal Library, [The transition to an openly accessible scientific publishing system](#), KB No. 2019 – 270.

<sup>22</sup> Plan S, or cOALition S, is a European collaboration between research funders that strives towards open access. [Read more on the Plan S website.](#)

if they are part of a transformative agreement, and these will not be allowed after 2024. Parts of the publishing world have heeded this and are converting hybrid journals into fully open access journals.

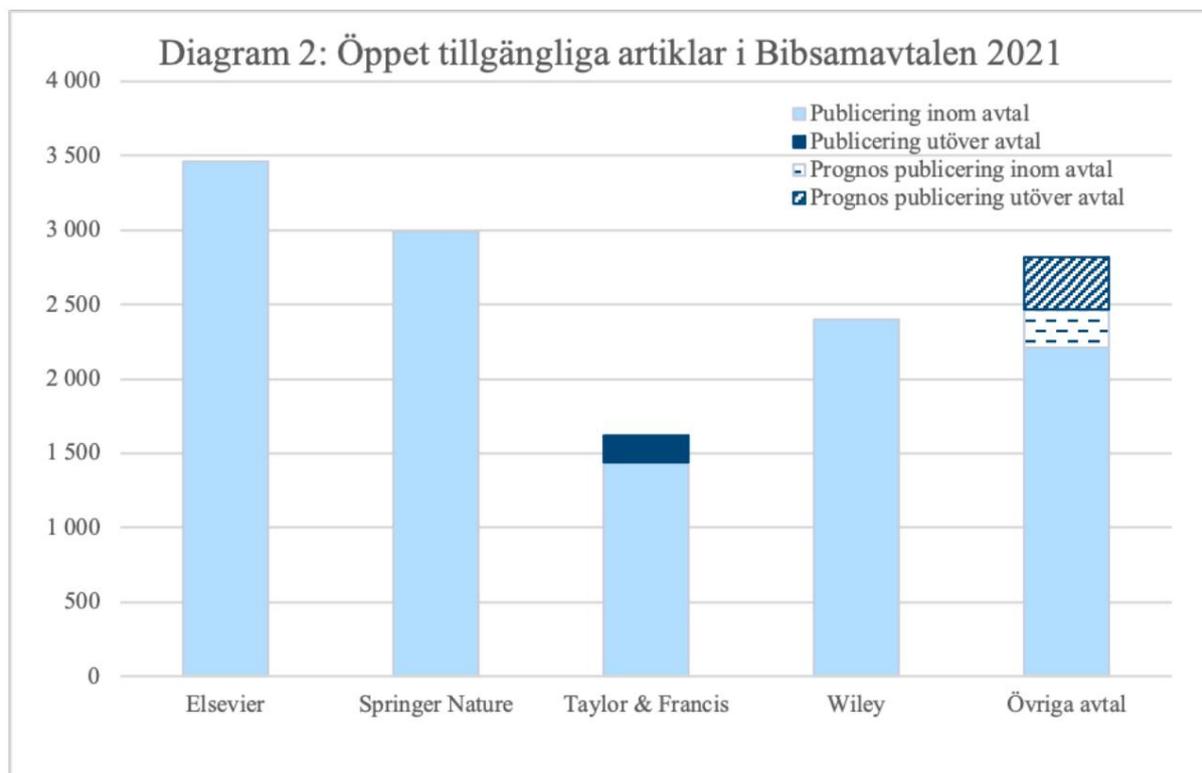
The universities' expenditure on physical acquisition has been taken from Sweden's official library statistics and, where necessary, supplemented by questions in a survey sent out. Expenditure on physical acquisition is decreasing slightly (almost 7 million SEK since 2017) but is relatively stable at a level similar to previous years. This indicates that physical acquisition still has an important role in the infrastructure of universities.

Regarding administrative expenses, 32 higher education institutions (out of a total of 48) report a total of just under 90 full-time employees employed in tasks that can be linked to the management of e-resources and publication fees in 2020. This is at approximately the same level as in 2019. However, several higher education institutions comment that the figure is difficult to estimate.

#### *3.7.3.4. Open access and the Bibsam consortium*

Within the framework of the Bibsam Consortium, KB has been signing license agreements with publishers and database producers since 1996. The aim is to streamline access to electronic information resources for higher education and research. The consortium form provides lower prices and rational administration for participating organizations. In 2021, 78 organizations have joined one or more of the 49 agreements. The agreements cover a wide range of e-resources and the total turnover was just over SEK 484 million. The reduction compared to the previous year, when the corresponding amount was just over SEK 497 million, is largely due to favorable exchange rates.

A second period of transformative agreements has been negotiated with several major international publishers for 2022. The transformative agreements provide access to both reading and open access publishing. There are now a total of 22 transformative agreements signed on behalf of the Bibsam Consortium. As in the previous year, publishing has continued to increase with publishers. One explanation may be that there has been more time to finish writing articles due to increased work from home during the pandemic. It is estimated that approximately 14,100 open access articles will have been funded in 2021 through the Bibsam Consortium's transformative agreement. This is an increase of approximately 3,600 articles compared to 2020.



### 3.7.3.5. Strategy beyond transformative agreements and redirection of payment streams for scientific publishing

In the spring of 2021, SUHF initiated an investigation group called Beyond Transformative Agreements, where the aim is to develop proposals for a strategy for the transition from the transformative agreements. The group consists of representatives of researchers, funders, higher education institutions and negotiators, and is facilitated by KB. The work is reported on an ongoing basis through continuous presentations in the steering group for the Bibsam Consortium and in the group for open science within SUHF. By the end of 2022/2023, the group will have a draft proposal for a strategy, which can then be referred to the university managements and funders for decision in the Bibsam Consortium steering group.

The multi-stakeholder group held a meeting in autumn 2021 for joint follow-up and reconciliation. The group's purpose is to have national consultation on redirecting payment streams for scientific publishing. A pilot agreement was extended, as a result of that research funders continue to contribute to the universities' publication in fully open access journals during the period 2022–2024.

### 3.7.4. Publicera - national digital platform

In 2021, KB launched Publicera, which is a national platform for openly accessible Swedish scientific journals.<sup>23</sup> The purpose of the platform is to provide infrastructural support

<sup>23</sup> [Visits Publish](#)

which provides scientific articles with immediate open access. By joining the platform, it will be easier for journals to transition to open access.

Publishera helps journals meet the requirements set by research funders and the Directory of Open Access Journals (DOAJ), among others. The overall goal is to create better conditions for distributing, making visible, making accessible and storing Swedish scientific journals digitally – as well as to support editorial work and thereby strengthen the credibility of scientific publication in Sweden.

KB is in an implementation phase at the end of 2021, where three journals have started using the platform. During consultation meetings with the primary target group for the service, it has become clear that it has been well received. The journals that have joined testify to an increased quality of both the journal's digital version and the manuscript review process itself. Around ten journals are in the queue to join. There is a dedicated page on kb.se that describes the platform and where information and documentation are continuously presented.<sup>24</sup>

During the year, KB established a development council for Publishera, where representatives from the Swedish Research Council, SUHF and the Swedish Association for Scientific Publishing have appointed representatives. Representatives from the three participating journals also participate.

### **3.7.5. KB lab för infrastruktur för data-driven research**

KB lab is an infrastructure for data-driven research based on KB's collections.

The lab supports research on large data sets by providing methodological support, computational resources and access to KB's collections in the form of datasets. The target group is primarily active in higher education and research. KB lab collaborates both nationally and internationally with other lab environments in digital humanities, artificial intelligence and machine learning.

Developments in computational 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-labb was established as a two-year project to meet this development. At the lab, the library's digital collections are made available in a structured quantitative form for research. Models, i.e. artificial neural networks, based on the collections are also produced here. These can, for example, learn the mechanisms of language.

In early autumn 2021, the National Librarian made the decision that KB Lab would become a permanent operation, after the time-limited project had been evaluated both internally and externally through the Center for Digital Humanities (CDH) at the University of Gothenburg. The evaluations confirm that KB-labb has been a success and has responded to an increased need for research on large data sets. They also show that the lab has contributed to increased societal benefit in both the public and private sectors.

About two-thirds of all collaboration requests to KB from academia involve KB labs. The demand for collaborations is greater than capacity, leading to waiting times of just over six months for researchers who want to use the lab.

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<sup>24</sup> [Information about the work with the platform on KB's website](#)

KB-labb has several external partners in the development and implementation of models for linked metadata enrichment. These include AI Sweden and the Department for Computer Science at Stanford University. The lab also collaborates with the Norwegian National Library's computer lab, for the development of Scandinavian language models. There are also collaborations with the Department of Linguistics and Philology at Uppsala University, and with Språkbanken text at the University of Gothenburg, regarding the evaluation of language models.

KB-labb is part of HUMINFRA, a national research infrastructure in digital humanities, which was granted funding by the Swedish Research Council in the fall of 2021. For KB-labb the allocation is just over SEK 6.6 million distributed over the period 2022–2024. The preliminary goal is for the lab to curate data, thereby increasing accessibility for researchers without data science expertise or data science support. The goal is also to link curated data with computational power that researchers can use. The efforts aim to enable KB labs to be used by more researchers.

### **3.7.6. The research infrastructure Manuscripta**

Manuscripta is a digital catalogue of medieval and early modern manuscripts held by Swedish cultural heritage institutions. The digital catalogue is managed by KB.

In November 2021, the Riksbanken Jubilee Fund granted two R&D projects (Research and Development) for the further development of Manuscripta: Digitization of the West Nordic manuscripts in Swedish collections and Medieval Latin manuscripts in the collections of the Royal Library: cataloguing and digitization.

The international reviewers, who assessed both applications, unanimously highlighted Manuscripta as crucial for the projects to be possible to implement. The opinions were a confirmation of Manuscripta's importance as a research infrastructure, where the many years of development have taken place in parallel and in close dialogue with current research.

### **3.7.7. Research and development based on KB's collections**

KB works to promote research and development based on KB's collections.

The aim is to increase the amount of knowledge and to find new applications of existing knowledge.

The work is done for researchers, current and future, as well as internal operations at KB. It is also about ensuring equivalent preparation, management and follow-up of R&D activities at KB.

KB's internal review group has processed 77 cases in 2021. Of these, 43 were newly received cases, while the rest consisted of overlapping cases from 2020.

At the end of 2021, KB collaborated in 21 different R&D projects (in 2020 the number was 12). Fifteen of these utilized KB lab capabilities. Eighteen projects had external grant management. In terms of the projects' total budgets (SEK 135 million), a smaller portion accrues to KB (SEK 18.5 million).

The size of the externally financed total budgets, however, is significant. In other words, there are large values in the projects that depend on KB delivering.

Virtually all of KB's target areas have received support through the R&D projects in which KB has participated. The Collect area has received support from the Sami Audiovisual Collection project through improvements to the workflow used to supplement KB's collections of films and television programs from before 1979.

For the area of Describing, a number of projects have worked on the development, evaluation and testing of artificial intelligence (AI) tools. Other projects have also explored the possibilities of AI. In Mining for Meaning – the dynamics of public migration discourse, participants have conducted research on KB newspapers for the period 1945 to the present. In this context, important progress has been made in making this material more searchable with the help of AI.

The project Evaluation and adaptation of an improved OCR<sup>25</sup> process for mass digitization has contributed to increased knowledge among employees involved in OCR production.

The goal is to be able to incorporate methodology into KB's digital production and to develop knowledge regarding OCR production.

Increased visibility has also been the aim of Swedish Post-Medieval Manuscripts in the Royal Library and Uppsala University Library, which is a cataloguing and digitization project. A main goal has been to create a complete catalog of the approximately 235 (of which approximately 180 at KB) post-medieval manuscripts at the Royal Library and Uppsala University Library. The digitization carried out in this project has also been a support for the area of Preservation, where full digitization of around fifty representative manuscripts has been carried out.

The size of the project has contributed to the development of KB's workflows.

In the area of Provision, researchers within the projects have continuously raised questions regarding remote access to KB's collections. A number of projects have had an investigation of this issue built into the projects. For example, the Sami audiovisual collection project has also served as a pilot, the aim of which has been to create remote access to the collection "Sápmi on film and TV" for researchers and the wider public at Ájtte (Swedish Mountain and Sami Museum) and the Sami Parliament Library.

In the EU project EODOPEN: eBooks-On-Demand-Network Opening Publications for European Netizens, KB is responsible for the work of assessing and investigating various "best practices" solutions for cross-border rights clearance within the EU.

Other methodological developments have been linked to KB's audiovisual collections. The project Televised information: Swedish authorities' audiovisual communication has been used as a test of KB's new acoustic model for speech-to-text. Similar methodological developments can be found in the project Speech technology methods for making the Royal Library's audiovisual collections accessible, which aims to apply speech technology methods to KB's collections.

### **3.7.8. Newly formed research council**

To create the conditions for structured, strategic and long-term work on research infrastructure, KB's Research Council was reorganized in 2021. With the decision, the Research Council received a new instruction and name - Research Council.

The broadened competence profile of the council members in terms of experience in research and/or research support will strengthen and develop KB's role in contacts with the research community. The chairman and members shall have experience in research and/or

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<sup>25</sup> Machine-readable information.

research infrastructure. They should also represent a broad academic base with a spread when it comes to subject, principal and geography.

### 3.7.9. The work ahead: New capabilities and open resources

KB will continue to work to contribute to the transition to an open science system. This involves promoting the development of open science in collaboration with relevant stakeholders, by increasing the use of open learning resources and public participation in the research process. KB will also develop the KB lab's research infrastructure and further develop and broaden collaboration within and outside KB. In this way, research, library users, other libraries, other authorities, the business community, civil society, as well as KB's own operational development, will be able to use the capabilities developed in the lab and thereby contribute to societal benefit.

### 3.7.10. Cost development for Contribute to an efficient research infrastructure

**Table 21 Cost development for Contributing to an efficient research infrastructure**

	2021 %	2020 %	2019 %
Revenue from appropriations	31,455 7%	25,751	6% 14,776 4%
<b>Other income</b>	14,529 51%	13,351 54%	136 1%
<b>Costs</b>	-45,984 9%	-39,102	9% -14,912 4%
<b>Outcome for <i>Contribute to an effective research infrastructure</i></b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>

The cost in this area has increased in kronor and slightly as a share of KB's total costs. The increase is mainly due to an expansion of the KB lab.

The item other income is a contribution of 13,960 thousand SEK to cover publication fees in "Springer Nature Fully Open Access".

## 3.8. Promote collaboration within the public library system

KB's overall goal for the area is to work strategically in active collaboration with the public library system.

### 3.8.1. National overview and promoting collaboration

KB shall have a national overview of and promote collaboration within the public library system. To achieve this, KB works with collaboration processes, external monitoring and analysis. The work is done for the activities within the public library system as well as decision-makers at municipal, regional and national levels. The aim is to strengthen knowledge about developments nationally and to create a basis for joint efforts and national library policy.

KB collaborates with other parties and stakeholders in a number of areas related to the library system. Some of the collaboration takes place within the framework of the Library Act, others via ordinances or specific government assignments. Collaboration with authorities also takes place for specific issues that are of interest to the general library system. There are a number of

collaboration groups where libraries can raise common issues and needs that are relevant at a national level. All groups include several publicly funded library types. Also other stakeholders who interact with the libraries are included.

#### *3.8.1.1. Libraries during the pandemic*

KB has collected information from the websites, Facebook and Instagram pages of all 290 municipalities and municipal libraries in the country. The aim has been to get an overview of the libraries' measures and activities during the pandemic. The collection has been carried out at different intervals on a total of thirteen occasions, from the end of March 2020 until the beginning of June 2021.

The material has provided an overall picture of the most common measures regarding library services during the pandemic, and what has been considered important to highlight on the websites. The information has formed a knowledge base for KB's other work with national overview and collaboration, as well as for articles and information on kb.se.

The survey showed that in most municipalities, public libraries offered access to physical and digital services and media throughout the pandemic. In most municipalities, it has been a priority to keep the premises open most of the time. The largest proportion of closed library premises was measured in January 2020, but in cases where the premises were closed, service was offered in alternative ways.

Physical events were cancelled more or less immediately in March 2020, while measures to adapt libraries to the pandemic gradually emerged. Many libraries reintroduced book drop-offs or set up return carts. Most libraries began delivering books to borrowers' homes or offering pick-up of book cases and printouts outside the library premises. Digital events have gradually increased during the pandemic, which shows a transition and a learning process at libraries. The total number of public activity opportunities at public libraries decreased by 51 percent in 2020 compared to 2019, if one looks at both physical and digital activities.

A large proportion of libraries have worked to reduce the need for borrowers to visit library premises – by temporarily changing their lending rules, for example by extending loan periods, increasing the number of permitted re-loans and/or removing late fees. Digital resources have been highlighted on the web, and many have made it possible to borrow more e-books or stream more films than before. According to national library statistics, the number of downloaded e-books at public libraries increased by 32 percent in 2020 compared to the previous year. This meant that every tenth book borrowed was an e-book.

Most of the libraries have offered computer access, but often in a very limited form. The number of computers has been reduced and the allowed computer time has been severely limited. According to the information on the websites, most municipal libraries increasingly switched to allowing borrowers to complete their own tasks in the libraries that were open. However, all libraries, both with open and closed premises, offered help and guidance via email and telephone.

#### *3.8.1.2. The Digiteket learning platform*

The assignment Digital First with the User in Focus was completed in 2020. It was a project in which KB and the regional library operations jointly developed initiatives for the country's library staff with the aim of increasing digital competence. In 2021, KB was commissioned by the government to continue to run the learning platform Digiteket, which is done through the partner

The Libraries in Malmö.<sup>26</sup> From 2022, the assignment is included in other assignments that the Libraries in Malmö have in their role as KB's partner.

The purpose of Digiteket is to increase the digital skills and media and information literacy of library staff. An editorial team with educators is attached to the learning platform.

Learning resources are created in collaboration with the library field. As a positive side effect, library staff's knowledge of e-pedagogy, copyright and accessibility is strengthened, among other things.

In 2021, a new management organization was established. Digiteket is governed via directives to the Malmö Libraries and an operational steering group. In addition, a Management Council has been created, which is an advisory forum with a focus on long-term strategic issues for the management and development of the learning platform. The Management Council includes KB, the regional library operations, the Malmö Libraries and the Swedish Council for Arts.

At the end of 2021, there were 116 courses and 232 articles that are completely free for library staff, other professions and the general public. Here you can find everything from short courses of ten minutes to longer course packages and articles. Digiteket continues to be a well-used service. In 2021, 69,575 articles were read and 12,548 courses were completed. The learning platform now has 5,895 users. Collaboration on Digiteket's learning resources and development also takes place with the Swedish Media Council and the Swedish Arts Council.

#### *3.8.1.3. Collaboration Council at the Swedish Arts Council*

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

The submitted cultural plans are prepared each year in the process established by the Swedish Council for Cultural Affairs. KB reads and comments on the plans at the preparation meetings that are held.

KB also actively participates in the follow-up work of the regions' cultural activities. During the year, KB has also read, compiled and commented on the regions' annual reports and other reporting documents. The vast majority of the activity reports for 2021 show that the activities have been affected by the ongoing pandemic and the associated restrictions.

#### *3.8.1.4. Strengthened library operations throughout the country*

During 2021, the Arts Council and KB have held consultation meetings on the initiative Stärkt library operations throughout the country. KB has contributed with specific views on applications of a national nature.

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.

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<sup>26</sup> SEK 4,000 thousand was allocated for the assignment in 2021.

#### *3.8.1.5. Official library statistics*

Within the framework of the assignment to collect Sweden's official library statistics, KB reported for the seventh year in a row a comprehensive national statistics on publicly funded libraries in Sweden. A total of 2,201 libraries were surveyed about their operations in 2020. In 2021, a preliminary study was initiated to develop how the library statistics are presented, which are displayed on [bibstat.kb.se](http://bibstat.kb.se).

#### *3.8.1.6. Publications, studies, surveys and statistics*

KB publishes a series of reports and statistical documents annually. These can include surveys, investigations and recommendations. Some of them are government assignments.

During the pandemic, the Swedish Agency for Local Authorities and Regions (SKR) has imposed restrictions on the ability to send surveys to municipalities and regions. This has negatively affected the ability to conduct surveys and investigations within the library sector.

### **3.8.2. Follow-up of library plans**

According to the Library Act, KB is tasked, together with the regional library operations and municipalities, to follow up on how the adopted library plans have been designed and how they are used.

In 2021, 42 municipalities adopted a new library plan. Of the country's municipalities, approximately 99 percent have a library plan with a current plan period. During the year, 4 regions began a new period.

In 2021, a comprehensive quantitative analysis of the municipally adopted library plans with a starting year of 2020 was also carried out. This concerns a total of 78 plans. A similar study was last conducted in 2017. The analysis showed, among other things, that the Library Act and the Convention on the Rights of the Child have a strong position in the plans.

The Library Act's priority groups, children and young people, people with a mother tongue other than Swedish and people with disabilities, are included in a large majority of the plans.

However, priorities relating to national minorities are only clear in half of the library plans.

The area of digital participation has a strong position in the library plans. KB can also see that competence development for staff is often linked to this area. Competence development is the phenomenon that has increased the most compared to the analysis of library plans made in 2017.

A new area that KB has investigated is the extent to which library plans use Agenda 2030 as a steering document, or a basis for developing operations. One in seven plans contains priorities related to sustainable development. Few plans mention climate goals and even fewer mention social sustainability as a goal for operations.

### **3.8.3. Developing national library services**

Based on its mission, KB will offer an arena for collaboration in relevant areas, and in collaboration develop national library services. This involves running digital platforms and networks for knowledge sharing and supporting resource libraries for national minorities. The aim is to promote business development and competence sharing for equal

library operations throughout the country. The work is done for the public library system at municipal and regional level.

### 3.8.3.1. Browse – reading app with literature in Sweden's national minority languages

During the period 2019–2021, the app Blåhdä was developed in a pilot project to promote reading. The goal was to make e-books and audiobooks in the national minority languages freely available via a reading app. The pilot project was limited to e-books in Sami and Romani Chib and their varieties.

On April 20, 2021, Blått was launched for mobile and tablet. Blått contains 75 titles at the end of the year. The app has been downloaded 1409 times and 1738 loans have been made. The response from the language groups and public libraries has been positive.

**Table 22: Browse reading app number of titles and loans, 2021**

Language	Number of titles 2021-12-31	Number of loans 2021
<b>Romani chib – arli</b>	5	46
<b>Romani chib – kale</b>	5	35
<b>Romani chib – kelderash</b>	22	110
<b>Romani chib – lovavi</b>	4	49
<b>Romani chib – Swedish Romani</b>	9	182
<b>Sami – Lule Sami</b>	8	314
<b>Sami – Northern Sami</b>	14	575
<b>Sami – Pite Sami</b>	1	32
<b>Sami – Southern Sami</b>	5	335
<b>Sami – Ume Sami</b>	2	60
<b>Total</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>1738</b>

Anchoring and cooperation with representatives of the language groups, as well as relevant authorities, has continued in 2021. Browsing has also been integrated into KB's regular operations. More titles, all national minority languages and audiobook functionality are prioritized in future development. Work has begun on adding the Meänkieli language in 2022.

### 3.8.3.2. Resource library for national minorities

From 2021 and three years onwards, KB has been commissioned to implement an investment in the libraries of national minorities as resource libraries for each language group and for the country's municipalities. The work is carried out in consultation with the resource libraries and the national minorities of Jews, Roma, Sami, Swedish Finns and Tornedalians. This entails a long-term relationship between KB and the target groups for which the activities are intended. The focus has been on listening and consulting in a dialogue form to respect the rights of national minorities. KB's role is coordinating, coordinating and supporting in relation to the resource libraries and KB has created structures during the year to support the establishment of the resource libraries' operations.

Four libraries have been named within the initiative; the Finnish Institute Library (Finnish), the Jewish Library (Yiddish), the North Calotte Library (Meänkieli) and the Sami Library (Sami).

through the Sami Parliament. During the first half of the year, consultations and individual discussions were held with the Roma representatives. KB has also conducted dialogues with other actors.

KB has paid operating grants for an establishment assignment of 400 thousand SEK, and a first payment of 1500 thousand SEK, for regular assignments to the four designated principals for resource library operations – the Finnish Institute, the Jewish Assembly, the Sami Parliament and the Municipality of Övertorneå. These assignments total 7600 thousand SEK in 2021.

KB has also commissioned a number of initiatives in the Roma area, where there is currently no designated principal for resource library operations. KB has also commissioned joint initiatives for all resource libraries in the form of method development and digital services. These assignments amount to a total cost of SEK 1,450,000 in 2021.

**Table 23: Resource library for National minorities (thousands of SEK)**

	2021
<b>The Finnish Institute</b>	1900
<b>Jewish congregation</b>	1900
<b>Sami</b>	1900
<b>Parliament Övertorneå Municipality</b>	1900
<b>Libraries in Malmö</b>	800
<b>Region Norrbotten</b>	500
<b>Region Västernorrland</b>	150
<b>Total Resource Library</b>	<b>9050</b>

#### 3.8.4. Libris – national library infrastructure

KB shall provide information systems and work towards the development and coordination of digital services within the public library system. KB therefore operates and develops the Libris systems and the Libris collaboration. The aim is to achieve a cost-effective infrastructure and unified access through the national library catalogue, as well as support for KB's internal work processes and systems. The work is done for the public, the public library system and internal operations at KB.

Libris library infrastructure is a comprehensive national collaboration. The content is built by the approximately 600 Swedish library units that register their material in the systems. KB provides the infrastructure and development of the systems.

Libris consists of various user services; Libris cataloging, Libris web search and Libris interlibrary loan. Libris cataloging is the service used by affiliated libraries for cataloging material. Libris web search enables searches in the national database, which contains more than 13 million titles.

Libris interlibrary loan enables the connected libraries to lend books to each other. Approximately 2000 library units in Sweden have access to Libris interlibrary loan. Approximately 800 Swedish library units, of which approximately 300 public libraries, used Libris interlibrary loan in 2021. Approximately 600 foreign, mainly Nordic, libraries have access to the system. During the year, it was actively used by approximately 200 libraries in Denmark, Finland and Norway.

KB is working to inform, educate and guide libraries. Due to the pandemic, physical education courses have had to be cancelled. KB has continued work that had already begun to create digital courses, and has published digital educational material that is open to everyone to access via KB's YouTube channel.

**Table 24: Searches in Libris web search and retrieved records 2019–2021 (number)**

	2021	2020	2019
<b>Searches in Libris</b>	9,731,476	12,012,698	12,417,358
<b>Produced records</b>	12,873,600	13,785,231	14,602,094
<b>Xsearch</b>	105,774,245	148,803,250	178,030,352

The number of searches in the Libris web search interface has decreased to just under ten million in 2021, from just over twelve million per year in 2019–2020. The main decrease is due to an external search portal<sup>27</sup> searches in Libris having dropped from around 15–20 percent to approximately 6 percent (see Table 24).

Xsearch, which is a so-called API, makes it possible to search and retrieve lists of individual or large amounts of material in Libris in a variety of formats. The number of searches made via Xsearch goes up and down depending on how much external actors create machine searches against Libris.

Ten times more searches are performed through Xsearch than searches in the web interface.

**Table 25: Interlibrary loan requests in Libris' national interlibrary loan system 2019–2021 (number)**

	2021	2020	2019
<b>Total interlibrary loan orders</b>	<b>173,719</b>	<b>192,130</b>	<b>196,439</b>
<i>of which book orders of</i>	153,375	169 145	168 137
<i>which copy orders</i>	20,344	22,985	28,302
<b>Interlibrary loan requests from public libraries <sup>1</sup></b>	<b>93,622</b>	<b>117,752</b>	<b>108,551</b>

1) Included in Interlibrary loan orders total above

The number of interlibrary loan orders via Libris' national interlibrary loan system has a downward trend (see table 25), which can be explained by the fact that more and more material, especially in university libraries, is available digitally.

#### 3.8.4.1. Development of Libris

In 2021, KB has further developed the Libris systems with new functions, quality improvements and enriched metadata. A new sub-database, Digitized Swedish Print, has been launched in Libris web search to create a single entry point to digitized and freely available Swedish print. The sub-database has been developed in collaboration with KB and

<sup>27</sup> This concerns the fact that a European university that had long had a library search portal during parts of 2021 no longer directed traffic to Libris.

the university libraries in Gothenburg, Lund, Stockholm, Umeå and Uppsala. This is a first step in the work of building a national infrastructure for making Swedish digitized material available (see section 3.5.6.2).

Libris' information model, which is based on open linked data, has been further developed. KB was the first library in the world to transition to linked data in its national library infrastructure.

In 2021, KB expanded the ability to link data in Libris. One step has been to create linked entities of libraries and bibliographies that are registered in KB's Library Database service. KB has also linked authority records of people in Libris to corresponding person records in Wikidata. KB has also created an option to retrieve data from Libris via a SPARQL interface that enables advanced searches in linked data.<sup>28</sup>

### 3.8.5. National supplementary media supply

KB operates loan center and custody operations and provides certain digital media services through various partners. The aim is to promote equal access to media and information provision throughout the country. The work is done for the public library system and the general public.

KB has distributed operating grants of SEK 13,350,000 to the agency's partners in the national collaboration mission in 2021 (see table 26). The grant is based on the annual missions for KB's partner libraries, which are documented in operational plans and decided in consultation during annual dialogue meetings.

**Table 26: Contributions to KB's partners 2019–2021**

	2021	2020	2019
Multilingual Loan Center, Stockholm City Library 1	6,600	6,600	6,600
Libraries in Malmö	1,100	1,100	1,100
Sweden's depository library and lending center in Umeå	5,650	5,650	5,650
<b>Total contribution to KB's partners</b>	<b>13,350</b>	<b>13,350</b>	<b>13,350</b>

1) Before 2020: International Library

The Multilingual Loan Centre (MLC) at Stockholm City Library has continued to build up its media holdings and to catalogue them in Libris. A proposal for a new media plan has also been prepared during the year. During the year, MLC has also investigated the new organisation the operation has had since 2019, with the aim of taking stock of the current situation and examining a desired future situation.

During the year, the libraries in Malmö have maintained and developed Bibblan svarar, the digital question service for reference questions. The libraries in Malmö have also been responsible for operating and updating Bibblan guidar, which is a digital source-reviewed collection of databases and other websites. In addition, the libraries in Malmö have operated the national digital library service Världens bibliotek, which provides literature and promotes reading in languages other than Swedish.

<sup>28</sup> SPARQL (SPARQL Protocol and RDF Query Language) is a powerful query language that enables very advanced searches in data.

During the year, the Swedish Depository Library and Loan Center (SDL) in Umeå launched a new, restructured and accessible website to better meet today's demands.

The pandemic has not had any impact on the number of interlibrary loan requests, which remain at a high level. However, the pandemic has made it more difficult for the loan center to interlibrary borrow materials from abroad.

### 3.8.6. Interlibrary loan compensation

KB is tasked with distributing interlibrary loan compensation. During the year, SEK 10,130 thousand in interlibrary loan compensation was distributed to state-funded research libraries. The compensation was distributed between 37 different libraries, which received SEK 141 per net loan, an increase from last year's total of SEK 127 per net loan. The reason for the increase is that the number of interlibrary loans between research libraries has decreased, while the total amount for interlibrary loan compensation has remained unchanged.

### 3.8.7. Work ahead: Strengthened national digital library infrastructure

KB will continue to work on strengthening existing digital library services and investigating a model for sustainable e-media provision. The work is being done for the general public and the public library system. The aim is to create better conditions for taking advantage of the opportunities offered by digitalization, as well as equal access to digital library services nationally.

### 3.8.8. Cost development for Promoting collaboration in the public sector library system

**Table 27: Cost development for Promoting collaboration within the public library system (thousands of SEK)**

	2021	% 2020	2020	% 2019	2019	%
Revenue from	40,957	9%	50,364	13%	46,838	12%
appropriations Other revenue	218	1%	429	2%	1,859	12%
<b>Costs</b>	<b>-41,175</b>	<b>9%</b>	<b>-50,794</b>	<b>12%</b>	<b>-48,697</b>	<b>15%</b>
<b>Outcome for Promoting collaboration within the public sector library system</b>	<b>0</b>		<b>0</b>		<b>0</b>	

Turnover in the area will decrease as a share of KB's total operations in 2021.

There are several reasons for this. In previous years, KB was tasked with developing Digital First. This work was completed in 2020. In 2021, KB has left the most intensive development effort for the Libris systems.

## 3.9. Create conditions for the business

KB's overall goal for the area is that the operations are efficient, sustainable and safe, and have a high level of trust from clients and other target groups.

### 3.9.1. Sustainability work

KB will work towards sustainable development to contribute to meeting the global goals in Agenda 2030. KB has developed and improved its environmental and sustainability 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 also places demands on the environmental aspect in all procurements.

As a result of the pandemic, the number of business trips has decreased and the proportion of travel-free meetings has increased. KB has also developed internal e-administration during the year (see section 3.9.7.1).

### **3.9.2. An efficient and sustainable IT operation**

#### *3.9.2.1. IT security*

IT-related threats to governments and businesses are increasing and becoming increasingly sophisticated. Therefore Continuous updating of KB's IT security is required. Effective IT operations require continuous development and integration of existing systems. This involves system development and management (including analysis and planning) of in-house developed and purchased systems, services and integrations, as well as ensuring an efficient, stable and sustainable operating environment for KB's entire technical platform. A large and increasing part of KB's operations and assignments rest on technical services and systems. These services and systems need to be continuously developed, managed and operated in order to fulfill KB's assignment. The work concerns both KB's users as employees at KB.

KB has had a security management system since 2020. The system consists of a security policy with underlying guidelines linked to security: crisis organization, physical security, information security including data protection, IT security, incident management, continuity management and risk management. The standards in the ISO 27000 series, as well as regulations from the Swedish Civil Contingencies Agency and the National Archives, have formed the basis for the steering documents.

KB's analog and digital information is an important asset that needs to be protected. The purpose of the guidelines is to ensure coordinated and secure information management in the business.

It is important that the handling is carried out in accordance with applicable laws and KB's decided security levels, and that it is adapted to current threats and risks. The system also supports all employees in their daily work, including when handling the large amounts of information included in KB's collections.

In 2021, KB conducted training and lectures on IT security and information security for all staff. The aim was to increase knowledge and awareness and to anchor KB's security management system.

KB has also conducted a number of security assessments with the help of an external company, to ensure that the IT infrastructure and new critical systems meet the requirements of the management system. The results of the analyses have not revealed any serious deficiencies. KB has continuously worked to address the improvement suggestions that have been recommended, and has not had any serious IT incidents during the year.

With the new organization introduced in 2021, a new unit, Security and Legal, was formed. The unit brings together expertise in the areas of security, including information security, legal issues, data protection and public document management, to strengthen and clarify security work at KB.

### *3.9.2.2. IT infrastructure*

Within the framework of the Digital Baseplate and Redundant IT Infrastructure project, several activities have been initiated and completed in 2021.

During the year, the new-old service data.kb.se was launched. The service fulfills two functions and KB has worked on both during the year. One part consists of the relaunch of the existing service data.kb.se, where KB offers all data sets in a downloadable form in one place. This service has now been given a new accessibility-friendly design and architecture. The second part concerns the work on the underlying platform for data.kb.se.

The platform

constitutes KB's new infrastructure for making services available, a base platform for both external and internal service development that also enables uniform access and authentication<sup>29</sup>.

Together with an authorization solution, KB can ensure the correct access and availability of material for different types of users. This is currently used in the work with Swedish daily newspapers (see section 3.6.1).

KB is also taking measures regarding the IT infrastructure and the requirements for increased capacity and redundancy. Among other things, a new storage solution is being implemented with increased availability of materials, for fast access and more robust technical reliability.

Installation and configuration is complete. Since mid-2021, data migration from older storage media to the new solution has been underway.

As a step towards increased redundancy, a mapping and analysis of the majority of KB's system flora is also underway. The starting point is, among other things, recovery time, backup routines, acceptable downtime and the system's upgradeability. The mapping results in a list per system for possible redundancy-increasing measures. The implementation of measures is ongoing and takes place in parallel with the mapping during 2022 and will most likely continue into the first quarter of 2023.

### **3.9.3. Development support and communication**

KB shall conduct forward-looking development and change work, and have well-developed communication and collaboration. This involves creating an overview, supporting strategic development and communicating KB's operations. The work is done for KB's employees, management and external stakeholders. The aim is to support KB's operations in reaching out to stakeholders in a conscious way.

#### *3.9.3.1. Development support*

During the year, KB has taken a comprehensive approach to developing the planning and monitoring process and models linked to this. Based on a cross-agency perspective, KB's goals and vision have been translated into a three-year rolling roadmap, KB's operational plan. Ongoing monitoring will provide a basis for learning and prioritization in both ongoing operations and in relocation areas.

Through the reorganization, KB has also created better conditions for project and investigation work by pooling expertise to strengthen support for the operations.

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<sup>29</sup> Identity verification when logging into, for example, a service.

### 3.9.3.2. Communication

In 2021, the need for clear communication due to the pandemic has remained great, both internally and externally. Quick decisions and adjustments have provided the opportunity to develop both familiar and new ways of communicating. This has brought about a shift for the entire business. Digital channels that were previously used to a limited extent have become a matter of course for all employees.

In parallel with the pandemic, KB's new organization was introduced, which also placed new demands on clarity and transparency, especially in internal communication. The reorganization, together with the changing needs of employees, have been important parts of the development of a new internal website with a focus on collaboration, knowledge exchange and open dialogue. The internal website will be launched in spring 2022.

### 3.9.3.3. KB's website

An important focus area in 2021 has been to maintain and continue to adapt the accessibility of KB's external website so that it complies with the Act on Accessibility to Digital Public Services (2018:1937). The work resulted in the website kb.se receiving an award in the company Funka's inclusion barometer - as one of only seven approved public sites out of the 1784 tested.

In 2021, the number of visits to kb.se decreased by 18 percent compared to the previous year. However, 2020 was a year with an exceptionally high number of visits and page views, mainly due to the temporary opening of the Swedish newspapers service and other corona-related information. The year 2021 has not had a corresponding peak in visits, but is more comparable to 2019.

The last quarter of 2021 had a higher proportion of visits compared to the year as a whole. The increase coincides with KB reopening the library with regular opening hours, from having only been open for booked visits earlier in the year.

**Table 28: Visits and page views on kb.se 2019-2021 (number)**

	2021	2020	2019
Visit	612,059	747,479	662 564 1
Page views	1,355,218	1,677,149	1,631,558

1) Includes visits to subsites.

### 3.9.3.4. KB in social media

Through social media, KB talks about its activities and communicates with users.

KB currently mainly uses the channels Twitter and Facebook. Twitter primarily reaches those who use KB in their profession within the library and research sector. On December 31, 2021, the account had 6,160 followers.

Since 2018, the Facebook channel has focused on KB's collections and digitized materials, which has increased the number of followers and engagement with the content in recent years. From 2020 to 2021, the number has increased from 12,460 to 13,821 (see Table 29). During the year, KB's posts on Facebook have been viewed over 1.3 million times, which is in line with the previous year.

The engagement rate has decreased slightly, from 8.5 percent in 2020 to 6.6 percent in 2021. One explanation may be that some posts have received very wide distribution but not as much interaction, which lowers the overall engagement rate.

You can also follow KB's activities via Instagram, including through the National Librarian's account. Here, the National Librarian shares his everyday life, from ministerial visits to collaborations within the library world.

**Table 29: KB on Facebook 2019-2021**

	2021	2020	2019
<b>Number of followers on Facebook</b>	13,821	12,460	10,052
<b>Engagement rate on Facebook 1</b>	6.6	8.5	9.8
<b>Interaction 2</b>	87,234	110,733	95,417
<b>Reach on Facebook 3</b>	1,366,928	1,335,290	1 7

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.

### 3.9.4. Systematic long-term planning of skills supply

Technological developments and other external demands mean that KB needs to have long-term planning and monitoring of the supply of skills in line with the business's need for changes. KB also needs to work to better utilize and develop existing skills.

#### 3.9.4.1. *Attract and recruit* Within the

framework of KB's new organization, several positions have been advertised for administrators, specialists and managers. As part of attracting new employees and finding the right skills, KB has procured external recruitment support during the year. Furthermore, KB has adapted the recruitment process to the conditions of the pandemic by applying digital meetings for, among other things, interviews. KB has also begun a review of the local collective agreements as part of being a relevant and attractive employer.

During the year, KB advertised 46 positions and recruited 33 new employees, mainly in systems development, IT technicians, librarian positions and support activities. Eight of the recruitment processes have been interrupted. In addition, KB has also recruited employees who are covered by labor market policy action programs.

The introduction for newly hired employees has been partially adapted to better suit the digital workplace, including by collecting information and e-training on the internal website.

#### 3.9.4.2. *Develop and retain competence*

The focus during the year was to develop new work processes and routines in the new organization, to secure, develop and retain competence. During the first half of the year, managers and employees have had recurring development discussions. The goal has been to prepare and secure effective competence development and competence transfer based on the needs of the business in the new organization.

In spring 2021, a new model for skills planning was developed, with the aim of systematizing KB's work on skills supply. The skills planning work was carried out in each department's management and in collaboration with the employee organizations.

Development work will continue in 2022.

All management teams at the agency have completed management team development with the support of an external supplier. This was done to establish the management teams in the new organization, both the overall management team and the various departmental management teams. The work will continue in 2022.

KB has continued to offer employees training in project methodology and leading without being a manager, through an external training provider. The purpose of the training has been to strengthen skills in leadership and working in a project format.

In 2021, the model for KB's call year has been revised to better meet the new requirements due to the pandemic and the new organization.

#### *3.9.4.3. Competence exchange*

In collaboration with the local employee organizations, several individual training courses have been approved in line with the intentions of the restructuring agreement. KB has once again signed an agreement on life and career planning to strengthen employees' opportunities for a sustainable professional life.

In addition, KB has prepared for joint skills development initiatives for all employees, based on skills analyses carried out during the year.

### 3.9.5. Personnel

#### 3.9.5.1. Personnel statistics

**Table 30: The agency's personnel statistics 2019–2021**

Age and gender etc.	2021	2020	2019
<b>Number of people employed</b> <sup>1</sup>	359	353	335
<b>Percentage of employed women</b> <sup>2</sup>	53	53.3	54
<b>Percentage of employed men</b> <sup>2</sup>	47	46.7	46
<b>Average age total number of years</b> <sup>2</sup>	49.9	49.8	49.4
<b>Middle-aged women</b> <sup>2</sup>	49.2	49.1	48.5
<b>Average age men</b> <sup>2</sup>	50.7	50.5	50.4
<b>Percentage of employees aged 30–49</b> <sup>2</sup>	45	44	45
<b>Percentage of employees 50 years or older</b> <sup>2</sup>	55	55	54
<b>Number of temporary employees (share)</b> <sup>3</sup>	40 (11.1)	30 (8.5)	23 (6.9)
<b>Percentage of women employed on a temporary basis</b>	48	40	65
<b>Percentage of men employed on a temporary basis</b>	53	60	35
<b>Percentage staff turnover</b> <sup>1</sup>	11	9.3	8.5
<b>Total number of annual workers</b> <sup>4</sup>	326.63	308	304

1) Includes permanent employees, probationary employees and temporary employees

2) Includes permanent employees and probationary employees

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

4) Information from the Swedish Employers' Agency

On December 31, 2021, KB had 359 employees, which is slightly more than in 2020 when the number was 353 (see table 30).

Of the total number of employees in 2021, 319 were permanent or probationary employees, which is a decrease compared to the previous year, when the number amounted to 323.

The number of temporary employees has increased sharply by 33.3%, from 30 to 40. This can be explained, among other things, by KB's need to manage its backlog of materials that arose during the pandemic. Another explanation is the caution in hiring permanent employees in the new organization.

The staff turnover reflects the authority's increased need for expertise, primarily in the library and IT areas, as well as staffing the new organization.

The number of annual employees was 327, which is a relatively large increase compared to previous years.

KB values equality and diversity and is committed to providing equal opportunities for all. Therefore, the agency works actively to create job opportunities for people who, for various reasons, are excluded from the labor market.

During the year, KB had 15 (5 percent) employees with special needs in employment, including for disabilities. In 2020, the corresponding figure was 17 employees. KB did not have internships for newly arrived job seekers in 2021.

### 3.9.5.2. *Sickness absence*

In 2021, the total sick leave was 2.6 percent (see table 31), which is 1.6 percentage points lower than the previous year. A likely explanation is that some employees who have had COVID symptoms have still been able to work from home, to a greater extent than the year before. Long-term sick leave has also decreased, which has affected the total sick leave.

Women's and men's sick leave followed the same pattern, that is, it decreased proportionally to total sick leave. Compared to the previous year, men still have slightly higher sick leave than women. The differences can possibly be explained by increased and decreased long-term sick leave within each gender.

Long-term absence has decreased from approximately 49 percent to 37 percent in 2021. This is because several employees have progressed in their rehabilitation and returned to work part-time or full-time during the year. More men than women have been on long-term sick leave during the year. The reason for the long-term sick leave in 2021 has not been directly linked to work or the work environment in general.

**Table 31: Sick leave 2019–2021 (percentage of available working hours)**

Age and gender etc.	2021	2020	2019
<b>Total</b>	2.6	4.2	4.8
<b>Age group 29 years or younger</b>	1)	1)	1)
<b>Age group 30–49 Age group 50 years or older</b>	3.1	3.8	4.7
<b>Women</b>	2.4	4.0	5.5
<b>Men</b>	2.7	4.3	4.1
<b>Proportion of sick leave that refers to absence for a continuous period of 60 days or more</b>	37	49.2	44.0

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

### 3.9.6. *Secure premises*

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 recovery.<sup>30</sup>

A disaster and residual value rescue plan for the collections at the Roggebiblioteket in Strängnäs, the Film Archive in Grängesberg and Humlegården in Stockholm has been completed. Work on a plan for other locations is ongoing. Additional emergency equipment has also been purchased for KB's premises on Karlavägen in Stockholm.

### *3.9.6.1. Sustainable working environment and health*

KB's health and work environment work in 2021 has, for obvious reasons, been affected by the pandemic. The goal of the measures implemented has been to maintain a safe working environment and good work-related health among the agency's employees. Here are some examples of measures.

The employer and the safety representative organization have conducted risk and impact assessments of the impact of the pandemic, both for KB as a whole and each month for each department. The employer has also had weekly meetings with the chief safety representative and the chairperson of the employee organizations, in order to assess the current situation.

A new method for examining and risk assessing the social and organizational work environment has been introduced during the year. The method is called work environment dialogues and covers five different themes: friendly group climate, balanced workload, responsible cooperation, working hours and recovery, and clear assignments. If work environment risks are discovered within the framework of the dialogues, the working groups work further with risk assessments and action plans that are followed up continuously.

The agenda for unit and department management meetings has been supplemented with the item work environment. Every other month, representatives from HR and the safety representatives have also invited department management for a discussion about organizational and social work environment and risk assessments linked to these.

During the year, a large number of employees continued to work fully or partially from home. To make it easier to reconcile private life with the working day, the flexitime framework in the working hours agreement was temporarily extended during the year. KB also temporarily extended the regular wellness hour to 2.5 hours per week.

KB has also worked to keep its premises as safe as possible during the pandemic.

The agency has had a limited number of employees on site, a limited number of employees in common areas such as elevators and lunch areas, and has set up distance markings for KB visitors and plexiglass at loan counters.

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<sup>30</sup> Residual value salvage is an accepted concept within, among other things, the insurance industry, the fire service and the cultural sector. This 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.

### 3.9.7. High trust from clients and other target groups

KB shall meet the requirements placed on the authority in a way that maintains the trust of the client and other target groups. This means, among other things, that KB shall have well-functioning internal governance and control. The funds shall also be used in a way that leads to the best possible operational results. This involves support and governance within the administrative areas of finance, HR, legal affairs, internal services, premises supply, environment and sustainability, government archives and case management, security and procurement. The work is done for KB's managers and employees as well as clients and the public. The aim is to provide efficient and relevant support processes and to ensure that KB's administrative law responsibilities are fulfilled.

#### 3.9.7.1. E-government

As a result of the pandemic, KB has abolished paper signatures in 2021 and instead introduced e-signatures for internal decisions and minutes. During the year, work has also begun to introduce a standalone e-signature service that can handle e-signatures of external contracts and agreements.<sup>31</sup> Demand for this has increased during the pandemic from suppliers, other partners and KB users. The plan is for the service to be implemented in 2022. The transition to e-signatures contributes to fully electronic document management flows.

This in turn streamlines administration and increases the possibilities for location-independent work.

#### 3.9.7.2. Work for national minorities

As an administrative authority, KB is obliged to carry out consultations with the national minorities about the authority's activities. For the second year in a row, the consultations have been carried out in collaboration with the Swedish Arts Council, the Swedish Film Institute and the Institute for Language and Folklore (ISOF). These four authorities have missions and areas of activity that are close to each other and partly intersect with each other's activities and missions. For example, literature is an area in which the Swedish Arts Council, KB and ISOF have activities. In 2021, five occasions were held, one for each of the national minorities.

A concrete result of the consultations is a new advisory group consisting of all five national minorities. KB will continue to plan and establish this group, which will work more closely with KB's operations and be a construct outside the formal consultations. The advisory group will be linked more closely to operational issues in an ongoing work.

This gives minorities the opportunity to follow developments over time. They also get the chance to understand KB's operations more closely and to provide views on more occasions than in connection with the annual consultation.

The Stockholm County Administrative Board, together with the Sami Parliament, has a special assignment 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 a network of authorities, where KB has been present at all discussions. The network aims to create consensus between the authorities on how consultations with national minorities should be

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<sup>31</sup> The service is required to meet an advanced level according to the Swedish Digital Governance Agency's (DIGG) normative specification.

implemented in the best possible way. Furthermore, KB participated in the Swedish Arts Council's special group with the country's regional cultural activities, which was established to strengthen knowledge about national minorities in the cultural field.

### **3.9.8. Work ahead: Location-based work, strengthened information security, IT security, and IT infrastructure.**

KB has identified several areas where a shift in operations is needed. In the coming years, the authority will continue to work towards a sustainable work environment and organizational development, and make adjustments to more location-independent work. KB also needs to continue its work on strengthened information security and IT security, and develop a strengthened IT infrastructure. KB's sustainability work and the work to link Agenda 2030 to KB's missions also need to be strengthened.

1704. Februar.		Februar 1707	
Manat Transp. 8481. 26.		Manat Transp. 5263. 26.	Manat Transp. 67330. 8.
		4. 28. fu vörning af 14. hvers	14.
		1. Et. standard Brouice	
		Dito Jan 17.	
		1. nit goggar	40.
		40. funderus og a 16. s.	20.
		1/2. Et. ansping hie gopvættan	3.
		1. Boudan Svafth vinn	96.
			159.
		2. 21. 20. Af. Sildes hie gaitvinn	40.
		hæ Brouice	30.
		1. nit ingvættung goggar	6.
		4. tt. gudes	30.
		2. 23. nit all nit goggar	28.
		23. funder. Sildes hie gaitvinn	96.
		1. Boudan vinn	96.
		2. 27. 1. Boudan dito	326.
		Dito Jan 25. februar	84.
		1/2. kinnu spon	72.
		1/2. kinnu guldinn	156.
		2. 29. Natkvættan i februar: manat	4.
		Langvættan upp	23. 23.
		25. funder. veltan	711. 23.
		krögardvinnu spon funderuð Brouice / spon	31.
		Dito februar manat kveittung	100.
			131.
		Manads Usgift.	
		6106. 17.	

February's expenses from Carl Gustaf Tessin's "Cassa Räkning" 1764. Signum: HS Dep. 303 II: I. Photo: KB

# Financial accounting

## 4. Financial accounting

### 4.1. Summary of essential information

<small>(Thousands of SEK)</small>	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017
<b>Loan framework National Debt Office</b>					
Granted	100,000	83,000	75,000	63,000	57,000
Utilized	66,998	67,943	71,471	53,151	45,856
<b>Account credits National Debt Office</b>					
Granted	43,000	43,000	43,000	43,000	43,000
Maximum utilization	33,433	20,861	21,708	23,779	19,413
<b>Interest account National Debt Office</b>					
Interest income	0	3	146	243	213
Interest expenses	0	0	40	71	127
<b>Fee income</b>					
<i>Fee revenue allocated</i>					
Estimated amount according to appropriation letter	0	0	6,000	6,000	8,000
Fee income	6,054	5,310	7,356	5,758	4,752
Other fee income	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Fee revenue that is not allocated</i>					
Estimated amount according to appropriation letter	0	0	0	0	0
Fee income	0	0	0	0	0
Other fee income	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Grant credit</b>					
Granted appropriation 16 3:7 ap 1	12,594	12,434	11,228	11,102	10,870
Utilized appropriation 16 3:7 ap 1	0	0	1,096	0	0
Granted appropriation 17 1:6 ap 2	1,454	1,566	1,728	1,711	947
Utilized appropriation 17 1:6 ap 2	0	0	685	25	0
<b>Appropriation</b>					
<i>Ramaslag 16 3:7 ap 1</i>					
Budget saving	9,456	19,716	0	3,953	5,165
<i>Ramaslag 17 1:6 ap 2</i>					
Budget saving	709	329	0	0	523
<b>Authorizations, not applicable</b>					
<b>Staff</b>					
Number of annual workers (pcs)	327	308	304	312	301
Average number of employees (pcs)	359	344	341	347	334

(Thousands of SEK)	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017
<b>Operating cost per annual workforce</b>	1,352	1,321	1,256	1,215	1,246
<b>Capital change**</b>					
This year	0	0	0	0	0
Balanced	2,225	2,225	2,225	2,225	2,225

## 4.2. Income statement

(Thousands of SEK)	Note	2021	2020
<b>Operating income</b>			
Revenue from appropriations	1	432,462	400,495
Income from fees and other remuneration	2	6,054	5,310
Revenue from grants	3	22,505	19,060
Financial income	4	76	169
<b>Amount</b>		<b>461,097</b>	<b>425,035</b>
<b>Operating costs</b>			
Personnel costs	5	-260,132	-239,605
Costs for premises Other		-97,712	-95,321
operating costs	6	-84,291	-71,797
Financial costs	7	-5	-139
Depreciation and impairment		-18,956	-18,173
<b>Amount</b>		<b>-461,097</b>	<b>-425,035</b>
<b>Operational outcomes</b>			<b>0</b>
<b>Transfers</b>			
Funds received from the state budget for financing grants Other funds received		37,639	44,337
for financing grants		0	0
Contributions submitted	8	-37,639	-44,337
<b>Balance</b>		<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Capital change for the year</b>		<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>

## 4.3. Balance sheet

(Amounts in SEK)	Note	2021-12-31	2020-12-31
<b>ASSETS</b>			
<b>Intangible fixed assets</b>			
Capitalized development expenses	9	4,587	5,143
<b>Amount</b>		<b>4,587</b>	<b>5,143</b>
<b>Tangible fixed assets</b>			
Improvement expenses on someone else's property	10	23,167	26,558
Machinery, equipment, installations, etc.	11	42,920	35,176
Ongoing new constructions	12	4,069	7,728
<b>Amount</b>		<b>70,156</b>	<b>69,462</b>
<b>Current receivables</b>			
Accounts receivable		1,622	778
Receivables from other authorities	13	6,793	4,146
Other short-term receivables	14	15	26
<b>Amount</b>		<b>8,431</b>	<b>4,951</b>
<b>Period-end entries</b>			
Prepaid costs	15	28,179	26,622
Accrued grant income	16	1,613	2,591
Other accrued income	17	1,211	1,471
<b>Amount</b>		<b>31,003</b>	<b>30,684</b>
<b>Settlement with the central government</b>			
Settlement with the central government	18	11,325	-14,912
<b>Amount</b>		<b>11,325</b>	<b>-14,912</b>
<b>Cash register and bank</b>			
Interest account balance in the National Debt Office	19	8,747	29,809
Cash		5	8
<b>Amount</b>		<b>8,752</b>	<b>29,817</b>
<b>TOTAL ASSETS</b>		<b>134,253</b>	<b>125 145</b>
<b>CAPITAL AND LIABILITIES</b>			
<b>Authority capital</b>			
State capital	20	1,745	1,592
Donation capital		4,689	4,689
Balanced capital change		2,225	2,225

<small>(thousands of SEK)</small>	Note	2021-12-31	2020-12-31
Change in capital according to the income statement		0	0
<b>Amount</b>		<b>8,660</b>	<b>8,507</b>
<b>Provisions</b>			
Provisions for pensions and similar obligations Other	21	451	888
provisions	22	2,750	2,381
<b>Amount</b>		<b>3,201</b>	<b>3,269</b>
<b>Debts etc.</b>			
Loans in the National Debt Office	23	66,998	67,943
Interest account credit in the National Debt Office	24	0	0
Current liabilities to other authorities	25	14,881	8,651
Accounts payable Other		14,520	6,610
current liabilities	26	3,648	3,507
Deposits		0	0
<b>Amount</b>		<b>100,046</b>	<b>86,712</b>
<b>Period-end entries</b>			
Accrued costs	27	21,629	24,811
Unspent contributions	28	717	1,847
<b>Amount</b>		<b>22,346</b>	<b>26,658</b>
<b>TOTAL CAPITAL AND LIABILITIES</b>		<b>134,253</b>	<b>125 145</b>

## 4.4. Appropriation report

Grant (SEK thousand)	Incoming transfer -amount	This year's allocation according to the regulation letter	Indentation	Total available amount	Outgoing Transfer Expenses -amount	
<b>Expenditure area 16</b>						
<b>Education and university research</b>						
16 03 007 Royal Library (a)	19,716	419,797	-7,281	432,231	-422,775	9,456
001 Royal Library (a)	19,716	419,797	-7,281	432,231	-422,775	9,456
<b>Expenditure area 17</b>						
<b>Culture, media, religious communities and leisure</b>						
17 01 006 Contribution to regional cultural activities (a)	329	48,484	-329	48,484	--47,775	709
002 Coordination within the library system (a)	329	48,484	-329	48,484	-47,775	709
<b>Total outgoing transfer amounts excl. undesignated appropriations</b>	<b>20,044</b>	<b>468,281</b>	<b>-7,610</b>	<b>480,715</b>	<b>-470 550</b>	<b>10,165</b>
<hr/>						
<b>Total Opening transfer amount on appropriations with new subdivision</b>						
<b>Total Total</b>	<b>20,044</b>	<b>468,281</b>	<b>-7,610</b>	<b>480,715</b>	<b>-470 550</b>	<b>10,165</b>
<hr/>						

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

According to the appropriation letter, KB has an appropriation credit of SEK 12,594 thousand at its disposal. The appropriation balance that may be used is 3 percent.

KB had a disposable opening surplus on the appropriation from previous years of SEK 12,435 thousand (19,716 – 7,281 thousand). Closing transfer amounts end up at SEK 9,456 thousand, a decrease of SEK 2,979 thousand. In 2021, KB has had an increased appropriation consumption of SEK 29,104 thousand compared to 2020. This is mainly due to costs for personnel, more annual workforce, increased pension premiums and increased holiday pay debt. Among operating costs, the purchase of services has increased. There has also been a certain increase in 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 10,130,000 will be allocated for compensation funds in connection with interlibrary loans.

KB has distributed SEK 10,130,000.

#### **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 1,454 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.

Of the appropriation, a maximum of SEK 10,000,000 may be allocated to an investment in libraries for national minorities in accordance with the government's mandate (Ku2020/02691). KB has allocated SEK 9,050,000.

## **4.5. Additional information**

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

### **4.5.1. Accounting principles**

#### *4.5.1.1. Accounting principles applied*

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

In accordance with ESV's regulations to Section 10 of the Swedish Tax Agency, 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 2021 and or 2022.

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

#### *4.5.1.2. Cost-based allocation settlement*

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

In 2021, this part of the holiday pay liability has decreased by SEK 296 thousand. UB 2020 was SEK 1,708 thousand and has decreased to SEK 1,412 thousand.

### **4.5.2. Valuation principles**

#### *4.5.2.1. Fixed assets*

Non-current 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 that

has 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.

#### 4.5.2.2. Cultural fixed 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 donated 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

Max 10 years Improvement expenses on someone else's property

Unlimited economic life

Cultural assets

#### 4.5.2.3. 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.

#### 4.5.2.4. Liabilities

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

## 4.6. Notes

(thousands of SEK)	Income statement	2021	2020
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### Note 1 Revenue from appropriations

Revenue from appropriations	432 462	400 495
<b>Amount</b>	<b>432 462</b>	<b>400 495</b>

### According to the appropriation report

Expenditure	470 550	444,863
Transfers	-37,639	-44,337
<b>Total net expenses</b>	<b>432,911</b>	<b>400 525</b>

The difference between "income from appropriations" and "net expenditure" according to the appropriations report is SEK 449 thousand. This difference is due to the fact that the liability for vacation earned for the year 2009 has decreased by SEK 296 thousand. Vacation earned before 2009 is already expensed but is only offset against the appropriation when it is withdrawn. The remaining SEK 153 thousand is derived from the acquisition of cultural fixed assets.

### Note 2 Income from fees and other remuneration

Revenue according to Section 4 of the Fees	6,054	5,310
Ordinance Other revenue from fees and other compensation	0	0
<b>Amount</b>	<b>6,054</b>	<b>5,310</b>

(thousands of SEK)	Income statement	2021	2020
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### Note 3 Income from grants

Government agencies)	19,406	16,704
<i>Of which</i>		
<i>Swedish Research Council 6,980 thousand SEK</i>		
<i>Formed 4,188 thousand SEK</i>		
<i>Umeå University 3,396 thousand SEK</i>		
<i>Other authorities 4,842 thousand SEK</i>		
Riksbankens jubilee fund Other	1,463	1,213
countries and international organizations Other	0	0
organizations and non-profit associations EU institutions	750	676
and other EU countries	886	467
<b>Revenue from grants</b>	<b>22,505</b>	<b>19,060</b>

### Note 4 Financial income

Interest on interest account in the National Debt	0	3
Office Other interest	6	3
income Other financial income	69	163
<b>Amount</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>169</b>

**Note 5 Personnel costs**

Salary costs (excl. employer contributions, pension premiums and other fees according to law and agreement)	169,303	155,997
Salary cost surcharge	84,938	79,316
Other personnel costs <b>Total</b>	5,891	4,292
	<b>260 132</b>	<b>239,605</b>

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.

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.

Salary costs include fees to the board, committees and non-employee personnel (contractors). 2020 has been changed.	87	121
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**Note 6 Other operating expenses**

Repairs and maintenance	6,875	7,392
Travel, representation, information	318	718
Purchase of goods	16,807	15,646
Purchase of services	60,290	48,040
<b>Amount</b>	<b>84,291</b>	<b>71,797</b>

The classification of the various parts of operating costs has changed for 2021. The amounts for 2020 have been adjusted.

<small>(thousands of SEK)</small>	<b>Balance sheet</b>	<b>2021-12-31</b>	<b>2020-12-31</b>
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**Note 7 Financial expenses**

Interest on interest account in the National Debt Office	0	0
Interest on loans in the National Debt	0	0
Office Other financial costs	5	139
<b>Amount</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>139</b>

**Note 8 Contributions made**

Interlibrary loan compensation	10,083	10,056
Coordination of the library system appropriation 17 1:6 ap 2	27,557	34,281
	<b>37,639</b>	<b>44,337</b>

**Note 9****Capitalized development expenses**

Opening acquisition value (+) Acquisitions	31,560	31,560
for the year (+) Sales/ disposals for the year, acquisition value (-)	1,567	0
	-9,294	0
<b>Total acquisition value</b>	<b>23,833</b>	<b>31,560</b>

Opening accumulated depreciation (-) Depreciation	-26,417	-24,529
for the year (-) Sales/	-2,123	-1,888
disposals for the year, depreciation (+)	9,294	0
<b>Total accumulated depreciation</b>	<b>-19,246</b>	<b>-26,417</b>
<b>Closing book value</b>	<b>4,587</b>	<b>5,143</b>

**Note 10****Improvement expenses on someone else's property**

Opening acquisition value (+)	51,901	50,707
Acquisitions for the year (+)	758	1,194
Sales/disposals for the year, acquisition value (-)	0	0
<b>Total acquisition value</b>	<b>52,659</b>	<b>51,901</b>
Opening accumulated depreciation (-) Depreciation	-25,343	-21,290
for the year (-) Sales/	-4,148	-4,053
disposals for the year, depreciation (+)	0	0
<b>Total accumulated depreciation</b>	<b>-29,491</b>	<b>-25,343</b>
<b>Closing book value</b>	<b>23,167</b>	<b>26,558</b>

<small>in thousands of SEK</small>	<b>Balance sheet</b>	<b>2021-12-31</b>	<b>2020-12-31</b>
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**Note 11****Machinery, equipment, installations, etc.**

Opening acquisition value (+)	179,460	174,434
Acquisitions for the year (+)	20,428	5,026
Sales/disposals for the year, acquisition value (-)	-8,758	0
<b>Total acquisition value</b>	<b>191,130</b>	<b>179,460</b>
Opening accumulated depreciation (-) Depreciation	-144,284	-132,051
for the year (-) Sales/	-12,684	-12,233
disposals for the year, depreciation (+)	8,758	0
<b>Total accumulated depreciation</b>	<b>-148,210</b>	<b>-144,284</b>
<b>Closing book value of which</b>	<b>42,920</b>	<b>35,176</b>
finance lease	0	0

**Note 12 New construction in progress**

Opening acquisition value (+)	7,728	635
Acquisitions for the year (+)	4,069	7,728
Completed facilities (-)	-7,728	-635
<b>Closing book value</b>	<b>4,069</b>	<b>7,728</b>

This note reports acquisitions that are not yet operational.

**Note 13 Receivables from other authorities**

Input VAT receivable	5,099	3,787
Accounts receivable from other authorities	1,694	359
<b>Amount</b>	<b>6,793</b>	<b>4,146</b>

**Note 14 Other current receivables**

Receivables from employees	15	26
<b>Amount</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>26</b>

**Note 15 Prepaid expenses**

Prepaid rental expenses Other	23,670	23,595
prepaid expenses	4,509	3,027
<b>Amount</b>	<b>28,179</b>	<b>26,622</b>

**Note 16 Accrued grant income**

Intrastate	188	1,579
Non-governmental	1,424	1,012
<b>Amount</b>	<b>1,613</b>	<b>2,591</b>

<small>in thousands of SEK</small>	<b>Balance sheet</b>	<b>2021-12-31</b>	<b>2020-12-31</b>
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**Note 17 Other accrued income**

Intrastate	767	1,064
Non-governmental	444	407
<b>Amount</b>	<b>1,211</b>	<b>1,471</b>

**Note 18 Settlement with the central government**

Grants in non-interest-bearing flow		
Opening balance	3,096	5,813
Reported against appropriations (+)	47,775	51,192
Funds attributable to transfers etc. paid to non-interest-bearing flow (-)	-31,502	-53,909
<b>Receivables (+)/Liabilities (-) regarding appropriations in non-interest-bearing flow</b>	<b>19,369</b>	<b>3,096</b>

The large change in the receivables for appropriations in non-interest-bearing flow is due to the fact that at the end of 2021 final payments were made regarding many operating grants, primarily Digiteket and Minority Languages, SEK 14,000 thousand.

**Grants in interest-bearing flow**

Opening balance	-19,715	1,096
Reported against appropriations (+)	422,775	393,671
Appropriation funds added to interest account (-)	-419,797	-414,482

Repayment of appropriations (+)	7,281	0
<b>Receivables (+)/Liabilities (-) regarding appropriations in interest-bearing flow</b>	<b>-9,456</b>	<b>-19,715</b>
<b>Claim regarding holiday pay debt that has not been reported against appropriations</b>		
Opening balance (+)	1,708	1,738
Reported against appropriations during the year according to the exception rule (-)	-296	-30
<b>Claim (+) regarding holiday pay liability that has not been reported against appropriations</b>	<b>1,412</b>	<b>1,708</b>
<b>Other receivables/liabilities on the central government account</b>		
Opening balance	0	0
Payments in non-interest-bearing flow (+)	0	0
Payments in non-interest-bearing flow (-)	-31,502	-53,909
Payments attributable to appropriations and revenue titles (+/-) <b>Other receivables (+)/liabilities (-) on the central government central account</b>	31,502	53,909
	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Total Settlement with the central government</b>	<b>11,325</b>	<b>-14,912</b>

<b>Balance sheet</b>				<b>2021-12-31</b>	<b>2020-12-31</b>
<b>Note 19 Cash and bank</b>					
	Interest account balance			8,747	29,809
	Cash			5	8
	<b>Amount</b>			<b>8,752</b>	<b>29,817</b>
	Interest account balance			8,747	29,809
	Cash			5	8
	<b>Amount</b>			<b>8,752</b>	<b>29,817</b>
<b>Note 20</b>	<b>Authority capital</b>	<b>State capital</b>	<b>Donation capital</b>	<b>Balanced capital change Insurance compensation</b>	<b>Amount</b>
	<b>Closing balance 2020</b>	<b>1,592</b>	<b>4,689</b>	<b>2,225</b>	<b>8,507</b>
	<b>Opening balance 2021</b>	<b>1,592</b>	<b>4,689</b>	<b>2,225</b>	<b>8,507</b>
	Acquisitions/donations of cultural assets	153	0	0	153
	<b>Total changes for the year</b>	<b>153</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>153</b>
	<b>Closing balance 2021</b>	<b>1,745</b>	<b>4,689</b>	<b>2,225</b>	<b>8,660</b>
	<b>State capital</b>				
	Of which state capital without return requirement			1,745	1,592
	<b>Closing balance</b>			<b>1,745</b>	<b>1,592</b>

<b>Note 21</b>	<b>Provisions for pensions and similar obligations</b>		
	Opening provision	888	1,488
	Pension cost for the year (+)	-95	-117
	Pension payments for the year (-)	-342	-483
	<b>Closing provision</b>	<b>451</b>	<b>888</b>
<b>Note 22</b>	<b>Other provisions</b>		
	<b>Skills exchange and skills development measures</b>		
	Opening balance	2,381	1,946
	Change for the year	369	435
		<b>2,750</b>	<b>2,381</b>
<b>Note 23</b>	<b>Loans in the National Debt Office</b>		
	Refers to loans for investments in fixed assets.		
	Opening balance	67,943	71,471
	New loans taken out during the year	17,923	16,989
	Amortizations for the year	-18,868	-20,517
	<b>Closing balance</b>	<b>66,998</b>	<b>67,943</b>
	Approved loan limit according to appropriation letter	100,000	83,000
	Financial leasing	0	0
	Utilized loan facility including financial leasing	66,998	67,943
<b>Balance sheet</b>		<b>2021-12-31</b>	<b>2020-12-31</b>
<b>Note 24</b>	<b>Interest account credit in the National Debt Office</b>		
	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
	<b>Amount</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Note 25</b>	<b>Current liabilities to other authorities</b>		
	Output VAT	362	414
	Employer contributions	4,338	4,189
	Accounts payable to other authorities	10,180	4,048
	Other liabilities to other authorities	0	0
	<b>Amount</b>	<b>14,881</b>	<b>8,651</b>
<b>Note 26</b>	<b>Other current liabilities</b>		
	Staff withholding tax	3,638	3,507
	Other	9	0
	<b>Amount</b>	<b>3,648</b>	<b>3,507</b>
<b>Note 27</b>	<b>Accrued expenses</b>		
	Accrued vacation pay including social security contributions	18,040	16,484
	Other accrued wages including social security contributions	428	319
	Other accrued expenses	3,161	8,008
	<b>Amount</b>	<b>21,629</b>	<b>24,811</b>

**Note 28 Unspent grants**

Grants received from other government agencies	93	93
Contributions received from non-governmental organizations or individuals	624	1,754
<b>Amount</b>	<b>717</b>	<b>1,847</b>
<i>of which grants from government agencies expected to be used:</i>		
within three months	93	93
more than three months to one year	0	0
more than one year to three years	0	0
more than three years	0	0
<b>Amount</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>93</b>

## 4.7. 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 2021 financial year are reported in Figure 3, below.

**Figure 3: KB's transparency council, remuneration and other benefits (SEK)**

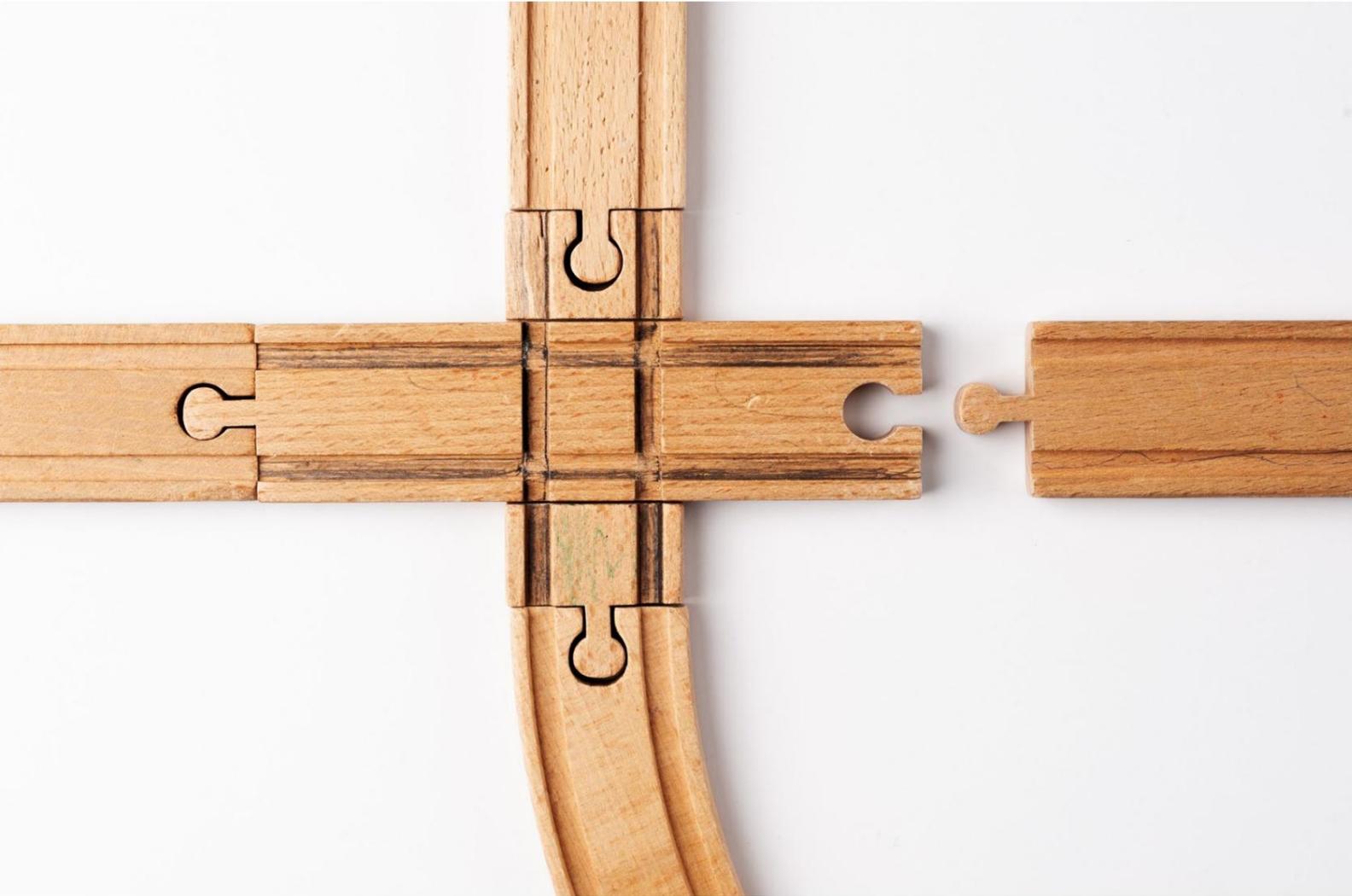
Members of KB's Transparency Council	Fees and other remuneration 2021 (SEK)
<b>Karin Grönvall, National Librarian KB (Chair of KB's Transparency Council)</b>	1,154,976
<b>Lars Burman</b>	3,900
<b>Mattias Folkestad (formerly Hallberg)<sup>1</sup></b>	1,950
<b>Hans Hoff<sup>1</sup></b>	2,925
<b>Johan Lindell</b>	3,900
<b>Cecilia Lindhé</b>	1,950
<b>Birgitta Markusson</b>	2,925
<b>Gustaf Nelhans</b>	3,900
<b>Cecilia Wikström<sup>1</sup></b>	2,925
<b>Nina Worms</b>	2,925

1) Appointment from 1 May 2021.

Below, Figure 4, 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, are reported.

**Figure 4: KB's members of the Transparency Council, other assignments**

Members of KB's Transparency Council	Other assignments
<b>Karin Grönvall, (chairman)</b>	No other assignments
<b>Lars Burman</b>	Member of the Program and Research Council at Nordic The Africa Institute
<b>Mattias Folkestad (formerly Hallberg)</b>	No other assignments
<b>Hans Hoff</b>	Member of the Riksbank's Executive Council, Chairman of the Board of Falkenbergs destination company AB
<b>Johan Lindell</b>	No other assignments
<b>Cecilia Lindhé</b>	No other assignments
<b>Birgitta Markusson</b>	No other assignments
<b>Gustaf Nelhans</b>	No other assignments
<b>Cecilia Wikstrom</b>	Director of the Kjell and Märta Beijer Foundation, Chairman of the Board of the Alva Myrdal Center, Uppsala University, Chairman of the Board of EIPA (European Institute of Public Administration) in Maastricht, Board member of Elekta AB, Member of Integrum AB
<b>Nina Worms</b>	Member of the Transparency Council at the Swedish Accessible Media Authority



*Photo: Anna Guldager/KB*

# Signing of the annual report

## 5. Signing of the annual report

I assess that the internal governance and control at the authority have been satisfactory during the period covered by 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, February 21, 2022

Karin Grönvall

National Librarian

The decision has been signed electronically and therefore lacks a signature.