



# Annual Report 2022

Royal Library



National Library  
of Sweden

## **Royal Library Annual Report 2022**

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### **Front cover:**

Marbled paper from Bernhard Andersson's collection with hallmark 288 Ba 1.

KB's collections contain a large amount of decorated papers with marbling, natural prints and printed papers. These were used as cover sheets, endpapers and for cases in book production. The collections include many sample books and full sheets from old bookbinderies, offering a dazzling diversity of patterns and techniques.

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

Photo: Jann Lipka, Anna Guldager/KB



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# Royal Library Annual Report 2022

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# 1. The National Librarian's Office

## Preface

The Royal Library is the national library of Sweden and a national research infrastructure. Today, the digitalization of society is radically changing the opportunities for research and access to knowledge. Our operations are based on a long tradition as managers of cultural heritage and are at the same time strongly development-oriented.

In 2022, the national library catalog Libris turned 50!

Libraries were early adopters of computerization. Libris was born as a pioneer, in the meeting between dreams of the redemptive power of technology and an increasingly accelerating scientific production. An article in Göteborgs Handels- och sjöfartstidning describes the major government project:

"The creators have grand visions of an increasingly worldwide network. Books and magazines will be searchable all over the world."

Now we are there. Libris has developed into a national catalogue and we have international access to library information. We are looking further ahead and are aiming, among other things, at increased use of the potential of linked data and automated processes in cataloguing work.

Libris is based on achieving efficiency through collaboration. In April, the government presented the Strategy for a Strong Library System 2022–2025 and we were tasked with developing proposals for forms of strengthened collaboration within the public library system. We are also mapping out what a long-term development for certain national digital library services might look like.

We are working together with universities and colleges, among others, to develop national guidelines for open science on behalf of the government. Working for open science, making the scientific process accessible to both other researchers and the public, is central to research and its legitimacy in society.



In 2022, we launched a new platform, data.kb.se, linked to Libris, which provides access to our collections in digital form. The material is primarily for those who want to carry out major analyses, processing or develop their own services. The sources are copyright-free and include, for example, older maps, phonograph recordings and manuscripts. We aim to gradually fill the platform. The need for increased digitization of the collections is great. Currently, approximately a quarter of the total amount of newspapers has been transferred to digital form. We are continuously digitizing the audiovisual material because, for example, magnetic tapes become unusable over time. However, only a small part of our extensive collections is still available in digital form.

In the meeting between cultural heritage and digitization, new opportunities arise. Thanks to a major research project, we are now digitizing West Nordic and Latin medieval manuscripts, which are made available in Manuscripta, our catalog of older manuscripts in Swedish libraries. By describing and commenting on the manuscripts by researchers, we are building an infrastructure of international scientific value.

The influx of digitally born material is continuously increasing and the total digital storage is rapidly increasing. It concerns our current and future cultural heritage, which is of great importance for research. The cost of secure, long-term storage, which involves active work with, for example, migration, is a challenge for the future. Our unique role as a national library means that we must ensure the authenticity of the collections.

Access to digitized cultural heritage also gives us a unique starting point in AI development. A number of external research projects are run within the KB lab and the lab has had the opportunity to use the EU's joint supercomputers for access to powerful computing resources. The collection-based AI models are trained to form research infrastructure, but are also useful in other societal developments. In 2022, they were downloaded over a million times. The lab also published the article Making and Using AI in the Library: Creating a BERT Model at the National Library of Sweden about the interaction between libraries and AI development. AI can change the way we work in libraries. At the same time, libraries, through their collections in the form of data, can strongly contribute to AI development.

In conclusion, I would like to thank all employees for all the work carried out during the year. The Royal Library's successful combination of long tradition and development work would not have been possible without the great commitment and expertise of the authority's employees.



Karin Grönvall, National Librarian

## 2. The Royal Library's mission

The Royal Library (KB) is Sweden's national library and a national research infrastructure ([Regulation \(2008:1421\)](#) with instructions for the Royal Library).

The agency shall collect, describe, preserve and make available physical and digital material needed to fulfill this task. Through its activities, the agency shall contribute to the quality of Swedish research and the development of democratic society.

KB's mission is regulated by a series of laws and regulations, including [the legislation on legal deposit<sup>1</sup>](#) enables and controls the work of collecting, preserving and making available the National Library's collections. The opportunity for the public to access the National Library's collections is also regulated by other legislation.

KB has specific tasks in the national work on open access to scientific publications. The authority shall:

- provide a comprehensive data source for evaluating Swedish scientific publications
- provide a national digital platform for openly accessible Swedish scientific journals
- coordinate, follow up and promote collaboration in the work for open access to scientific publications and publish a report each year with a comprehensive mapping, analysis and assessment of the national work with open access to scientific publications
- publish a report every year with an account of the total expenditure for scientific publishing for universities and colleges that have a state principal or permission to issue degrees.

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<sup>1</sup> Act (1993:1392) on legal deposit copies of documents; Act (2012:492) on legal deposit copies of electronic material; Ordinance (2008:1420) on legal deposit copies of documents; and Ordinance (2012:866) on legal deposit copies of electronic material.

KB shall have a national overview of and promote collaboration within the public library system in accordance with Section 18 of the [Library Act \(2013:801\)](#), and provide information systems and work towards the development and coordination of digital services within the public library system.

KB is also the statistical authority responsible for official library statistics. The assignment is regulated in the [Official Statistics Act \(2001:99\)](#), and Regulation (2001:100) on official statistics.

## 3. About the annual report

This annual report has been prepared in accordance with the Ordinance (2000:605) on Annual Reports and Budgetary Documents (FÅB). Results are reported and commented on in accordance with FÅB in relation to:

- the information stated in the authority's instructions
- goals and reporting requirements in the appropriation letter
- what the government has stated in another decision

Chapter 4 contains an overall summary of results. A more in-depth performance assessment is found in chapters 5 – 8 and the financial statements are found in chapter 9.

Below is a description of changes in the 2022 annual report compared to the previous year, as well as guidance for each section of the annual report.

### 3.1. New in the 2022 annual report

With the 2022 annual report, KB has begun a move towards clearer performance reporting that takes its starting point in the instruction and is reported in accordance with FÅB. In the performance report, the results of the business are assessed based on clear criteria and in some cases based on performance indicators. A principle for the use of key figures and performance indicators has been introduced.

This means that reporting and analysis of the business's results have been strengthened compared to previous years.

The outline has been adapted to KB's updated instructions. The chapter division and areas of operation of the results report correspond to the instructions' division of operations, see Figure 1.

Figure 1: Areas of operation and underlying target areas



## 3.2. Chapter 4: Summary of results

The results report begins with a chapter that explains:

- the overall performance assessment of KB's operations in 2022
- reporting requirements and government mandates
- the financial development/operational income and expenses during the year

The purpose of the chapter is to provide a summary and overview of KB's most important results for the 2022 financial year.

## 3.3. Chapters 5–8: In-depth performance reporting

The in-depth results report is divided into four chapters, the first three of which are based on KB's instructions:

- Chapter 5: The National Library's collections
- Chapter 6: Scientific publications
- Chapter 7: The public library system
- Chapter 8: Creating conditions for the business

Each section begins with a description of the area of operation and KB's objectives, as well as any government assignments. This is followed by an analysis and assessment of the operations' results, development and costs.

### 3.3.1. Assessment levels

At the end of the 2022 financial year, an assessment of KB's operations was made based on three levels:

- Good
- Acceptable
- Not satisfactory

The assessment of the results of the operations should be seen in relation to KB's level of ambition.

"Unsatisfactory" means that the results currently do not correspond to the desired level.

The overall goals are long-term, which means that the business strives to achieve the goals over a longer period of time.

Within each area of activity, criteria for the three levels have been developed based on the activities' goals and priorities. The structure of these criteria is explained in the respective sections.

### 3.3.2. Key figures and performance indicators

KB uses key figures and performance indicators to monitor the results of the business.

The starting point is the definitions of the Swedish Financial Management Agency (ESV).

The key figures are intended to monitor changes in an operation over time. This means that they are not necessarily linked to a goal. KB's annual report contains relevant key figures commented on in the running text of the income statement. All key figures are also reported in tables with three-year series in Appendix 1.

Performance indicators are in turn used as an indication of how the work towards achieving an operational goal has progressed. This means that a performance indicator according to ESV's definition is always linked to a goal. In KB's annual report, performance indicators are presented in the form of a table or figure, in connection with an analytical text.

In some cases, a key figure has been used as a performance indicator, but most key figures in the annual report are not related to any target value and therefore cannot be considered to say anything about target achievement. In such cases, this is commented on in the text.

### **3.4. Chapter 9: Financial accounting**

Chapter 9 contains the financial statements, including the income statement and balance sheet, as well as the appropriations report in accordance with the instructions in FÅB.

## 4. Summary of year's results

Below is a summary of the performance report divided into KB's three overall areas of operation. In-depth performance reporting can be found in chapters 5–7. KB's operations have been assessed based on three levels (see section 3.3.1):

- Good
- Acceptable
- Not satisfactory

The follow-up needs to be systematized and performance indicators designed to strengthen the analyses and performance assessments of the operations. This work has begun and will be reported back within the framework of the assignment on developed performance reporting in the authority's appropriation letter for 2023.

### 4.1. The National Library's collections

KB shall collect, describe, preserve and provide physical and digital material that is needed to fulfill the authority's task as Sweden's national library and a national research infrastructure. Assessments of the results of the operations have been made per target area and overall it is assessed that KB has carried out the task in an acceptable manner.

#### *Collect*

Overall, KB's collection of physical and digital<sup>2</sup> material has been carried out at an acceptable level. For the physical material alone, the level is good. KB collects largely the total issuance of physical material covered by the Act (1993:1392) on legal deposit copies of documents, so-called legal deposit collection. However, when it comes to the collection of electronic material in accordance with the Act (2012:492) on legal deposit copies of electronic material, so-called e-obligation, this is not considered satisfactory. Although the collection has increased significantly in 2022, KB assesses that a large proportion of legal deposit material has not yet been delivered and that extensive work remains to be done with connecting new suppliers.

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<sup>2</sup> Digital material is available both on physical media, such as CDs, and as purely electronic material, such as online distributed e-books. Digital material available on physical media is covered by the Act (1993:1392) on Legal Deposits of Documents, while digital material distributed digitally is covered by the Act (2012:492) on Legal Deposits of Electronic Material.

### **Describe**

Overall, the description of the material collected is considered acceptable.

The description of the physical material collected through the mandatory legislation meets the criteria for good as it is possible to find, identify, select and access the physical material without delay. The description of the electronic material delivered through the e-obligation is considered acceptable, although the availability of the descriptions to the end user needs to be improved.

### **Preserve**

KB's conservation of the collections is assessed to be at an acceptable level. The conditions for long-term conservation of the collections, under existing conservation conditions, have been assessed based on a number of criteria based on established standards and regulations. The physical collections are assessed overall to have acceptable conservation conditions.

The preservation of the digital collections is under development and is currently not considered satisfactory.

### **Provide**

KB's goal is for the collections to be accessible both at and outside KB via appropriate services. Based on this goal, the authority assesses that the provision of the collections is acceptable. In order for the provision to reach a good level, increased accessibility to the collections via digital services is required. An identified development need going forward is to develop the systematic monitoring of users' needs and satisfaction with KB's services. The authority does not conduct any ongoing monitoring of user satisfaction, but assesses that the services are appropriate based on the feedback that the administrators receive in meetings with the users.

## **4.2. Scientific publications**

KB's tasks within the national work for open access to scientific publications were clarified in connection with the update of KB's instructions (SFS 2022:1311) that was made in 2022. In 2022, the work within open access to scientific publications is assessed to have been carried out at a good level.

In accordance with the instruction, KB has provided a comprehensive data source for the evaluation of Swedish scientific publications (Swepub) and a national digital platform for openly accessible Swedish scientific journals (Publishera). Furthermore, KB has coordinated, followed up and promoted collaboration in the work for open access to scientific publications.

and published a report with a comprehensive mapping, analysis and assessment of the national work with open access to scientific publications. KB's report on the state of open access with associated proposals for measures that were delivered to the government has resulted in new assignments.

In its assessment, KB has based its assessment on whether the assignments were carried out in accordance with the instructions and whether the implementation can be said to have been of good quality. The authority's assessment is that this is the case.

### 4.3. The public library system

KB's task is to be the authority that has a national overview of and promotes collaboration within the public library system in accordance with Section 18 of the Library Act (2013:801). KB is also the statistical authority responsible for Sweden's official library statistics.

Overall, KB assesses that the work on collaboration within the public library system in 2022 has been implemented at an acceptable level. In assessing the operations, KB has assumed whether the tasks have been implemented in accordance with the instructions and whether the implementation can be said to have been carried out with good quality. KB has delivered operations in accordance with Section 3 of the instructions and assignments in appropriation letters. KB has not developed assessment criteria that define quality in the delivery and therefore cannot make that assessment. In 2022, KB was also allocated increased funds in connection with government assignments within the framework of expenditure area 17, which means that the cost outcome for the operation area has increased compared to previous years.

### 4.4. Reporting requirements and special assignments

The summary below (Figure 2) shows where in the annual report the year's government assignments and reporting requirements are described. KB's government assignments are found both in KB's own appropriation letter and in the appropriation letter for the Swedish Arts Council ([Amendment letter for the 2022 budget year regarding the Swedish Arts Council, annex 1:6, ap. 2](#)).

**Figure 2: KB's government mission in 2022**

Mission	Description in appropriation letter	Feedback	Page in YEAR
<b>Government mandate in appropriation letters for the Royal Library</b>			
<b>Reduced emissions from business travel</b>	The Royal Library will report on how the authority is working to take advantage of the experiences of what the pandemic has meant in terms of reduced emissions from business travel. The agency shall specifically describe what it can do to continue to develop working methods that involve alternatives to physical meetings and an increasingly smaller environmental and climate impact, while taking into account the needs of the business, the agency's geographical location and other conditions. The agency shall report monitorable travel targets for 2025 in relation to 2019 in a way that leads to a smaller environmental and climate impact.	The reporting shall take place within the framework of the authority's environmental management work and through participation in the collaborative work REMM conducted at the Swedish Transport Administration.	-
<b>Technical support for open access Swedish scientific journals</b>	The Royal Library will report on the development and use of the national digital platform for openly accessible Swedish scientific journals.	Will be held in connection with the 2022 annual report.	Page 51

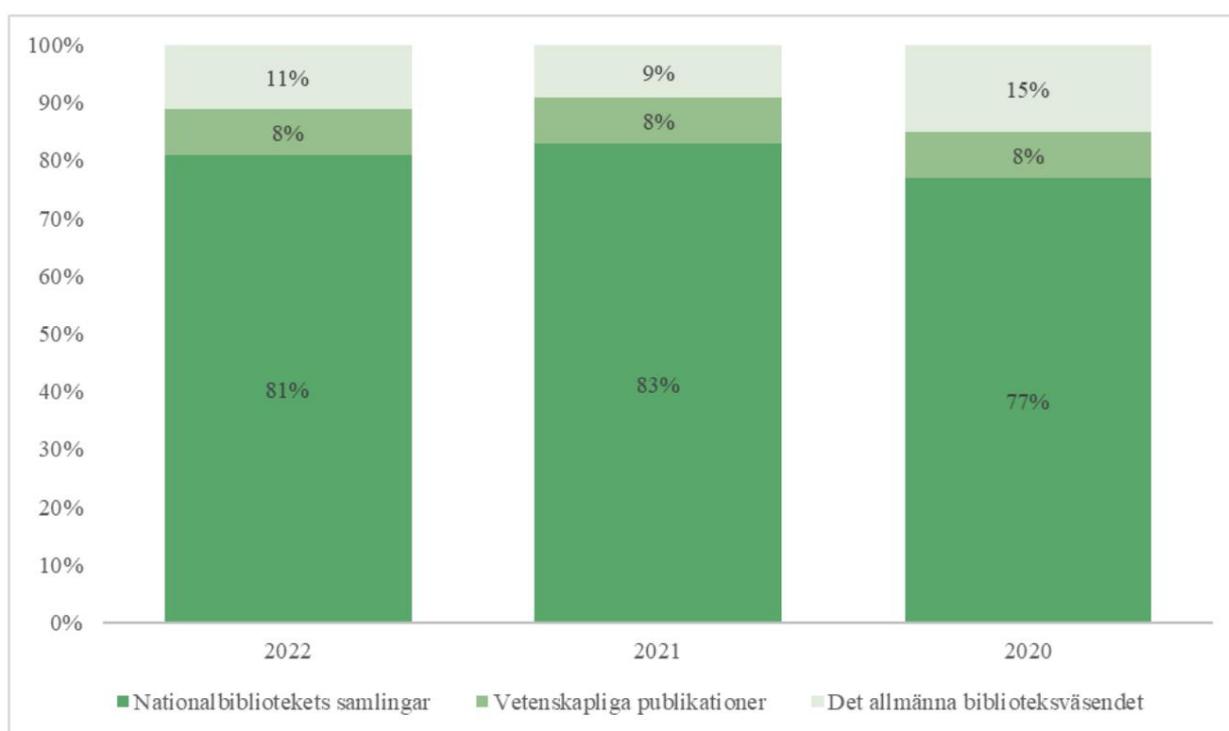
Assignment	Description in appropriation letter	Feedback	Page in YEAR
<b>Information Security</b>	The Royal Library shall provide an overall account of how the authority is working to strengthen its own information security and how the authority plans to meet future needs. The account shall contain a description of measures to develop internal governance and follow-up of information security work.	Will be held in connection with the 2022 annual report.	Page 69
<b>National guidelines for open science</b>	The Royal Library shall develop national guidelines for open science. The assignment includes, from a holistic perspective for open science, identifying common goals and priorities, mapping the distribution of roles and areas of responsibility and defining the need for support and guidance. In carrying out the assignment, the Royal Library shall obtain knowledge and data from the Swedish Research Council as well as knowledge and experience from universities and colleges and other relevant authorities and organizations.	The assignment must be reported no later than January 15, 2024.	Page 48
<b>Collaboration Council at</b> <small>The Swedish National Council for Culture</small>	The Royal Library shall participate in the collaboration council at the Swedish Arts Council which shall coordinate national cultural policy interests within the framework of the cultural collaboration model.	Will be held in connection with the 2022 annual report.	Page 55
<b>Mission to continue to receive people with disabilities that result in reduced work ability for internship 2021–2023</b>	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 back on April 1, 2022.	-
<b>Assignment to continue accepting newly arrived job seekers for internships 2021–2023</b>	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 back on April 1, 2022.	-
<b>Mission on open educational resources and public participation in the research process</b>	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.	Interim report submitted October 20, 2022.	Page 49
<b>Assignment to the Royal Library on libraries of national minorities</b>	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.	Partially reported no later than March 1, 2024, then The assignment must be reported on at the end.	Page 62
<b>Government mandate in appropriation letter for the Swedish Arts Council</b>			
<b>Assignment to the Royal Library on strengthened collaboration within the public sector</b>	The Government has tasked the Royal Library with developing proposals for forms of strengthened collaboration within the public library system and contributing to the long-term development of certain	Partially reported no later than September 1, 2023.	Page 54

Library	Description in appropriation	Feedback	Page in YEAR
(Ku2022/00857)	of national digital library services for prioritized target groups.		

#### 4.5. Operating income and expenses

KB's profit and loss statement is divided into the three overarching areas of activity: "National Library Collections", "Scholarly Publications" and "The Public Library Service". Figure 3 shows KB's cost distribution between these. The agency's largest costs are personnel (approximately 56%), premises (approximately 21% of which 38% are storage costs), and system costs<sup>3</sup> (approximately 15%).

**Figure 3: Distribution of KB's costs**



KB reports the authority's costs divided into the six target areas "Collect", "Describe", "Preserve", "Provide", "Promote open access and enable evaluation of scientific publications" and "Promote collaboration within the public library system" (see table 1 below). Comparisons should primarily be made between the years 2022 and

<sup>3</sup> System costs are defined in this context as costs for the Information Systems Department and KB's joint digitalization initiatives.

2021. The introduction of a new organization from 2021 means that the target areas in 2020 do not correspond to the same activities.

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

Total for KB	2022	Share %	2021	Share %	2020	Share %
Revenue from appropriations	444,528		432 462		400 495	100
Other income	31,284		28,635		24,540	100
<b>Costs</b>	<b>-475,812</b>		<b>-461,097</b>		<b>-425,035</b>	<b>100</b>
- of which Collect	-69,957	15	-60,007	13	-65,273	15
- of which Describe	-80 226	17	-77 777	17	-60,986	14
- of which Preserve	-125,824	26	-128 257	28	-98,905	23
- of which Provide	-111,177	23	-115 101	25	-102,429	24
- of which Contribute to an effective research infrastructure	-38,442	8	-38,780	8	-35,675	8
- of which Promote collaboration within the public library system	-50,186	11	-41,175	9	-61,766	15

**Table 2: Operating results, excluding transfers (thousands of SEK)**

Total for KB	2022	Change %	2021	Change %	2020	Change %
<b>Operating income</b>						
Revenue from appropriations	444,528	3,432,462	8.0	400 495	4.44	
Income from fees and other remuneration	5,531	- 9	6,054	14.0	5,310	- 27.85
Revenue from grants	25,535	13	22,505	18.1	19,060	149.41
Financial income	219	188	76	- 55.3	169	- 44.41
<b>Total operating income</b>	<b>475,812</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>461,097</b>	<b>8.5</b>	<b>425 035</b>	<b>6.58</b>
<b>Operating costs</b>						
Personnel costs	-266,591	2	-260 132	8.6	-239,605	5.76
Costs for premises	-102,296	5	- 97,712	2.5	-95,321	0.28
Other operating costs	-87,124	5	- 84,291	17.4	-71,797	19.08
Financial costs	-719	14,272	- 5	- 96.2	- 139	- 21.91
Depreciation and impairment	-19,082	1	-18,956	4.3	- 18,173	8.79
<b>Total operating costs</b>	<b>- 475,812</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>- 461,097</b>	<b>8.5</b>	<b>- 425,035</b>	<b>6.58</b>

Appropriation consumption has increased by 12,004 thousand SEK in 2022, which corresponds to 3%. The increase is distributed between expenditure area 16 by 2,722 thousand SEK, and expenditure area 17 by 9,282 thousand SEK. The larger increase within expenditure area 17 is due to the increased appropriations that KB has received due to new government assignments and tasks.

# INCOME STATEMENT



# 5. The National Library collections

## 5.1. Collect

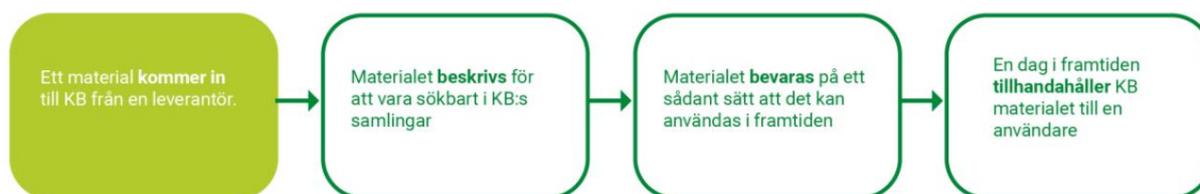
***KB's collection building is based on clear priorities, our collection of media reflects today's media landscape.***

KB's collected physical and digital material should constitute as complete a representation as possible of publishing in the country, thereby reflecting today's media landscape. Material collected based on mandatory legislation is the basis for the collection.

The mandatory legislation consists of:

- Act (1993:1392) on legal deposit copies of documents, which covers in principle all physical media forms made available in Sweden as well as linear radio and television.
- Act (2012:492) on legal deposit of electronic material (e-obligation) which covers electronic material that has been made available to the public in Sweden through transmission via networks, such as the internet.

**Figure 4a – The Collections Process: Collect**



In addition to the mandatory collection, so-called supplementary collection is also carried out. The purpose is to provide context to the mandatory material and for KB to be able to provide relevant material that is not covered by the mandatory legislation. This may, for example, concern digitally distributed games, Suecana, personal archives and foreign research literature.

This type of collection has remained at a relatively constant level over the last three-year period ([Appendix 1, Table 9](#)).

KB's collection is based on the principle that mandatory material is prioritized over supplementary collection. This is based on the fact that mandatory legislation is a law and that it was designed to collect material that is considered to be of value for both research and a

democratic social development. The mandatory collection is objective in the sense that the collection is not controlled by individual officials. The supplementary collection, in turn, is based on an active stance with the aim of supplementing the mandatory collection.

### 5.1.1. Performance assessment

**Overall, KB assesses that the collection of physical and digital<sup>4</sup> material needed to fulfill the authority's task is acceptable. KB's assessment is based on the mandatory collection and how well the authority complies with the legislation. The result is a combined assessment of the performance assessments for the media forms <sup>5</sup> which is collected and refers to both physical and electronic material.**

The performance assessments are based on the knowledge that the organization has about the publication of the media forms. Goal achievement for each media form is assessed according to the following criteria:

- **Good:** KB assesses that only marginal parts of the total issue have not been collected in.
- **Acceptable:** KB assesses that the collection covers the issuance from larger players and that a majority of the issuance from smaller players has been collected. The result can also be assessed as acceptable if KB assesses that the cost of collecting a larger proportion of the issuance is not reasonable in relation to available resources.
- **Not satisfactory:** KB assesses that the collection is not satisfactory if;
  - o the authority's knowledge of the total release is inadequate and that it is not possible to determine the coverage of the collection or,
  - o a supply known to the authority has not been collected.

Overall, the collection of physical material is assessed as good since a majority of the media forms meet the criteria for good or acceptable collection. There are media forms in the physical collection where either KB's knowledge of the total publication is too limited to make an assessment at this time, or where a known range has not been collected. This applies to a limited part of the media forms in the physical collection.

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<sup>4</sup> Digital material is available both on physical media, such as CDs, and as purely electronic material, such as online distributed e-books. Digital material on physical media is covered by the Act (1993:1392) on Legal Deposits of Documents, while digital material distributed digitally is covered by the Act (2012:492) on Legal Deposits of Electronic Material.

<sup>5</sup> Within the categories of physical and digital material, there are a large number of different media forms, such as printed books, television, radio, digitally distributed music, etc.

The collection of electronic material is not considered satisfactory despite a continued sharp increase in collection in 2022. KB assesses that a large proportion of mandatory material has not yet been delivered and that extensive work remains to be done with connecting new suppliers.

Unlike physical material, the collection of electronic material is under development.

The range of these media forms is by its nature complex and changing, the number of publishers considerably more and the total publication larger. The rapid development and the design of the current legislation mean that legal investigation is often required to determine whether electronic material should be collected or not.

**Figure 5. All performance assessments – Collect**

Assessment	Physical material	Electronic material
<b>Good</b>	Books	E-articles from news companies
	Newspapers	
	Radio (linear)	
	Television (linear)	
	Physical journals	
	Music on physical media	
	Audiobooks on physical media	
	Audiobooks on physical media	
<b>Acceptable</b>	Video on physical media	Network-distributed radio
	Computer games and other interactive media on physical media	Network-distributed television
	Everyday print	
	Sheet music/music prints	
	Pictures	
	Maps	
	Posters	
	<b>Not satisfactory</b>	
		Network-distributed audiobooks
		Online journals
		Online distribution from authorities, municipality and region
		Network-distributed music
		Network-distributed video

### 5.1.2. Collection based on the Act (1993:1392) on legal copies of documents

The Act (1993:1392) on legal deposit copies of documents covers in principle all physical media forms that are made available to the public in the country as well as linear radio and television. Private local media<sup>6</sup>

<sup>6</sup> The category of private local media includes local radio, commercial radio and cable television.

shall only be collected in samples of four sample weeks per year. Key figures for the collection of each media form are documented in [Appendix 1, Table 8](#).

Figure 6 presents the performance assessment for the collection based on the mandatory act during 2022. The assessments have been made based on industry knowledge and analysis of key performance indicators as target levels for fundraising are under development.

#### *5.1.2.1. Good*

##### **Books**

The collection of books in 2022 is on par with previous years ([Appendix 1, Table 8](#)). The collection corresponds to a good level, but KB assesses that the follow-up of publications from publishers that publish literature in languages other than Swedish needs to be improved.

##### ***Newspapers, radio and television, and physical magazines***

The collection of daily newspapers, radio and television and physical magazines is assessed as good. Thanks to the fact that the publication of radio and television broadcasts requires a permit and that the range of daily newspapers and physical magazines is known, KB has good knowledge of the total publication. Only marginal parts of the total publication are assessed not to have been collected. There are some gaps in the collection of private local media.

In 2022, the volumes of compulsory radio and television revenue increased compared to 2020 and 2021. The number of hours collected increased by 17% in 2022 to 911,211 hours, compared to 777,403 hours in 2021 and 687,701 hours in 2020 ([Appendix 1, Table 8](#)). The reason for the increase is that Viaplay Group AB is domiciled in Sweden as of 2021, which means that the company is covered by the Legal Deposit Act (1993:1392). This means that from 2022, TV3, TV6, TV8 and TV10 are included in the statistics on legal deposit deliveries. These TV channels were previously collected through supplementary collection.

##### ***Music, audiobooks and audio magazines on physical media<sup>7</sup>***

KB assesses that only marginal parts of the Swedish physical music release in 2022 have not been collected, which means that the collection is considered good. KB collaborates with the Nordic Copyright Bureau (NCB), which is owned by STIM, among others, and monitors the rights of music creators. Thus, together with monitoring the industry's release, the authority has good knowledge of the physical release of music from both larger and smaller players.

The collection of music on physical media has been at a constant level with small variations since 2020 ([Appendix 1, Table 8](#)).

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<sup>7</sup> An example of a physical medium is a CD.

The collection of audiobooks on physical media decreased by 49% between 2020 and 2022 (Appendix 1, Table 8). The decrease is due to a decrease in publishing as streaming has increasingly become the dominant distribution technology for audiobooks. Due to the small number of publishers, KB has good knowledge of the publishing of physical audiobooks.

The publication of spoken newspapers is marginal and KB has good knowledge of which publishers exist. Collection is at a consistently low level (Appendix 1, table 8).

#### 5.1.2.2. Acceptable

##### **Video on physical media**

KB assesses that the major players' publication of video on physical media has been collected, which means that the collection is at an acceptable level. Knowledge about published material is based on monitoring the industry's publication. The collection of video on physical media decreased by 19% between 2022 and 2020 (Appendix 1, table 8). The decrease is due to the fact that the publication of video is increasingly taking place via streaming, which is not covered by the Legal Deposit Act (1993:1392). Read about the collection of electronic material in section 5.1.3.

##### **Computer games and other interactive media on physical media**

The release of physical media and computer games subject to delivery has long been very small compared to the online release of games and other interactive media. Collection is considered to be at an acceptable level in relation to the release (Appendix 1, Table 8).

##### **Everyday prints<sup>8</sup>, sheet music/music prints, posters, pictures and maps**

The development of the collection of everyday prints, sheet music/music prints, posters, pictures and maps is compared over time and the mandatory deliveries have small variations between years (Appendix 1, table 8).

The collection of these media forms is mainly done through deliveries from Swedish printing houses. KB's ambition is that the collected material should provide a representative picture of the publication of these media forms. It is very difficult to obtain knowledge about the publication in its entirety, but based on KB's ambition within these media forms, the collection is considered acceptable.

The publishers of the above media forms, with the exception of maps, are companies, associations, organizations and private individuals. These often have minimal publication and are not uniform.

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<sup>8</sup> KB's collection of everyday printed matter includes information and advertising material from companies, institutions, organizations and associations, prints with local distribution, member magazines and publications produced for internal distribution within companies, organizations and authorities.

organized or searchable in central registers. In addition, a large part of the publications are printed abroad. This makes it very difficult to get a comprehensive picture of the publication. Where KB sees an opportunity for increased collection, targeted efforts are made. In order to ensure mandatory deliveries from Swedish printers and major publishers, the operation has streamlined the follow-up routines towards these in 2022.

### 5.1.3. Collection based on the Law (2012:492) on legal copies of electronic material

The Act (2012:492) on legal deposit copies of electronic material (e-obligation) covers electronic material that has been made available to the public in Sweden through transmission via a network, such as the internet. The publishers covered are mass media companies, professional publishers, producers and distributors, publishers with automatic constitutional protection for their electronic publishing, as well as municipalities, regions and government agencies. Examples of media forms within the e-obligation are e-books, e-articles from news companies and network-distributed video and music, provided that the corresponding material is not published in physical form.

KB has assessed the collection of each media form based on developed assessment criteria. This assessment is presented in Figure 7. Key figures for the collection of each media form are documented in [Appendix 1, Table 10](#). ~~The assessments have~~ been made based on industry knowledge and analysis of essential key figures, as target values for the collection are under development. The e-obligation is subsidiary in relation to the Act (1993:1392) on legal copies of documents. This means that electronic versions of material covered by mandatory delivery according to the Act on Legal Copies of Documents, is not covered by the e-obligation<sup>9</sup>. Where this affects KB's results, it is described in the income statement below.

#### 5.1.3.1. Good

##### *E-articles from news companies*

Collection of e-articles from news companies is assessed as good. Thanks to well-developed processes for information gathering, KB has good knowledge of the publication of e-articles from news companies. In 2022, retroactive collection from news companies has been prioritized, which has resulted in the collection going from 3,016,114 in 2020 to 4,630,045 in 2021 and continuing to increase to 6,119,495 in 2022 ([Appendix 1, table 10](#)).

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<sup>9</sup> The exception is that all government agencies and municipal authorities must deliver electronic material even if physical versions have been submitted as legal deposit copies.

### 5.1.3.2. Acceptable

#### **Network-distributed radio and television**

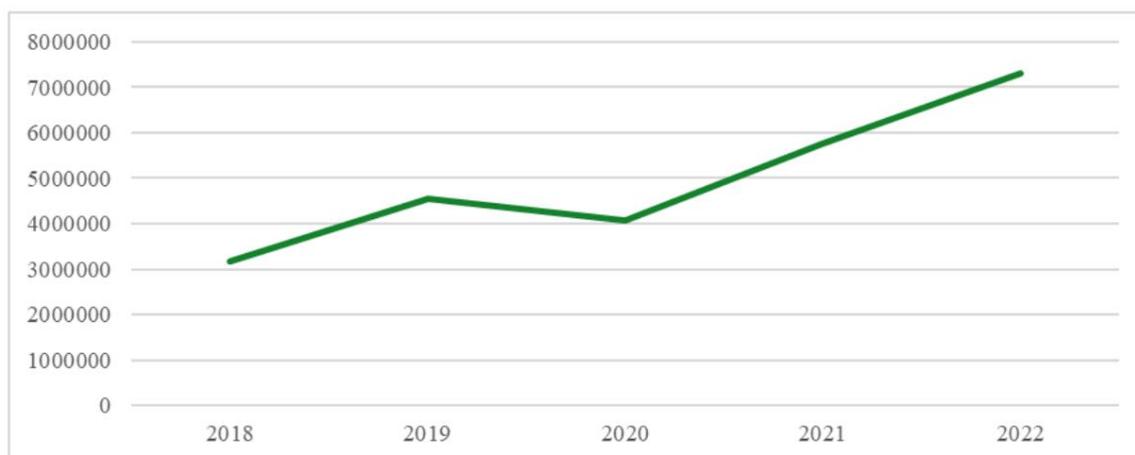
KB assesses that the collection is acceptable overall. KB has, thanks to the fact that a permit is required for radio and television, good knowledge of the program companies' publication of network-distributed radio and television. The public service companies, TV4 and several other publishers are affiliated with the e-obligation, but a number of publishers still do not deliver material to KB.

The collection of network-distributed radio and television has decreased in 2022 ([Appendix 1, Table 10](#)). The reason for the reduction is that KB has developed procedures to ensure that the collection is limited to what is covered by the e-obligation, i.e. programs that are exclusively broadcast over networks. The new procedures have had an impact on the collection in 2022.

### 5.1.3.3. Not satisfactory

The amount of material collected within the framework of the e-obligation is steadily increasing. KB monitors the collection volumes through the key figure number of deliveries within the e-obligation. In 2020, deliveries<sup>10</sup> 4,065,539 were received, in 2021 the number of deliveries was 5,766,404 and in 2022 the figure was up to 7,296,029 deliveries, this corresponds to an increase of 79% over the past three years ([Appendix 1, table 10](#)).

**Figure 8: Number of deliveries within e-obligation 2018 – 2022**



Over the past five years, the number of deliveries within the e-obligation has increased by 131% and there is no indication of a slowdown. The media landscape on the internet is considerably more changeable and complex than is the case within physical publishing. The fact that this area is not considered satisfactory is due to the fact that KB, despite great efforts, has not been able to

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<sup>10</sup> Number of deliveries (versions of a work) per year

collect significant parts of the mandatory material. The reasons are primarily that supply monitoring and the work with legal assessments to determine whether a media form is covered by the e-obligation and which actor in the distribution chain is responsible for the delivery, is very resource-intensive. KB also needs to develop technical collection tools to increase the rate of connection of identified mandatory suppliers.

### ***E-books and online audiobooks***

The collection of e-books and audiobooks is considered unsatisfactory. KB has not yet been able to fully connect with suppliers of these media, as the introduction of an appropriate metadata standard has not yet been implemented.

The collection of e-books is largely unchanged compared to the previous year ([Appendix 1, table 10](#)). Since the e-obligation is subsidiary to the Act (1993:1392) on Legal Deposits of Documents, the e-obligation only applies to e-books that are only distributed electronically. This means that only the physical edition of a book that has been published as both an e-book and a physical book must be submitted as a legal deposit. This limits the delivery of e-books to KB and means that the collection does not reflect the supply. The same applies to online distributed audio books.

The mandatory delivery of audiobooks decreased between 2022 and 2021, as a major publisher submitted mandatory material retroactively in 2021. Also compared to 2020, the collection was at a lower level in 2022. ([Appendix 1, table 10](#)).

### ***Online journals***

KB lacks effective processes for gaining knowledge about the supply and therefore assesses that the collection of the media form is not satisfactory. Despite this, the collection of online magazines has increased significantly in 2022. In 2020, 11,465 deliveries were received, which increased to 17,485 in 2021 and increased further to 72,707 in 2022 ([Appendix 1, table 10](#)). The increase is due to the fact that special efforts were made in 2021 to collect mandatory material retroactively, which were successful in 2022. In addition, the categorization of previously collected material has been corrected, which also had an impact on the statistics for 2022.

### ***Online distribution of publications from municipalities, regions and authorities***

Overall, the collection of online publications from municipalities, regions and authorities is not satisfactory. KB has knowledge of all affected publishers, but not all have joined e-obligation delivery. In 2022, 210 of the country's 290 municipalities and half of the regions are connected to e-obligation collection. Until all affected public institutions have joined, KB does not consider that collection can be considered satisfactory. Collection from municipalities and regions has increased in 2022 thanks to more municipalities and regions joining e-obligation, while collection from authorities has decreased ([Appendix 1, table 10](#)).

KB sees a need to develop active fundraising within this form of media.

In 2022, the operation has carried out successful tests with the mandatory collection of government materials using robotics.

### **Online music distribution**

The authority assesses that the collection is not satisfactory, even though there has been a sharp increase in deliveries in 2022. KB has a good overview of the major publishers of online music. However, not all of them are yet affiliated with the e-obligation. The increase is a result of KB having affiliated a music company in 2022. Between 2020 and 2022, the collection of online music has increased. In 2020, 5,428 e-obligation deliveries were received, in 2021 the number of deliveries decreased to 1,871 deliveries and then increased sharply to 10,790 deliveries in 2022.

(Appendix 1, table 10). The increase is expected to continue, as KB has contacted more publishers with the aim of increasing the number of music companies that connect via aggregators.

### **Network-distributed video**

The collection of online distributed video is not considered to be at a satisfactory level. Between 2020 and 2022, the collection of online distributed video from film companies and streaming services has decreased from 1,224 deliveries in 2020, to 1,323 deliveries in 2021, and 835 deliveries in 2022 (Appendix 1, table 10). The reason is that KB carried out a retrospective collection from certain publishers in 2020–2021. This means that the collection in 2022 is at a more normal level. The collection of streamed video is complicated and often requires legal investigation of the companies' national domicile and where in the distribution chain the obligation to deliver lies.

In 2022, KB has mapped the streaming services that may be subject to mandatory delivery and has begun work on the legal interpretation.

#### **5.1.4. Robotic technology for collecting Swedish material on the internet** Based

on the purpose of supplementing the e-obligation collection, and that KB has collected all central Swedish domains, the authority assesses that the collection is acceptable. Using automated robotic technology, KB collects Swedish material that has been published without password protection and encryption on the internet. This collection takes place in addition to the e-obligation collection<sup>11</sup>. The robot collection has been ongoing since 1997 and the purpose is to provide an overview of the content of the Swedish web and how Swedish websites change over time.

KB carries out a daily selective collection from the web publications of daily newspapers, as well as a corresponding weekly collection from the web publications of parliamentary parties. In addition, a web collection of the se domain in the form of a robot sweep has been carried out in 2022.

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<sup>11</sup> In the study (Delivery obligation of electronic documents (Ds2009:61)) that formed the basis for the design of the e-obligation, it was assumed that KB would continue to collect Swedish websites using robotics. For this reason KB's robotic collection is reported in this section, even though the collection method currently lacks legal support.

In 2022, a collection was carried out around the 2022 election. The purpose was to collect election material from political parties' and politicians' web publications as well as material from other relevant sites, such as the election authority. In addition to Swedish websites, material from political party channels has been collected from YouTube. This collection resulted, among other things, in 185 of 293 registered party websites and approximately 1,800 videos reflecting the Swedish election being collected.

### 5.1.5. Changing technology challenges legislation

A major challenge for KB's ability to reflect online publishing is that the e-liability requirement does not cover all media forms in today's media landscape. This applies, for example, to social media and interactive publications. The e-liability requirement also does not cover publications that have essentially the same content as physical legal deposit copies (except in the case of e-publications from municipalities or government agencies). This means, for example, that the agency cannot collect e-books and audiobooks whose content has also been published as physical books.

In the so-called mandatory material investigation, "Papers, podcasts and ... Mandatory material legislation for secure source material ([SOU 2021:32](#))" Proposals for new mandatory legislation are presented.

This allows for a broader collection of media than today, to what is being disseminated and will be disseminated in new media, with new technology and in new formats, as well as e-publishing of e-books and audiobooks. KB has agreed with the investigator's proposal in its response to the consultation.

#### 5.1.5.1. Cinematographic film lacks legal support for collection

One form of media where KB currently does not have a solution for collection is theatrically released films. Since 2012, KB has not collected this form of media through mandatory delivery. Today's mandatory legislation only covers theatrically released films if the film consists of a physical object, i.e. a film reel. Since 2012, theatrically released films have been distributed almost exclusively digitally.

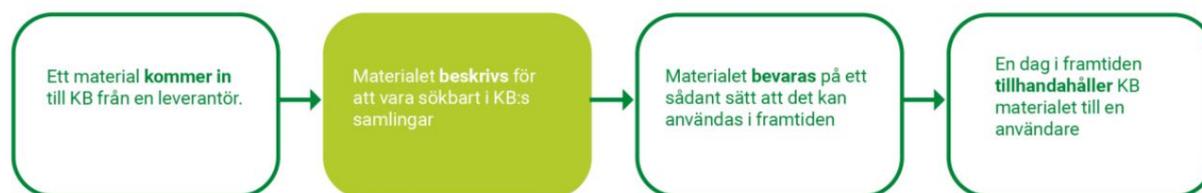
The investigation "Paper, podcasts and ... Compulsory material legislation for safe source material" proposes changes aimed at ensuring that cinema-shown films are once again covered by compulsory legislation.

## 5.2. Describe

### *KB's collections are described in an appropriate manner*

The value of KB's collections lies in their use and in the fact that they can be searched and accessed. To enable this, objects and collections are described. The descriptions should be accurate and informative, preferably in accordance with national and international standards and guidelines.

**Figure 4b – The Collections Process: Describing**



The description is made using different types of metadata, which are created manually or mechanically. Metadata means “data about data”, which in this case means information about the content of KB's collections. This can be, for example, information about title, author and subject words, or physical properties such as measurements or digital file formats. Metadata is also a prerequisite for the authority's systems and services to be able to handle preservation and provision of the collections, as well as ensuring traceability of the material over time.

#### 5.2.1. Performance assessment

**Overall, KB assesses that the description of physical and digital material is acceptable.**

The performance assessment is based on the following factors:

- **Usage:** Is it possible to find, identify, select and access the material? Following  
Does the description include relevant standards in the field?
- **Coverage and detail:** Is the entire incoming flow covered? Does the detail of the description match the intended use?
- **Timeliness:** How long does it take before the collected material is registered or described according to the above points?

Goal achievement varies between the different media forms included in KB's collections. It is assessed according to the following criteria:

- **Good:** The description is considered sufficient to find, identify, select and access the material. The description follows established standards as far as possible.  
All material is registered and described without delay.

- **Acceptable:** The description is sufficient to identify at an overall level the material. There are limitations regarding one or more of the the assessment criteria (use, coverage and comprehensiveness, timeliness).
- **Not satisfactory:** There are limitations regarding all assessment criteria (use, coverage and detail, timeliness). The description is insufficient to reasonably find in the collections, or require a great deal of help from the KB employees.

KB's ability to provide an appropriate description of the collections is affected by the scope and complexity of the different media forms. KB assesses that the description of the physical material collected via mandatory legislation<sup>12</sup> is overall good because it is possible to find, identify, select and access the physical material, without any lag.

The description of the electronic material delivered via the e-obligation is generally considered acceptable, although the availability of the descriptions to the end user needs to be improved. The description of electronic material differs significantly from the description of physical media forms. This is, among other things, a consequence of the design of the e-obligation legislation and the fact that it involves a very extensive material. Since the material comes in digital form, the authority assesses that enrichment and control could largely take place afterwards. For this to be possible, the development of technical solutions based on artificial intelligence (AI) is required. Read more about the possibilities with AI in section 5.2.3.

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<sup>12</sup> Read more about mandatory legislation on page 20.

**Figure 9. All performance assessments – Describe**

Assessment	Physical material	Electronic material
<b>Good</b>	Physically published books Maps Audiobooks on physical media Computer games and other interactive media on physical media Music on physical media Video on physical media	
<b>Acceptable</b>	Newspapers Radio (linear) Television (linear) Sheet music/music prints Physical journals Talking newspapers	Media forms covered by the e-obligation
<b>Not satisfactory</b>	Everyday print Pictures Posters	

### 5.2.1. Goal achievement for description of different media forms

Below is a brief description of how the authority assesses the description of different media forms.

#### 5.2.1.1. Books, maps, audio books, computer games and other interactive media, music, and video on physical media.

KB's overall assessment is that the description of these media forms is good and follows the regulations and practices that prevail nationally and internationally.

The majority of the material is described and is searchable shortly after it is delivered to KB. From 2022, all mandatory deliveries of books will be handled on the same day they are delivered. Through some automation and streamlining of the routines for receiving books, the registration of these has been significantly accelerated. The description is mainly done manually but in some cases is based on metadata collected from external sources.

#### 5.2.1.2. Sheet music and printed

*music* With regard to printed music and sheet music, the authority has observed a lag in the description work of approximately one year in 2022. Despite the lag, the description of these media forms is considered acceptable.

#### *5.2.1.3. Newspapers, magazines and talk shows*

KB's overall assessment is that the description of these media forms is acceptable based on the conditions that exist. Newspapers, magazines and newspapers are described at title level and not based on individual newspaper issues.

#### *5.2.1.4. Radio and television (linear)*

KB's overall assessment is that the description of radio and television, based on the scope and complex content of the material, is acceptable. Nationally broadcast radio and television are described mainly based on acquired digital program listings. In the case of news and current affairs programs, these are supplemented manually with information about the content, as the content is not determined when the program listings are received by KB. The detail of the program listings varies between different program companies but generally provides an acceptable introduction to the broadcasts at program level. Private local media are described at a more comprehensive level.

#### *5.2.1.5. Everyday prints, posters and pictures*

KB's overall assessment is that the description of these media forms is not satisfactory. Delivered everyday print, posters and images are physically arranged according to specific categories, and the collection records in Libris only contain general information at the collection level. Users can therefore only to a limited extent search for requested material in the collections through Libris, and often need to contact KB for help. The demand for the material is high, which makes this a resource-intensive process for the business.

#### *5.2.1.6. Media forms covered by the e-obligation*

The description of the different media forms collected via the e-obligation is considered acceptable based on the extensive material collected and how the e-mandatory legislation is designed. However, the availability of the descriptions to the end user needs to be improved. It needs to be emphasized that the description of e-mandatory material differs significantly from the procedures that apply to physically published media. Within e-mandatory, metadata is delivered together with the material, through automated processes and without manual processing by KB.

According to the e-obligation legislation, KB can only require that a limited amount of administrative data accompany the delivery. In order to secure the metadata that is delivered, KB has specified a minimum level regarding the descriptions to approve mandatory delivery via network. KB has also developed recommendations on which metadata should be delivered in addition to this. The difficulty is mainly due to the large amounts of material delivered by many different suppliers, but also to the fact that KB currently lacks technical tools to be able to automatically check metadata for all deliveries.

### 5.2.2. Supplementary collection

Parts of items received as donations or gifts or acquired as part of the supplementary collection are inadequately described or unregistered. The supplementary collection is not assessed in the annual report based on the criteria that apply to mandatory deliveries.

The supplementary collection may contain unpublished material, for example in the form of personal archives and manuscripts.

All donations are registered upon arrival. Larger donations are handled on an ongoing basis, and it is not uncommon for these to be properly described only in connection with digitization or when they become the subject of externally funded research projects.

During 2022, parts of KB's older manuscript collection (before 1700) have been described within the framework of two externally funded projects. Two major donations have also been described: Eric Ericson's archive and raw material for films made by Rainer Hartleb.

In addition, KB has made a targeted effort to describe all documentary films that have been received as donations during the period 2011–2021. This has made this material now searchable.

### 5.2.3. Development of the description process

Streamlining metadata processes is a priority for KB. Therefore, several development activities are underway regarding work processes and system support. The aim is to achieve a higher degree of automated metadata management and reuse of metadata from other sources.

In 2022, KB has further developed the import of metadata into Libris. The development provides greater opportunities to automate the management of metadata. In 2022, KB began connecting various metadata providers to the new routine, which will continue on an ongoing basis.

Better goal achievement in the description area will require the use of various AI tools and techniques. KB focuses primarily on areas where there is currently a complete or partial lack of appropriate descriptions, such as the material received via e-filing.

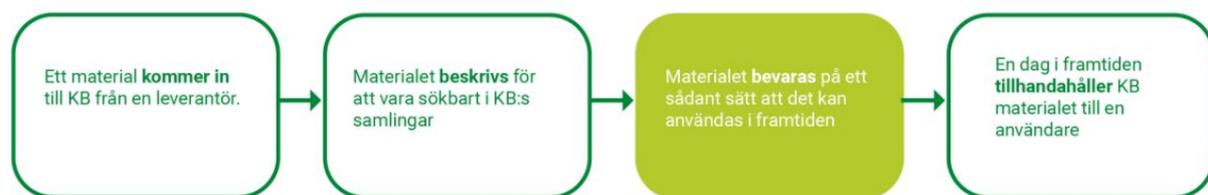
In 2022, a pilot project was carried out together with KB-labb (read more about KB-labb in chapter 8.5.2.) to investigate whether extraction of metadata through machine analysis can be used. The project has given KB many lessons learned, suggestions for methods and insights into future competence needs. A prerequisite for being able to use these techniques is access to the material in digital form. It is prioritized to use AI to describe things that have come into digital form (e-obligation or other digital delivery), or that have already been digitized.

### 5.3 Preserve

#### ***KB has a sustainable infrastructure for conservation with the aim of ensuring long-term accessibility to the collections***

It is KB's mission to ensure that the national copy of the Swedish edition is preserved for the future. Since the value of the collections develops and changes over time, it is important that the content is preserved in a way that provides good conditions for future use.

**Figure 4c. The Collections Process: Preservation**



KB's collections consist of both physical and digital material. The digital collections include, in addition to material delivered through the e-obligation, also material produced in KB's own digitization processes.

#### 5.3.1. Performance assessment

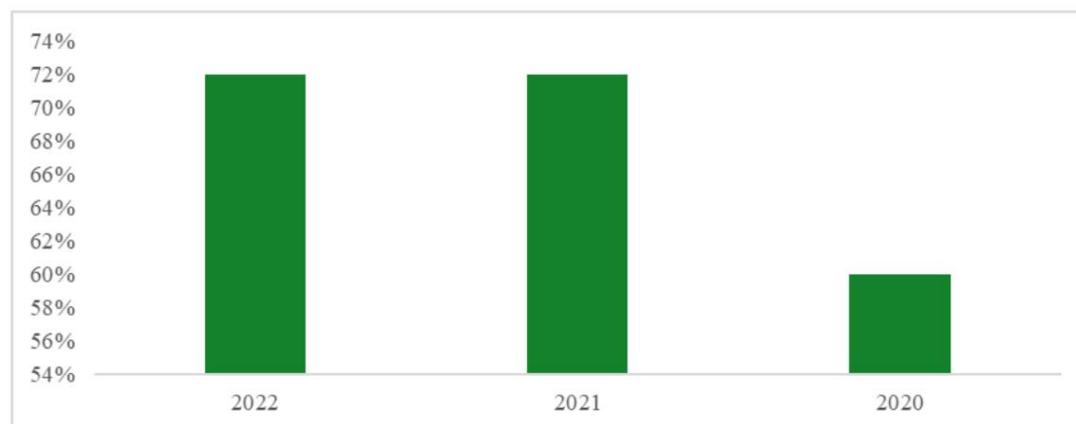
**Overall, KB assesses that the preservation of physical and digital material is acceptable. The result is a combined assessment of the results for the preservation of all media forms.**

The assessments are based on criteria for the collections' conditions for long-term conservation under existing conservation conditions. The criteria for long-term conservation are based on established standards and regulations. Goal achievement is assessed according to the following criteria:

- **Good:** All collections are in good conservation conditions.
- **Acceptable:** The majority of the collections are in good conservation conditions.
- **Not satisfactory:** The majority of the collections have poor conservation conditions.

The preservation of the physical collections is generally considered acceptable. KB monitors the preservation conditions in the physical storage facilities to ensure that the collections are stored appropriately in accordance with standards and regulations. There is a need for measures in the storage facilities for some collections, but the majority of the collections are in good preservation conditions.

**Figure 10. Result indicator: Appropriate storage of KB's physical collections (proportion)**



Currently, 72% of KB's total collections are stored appropriately, which is the same level as 2021 and an increase compared to 2020 when the corresponding figure was 60% ([Appendix 1, table 12](#)).

The preservation of the digital collections is under development and is currently not considered satisfactory. KB's digital preservation, on an overall level, has a relatively low degree of technical maturity. To increase the maturity of KB's digital preservation, the authority has focused on efforts to strengthen standard compliance. In 2022, the conditions for continuous measurements of maturity have been created.

### 5.3.2. Preservation of physical collections

The physical collections include, for example, books, manuscripts and everyday prints, but also carriers of audiovisual information content such as VHS tapes and DVDs.

The conditions for the preservation of the physical collections are acceptable. The conservation work is based on established standards<sup>13</sup> in the field. To minimize the risk of the collections being degraded or damaged, KB works with both direct and preventive efforts in the storage facilities, as well as with the transfer of information content from physical media to digital preservation systems through digitization or migration<sup>14</sup>.

<sup>13</sup> Activities in the field of conservation relating to KB's premises and storage facilities are based on, among other things, the following standards: SS-EN 16790:2016 Conservation of cultural heritage - Coordinated pest control for the protection of cultural heritage, SS-EN 16893:2018 Conservation of cultural heritage - New construction for the storage and use of collections, SS-EN 15758:2010 Conservation of cultural heritage - Methods and instruments for measuring air and surface temperatures, SS-EN 15759-2:2018 Conservation of cultural heritage - Specifications for indoor climate control, RA-FS 2013:4, The National Archives' regulations and general advice on archive premises.

<sup>14</sup> Digitization is a method of transferring information from physical to digital format, migration in this case means that information that is already in digital format (e.g. the contents of a DVD) is transferred to a digital preservation system.

### 5.3.2.1. Preservation in KB's storage KB's

physical collections are stored in five geographically dispersed storages; the storages under the library building in Humlegården and in Garnisonen on Karlavägen in Stockholm, in Grängesberg, in Bålsta and in the Roggebiblioteket in Strängnäs. In 2021, the authority initiated climate measurements in the external storage facilities. This led to deficiencies in the storage facilities on Karlavägen, in Grängesberg and in Bålsta being identified in 2022. The deficiencies were primarily found in the storage facilities where collections of audiovisual material (in this case mainly recordings on magnetic tape) and microfilm are stored. (See Figure 11 below).

The climatic conditions in the reservoirs have been monitored continuously since 2021 and are compiled annually in a report that forms the basis for further work.

**Figure 11. Result indicator: Satisfactory climate per collection.**

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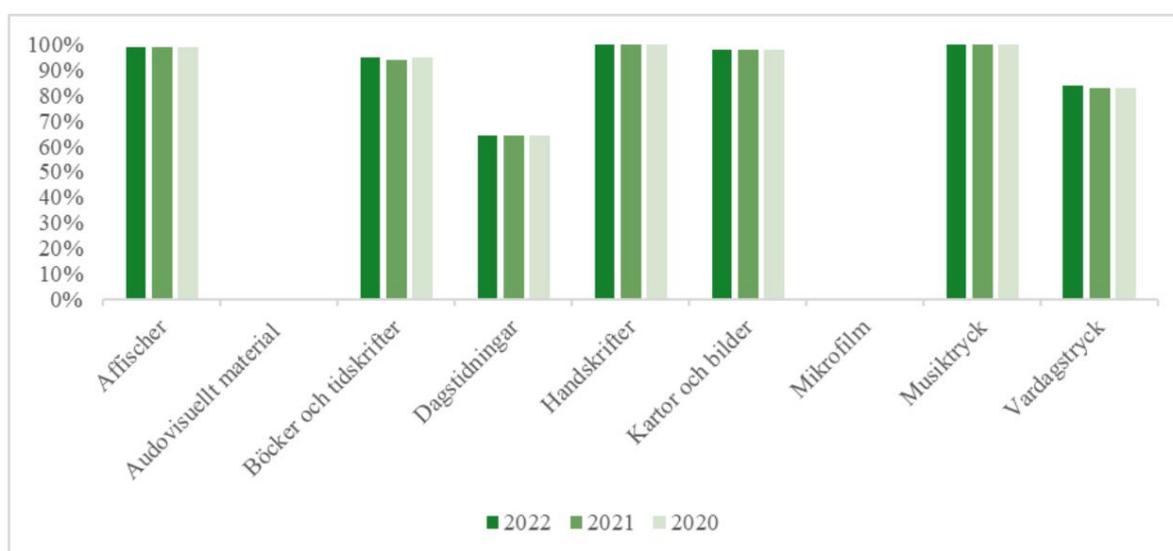


Figure 11. The image shows the proportion of collections per collection category that are stored in climatically satisfactory premises.

In those warehouses that do not have a satisfactory climate, the existing air conditioning system is either substandard or missing altogether. The greatest deficiencies concern audiovisual material and microfilm, where the proportion of collections stored in a satisfactory climate is 0%. Measures to ensure the correct climate have either been implemented or are underway at these locations. The measures that have been implemented have not yet had an impact on the proportion of KB's collections that are appropriately stored. This proportion is the same as in 2021 (see figure 11 above). In order to

<sup>15</sup> Sörensen, *Magazine report 2022*, ref. KB 2023-57

To improve the safety of the collections, all premises have also received enhanced fire and burglary protection.

### 5.3.3. Preservation of the digital collections

KB's digital collections consist of digital objects with text, image and audio-based information content. Digital preservation is not considered satisfactory.

The current status analysis of the agency's digital preservation carried out in 2022 shows that KB's digital preservation has a relatively low degree of technical maturity. The framework used was Levels of Digital Preservation, a well-established model for measuring the maturity of an organization's digital preservation.<sup>16</sup> The analysis forms the basis for continued work. In 2022, target levels for digital preservation were developed and routines for continuous measurements of maturity were established. The aim is to be able to follow up on developments and thus enable ongoing quality assurance.

The project System Support for Digitization (Digistöd) was completed in 2022. It started in spring 2020 and was part of KB's joint efforts to increase digitization capacity and increase digital accessibility. One of the goals of the project was to create the conditions for systematic preservation of KB's digital production. The implementation of Digistöd has enabled an efficient migration of the digital production to the Mimer preservation system.

This has significantly improved the conditions for the preservation of the material.

### 5.3.4. Digitization of the collections

KB uses two basic principles when selecting material for digitization: preservation needs and demand. Digitization contributes to improved preservation by eliminating the need to handle collections in their original format. It also facilitates provision because users do not need to be on site at KB's premises. The authority's digitization capacity is (apart from the ongoing digitization of compulsory daily newspapers from 2014 and the preservation-driven digitization of the collections with audiovisual material) mainly externally funded through research projects (read more about KB's R&D

activities in chapter 8.5). The selection of collections prioritized for digitization is therefore mainly based on research needs for accessibility, rather than on KB's own preservation planning.

The agency assesses that there is a need for increased digitization of collections as a preservation effort. This applies primarily to newspapers, magazines and audiovisual content on magnetic tape. These materials will not be able to be preserved in their original form over time.

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<sup>16</sup> *Levels of Digital Preservation*, National Digital Stewardship Alliance (NDSA), <https://ndsa.org>

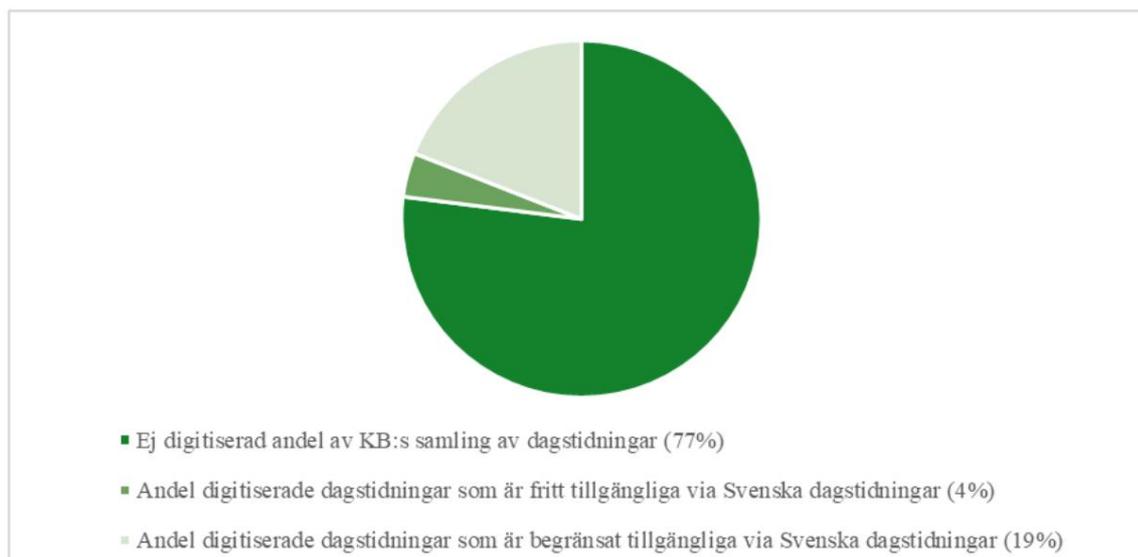
Digitization is therefore required for long-term preservation. The limitations in accessibility that copyright legislation creates reduce the incentives for outsiders to contribute to financing. A summary of KB's digitization production can be found in [Appendix 1, table 14](#). Below are two of KB's ongoing digitization projects that are driven by preservation needs and demand.

#### 5.3.4.1. Digitization of Swedish newspapers The

digitization of Swedish newspapers is an example of the use of digitization based on a pronounced preservation need. Newsprint is very sensitive to damage and degradation. At the same time, newspapers are one of KB's most requested media forms. Previously, microfilm was used as a preservation method, but since 2014 KB has switched to continuous digitization of the annual publication. In order to be able to carry out the digitization in a cost-effective manner, this is being carried out in collaboration with the National Archives (RA) in the mass digitization facility in Fränsta (DIT).

By the end of 2022, 23% of the total number of newspaper pages in KB's magazines had been digitized. The corresponding share for 2021 was 21% and 2020 was 19% ([Appendix 1, Table 15](#)).

**Figure 12. Performance indicator: Digitization of daily newspapers in 2022**



During 2019–2023, an externally funded project<sup>17</sup> is underway with the aim of digitizing the part of KB's

<sup>17</sup> See table 6 in chapter 8.5

collection of daily newspapers that can be made freely available in digital format<sup>18</sup>. The project has digitized 94% of the material by the end of December 2022.

**5.3.4.2. Digitization of West Nordic and medieval Latin manuscripts** KB is participating in two

major research projects where digitization is based on research needs.

This concerns KB's collection of Latin manuscripts and a project in collaboration with Uppsala University for the digitization of West Nordic manuscripts (read more about the research project in chapter 8.5.3).

Thanks to this investment, these manuscripts will be made available digitally and be accessible without the user needing to visit KB's premises in Humlegården. A review of the production status shows that a total of approximately 18% of the manuscripts included in the project have been digitized during 2022.

## 5.4. Provide

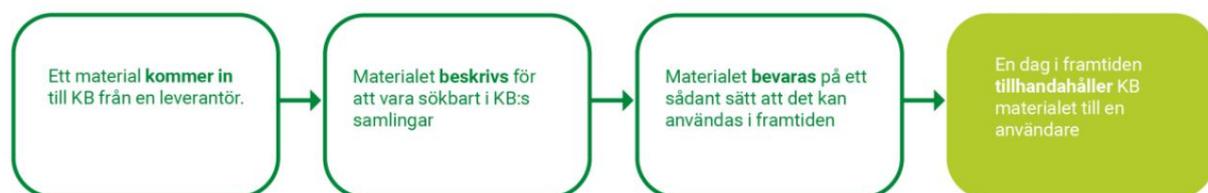
### ***KB's collections are accessible both at and outside KB via appropriate services.***

The National Library's collections shall be accessible both on and off-site via appropriate services. The needs of users shall be the starting point for the provision of the collections. At the same time, copyright, technical and privacy requirements must be taken into account.

KB is aimed at people in higher education and research, as well as the general public.

The collections are used extensively by researchers, but also by journalists, genealogists and local history researchers, radio/film/television companies and private individuals.

**Figure 4d. The Collections Process: Providing**



By offering access to KB's collections, physically and digitally, the authority contributes activities to the quality of Swedish research and the democratic society

<sup>18</sup> Under current copyright legislation, newspapers from 1908 onwards cannot be made freely available in digital format.

development. KB strives to offer new services through digital solutions, for example through increased opportunities for data-driven research in the collections via KB lab [19](#).

#### 5.4.1. Performance assessment

**Overall, KB assesses that the provision of the collections is acceptable based on KB's objectives. KB's assessment is based on how appropriate the authority's services are for providing the collections.**

The performance assessments are an estimate of how well KB has provided the collections to users based on the legal requirements of each collection. The assessment is made based on the following criteria:

- **Good:** The collections are provided to users both at and outside KB through appropriate services that meet users' needs
- **Acceptable:** The collections are provided to users through appropriate services that meet user needs
- **Not satisfactory:** The collections are not provided appropriately from users' needs.

The criteria are based on appropriateness, which is defined as the services being user-friendly and enabling the provision of material in line with the legal conditions that KB has. Services mean both on-site services at KB's premises and digital services that are available over the internet.

An identified development need going forward is to develop the systematic monitoring of users' needs and satisfaction with KB's services. The agency does not conduct any ongoing monitoring of user satisfaction, but assesses that the services are appropriate based on the feedback that the administrators receive in meetings with the users. In order for the provision to reach a good level, increased accessibility to the collections via digital services is required.

For copyright, technical and privacy reasons, there are parts of KB's collections that can only be made available to researchers. Most of it is available to anyone visiting KB's premises in Humlegården, but special authorization is required to gain access to the audiovisual collections. Permission from rights holders is also required to access certain personal archives.

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[19](#) Read more about KB lab on page 71.

#### 5.4.2. Provision of the collections

The conditions for how KB can provide the collections vary greatly, where consideration needs to be given to copyright and privacy issues as well as preservation aspects and security.

KB's mission is also to meet users' changing needs for access to information. A large proportion of KB's users also never come to Humlegården but are located around the country or outside Sweden's borders.

KB's collections also still contain large amounts of material that cannot be searched via online catalogues. A majority of users contact KB directly for help finding what they are looking for. In 2022, KB received 11,206 reference queries<sup>20</sup>, which is an increase compared to 2021 when the corresponding figure was 7,878. In 2020, KB received 66,526 reference queries (Appendix 1, table 16).

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Below are two examples of how the collections are provided and how these have developed KB's provision and offering to users in 2022.

##### 5.4.2.1. Provision of low-resolution reference images

KB offers low-resolution reference images of material in the collections (where legally possible) to users who cannot get to Humlegården. The images are taken directly by the administrators with the official mobile phone. The low-resolution images make it possible for users to decide what they might want to look at more closely or order reproductions of. From 2022, this will be the primary method for maps and images in particular. This has resulted in improved service to users, while also streamlining internal work.

The method is gentle on both the material and the staff, who can avoid manual retrieval with heavy lifting, protective folders and administrative handling. With fewer originals in circulation, collection security increases.

##### 5.4.2.2. The digital search service Swedish newspapers

Swedish daily press is provided through the digital service Svenska dagstidningar<sup>21</sup>. For those visiting KB's premises, the entire digitized Swedish daily press from the 17th century onwards is available in its entirety via 24 public computers. The service also allows the public to freely access older newspaper pages via the web that KB deems are no longer covered by copyright.

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<sup>20</sup> Reference questions involve informational contact between a user and library staff. The contact involves the staff's knowledge and use of one or more information sources (e.g., printed sources, databases, library catalogs).

Instructions or recommendations on how to use information sources are also included here.

<sup>21</sup> newspapers.kb.se

Since 2017, KB has had contractual licenses with Bonus Copyright Access, which makes it possible to provide the entire Swedish Newspapers service to other libraries and to the National Archives.

In 2022, 19 higher education institutions and 14 public libraries have had access to the service ([Appendix 1, Table 17](#)).

In 2022, 328,000 visits were made to Svenska dagstidningar from external computers, while 6,099 visits were made from KB's premises. In 2021, the corresponding number was 344,000 external visits and 4,653 visits from KB's premises, and in 2020, there were 680,000 external visits and 4,526 from KB's premises ([Appendix 1, Table 18](#)). The reason for the large number of visits in 2020 was a special agreement during the pandemic that meant that the service was fully opened to the public in April and May 2020.

### 5.4.3. KB's digital search services

KB's ambition is to use digital solutions to provide the collections as much as possible. The possibilities for digital provision are greatly influenced by legislation on copyright and data protection. As a result, the level of openness and accessibility varies between services and between different functions in the services. This also means that the number of users differs greatly between services ([Appendix 1, table 18](#)).

To create basic stability for KB's accessibility services, work on a platform has been ongoing in 2022. This is being developed in parallel with new versions of the Swedish Daily Newspapers and data.kb.se services.

The figure below shows our digital search services and the extent to which they are available.

**Figure 13. KB's digital search services**

Service	Description	Availability
<b>Bookshelf</b>	A national search service with information on titles from around 600 Swedish libraries, including KB. The service allows the public to find material from all affiliated libraries. Contains posters, pictures, books, newspapers, photographs, maps, music, theses and public publications, everyday publications, magazines.	The service is freely available over the web. It also contains digital material that is freely available.
<b>Swepub</b>	Service that provides an overview of research produced in Sweden. Provides access to full text and abstracts of books, theses and journal articles. Also has separate services for bibliometrics, data processing, data status and subject classification.	The service is freely available over the web. Also contains digital material that is freely available
<b>Regina</b>	Search service for KB's printed material. Contains books, posters, magazines, maps, pictures and newspapers. Also e-publications and digitized material.	The service is freely available over the web, some material is digitized, other material must be ordered on site at KB's premises.
<b>SMDB</b>	KB's catalog of radio, television, music, film, video, computer games and multimedia that has been broadcast or distributed in Sweden.	For copyright reasons, these collections are available to users on site at KB/Humlegården, as interlibrary loan on DVD at libraries in Sweden,

Service	Description	Availability
		Norway and Denmark or as remote access through a cloud service for researchers and research students at SWAMID-affiliated universities, institutes and authorities.
<b>Digitized card catalogs</b>	Catalogs based on digitizations of older catalog cards. The digitized catalogs are a complement to modern search services, and include, for example, coin prints, gramophone records and radio programs.	The content is freely available over the web.
<b>Swedish newspapers</b>	Aftonbladet, Dagens Industri, Dagens Nyheter, Expressen and Svenska Dagbladet are fully digitized. In addition, approximately 1,200 other newspaper titles have been digitized to varying degrees. The service is constantly being updated with both older titles and new material for titles that are still being published.	Older newspaper pages, which KB deems to be no longer covered by copyright, are made freely available to the public via the web. Visitors to KB's premises, as well as to external libraries with a contractual license, have free access to the service in its entirety.
<b>Filmarkivet.se</b>	Filmarkivet.se makes certain moving image material from the archives of the Swedish Film Institute and the Swedish Film Archive available. Mainly short films, documentaries, newsreels, commercials and silent films.	The content is freely available over the web.
<b>The Ark</b>	Collects archives of 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.	Some digitized material is available over the web. Most of the material must However, orders must be physically placed on site at KB's premises.
<b>The Stockholm source</b>	Collaboration with the City of Stockholm to make film and audio available on the website Stockholmskällan.se. The site's main target group is schools, but the site is also popular with the general public.	The content is freely available over the web.
<b>Data.kb.se</b>	Information from KB's data sources is published on Data.kb.se. The material is primarily intended for those who want to do larger analyses, processing or develop their own services. Most of the material can be downloaded as raw data in open standards.	The content is freely available over the web.
<b>Manuscript</b>	Manuscripta.se is an international research infrastructure for medieval and early modern manuscripts held in libraries and institutions in Sweden. Manuscripts in foreign collections are also included in some cases, if they are relevant to research on Sweden's Middle Ages, for example medieval Old Swedish manuscripts or Latin manuscripts of Swedish origin.	The content is freely available over the web.

#### 5.4.4. Contractual licenses

KB has further developed the work on collective contractual licenses in 2022. The work is part of to create conditions for digital accessibility, and makes it possible to provide remote access to collections for researchers in particular, but in some cases also the general public. The agency's long-term ambition is to support a coordinated development of digital services, metadata and contractual licenses that allow remote access. Also the investigation "Paper, podcasts and ... Obligatory material legislation for secure source material" mentions contractual licenses as a way forward for remote access to copyrighted digital material. In addition to negotiating a renewed contractual license with Bonus Copyright Access for Swedish newspapers, KB has

2022 signed an agreement with Bildupphovsrätt. The agreement concerns remote access to image collections, with the aim of giving the public access to a digitized postcard collection. The authority has also agreed with Copyswede on clarifications regarding the existing contractual license that was signed in 2021. It now enables remote access to the Swedish Media Database (SMDB) service also for researchers at the Sami Library and Ájtte (Swedish Mountain and Sami Museum). Since 2021, researchers at universities and research agencies have been covered by the agreement.

The number of orders made available via contractually licensed remote access for audiovisual material decreased, while the number of orders in the form of DVDs increased in 2022. One explanation may be that the agreement between KB and the rights organization Copyswede was rewritten in the fall of 2021 and remote access no longer covers undergraduate students. The increase in interlibrary loans on DVDs may also be due to the fact that libraries have reopened after the pandemic ([Appendix 1, Table 19](#)).

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#### 5.4.5. External collaborations for increased accessibility

##### 5.4.5.1. DIGISAM – collaboration for a digital cultural heritage

Digisam has been a platform where cultural heritage actors have created joint solutions for a digitized and usable cultural heritage. At the turn of the year 2022/2023, the activities ceased. Since its inception ten years ago, KB has participated in the management and operationally in preparation and working groups. Cooperation in the area will now continue in various constellations, where responsible authorities meet around clearly targeted projects.

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The management of the guidelines and guidance developed within the Digisamsamarbetet is now divided between the participating institutions. As part of this, KB takes responsibility for translation and making available "Levels of Digital Preservation" – a tool for quality assurance of digital preservation.

##### 5.4.5.2. DST – the Digitized Swedish Print

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 printed matter<sup>23</sup>.

During the year, the work has mainly focused on disseminating information, to create new contact areas and collaborations with other digitization actors, researchers and financiers.

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<sup>22</sup> <https://www.raa.se/2022/12/utvecklad-samverkan-kring-digitalisering-av-kulturarvet/>

<sup>23</sup> <https://www.kb.se/samverkan-och-utveckling/nytt-fran-kb/nyheter-samverkan-och-utveckling/2022-03-28-invest-in-large-scale-digitization-of-Swedish-printing.html>

Preparatory studies have also been carried out with the aim of investigating the conditions for coordinated solutions regarding storage, publication and accessibility.

During the year, the participating libraries carried out an effort to digitize journals, which are a prioritized material category within the DST collaboration. This initiative also included cataloging in Libris and publishing on each library's platform.

The selection of journals was coordinated via DST to avoid duplication of work.

#### *5.4.5.3. The Kiruna Artifact Conservation Foundation*

The Kiruna Art Conservation Foundation has helped KB mount, rearrange, catalog and digitize thousands of images for over 25 years. In 2022, the foundation rearranged over 60,000 of KB's photographs in protective covers and capsules. In addition to these, an additional 2,500 photographs have been both cataloged and digitized.

#### **5.4.6. KB's public activities** KB's public

activities in Humlegården have recovered after the pandemic in 2022.

Visitor statistics show a significant increase compared to 2021. In 2022, the business received 86,045 visits, compared to 37,782 in 2021 and 51,721 in 2020 ([Appendix 1, table 16](#)).

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In 2022, KB has offered events in the evening. These include the lecture series "Stories from KB", which reflects current research based on KB's collections, and Kulturnatt Stockholm, when the library has an open house. Public activities including lectures and tours are also held at the Roggebiblioteket in Strängnäs.

KB uses social media to reach users and potential users of the collections.

The purpose of the presence is to increase awareness that KB is a national library that is for everyone. By highlighting parts of the collections, which in various ways reflect society or current events, KB shows that the national library is part of the ongoing public conversation. The presence in social media also shows the benefits of the collection that KB does.

During the year, posts on Facebook promoting KB's collections have been viewed 1,807,270 times, which is an increase from 2021 when the number of views was 1,366,928 and 2020 when the number was 1,335,290 ([Appendix 1, table 20](#)).

KB also runs the collection blog "From papyrus to pixels". The goal is to offer the public in-depth information and provide insights behind the scenes at KB. In 2022, a total of 38 posts were published on everything from medieval law manuscripts and comic books to hatch opening calendars and Swedish-American record boxes. ([Appendix 1, table 21](#)).

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# 6. Scientific publications

## 6.1. Promote open access and enable evaluation of scientific publications

### *KB contributes collaboratively to the transition to an open science system*

KB's mission within the national work for open access to scientific publications was clarified in connection with the update of the instruction SFS 2022:1311 that was made in 2022. Section 2 of the new instruction gives KB four clear assignments:

1. the authority shall provide a comprehensive data source for the evaluation of Swedish scientific publications
2. provide a national digital platform for openly accessible Swedish scientific magazines
3. coordinate, follow up and promote collaboration in the work for open access to scientific publications<sup>24</sup> and publish a report every year with a comprehensive survey, analysis and assessment of the national work on open access to scientific publications
4. and publish a report each year with an accounting of the total expenditure for scientific publishing for universities and colleges.

To promote the transition to an open science system and facilitate prioritization in the work, KB has a government assignment to develop national guidelines for open science and promote development in collaboration with relevant actors. Another government assignment is to map the use of open educational resources and public participation in the research process.

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<sup>24</sup> The latest report is from March 10, 2022 and provides an overview of Swedish and international actors, their roles and responsibilities, as well as various initiatives within open access that affect Swedish development. Based on the analysis, KB makes proposals for continued efforts. The next report will be published in March 2023.

### 6.1.1. Assessment of results

**Overall, KB assesses that the assignments within open access to scientific publications have been carried out at a good level. The results are assessed based on how well KB has carried out the authority's assignments in instructions and appropriation letters.**

The result is assessed according to the following criteria:

- **Good:** The agency has carried out the assignment in accordance with the instructions and with good quality.
- **Acceptable:** The agency has carried out the assignment in accordance with the instructions.
- **Not satisfactory:** The agency has not carried out the assignment in accordance with the instructions.

KB assesses that the assignments in accordance with Section 2 of the instruction and assignments in appropriation letters have been delivered. Such KB proposed in the report the authority delivered on the situation of open access has been taken up by the government and resulted in new assignments to KB. In the report from March 2022, KB proposed that a national policy be developed to contribute to national coordination of the transition to open science, including open access to scientific publications. The authority has been given that assignment and KB's role as an expert authority has thereby been strengthened. The cost monitoring of the area of activity Open access to scientific publications has been adapted to KB's updated instruction.

The comparative figures have been adjusted to take this into account.

### 6.1.2. Coordinate, follow up and promote collaboration in the work for open access to scientific publications

KB shall coordinate, follow up and promote collaboration in the work for open access to scientific publications and publish a report each year with a comprehensive survey, analysis and assessment of the national work with open access to scientific publications.

#### 6.1.2.1. Government mandates in open science

##### **National guidelines for open science**

KB has a government assignment to develop national guidelines for open science and promote development in collaboration with relevant stakeholders. The assignment must be reported to the government by 15 January 2024.

The assignment is progressing according to plan and KB has identified a need for coordination of policies and strategies at higher education institutions and research funders, as well as a need for broad support. A reference group of authorities, academies and interest groups was appointed in the autumn of 2022. The group also includes researchers with expertise in relevant areas.

### *Mapping open educational resources and public participation in the research process*

The government has commissioned KB to map and analyze the use of open educational resources and the public's participation in the research process. The assignment will be carried out with a focus on the public library system. In October 2022, KB submitted a written report on the work on the assignment on open educational resources. In the report "Open educational resources - a survey and analysis" describes how the use of open educational resources looks like, with a focus on the role of the public library system in its use. A number of recommendations for further work are proposed. One of them is the proposal for a mandate to certain authorities and organizations to create a sustainable structure for coordinating development. With the mandate, KB has gained more knowledge about the use and awareness of open educational resources.

On January 27, 2023, KB submitted a written report on the work on the assignment regarding public participation in the research process to the government.

#### *6.1.2.2. Annual report with a comprehensive survey, analysis and assessment of the national work*

KB is instructed in its instructions to publish a report each year with a comprehensive survey, analysis and assessment of the national work with open access to scientific publications.

In the report from March 2022, KB proposed that a national policy be developed to contribute to national coordination of the transition to open science, including open access to scientific publications. It was also noted that copyright conditions affect the development. The proposal was that the government should analyze the limitations that existing regulations impose.

The report also points to the need for financial support for Swedish scientific journals to enable them to transition to open access. Another identified need is information and skills-building efforts to ensure that publications comply with the FAIR principles<sup>25</sup>.

One of the areas that needs to be developed is open access to other forms of publication than articles, especially long formats such as anthologies and monographs. Consideration needs to be given to how publication patterns differ between different subject areas. Other areas of development are to increase knowledge about how openness affects the use of research publications both within research and in society at large, as well as the conditions for the results of artistic research to be made openly available.

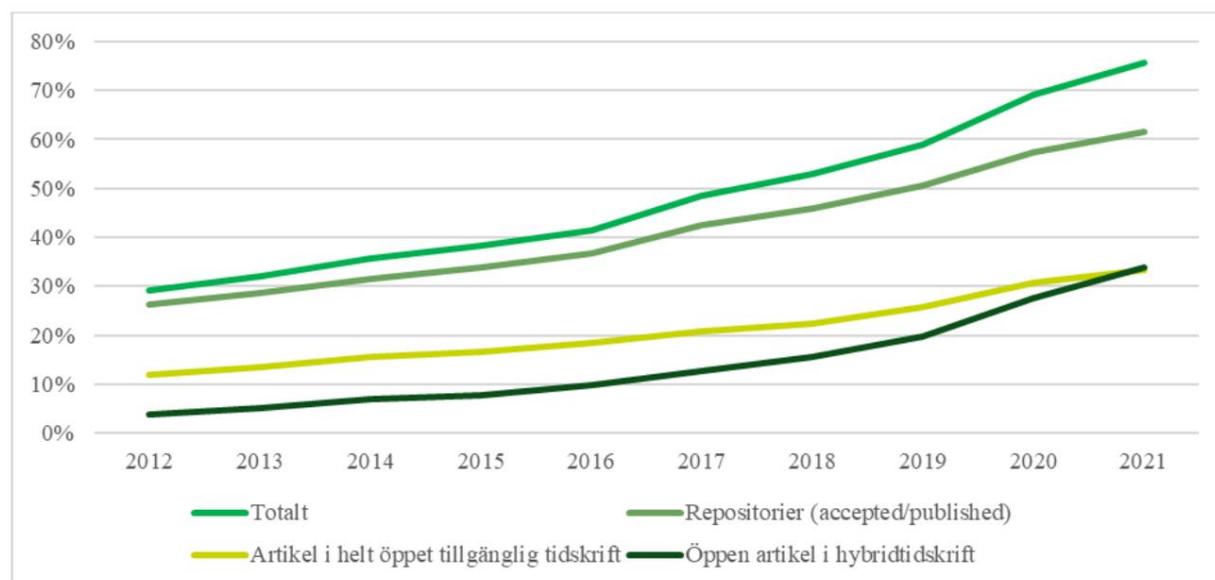
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<sup>25</sup> <https://www.kb.se/samverkan-och-utveckling/oppnen-tillgang-och-bibsamkonsortiet/oppnen-tillgang/fair.html>

### 6.1.2.3. Open access to scientific publications

Scientific articles are the focus of the work on open access. The proportion of Swedish open access articles has increased from 29% to 76% during the period 2012–2021. Figure 14 shows the development of open access articles published during the years 2012 to 2021.

**Figure 14. Performance indicator: Development of openly accessible articles published in the years 2012 to 2021**



A total of 95 Swedish universities, colleges, authorities and government research institutes participate in the Bibsam Consortium. Since 1996, license agreements for electronic journals and databases have been signed through the Bibsam Consortium. The consortium currently administers 45 agreements. The purpose of the consortium has moved from providing information to coordinating the transition to open access for higher education and research. The journal agreements provide both access to reading and publishing, which means a sharp increase in the number of articles published in an open access format.

In 2022, approximately 16,000 open access articles were funded through the Bibsam Consortium's reading and publishing agreements. This is an increase of approximately 1,900 articles compared to 2021 and 5,500 since 2020, when 10,500 articles were published ([Appendix 1, table 25](#)). It is primarily the number of articles in fully open access journals that has increased, while the number of articles in hybrid journals<sup>26</sup> is at the same level as in previous years. In 2022, the Consortium had a turnover of SEK 550 million, which is an increase compared to 2021 when turnover was 484

<sup>26</sup> Hybrid journals are traditional subscription journals that offer open access to individual articles. <https://www.ub.gu.se/sv/publicera/open-access/sa-kan-du-publicera-open-access>

SEK million. In 2020, turnover was SEK 497 million ([Appendix 1, table 25](#)). The changes between the years are largely explained by fluctuating exchange rates.

To promote and coordinate the transition to an open scientific publishing system, KB participates in several international initiatives around a number of different infrastructures within open science.

The agency participates in workshops, working groups and networks linked to these bodies. In 2022, KB will contribute SEK 596,272 to the initiatives in the form of membership, which is on par with 2021 but an increase compared to 2020 when the same amount was SEK 245,497 ([Appendix 1, table 26](#)). The aim is to create better opportunities for open access and infrastructure services to be used by researchers and libraries both nationally and internationally.

### 6.1.3. National portal for research publications (Swepub)

Swepub is a national data source for information about research publications that researchers at universities, research institutes and other research organizations in Sweden have published. Swepub contains all types of publicly funded research publications in all subject areas, a total of 1.5 million publications.

Swepub is based on collaboration between the 45 organizations that deliver metadata to the service and the organizations that use data in Swepub, such as the Swedish Research Council (VR) and the Swedish University of Science and Technology (UKÄ).

The purpose of Swepub is to provide an overview of and access to this information, which in turn can be used for evaluation. KB's assessment is that Swepub fulfills its purpose.

because data from Swepub is used to produce statistics and conduct analyses of research at higher education institutions at the national level by, among others, VR, UKÄ and KB.

In 2022, KB contributed to the development towards an open science system by openly publishing Swepub's source code. Swepub has also been developed to be able to retrieve data about openly available publications from external data sources, such as Unpaywall and the Directory of Open Access Books (DOAB).

### 6.1.4. National digital platform for openly accessible Swedish scientific magazines (Publish)

KB manages and develops Publicera<sup>27</sup>, a national platform for openly accessible Swedish scientific journals. Publicera provides journal editors with an efficient tool to manage and publish full-text material and metadata with immediate open access.

KB is to report on the development and use of the national digital platform for openly accessible Swedish scientific journals. Regarding the use,

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<sup>27</sup> [Visits Publish](#)

nearly 56,000 downloads of articles from journals on Publishera in 2022. The number of journals on Publishera has gone from 3 at the end of 2021 to 11 at the end of 2022. Since the service was launched in 2021, there is no outcome for 2020 ([Appendix 1, table 27](#)).

#### **6.1.5. Reporting of expenses for scientific publishing for universities and colleges**

KB reports each year the total expenditure on scientific publishing for universities and higher education institutions that have a state principal or permission to issue degrees. The latest report was published in May 2022 with costs for 2021. During the period 2017 to 2021, expenditure has increased from approximately SEK 500 million to approximately SEK 711 million. The increase has leveled off after 2020 and between 2020 and 2021 the increase in costs was 0.3%. Swedish higher education institutions' income for research and education at the doctoral level amounted to approximately SEK 47.5 billion in 2021. Expenditure on scientific publishing thus corresponded to 1.5% of income.

The next report will be published in May 2023.

# 7. The general library system

## 7.1. Promote collaboration within the public library system

### *KB works strategically in active collaboration with the public library system*

The Government has appointed KB as the authority that will have a national overview of and promote collaboration within the public library system in accordance with Section 18 of the Library Act (2013:801). The assignment includes following up, together with the regional library operations and municipalities, how the adopted library plans have been designed and how they are used. KB will also provide information systems and work towards the development and coordination of digital services within the public library system. The authority also distributes grants to certain parts of the national infrastructure of the library sector<sup>28</sup>.

#### 7.1.1. Performance assessment

**Overall, KB assesses that the mission to promote collaboration within the public library system has been implemented in an acceptable manner. The result is assessed based on how well KB has implemented the authority's mission in instructions and appropriation letters.**

The result is assessed according to the following criteria:

- **Good:** The agency has carried out the assignment in accordance with the instructions and with good quality.
- **Acceptable:** The agency has carried out the assignment in accordance with the instructions.
- **Not satisfactory:** The agency has not carried out the assignment in accordance with the instructions.

KB assesses that the authority has delivered in accordance with Section 3 of the instructions and assignments in the appropriation letter. In order to assess the quality of the authority's deliveries, the follow-up of each assignment needs to be systematized and performance indicators designed. This work has

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<sup>28</sup> Appropriation letter for the budget year 2022 regarding the Swedish National Arts Council, expenditure area 17, appropriation 1:6, app. 2.

has been initiated and will be reported back within the framework of the assignment on developed performance reporting<sup>29</sup>.

The cost of the target area Promoting collaboration within the public library system has increased in 2022 compared to previous years ([Appendix 1, Table 7](#)). The increase is due to increased appropriations in connection with government assignments within the framework of expenditure area 17.

### **7.1.2. National overview and collaboration within the public sector library system**

KB shall have a national overview of and promote collaboration within the public library system in accordance with Section 18 of the Library Act (2013:801). Below is an account of the main activities that take place within the framework of the assignment. These are:

- 1. Government mandate, strengthened collaboration within the public library system*
- 2. Follow-up of library plans*
- 3. Mission as an official statistical authority*
- 4. The cultural collaboration model*
- 5. Consultation with national minorities*

#### *7.1.2.1. Develop proposals for forms of strengthened collaboration within the public sector library system*

In April 2022, the government presented a national strategy for the library sector, *Strategy for a Strong Library System 2022–2025*. In connection with this, KB received a government assignment and a framework reinforcement of SEK 10 million. The assignment was to develop proposals for forms of strengthened collaboration within the public library system and contribute to the long-term development of certain national digital library services for prioritized target groups.

The strategy takes a comprehensive approach to the work of the state level and identifies four agencies as particularly important in the library sector: the Swedish Arts Council, the Swedish Agency for Accessible Media (MTM), the Swedish National Agency for Education and Science and the National Library of Sweden. In the autumn of 2022, the National Library of Sweden conducted a survey of the four agencies' missions in the library sector. The results of the survey show that the agencies' missions meet in five areas: National minorities and national minority languages, Competence development of library staff, Reading promotion, Supplementary media and literature supply and Library infrastructure. Based on the survey, the agencies will continue to work in 2023 to find collaborative initiatives.

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<sup>29</sup> Appropriation letter for the budget year 2023 regarding the Royal Library

The government's mandate includes contributing to the long-term development of certain national digital library services for priority target groups. This is primarily linked to the digital library services Världens Biblioteka and Blåht, which are described in more detail in section 7.1.3.2.

#### *7.1.2.2. 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.

At the end of 2022, 98% of municipalities have an up-to-date library plan. This is at the same level as in 2021 and on a par with 2020, when 97% of municipalities had an up-to-date plan. In 2022, 45 municipalities have adopted a new plan, which is on a par with 2021, when 42 municipalities adopted a new plan, and 43 in 2020 (Appendix 1, table 29). In accordance with the intentions of the Library Act, virtually all municipalities have had an up-to-date library plan in the past three years.

library plan.

During the year, KB developed new guidance for municipalities that write library plans.

A web-based guide is published on the KB website. The work was carried out in collaboration with the regional library operations, a selection of municipal library operations, the Swedish Council for Arts, MTM and the Swedish National Agency for Education. Initiating a collaboration with the Swedish National Agency for Education became important in light of the report *Trends in Plans 2020*, which was published in early 2022. It emerged that the place of school libraries in municipal library plans needs to be given higher priority.

#### *7.1.2.3. Mission as an official statistical authority*

KB is the statistical authority responsible for Sweden's official library statistics and carries out an annual collection and compilation of these. In total, all 2,197 publicly funded libraries belonging to library organizations with at least half-time staff were surveyed. The results were published in May and the response rate from the total number of library units was 90% (Appendix 1, table 30).

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Development work on library statistics was initiated in 2022. At the same time, collaboration was initiated with the Swedish National Agency for Education on how data submission can be made easier for school libraries in the future.

#### *7.1.2.4. The cultural collaboration model*

Through the cultural cooperation model, state funds are distributed via the Swedish Arts Council to the regions, which in turn distribute these to regional cultural activities in their counties. The model was introduced in 2011 with the aim of giving the regional level increased self-determination. The regions' distribution of state funds is intended to contribute to achieving national cultural policy goals.

The distribution will also promote good access to seven cultural areas for the county's residents, where library activities and activities promoting reading and literature are one area.

KB has been active in the collaboration council and in the various preparation and follow-up groups linked to the model with a focus on regional library activities during 2022. KB contributes with views on the regional cultural plans and also participates in the follow-up work of the regions' cultural activities.

The work provides KB with a national overview, detailed knowledge of regional library operations and an overall picture of developments within the entire cultural policy area. A characteristic of this year's regional cultural plans is a continued development towards comprehensive strategic writing.

#### *7.1.2.5. Consultation with national minorities*

For the third year in a row, consultations with Sweden's national minorities have been carried out in collaboration with the Swedish Arts Council, the Swedish Film Institute and the Institute for Language and Folklore (Isof). In 2022, consultations were carried out with the national minorities of Jews, Roma, Sami, Swedish Finns and Tornedalians. The Sami are also recognized as indigenous peoples. The highest participation is in the Swedish Finnish and Roma minorities, where the number of participants has increased this year. The lowest participation is in among Jews and Tornedalen residents. It is becoming increasingly difficult to find participants for the consultations. Young people and young adults are invited, but do not participate. This is an area of development for the authorities.

The scope for minority groups to raise their own questions has been greater this year, which has led to new areas being identified. The interest from minority groups in being able to take part in their own cultural heritage in KB's collections is great. KB's assignment on national guidelines for open science has also aroused interest. In particular, the issue of citizen research is perceived as an opportunity for greater participation.

#### **7.1.3. Provide information systems and promote development and coordination of digital services**

KB shall provide information systems and work towards the development and coordination of digital services within the public library system. The task includes allocating contributions to certain parts of the national library infrastructure, as well as the continued operation of Digiteket with the aim of supporting the provision of equivalent library services throughout the country.

Described below:

- 1. Operate and develop the Libris systems and Libris collaboration*
- 2. Promote equal access to media and information provision throughout the country*
- 3. Resource library for national minorities*
- 4. Digiteket – a platform for digital skills development*

### *7.1.3.1. Operating and developing the Libris systems and the Libris collaboration KB*

operates and develops the Libris systems and the Libris collaboration. Libris is a national collaboration that turned 50 in 2022. The purpose of Libris is to create a cost-effective infrastructure and a unified access to the national library catalogue. Libris started as a collaboration between KB and the research libraries. Today, the content is built by the approximately 600 Swedish libraries, where the majority of municipal libraries now also participate. KB provides infrastructure and user support to the libraries.

Libris provides fundamental support for KB's internal work processes and systems. The system is also used as a tool, for example to analyze book publishing in Sweden. External systems can use Libris as a metadata source, for example all local library systems.

at the Libris libraries. KB's own services also retrieve metadata from the system. Thanks to this, Libris is considered to contribute to a cost-effective infrastructure for the library sector.

KB has developed one of the first production environments for linked data (Libris cataloging client). This has generated interest in 2022 from major international players such as OCLC (Online Computer Library Catalogue) and the Library of Congress, who want to exchange experiences. KB has participated in several international collaborations during the year.

A concrete example of the development of linked data is the Queerlit project in collaboration with the University of Gothenburg. The project has created a database to enable researchers to investigate LGBTQI in literary history.

In 2022, the Swedish Accessible Media Agency (MTM) further developed its Legimus service using the Libris [API<sup>30</sup>](#). This is an example of how Libris functions as a national infrastructure where actors outside KB use Libris data.

### *7.1.3.2. Promote equal access to media<sup>31</sup> and information provision throughout the country*

KB carries out various initiatives to promote equal access to media and information provision throughout the country. The following are described below:

- 1. Library service Browse*
- 2. Contributions to KB's partners*
- 3. Interlibrary loans and interlibrary loan compensation*

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<sup>30</sup> With Libris APIs, you can integrate with Libris data from and to the organization's local systems. Libris API: <https://www.kb.se/samverkan-och-utveckling/libris/att-anvanda-librisdata/anvandning-av-apier.html>

<sup>31</sup> Media is a basic collective term used within the book, library and publishing industry to summarize different types and formats of information carriers such as books, online audio books or CDs, to name a few examples.

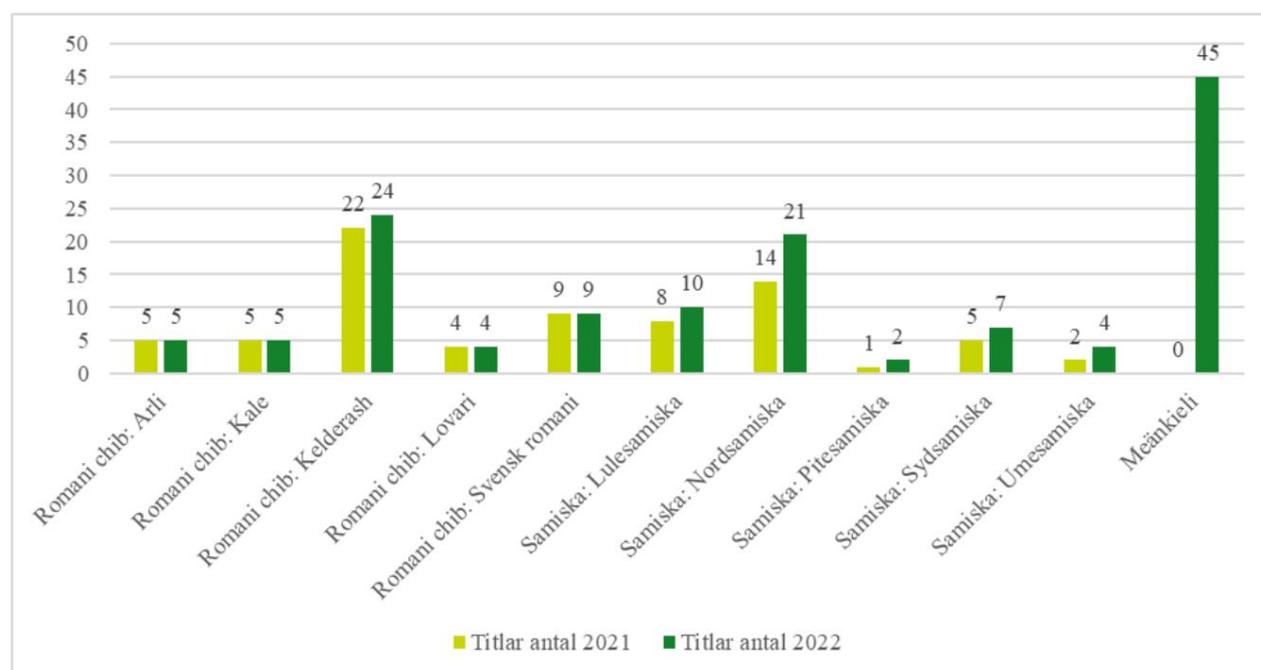
### Library Service Browse

KB is tasked, via the Arts Council's appropriation letter, to contribute to the long-term development of certain national digital library services for prioritized target groups. The task also recurs in the government's mission to strengthen collaboration within the public library system. See section 7.1.2.1.

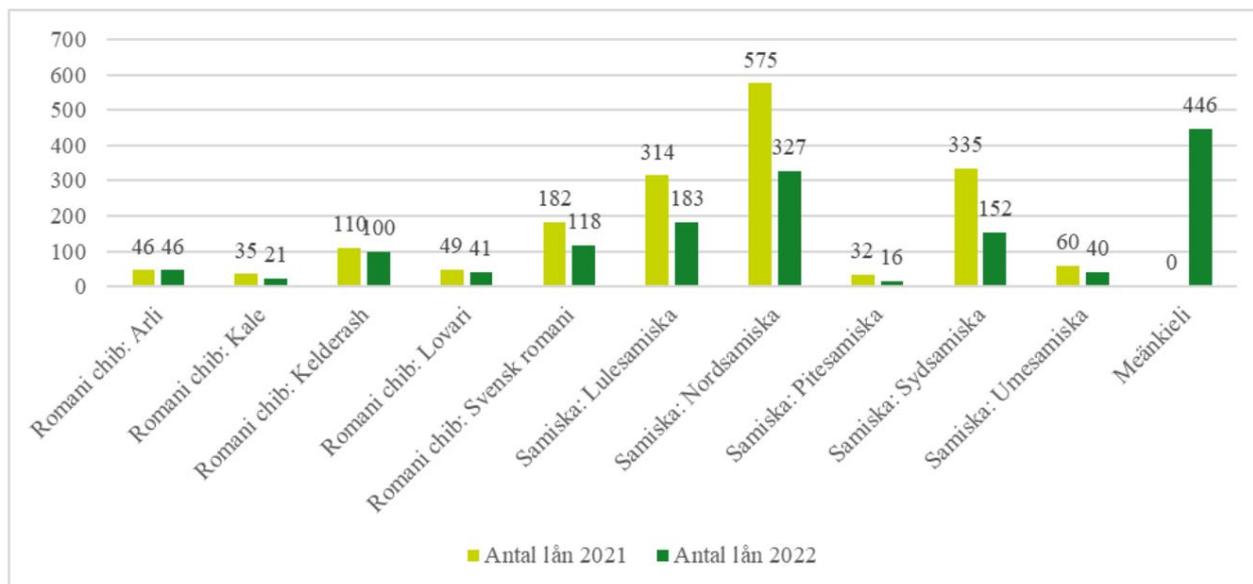
Browse is a reading app with e-books in Sweden's national minority language that is run and developed by KB. The app was launched in spring 2021 with e-books in the Romani Chib and Sami languages and their varieties. In 2022, meänkieli was also launched and work began

to be able to add Yiddish in 2023. Priority development is to provide access to more books, a selection in all national minority languages and audiobook functionality. KB has, for example, in connection with the launch of Meänkieli, observed that several public libraries are highlighting Browse in their premises, on their websites and in social media.

**Figure 15. Number of titles: Browse 2021–2022**



At the end of 2022, Blåht contained 136 titles that were borrowed 1490 times. The app has been downloaded 1348 times by individuals and 4757 times by institutions (e.g. schools). Volumes in Blåht are shown in [Table 32 in Appendix 1](#). Given that the publication of e-books in national minority languages is very limited, and the number of potential readers is relatively small, KB assesses that the development is positive.

**Figure 16. Number of loans: Browse 2021–2022**

### 7.1.3.3. Contributions to KB's partners

To promote equal access to media and information provision throughout the country, KB provides grants to three library operations in the country to operate and develop a number of national library services:

1. Umeå Municipality: Sweden's depository library and lending center
2. City of Stockholm: Multilingual Loan Center
3. Malmö City: Digiteket, Bibblan svarar and The World's Library

The activities provide national media supply and skills support to the municipal libraries. In 2022, KB has distributed operating grants of SEK 23.8 million (see table 3). The grant is based on the assignments that are decided in consultation during dialogue meetings and that are documented in operational plans and followed up annually.

**Table 3. Contributions to KB's partners 2020–2022**

Counterpart	2022	2021	2020
City of Stockholm	6,600	6,600	6,600
Malmö city1)	10,740	5,700	5,100
- Of which The World's Library	2,000	600	-
- Of which the Bible answers	1,100	1,100	1,100
- Of which Digiteket	7640	4,000	4,000
Umeå Municipality	6,450	5,650	5,650
<b>Total contribution to KB's partners 23,790</b> 1) From 2022, Digiteket will be included in the partnership,		<b>17,950</b>	<b>17,350</b>

it has previously been given in a separate operating grant. Of which the increase.

In the autumn of 2022, an open voluntary survey was conducted. It was primarily aimed at public and school libraries and concerned the national media supply and competence support services Sweden's depository library and lending centre, the Multilingual Loan Centre, Digiteket, Bibblan svarar and Världens bibliotek. The survey was answered by 232 people. The results show that awareness of all services is high among public libraries. Usage varies depending on the nature of the service. Some services are so-called "infrequent use services", while others are characterized by more continuous use. Not all libraries use the services surveyed. School libraries in particular indicate lower awareness and usage.

The results of the survey show that KB needs to provide comprehensive information about the national services available to libraries. The reference service Bibblan svarar is among the oldest digital library services and the survey shows low usage and relevance for municipal libraries. This is also consistent with the fact that the number of questions submitted has decreased over time. In 2023, users' needs for a digital reference service will be investigated.

At the Gothenburg Book Fair 2022, KB, in collaboration with other actors offering library services, had a joint stand called "National Library Services". The stand displayed Blåt, Världens bibliotek, Bibblix, Legimus, Polarbibblo, Digiteket and Bibblan svarar. By bringing together the services, it was illustrated how the services together provide support in the work with prioritized target groups.

#### *7.1.3.4. The World's Library Library Service*

Within the framework of the mission of national digital library services, KB has also provided contributions to Världens bibliotek. It is a digital library service aimed at people with a mother tongue other than Swedish. The service was launched in Sweden in 2019 and contains e-books and audiobooks in 17 languages. Världens bibliotek is run by the Library in Malmö, but is jointly funded by KB, the National Library of Norway and the Swedish Arts Council, as part of the government's initiative Strengthened Libraries.

In 2022, the World Library was granted a grant of SEK 2 million (see Table 3). The grant was linked to an assignment to investigate the conditions for a common technical platform with KB, which will be reported in 2023. The corresponding grant for 2021 was SEK 0.6 million. KB's grant in 2022 was approximately 27% of the World Library's total budget, which was an increase from the share from previous years.

The follow-up shows that the number of loans and users of the service has increased in 2022 ([Appendix 1, table 33](#)). The service was also expanded to include Ukrainian as a new language in response to an urgent need caused by the war.

*7.1.3.5. The Multilingual Loan Centre (MLC) at Stockholm City Library* The Multilingual Loan Centre is aimed at public and school libraries in Sweden and is a KB grant-funded assignment located at Stockholm City Library. The assignment aims to support the libraries' multilingual media supply.

The Multilingual Loan Center has had three assignments in 2022 that KB has followed up on through recurring dialogue. The assignments are largely on schedule. What MLC states that they cannot implement within the current financial framework is broader skills development for the municipal libraries and similar support. Support is currently provided only by answering incoming reference questions, mainly via email.

#### *7.1.3.6. The Swedish Depository Library and Loan Centre (SDL) in Umeå* The

Swedish Depository Library and Loan Centre in Umeå is a national interlibrary loan repository and competence centre for supplementary media supply and other issues relating to collection planning. The depository library's collections include old and new books in Swedish and have been built up mainly through donations from libraries around the country. The loan centre arranges loans and copies from libraries outside the Nordic region and supplements the libraries' needs for narrow literature through purchases.

The aim is to make it easier for libraries to provide an efficient and equal supply of information and literature to their borrowers through interlibrary loans, support and skills development in supplementary media provision. The assignments are progressing according to plan in both ongoing work and with the development of digital skills support on the website. In addition to regular grants, SDL 2022 has received an extra development grant to, among other things, investigate the possibilities for digitizing older material.

#### *7.1.3.7. Interlibrary loans and interlibrary loan compensation*

Publicly funded libraries for research and higher education are entitled to compensation for handling costs in connection with interlibrary loans, so-called interlibrary loan compensation. KB is tasked with distributing interlibrary loan compensation. During the year, SEK 10.1 million in interlibrary loan compensation was distributed to state-funded research libraries. The compensation was distributed between 37 different libraries, which in 2022 received SEK 151 per net loan. The corresponding amount for 2021 was SEK 141 per net loan distributed among 37 libraries and in 2020 it was SEK 127 per net loan distributed among 36 libraries (Appendix 1, table 34).

The reason for the increase in compensation is that the number of interlibrary loans between research libraries has decreased, while the total amount for interlibrary loan compensation remained unchanged.

#### **7.1.4. Digiteket – a platform for digital skills development**

Digiteket is a platform for digital skills development and inspiration with the aim of supporting the provision of equivalent library services throughout the country. Digiteket is primarily aimed at library staff at public libraries, but everyone is welcome to take advantage of the material.

In 2022, KB has carried out a project where the technical and editorial development of Digiteket has been investigated together with the Libraries in Malmö and the Swedish Arts Council. The work has led to agreements between KB and the Swedish Arts Council on collaboration regarding responsibility, mission and financing of Digiteket. As a result, the Libraries in Malmö have been able to develop Digiteket to also include reading promotion and literature dissemination. The mission is financed via the Swedish Arts Council with SEK 3.6 million during the period 2022–2023. The new Digiteket will be launched in the spring of 2023, as a platform with learning resources that includes digital competence, media and information literacy, reading promotion and literature dissemination.

This makes Digiteket a resource for knowledge sharing that enables strengthened library operations, which in turn can fulfill the entire 7th section of the Library Act.

During the year, KB, together with the Swedish Arts Council and the Swedish Agency for Accessible Media (MTM), has arranged the live-streamed research forum, *Anglägen forskning*, on five occasions. The forum features discussions between researchers and library staff with the aim of presenting current research within the library field. The conversations are recorded and made available afterwards on Digiteket.

#### **7.1.5. Resource library for national minorities**

From 2021 and for three years to come, KB has been tasked with implementing an initiative on the libraries of national minorities as resource libraries for each language group and for the country's municipalities. The mission includes the Finnish Institute Library (Finnish), the Jewish Library (Yiddish), the Nordkalott Library in Övertorneå Municipality (Meänkieli) and the Sami Library (Sami) through the Sami Parliament. The resource libraries will support municipalities and public libraries in their work with minority languages, thereby strengthening the municipalities' library operations.

Access to literature for children and young people shall be given special consideration. KB submitted an interim report in March 2022. A final report shall be submitted no later than March 2024.

Within the framework of the assignment, KB distributes grants for the establishment and development of resource libraries. In 2022, KB distributed a total of SEK 8.3 million to the four designated principals for resource library operations: the Finnish Institute, the Jewish Community, Övertorneå Municipality and the Sami Parliament, including other central initiatives that fall within the assignment.

For example, Region Norrbotten has received funding to further develop the Polarbibblo service for more languages. See [Appendix 1, Table 36.](#)

The resource libraries have not fully used the funds from KB in 2022. KB has therefore decided that funds not used in 2022 may be carried over to 2023. The reasons why the funds have not been used are that it takes time to establish and develop an operation from scratch. Consultation and anchoring with target groups is an essential part of the work that takes time. It has been difficult to recruit people who both have the right skills and are geographically available, and therefore personnel costs have been lower than estimated. The uncertainty about a continued mission after 2023 has also made recruitment and planning more difficult.

The resource libraries have primarily used the operating grants to hire additional roles, such as children's librarians, operations developers and consultants. This is to strengthen the dialogue with the target groups. Several resource libraries have implemented individual initiatives for children and young people. One example is the Finnish Institute, which has hired a children's librarian who works with media that can be loaned to preschools, schools and other organizations that work with children.

In the spring of 2022, KB organized a meeting between the resource libraries and the regional library operations. The purpose was to help resource libraries and regional operations make contact, in support of the municipal libraries' operations in the area.

The Roma area currently lacks a designated principal for resource library operations. As part of the interim report on the government assignment, KB submitted a proposal on the possibilities of establishing and building a resource library for Roma and Romani chib. KB has also, together with the Swedish Arts Council, arranged meetings for the network of Roma reading embassies, which has been deemed significant for the language group.

# 8. Create conditions for the business

## 8.1. Employees and skills supply

KB's operations are divided into seven departments and the work is led by the National Librarian, who is the head of the authority. The authority employs approximately 350 people and the operations are located in five different locations, in Humlegården and on Karlavägen in Stockholm, Bålsta, Grängesberg and Strängnäs.

In 2022, the number of annual workforce and the number of employees decreased compared to 2021. This is due, among other things, to the fact that most projects with temporary employment have been completed during the year. This is also the reason why the number of temporary employees has dropped to the same level as in 2020.

**Table 4: The agency's personnel statistics 2020–2022 as of 31 December 2022**

	2022	2021	2020
<b>Employees and annual workforce</b>			
Number of employees <sup>1)</sup>	352	359	353
Employees aged 30–49 (percentage) <sup>2)</sup>	45	45	44
Employees 50 years or older (percentage) <sup>2)</sup>	55	55	55
Total number of annual workers <sup>3)</sup>	320	327	308
<b>Gender distribution<sup>2)</sup></b>			
Women (percentage)	52	53	53.3
Men (percentage)	48	47	46.7
<b>Average age<sup>2)</sup></b>			
Average age	50	49.9	49.8
Middle-aged women	49	49.2	49.1
Middle-aged men	51	50.7	50.5
<b>Proportion of temporary employees out of total number of employees</b>			
Temporary employees (percentage)	8.5	11.1	8.5
Women employed on a temporary basis (percentage)	57	48	40
Men employed on a temporary basis (percentage)	43	53	60
<b>Staff turnover</b>			
Employee turnover (percentage) <sup>1)</sup>	12.2	11	9.3

1) Includes permanent employees, probationary employees and temporary employees, 2) Includes permanent employees and probationary employees,  
3) Information from the Swedish Employers' Agency

### 8.1.1. Competence supply KB has

been working strategically since 2021 to identify and ensure the long-term competence supply. One element of this work is that the authority integrates the competence supply issue in the monitoring and planning process. As a result of the integration work, KB sees a need to secure the competence supply in areas such as duty collection and the authority-executing role, digital preservation, IT operations and IT development. The biggest challenge is attracting the right competence in the IT area.

KB has a positive attitude towards accepting interns and regularly accepts people who are usually in the final stages of post-secondary education. The agency has also continued to work on preparing employment opportunities for people covered by labor market policy action programs.

KB has adapted and reviewed the introduction for new employees so that the content better reflects the agency's mission, working methods and personnel policy. The concept has been appreciated and has contributed to new employees being able to more easily gain an overview of the organization and an understanding of the agency's mission and culture.

### 8.1.2. Work environment and health

#### 8.1.2.1. Sustainable organizational culture In

the agency's work on a sustainable organizational culture, the common state core values are supplemented by the key words responsibility, trust, openness and learning. They describe the approach that KB stands for and that should permeate all employees' actions in everyday life. With support from the key words, KB has worked to identify the agency's organizational culture, with the goal of anchoring the new organization after the organizational change that was implemented in 2021. This forms the basis for work that is about promoting management and employee development in interaction.

In 2021, work began to strengthen the strategic role of department management and the individual leadership of managers. The work continued and was followed up in 2022, and the follow-up showed that department management had become more collaborative, had developed new ways of working, and had gained an increased understanding of their strategic role.

In order to strengthen the ability to collaborate and learn, a lecture on the topic of feedback was held with workshops for managers and employees. Together with feedback exercises, it then became the basis for further work within the framework of KB's systematic work environment work.

A new method for work environment dialogues was introduced in 2021. The majority of units have conducted at least two dialogues in 2022 based on five themes: friendly group climate, balanced workload, responsible cooperation, clear assignments, working hours and recovery.

The follow-up work has shown that the method for work environment dialogues needs to be further developed to continue to be a good support.

By developing and anchoring internal steering documents in the work environment area, managers' tasks in the work environment area have become clearer, while forms for systematic work environment work have been further developed. Managers have held discussions about the work environment in various forums during the year. In addition, more individual management and leadership support has been offered with the aim of ensuring a good work environment.

### 8.1.2.2. Sick leave

In 2022, total sick leave was 4.1 percent, which is a return to the level that KB had in 2020.

**Table 5: Sickness absence 2020–2022 (percentage)**

	2022	2021	2020
<b>Total</b>	<b>4.1</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>4.2</b>
Women	4.1	2.4	4.0
Men	4.1	2.7	4.3
Age group 29 years or younger <sup>1)</sup>	-	-	-
Age group 30–49 Age	4.5	3.1	3.8
group 50 years or older	3.8	2.1	4.4
Proportion of sick leave that refers to absence for a continuous period of 60 days or more	42.7	37	49.2

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

### 8.1.3. Changed conditions through digitalization and location-independent work

The pandemic and the need to be able to work from home have created changed working methods at KB. Digital and hybrid meetings have become part of everyday life and the transition to more digital document management has accelerated. Employees' expectations of continuing to have a more flexible workday, and being able to do parts of their work from home, have increased.

In 2021, a third of employees chose to sign individual agreements on remote work. In 2022, a follow-up was carried out and it has been shown that employees are satisfied with being able to perform parts of their work remotely. At the same time, some need for improved forms of collaboration due to increased hybrid work. Office workplaces, meeting rooms and technology must be adapted. There is also a need for continued skills development efforts to operate technology, be able to lead and participate in digital and hybrid meetings and, as a manager, lead remotely. In 2022, a new

working time agreements that have created greater flexibility for both the organization and employees than previous agreements have been introduced.

## 8.2. Efficient and sustainable IT infrastructure

KB's operations require appropriate and efficient technical system support, as well as an efficient, stable and sustainable operating environment for the basic technical platform. The agency's IT costs in 2022 amount to SEK 72.5 million, representing approximately 15% of the agency's costs<sup>32</sup>. This chapter describes the year's most important results within the framework of KB's basic IT infrastructure.

### 8.2.1. Upgrading KB's technical infrastructure

In 2022, KB has focused on upgrading the technical infrastructure to ensure that systems and services can meet future needs. During the work, the need to reduce complexity and phase out systems and services has been identified as an important effort going forward. Work to create redundancy in the authority's most critical digital services and systems has been ongoing during the year and is expected to continue in 2023. In 2023, KB will also begin a review of how optimized redundancy for the operation of server halls can be ensured.

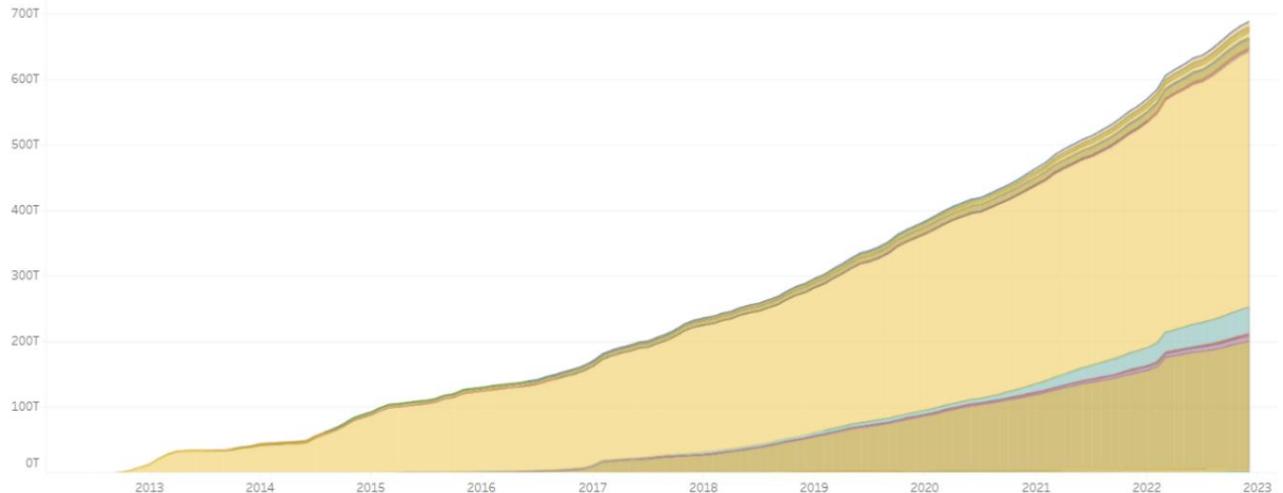
#### 8.2.1.1. Storage

As KB's digital collections are continuously increasing (see especially chapters 5.1 and 5.3), the costs for data storage and IT infrastructure development are being driven up. Currently, KB's data storage is increasing annually by just under 1 petabyte<sup>33</sup>. In 2022, this corresponded to an increase in storage costs of approximately SEK 2.5 million. Since the authority's mission is to preserve information for the future, the possibilities for freeing up storage space to reduce costs are limited. The increase in storage in the Mimer preservation system illustrates the development over the past ten years (Figure 17).

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<sup>32</sup> IT costs in this case include costs allocated to the Department of Information Systems and KB's joint initiatives in digitization.

<sup>33</sup> 1,000,000,000,000,000 bytes

**Figure 17. Development of storage volumes in Mimer 2012–2022**

To increase accessibility to KB's digital collections and improve provision, a new storage solution has been developed. The implementation of this is ongoing. The new solution primarily means more robust and secure technical reliability. The migration of information to the new storage solution is expected to be completed in 2023.

### 8.2.2. Cybersecurity and IT incidents

KB regularly has an external company analyze the security of the authority's IT infrastructure. The purpose is to ensure that the IT infrastructure meets the decided security levels. This year's analysis shows areas that need to be prioritized in the future within the framework of strengthened IT security.

Only a few IT incidents have been reported during the year. A serious incident that affected the authority's ability to communicate with the outside world via email occurred in the autumn of 2022. This had a significant impact on KB's operations. The incident has been reported to the Swedish Civil Contingencies Agency (MSB). It also led to KB implementing several security-enhancing activities to avoid similar incidents in the future.

The agency has noted a small number of attempts to influence the IT infrastructure via cyberattacks. These have been stopped by KB's logical shell protection.

### **8.3. Reporting Information Security** KB has been tasked in the

appropriation letter for the 2022 budget year (U2021/04922) to provide an overall account of how the authority is working to strengthen its own information security and how the authority plans to meet future needs. The report shall contain a description of measures to develop internal governance and follow-up of information security work.

#### **8.3.1. Overall description of information security work**

KB's extensive collections of analogue and digital information are an important national resource. An account of how the authority protects and preserves the collections can be found in chapter 5.3 Preservation, and KB's work with IT security is described in chapter 8.2.2.

Information security work is conducted systematically as part of KB's overall security work.

In this work, a security management system is applied that is based, among other things, on the ISO/IEC 27001 standard. Management must be carried out in accordance with the law, internally decided security levels, and be adapted to current threats and risks.

KB has well-functioning routines for describing IT systems and digital services, and risk analyses are carried out regularly. The development and purchase of new services and IT systems also includes making an assessment of possible processing of personal data and information security.

As part of its information security work, KB has documented procedures to meet the requirements for handling public documents. The agency has developed preservation and disposal procedures for security logs, as well as management plans that replace older disposal decisions.

A cross-functional group is in place to ensure that the cloud services used comply with the General Data Protection Regulation. The assessment is that this has contributed to identifying risks and thereby increasing information security. This in turn reduces vulnerabilities.

KB is continuously working to raise the level of awareness of information security among employees. The assessment is that recurring information training on the threats and vulnerabilities that can arise in daily work increases employees' awareness. A sign of this is that information security experts are receiving questions from the business more often than before. KB is working to make systematic information security work visible in a more accessible way. KB has established routines for monitoring the external environment and monitoring new laws and regulations. Employees participate in networks for collaboration and knowledge exchange regarding information security.

#### **8.3.2. How KB plans to meet future needs**

To further increase security, KB has developed proposed measures and planned activities to be implemented in 2023–2024 with the aim of strengthening the authority's robustness against unforeseen events and reducing risks in operations.

### 8.3.3. Internal governance and monitoring of information security work

Every year, a security review is conducted at the agency, which also includes information security assessments. Management participates in the work of developing the agency's risk and vulnerability analysis, which must be done at least every two years.

KB also conducts a number of security assessments of the IT environment by external parties to obtain an objective assessment of security and any deficiencies with proposed measures. A systematic follow-up is also carried out against ISO 277001. A summary of the observations is reported in the annual security review for KB's management team.

### 8.4. KB's work to improve our performance reporting

Development work on KB's business plan, the Roadmap, has been underway since 2021. This includes reviewing how KB's overall goals relate to the updated instructions and what possible adjustments to the goal formulations may be required going forward.

In 2022, work began on developing KB's performance monitoring. The focus is on ongoing monitoring and analysis against objectives in both ongoing operations and time-limited assignments. KB has a long tradition of following up and reporting key figures. In order to develop monitoring and learning within the agency, efforts have therefore focused on developing performance reporting and starting work on identifying more performance indicators.

KB bases its work on the ESV's recommendation: "The performance report should not cost so much that the work on it affects the core business. Smaller authorities in particular may have reason to consider the costs of performance indicators."

### 8.5. KB's R&D activities

KB's R&D activities (Research and Development) have as their primary purpose to develop the agency's operations based on new knowledge and new methods. An important goal of the R&D activities is to promote knowledge both internally and in the research community and in society at large about KB's collections. A significant part of KB's R&D takes place within externally funded research projects in collaboration with external researchers. Overall, the activities have contributed to the results in terms of collecting, describing, preserving and making available.

In 2022, R&D operations handled 73 ongoing and new cases added during the year.

The corresponding figure for 2020 and 2021 was 60 and 77 cases respectively ([Appendix 1, table 37](#)).

Just over two-thirds of collaboration requests from external researchers to KB are made to KB lab.

A list of major R&D projects with external funding that were ongoing in 2022 can be found in Table 6.

The R&D activities manage two infrastructures that meet the Swedish Research Council's (VR)

definition<sup>34</sup> of national research infrastructure. Costs for KB's research infrastructure are reported from 2022 under the target area Provide.

In 2022, a framework for R&D activities<sup>35</sup> was developed. Particular focus has been on the areas highlighted by the National Audit Office in the report *State agencies' R&D activities – governance and processes for quality, relevance and management (RIR 2021:5)* and which was addressed in Government Letter 2021/22:7 *The Swedish National Audit Office's report on government agencies' R&D activities*.

The Swedish National Audit Office highlighted four areas where R&D authorities generally needed to make improvements: evaluation, conflict management, risk analysis and financial control. The new framework for R&D activities involves established procedures for all improvement needs.

### 8.5.1. KB lab y infrastructure for data-driven research

KB-lab's research infrastructure has the following main components:

- Access for researchers to KB's digital collections in structured quantitative form, locally at KB labs. • Local and distributed computing infrastructure. The computing infrastructure consists of layers with increasing capacity, from local workstations to powerful local computing servers. • Collection-based AI models that are trained to constitute research infrastructure for academia, but which also enable research and development for actors in all sectors of society. The models are made openly available through the Huggingface framework (<https://huggingface.co/KBLab>) (Appendix 1, table 38).

In 2022, KB commissioned an independent study of the socio-economic impacts that KB-lab's AI-based language models could have in the future. The study showed that KB-lab's capabilities are in high demand. To increase the socio-economic benefit in the future, the models need to be used primarily by larger organizations in the public sector.

To maintain and develop KB labs, research projects are being conducted in computational technology and language technology, within the framework of the European Commission and the member states' joint investment in supercomputers (European High Performance Computers Joint Undertaking, EuroHPC JU).

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<sup>34</sup> <https://www.vr.se/uppdrag/forskningsinfrastruktur/vad-ar-forskningsinfrastruktur.html>

<sup>35</sup> KB ref. 2022–805

### 8.5.2. Manuscripta.se – KB's research infrastructure for medieval and early modern manuscripts

Manuscripta consists of a search and display interface for manuscript descriptions and digitized manuscripts, as well as a cataloguing interface. The infrastructure is being developed in close collaboration with the research community in externally funded research projects. In 2022, the following projects were ongoing:

- Swedish post-medieval manuscripts in the Royal Library and Uppsala University Library: a cataloguing and digitization project
- Medieval Latin manuscripts in the Royal Library's collections: cataloguing and digitization
- Digitization of West Norse manuscripts in Swedish collections
- The oldest history of the National Antiquities Board, circa 1630–1830: a digitization project

### 8.5.3. Results R&D project 2022

Table 6 lists major R&D projects that were ongoing in 2022 (11 out of 27 projects). One project, Sami audiovisual collection: films and television programs in archives and on the web, was completed in 2022. The project has been funded by the Swedish Research Council and is a collaboration between KB and Umeå University, Stockholm University, the Sami Parliament, Ájtte and the Swedish Film Institute. The aim of the project has been to create an audiovisual infrastructure for films and television programmes that depict the indigenous Sami people and Sami social life. This has been done by inventorying and digitising films and television programmes in various archives and databases around Sweden.

The project has promoted research while also giving the indigenous Sami people greater access to their audiovisual history. Several ethical issues have been raised during the course of the project, which has made the project function as a pilot project, not least in collaboration with the Sami Parliament's Cultural Committee.

**Table 6: Major ongoing R&D projects**

No. Project	No. KB	Grant management	Financier	Project period	KB's share of budget
1 The QUEERLIT database: Developing metadata and searchability for LGBTQI literature	2020–59 / 2022–241	University of Gothenburg	The Riksbank's Anniversary Fund	2021–2023	438 thousand SEK
2 Digitization of West Norse manuscripts in Swedish collections	2021–27 / 2022–446	Uppsala University	The Riksbank's Anniversary Fund	2022-2025	SEK 4.6 million
3 EODOPEN: eBooks-On-Demand-Network Opening Publications for European Netizens	2018–925 / 2019–655	University of Innsbruck	EU (Creative Europe)	2019-2024	EUR 423 t
4 HUMINFRA	2020–1227 / 2022–682	Lund University	Swedish Research Council	2022-2024	SEK 3.1 million
5 Medieval Latin manuscripts in The Royal Library's collections: cataloguing and digitization	2020–1193 / 2021–1098	Royal Library	The Riksbank's Anniversary Fund	2022-2025	SEK 10.1 million

No. Project	No. KB	Grant management	Financier	Project-period	KB's part of budget
6 Mining for Meaning – the dynamics of public migration discourse	2018–541	Linköping University	Swedish Research Council	2019-2024 -	
7 Sami audiovisual collection: films and television programs in archives and on the web	2018–284 / 2019–68	Umeå University	Swedish Research Council	2019-2022	SEK 3 million
8 Super Glue 2.0	2021–808 / 2021–1153	AI Sweden	Vinnova	2022–2023	250 thousand SEK
9 Swedish post-medieval manuscripts in The Royal Library and Uppsala University Library ý a cataloguing and digitization project	2018–69	Royal Library	The Riksbank anniversary fund	2019-2023	SEK 4.2 million
10 Speech technology methods for making the Royal Library's audiovisual collections accessible	2021–1089	Royal Institute of Technology	The Riksbank's Anniversary Fund	2020-2024	300 thousand SEK
11 The welfare state analyzed	2018–284 / 2020–144	Lund University	Swedish Research Council	2019–2023	SEK 7.4 million

# 9. Financial accounting

## 9.1. Summary of essential information

<small>(Thousands of SEK)</small>	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018
<b>Loan framework National Debt Office</b>					
Granted	100,000	100,000	83,000	75,000	63,000
Utilized	59,120	66,998	67,943	71,471	53,151
<b>Account credits National Debt Office</b>					
Granted	43,000	43,000	43,000	43,000	43,000
Maximum utilization	19,682	33,433	20,861	21,708	23,779
<b>Interest account National Debt Office</b>					
Interest income	177	0	3	146	243
Interest expenses	0	0	0	40	71
<b>Fee income</b>					
<i>Fee revenue allocated</i>					
Estimated amount according to appropriation letter	0	0	0	6,000	6,000
Fee income Other	5,531	6,054	5,310	7,356	5,758
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 Other	0	0	0	0	0
fee income	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Grant credit</b>					
Granted appropriation 16 3:7 ap 1	12,679	12,594	12,434	11,228	11,102
Utilized appropriation 16 3:7 ap 1	0	0	0	1,096	0
Granted appropriation 17 1:6 ap 2	1,466	1,454	1,566	1,728	1,711
Utilized appropriation 17 1:6 ap 2	0	0	0	685	25
<b>Appropriation</b>					
<i>Ramaslag 16 3:7 ap 1</i>					
Budget saving	6,701	9,456	19,716	0	3,953
<i>Ramaslag 17 1:6 ap 2</i>					
Budget saving	958	709	329	0	0

<small>(thousands of SEK)</small>	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018
<b>Authorizations, not applicable</b>					
<b>Staff</b>					
Number of annual workers (pcs)	320	327	308	304	312
Average number of employees (pcs)	356	359	344	341	347
<b>Operating cost per annual workforce</b>	1,425	1,352	1,321	1,256	1,215
<b>Capital change**</b>					
This year	0	0	0	0	0
Balanced	2,225	2,225	2,225	2,225	2,225

## 9.2. Income statement

<small>(thousands of SEK)</small>	Note	2022	2021
<b>Operating income</b>			
Revenue from appropriations	1	444,528	432 462
Income from fees and other remuneration	2	5,531	6,054
Revenue from grants	3	25,535	22,505
Financial income	4	219	76
<b>Amount</b>		<b>475,812</b>	<b>461,097</b>
<b>Operating costs</b>			
Personnel costs	5	-266,591	-260 132
Costs for premises		-102,296	-97,712
Other operating costs	6	-87,124	-84,291
Financial costs	7	-719	-5
Depreciation and impairment		-19,082	-18,956
<b>Amount</b>		<b>-475,812</b>	<b>-461,097</b>
<b>Operational outcomes</b>			
<b>Transfers</b>			
Funds received from the state budget for financing grants		38,481	37,639

<small>(thousands of SEK)</small>	Note	2022	2021
Other funds received for financing grants		3,640	0
Contributions submitted	8	-42,121	-37,639
<b>Balance</b>		<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Capital change for the year</b>		<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>

### 9.3. Balance sheet

<small>(thousands of SEK)</small>	Note	2022-12-31	2021-12-31
<b>ASSETS</b>			
<b>Intangible fixed assets</b>			
Capitalized development expenses	9	4,024	4,587
<b>Amount</b>		<b>4,024</b>	<b>4,587</b>
<b>Tangible fixed assets</b>			
Improvement expenses on someone else's property	10	19,755	23,167
Machinery, equipment, installations, etc.	11	43,317	42,920
Ongoing new constructions	12	193	4,069
<b>Amount</b>		<b>63,265</b>	<b>70,156</b>
<b>Current receivables</b>			
Accounts receivable		577	1,622
Receivables from other authorities	13	12,064	6,793
Other short-term receivables	14	10	15
<b>Amount</b>		<b>12,651</b>	<b>8,431</b>
<b>Period-end entries</b>			
Prepaid costs	15	32,346	28,179
Accrued grant income	16	3,002	1,613
Other accrued income	17	1,566	1,211
<b>Amount</b>		<b>36,914</b>	<b>31,003</b>
<b>Settlement with the central government</b>			
Settlement with the central government	18	3,125	11,325
<b>Amount</b>		<b>3,125</b>	<b>11,325</b>

<small>(Amounts in SEK)</small>	Note	2022-12-31	2021-12-31
<b>Cash register and bank</b>	<b>19</b>		
Interest account balance in the National Debt Office		12,603	8,747
Cash		2	5
<b>Amount</b>		<b>12,605</b>	<b>8,752</b>
<b>TOTAL ASSETS</b>		<b>132,585</b>	<b>134,253</b>
<b>CAPITAL AND LIABILITIES</b>			
<b>Authority capital</b>	<b>20</b>		
State capital		1,783	1,745
Donation capital		4,988	4,689
Balanced capital change		2,225	2,225
Change in capital according to the income statement		0	0
<b>Amount</b>		<b>8,996</b>	<b>8,660</b>
<b>Provisions</b>			
Provisions for pensions and similar obligations			
Other provisions	<b>21</b>	387	451
	<b>22</b>	3,168	2,750
<b>Amount</b>		<b>3,555</b>	<b>3,201</b>
<b>Debts etc.</b>			
Loans in the National Debt Office	<b>23</b>	59,120	66,998
Interest account credit in the National Debt Office	<b>24</b>	0	0
Current liabilities to other authorities	<b>25</b>	12,074	14,881
Accounts payable		20,275	14,520
Other current liabilities	<b>26</b>	3,685	3,648
Deposits		0	0
<b>Amount</b>		<b>95,154</b>	<b>100,046</b>
<b>Period-end entries</b>			
Accrued costs	<b>27</b>	21,721	21,629
Unspent contributions	<b>28</b>	3,158	717
<b>Amount</b>		<b>24,880</b>	<b>22,346</b>
<b>TOTAL CAPITAL AND LIABILITIES</b>		<b>132,585</b>	<b>134,253</b>

## 9.4. Appropriation report

Grant (SEK thousand)	Incoming transfer amount	This year's award <small>according to</small> regulation letter	Indentation	Total disposable amount	Expenses	Outgoing transfer amount
<b>Expenditure area 16</b>						
<b>Education and university research</b>						
16 03 007 Royal Library (a)	9,456	422,655		432 111 -425 410		6,701
001 Royal Library (a)	9,456	422,655		432 111 -425 410		6,701
<b>Expenditure area 17</b>						
<b>Culture, media, religious community and leisure</b>						
17 01 006 Contribution to regional cultural activities (a)	709	58,870	-709	58,870	-57,912	958
002 Coordination within the library system (a)	709	58,870	-709	58,870	-57,912	958
<b>Total outgoing transfer amounts excl. undesignated appropriations</b>						
<b>Total Opening transfer amount on appropriations with new subdivision</b>						
<b>Total Total</b>	<b>10,165</b>	<b>481,525</b>	<b>-709</b>	<b>490,981 -483,322</b>		<b>7,659</b>

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

According to the appropriation letter, KB has an appropriation credit of SEK 12,679 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 9,456 thousand.

The outgoing transfer amount ends up at SEK 6,701 thousand, a decrease of SEK 2,755 thousand. KB has had an increased appropriation consumption of SEK 2,355 thousand in 2022 compared to 2021. The difference in appropriation consumption within UO 16 is largely due to the fact that costs for personnel are decreasing at the same time as costs for premises are increasing.

KB may dispose of 7,001 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 1,466 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 lending centers and deposit libraries, national digital library services aimed at national minority languages and languages other than Swedish, and continued operation of Digiteket.

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 8,300,000.

KB may not dispose of a budget savings.

## **9.5. Additional information**

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

### **Accounting principles**

#### *Accounting principles applied*

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

In accordance with ESV's regulations to Section 10 of the FBF, the authority applies the cut-off date of January 5. Before the cut-off date, the accrual limit is SEK 50,000 if the invoice relates to 2022 and or 2023. This is a change from previous years when the limit was SEK 25,000 for part of the year or SEK 50,000 if it related to part of both.

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

### *Cost-based allocation settlement*

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

In 2022, this part of the holiday pay liability has decreased by SEK 275 thousand. UB 2021 was SEK 1,412 thousand. and has decreased to SEK 1,137 thousand.

## **Valuation principles**

### *Fixed assets*

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

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

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

### *Cultural assets*

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

Cultural fixed assets financed with appropriations are reported under state capital.

Assets that are either donated to KB or purchased for grants or donated funds are reported under 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
Maximum 10 years	Improvement expenses on someone else's property

Unlimited economic life Cultural fixed assets

## Current assets

Receivables have been recorded at the amount that they are estimated to be paid after individual assessment.

Receivables in foreign currency have been valued at the exchange rate on the balance sheet date. Monetary receivables and liabilities that are hedged are reported based on the hedged exchange rate.

## Liabilities

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

## 9.6. Notes

	Income statement	2022	2021
<b>Note</b>	<b>1 Revenue from appropriations</b>		
	Uo 16 3:7 ap. 1 Royal Library Uo 17 1:6	415,028	412,244
	Contributions to regional cultural activities <b>Total</b>	29,500	20,218
		<b>444,528</b>	<b>432 462</b>
	<b>According to the appropriation report</b>		
	Expenditure	483,322	470 550
	Transfers	-38,481	-37,639
	<b>Total net expenses</b>	<b>444,841</b>	<b>432,911</b>
	The difference between "income from appropriations" and "net expenditure" according to the appropriations report is 314 thousand SEK. This difference is due to the fact that the liability for vacation earned for the year 2009 has decreased by 275 thousand SEK. Vacation earned before 2009 is already expensed but is only offset against the appropriation when it is taken. The remaining SEK 39 thousand is derived from the acquisition of cultural fixed assets.		
<b>Note</b>	<b>2 Income from fees and other remuneration</b>		
	Revenue according to Section 4 of the Fees	5,531	6,054
	Ordinance Other revenue from fees and other compensation	0	0
	<b>Amount</b>	<b>5,531</b>	<b>6,054</b>

Income statement		2022	2021
<b>Note</b>	<b>3 Income from grants</b>		
	Government agencies	21,556	19,406
	<i>of which</i>		
	<i>Swedish Research Council 7,761 thousand SEK</i>		
	<i>Formed 4,656 thousand SEK</i>		
	<i>Forte 2,033 thousand SEK</i>		
	<i>Umeå University 1,860 thousand SEK</i>		
	<i>Lund University 1,829</i>		
	<i>Vinnova 1,552</i>		
	<i>Public Employment Service 1,492</i>		
	<i>Other authorities 373 thousand SEK</i>		
	Riksbankens jubilee fund Other	2,069	1,463
	countries and international org. Other		0
	organizations and non-profit associations	1,560	750
	EU institutions and other EU countries	350	886
	<b>Revenue from grants</b>	<b>25,535</b>	<b>22,505</b>
<b>Note</b>	<b>4 Financial income</b>		
	Interest on interest account in the National Debt	177	0
	Office Other interest	6	6
	income Other financial income	36	69
	<b>Amount</b>	<b>219</b>	<b>76</b>
<b>Note</b>	<b>5 Personnel costs</b>		
	Salary costs (excl. employer contributions, pension premiums and other fees according to law and agreement)	172,980	169,303
	Salary cost surcharge	87,402	84,938
	Other personnel costs <b>Total</b>	6,448	5,891
		<b>266,830</b>	<b>260 132</b>
	The increase in wage costs is due to annual salary audit		
	Salary costs include board fees and other fees.	129	87
<b>Note</b>	<b>6 Other operating costs</b>		
	Repairs and maintenance	8,011	6,875
	Travel, representation, information	1,759	318
	Purchase of goods	16,486	16,807
	Purchase of services	60,868	60,290
	<b>Amount</b>	<b>87,124</b>	<b>84,291</b>

<b>Balance sheet</b>		<b>2022-12-31</b>	<b>2021-12-31</b>
<b>Note</b>	<b>7 Financial costs</b>		
	Interest on interest account in the National Debt Office	0	0
	Interest on loans in the National Debt	503	0
	Office Other financial costs	216	5
	<b>Amount</b>	<b>719</b>	<b>5</b>
<b>Note</b>	<b>8 Contributions submitted</b>		
	Interlibrary loan compensation	10,069	10,083
	Coordination of the library system appropriation 17 1:6 ap 2	28,412	27,557
	Grant financed with funds from another authority	3,640	0
	<b>Amount</b>	<b>42,121</b>	<b>37,639</b>
<b>Note 9</b>	<b>Capitalized development expenses</b>		
	Opening acquisition value (+)	23,833	31,560
	Acquisitions for the year	1,973	1,567
	(+) Sales/disposals for the year, acquisition value (-)	0	-9,294
	<b>Total acquisition value</b>	<b>25,806</b>	<b>23,833</b>
	Opening accumulated depreciation (-)	-19,246	-26,417
	Depreciation for the year	-2,536	-2,123
	(-) Sales/disposals for the year, depreciation (+)	0	9,294
	<b>Total accumulated depreciation</b>	<b>-21,782</b>	<b>-19,246</b>
	<b>Closing book value</b>	<b>4,024</b>	<b>4,587</b>
<b>Note 10</b>	<b>Improvement expenses on other people's property</b>		
	Opening acquisition value (+)	52,659	51,901
	Acquisitions for the year	563	758
	(+) Sales/disposals for the year, acquisition value (-)	0	0
	<b>Total acquisition value</b>	<b>53,222</b>	<b>52,659</b>
	Opening accumulated depreciation (-)	-29,491	-25,343
	Depreciation for the year	-3,975	-4,148
	(-) Sales/disposals for the year, depreciation (+)	0	0
	<b>Total accumulated depreciation</b>	<b>-33,466</b>	<b>-29,491</b>
	<b>Closing book value</b>	<b>19,755</b>	<b>23,167</b>

Balance sheet	2022-12-31 2021-12-31	
<b>Note 11 Machinery, equipment, installations, etc.</b>		
Opening acquisition value (+)	191,130	179,460
Acquisitions for the year (+)	12,968	20,428
Sales/disposals for the year, acquisition value (-)	0	-8,758
<b>Total acquisition value</b>	<b>204,098</b>	<b>191,130</b>
Opening accumulated depreciation (-) Depreciation for the year (-) Sales/	-148,210	-144,284
disposals for the year, depreciation (+)	-12,571	-12,684
	0	8,758
<b>Total accumulated depreciation</b>	<b>-160,781</b>	<b>-148,210</b>
<b>Closing book value of which</b>	<b>43,317</b>	<b>42,920</b>
finance lease	0	0
<b>Note 12 New construction in progress</b>		
Opening acquisition value (+)	4,069	7,728
Acquisitions for the year (+)	193	4,069
Completed facilities (-)	-4,069	-7,728
<b>Closing book value</b> This note reports acquisitions that are not in operation.	<b>193</b>	<b>4,069</b>
<b>Note 13 Receivables from other authorities</b>		
Input VAT receivable	9,667	5,099
Accounts receivable from other authorities	2,396	1,694
<b>Amount</b>	<b>12,064</b>	<b>6,793</b>
<b>Note 14 Other current receivables</b>		
Receivables from employees	10	15
<b>Amount</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>15</b>
<b>Note 15 Prepaid expenses</b>		
Prepaid rental expenses Other	25,331	23,670
prepaid expenses	7,015	4,509
<b>Amount</b>	<b>32,346</b>	<b>28,179</b>
<b>Note 16 Accrued grant income</b>		
Intrastate	645	188

Non-governmental	2,357	1,424
<b>Amount</b>	<b>3,002</b>	<b>1,613</b>

<small>(Amounts in SEK)</small>	<b>Balance sheet</b>	<b>2022-12-31</b>	<b>2021-12-31</b>
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**Note 17 Other accrued income**

Intrastate	1,109	767
Non-governmental	457	444
<b>Amount</b>	<b>1,566</b>	<b>1,211</b>

**Note 18 Settlement with the central government**

Grants in non-interest-bearing flow		
Opening balance	19,369	3,096
Reported against appropriations (+)	57,912	47,775
Funds attributable to transfers etc. paid to non-interest-bearing flow (-)	-68,592	-31,502
<b>Receivables (+)/Liabilities (-) regarding appropriations in non-interest-bearing flow</b>	<b>8,689</b>	<b>19,369</b>

**Grants in interest-bearing flow**

Opening balance	-9,456	-19,715
Reported against appropriations (+)	425 410	422,775
Funds transferred to interest account (-) Repayment of funds (+)	-422,655	-419,797
	0	7,281
<b>Receivables (+)/Liabilities (-) regarding appropriations in interest-bearing flow</b>	<b>-6,701</b>	<b>-9,456</b>

**Claim regarding holiday pay debt that has not been reported against appropriations**

Opening balance (+)	1,412	1,708
Reported against appropriations during the year according to the exception rule (-)	-275	-296
<b>Claim (+) regarding holiday pay liability that has not been reported against appropriations</b>	<b>1,137</b>	<b>1,412</b>

**Other receivables/liabilities on the central government account**

Opening balance	0	0
Payments in non-interest-bearing flow (+)	0	0
Payments in non-interest-bearing flow (-)	-68,592	-31,502
Payments attributable to appropriations and revenue titles (+/-)	68,592	31,502
<b>Other receivables (+)/liabilities (-) on the central government account</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>

<b>Total Settlement with the central government</b>	<b>3,125</b>	<b>11,325</b>
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<b>Balance sheet</b>		<b>2022-12-31</b>	<b>2021-12-31</b>	
<b>Note 19 Cash and bank</b>				
Interest account balance		12,603	8,747	
Cash		2	5	
<b>Amount</b>		<b>12,605</b>	<b>8,752</b>	
<b>Granted interest account credit</b>		<b>43,000</b>	<b>43,000</b>	
		<b>Balanced capital change</b>	<b>Insurance</b>	
<b>Note 20 Government capital</b>	<b>State-capital</b>	<b>Donations -capital</b>	<b>-remuneration Total</b>	
<b>Closing balance 2021</b>	<b>1,745</b>	<b>4,689</b>	<b>2,225</b>	<b>8,660</b>
<b>Opening balance 2022</b>	<b>1,745</b>	<b>4,689</b>	<b>2,225</b>	<b>8,660</b>
Acquisitions/donations of cultural assets	38	298	0	337
<b>Total changes for the year</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>298</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>337</b>
<b>Closing balance 2022</b>	<b>1,783</b>	<b>4,988</b>	<b>2,225</b>	<b>8,996</b>
<b>State capital</b>				
Of which state capital without return requirement			1,783	1,745
<b>Closing balance</b>			<b>1,783</b>	<b>1,745</b>
<b>Note 21 Provisions for pensions and similar obligations</b>				
Opening provision		451	888	
Pension cost for the year (+)		230	-95	
Pension payments for the year (-)		-294	-342	
<b>Closing provision</b>		<b>387</b>	<b>451</b>	
<b>Note 22 Other provisions</b>				
<b>Skills exchange and skills development measures</b>				
Opening balance		2,750	2,381	
Change for the year		418	369	
		<b>3,168</b>	<b>2,750</b>	

<small>(Thousands of \$)</small>	<b>Balance sheet</b>		<b>2022-12-31</b>	<b>2021-12-31</b>
<b>Note 23 Loans in the National Debt Office</b>				
Refers to loans for investments in fixed assets.				
Opening balance			66,998	67,943
New loans taken out during the			11,062	17,923
year Amortizations for			-18,940	-18,868
the year <b>Closing balance</b>			<b>59,120</b>	<b>66,998</b>
Approved loan limit according to appropriation letter			100,000	100,000
Financial leasing			0	0
Utilized loan facility including financial leasing			59,120	66,998
<b>Note 24 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 Current liabilities to other authorities</b>				
Output VAT			3,443	362
Employer contributions			4,422	4,338
Accounts payable to other authorities Other			4,209	10,180
liabilities to other authorities			0	0
<b>Amount</b>			<b>12,074</b>	<b>14,881</b>
<b>Note 26 Other current liabilities</b>				
Staff withholding tax Other			3,685	3,638
			0	9
<b>Amount</b>			<b>3,685</b>	<b>3,648</b>
<b>Note 27 Accrued expenses</b>				
Accrued vacation pay including social security contributions			16,965	18,040
Other accrued wages including social security contributions			1,949	428
Other accrued expenses			2,807	3,161
<b>Amount</b>			<b>21,721</b>	<b>21,629</b>

Balance sheet	2022-12-31	2021-12-31
<b>Note 28 Unspent grants</b>		
Grants received from other government agencies	1,689	93
Contributions received from non-governmental organizations or individuals	1,469	624
<b>Amount</b>	<b>3,158</b>	<b>717</b>
<i>of which grants from government agencies expected to be used:</i>		
within three months	580	93
more than three months to one year	1,745	0
more than one year to three years	833	0
more than three years	0	0
<b>Amount</b>	<b>3,158</b>	<b>93</b>

## 9.7. Compensation and other benefits

The taxable remuneration and other benefits that KB has paid to KB's senior executives and members of the transparency council during the 2022 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 2022 (SEK)
Karin Grönvall, National Librarian of the Library of Sweden (Chair of the Library's Transparency Council)	1,187,678
<b>Mattias Folkestad (formerly Hallberg)</b>	3,050
<b>Hans Hoff</b>	3,325
<b>Johan Lindell</b>	3,600
<b>Cecilia Lindhé</b>	1,800
<b>Birgitta Markusson</b>	4,575
<b>Gustaf Nelhans</b>	4,850
<b>Frantzeska Papadopoulou Sharp</b>	5,000
<b>Cecilia Wikstrom</b>	3,325
<b>Nina Worms</b>	4,575

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>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>Frantzeska Papadopoulou Karp</b>	Deputy Biolaw Juristbyrå AB, Deputy Elixir AB
<b>Cecilia Wikstrom</b>	Director of the Kjell and Märta Beijer Foundation, Chairman of the Board of Alva Myrdal Center, Uppsala University, Chairman of the Board of EIPA (European Institute of Public Administration) in Maastricht, Member of Elekta AB, Board member of Integrum AB
<b>Nina Worms</b>	Member of the Transparency Council at the Swedish Accessible Media Authority

# 10. The annual report signing

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, 2023

Karin Grönvall

National Librarian

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

# 11. Appendix 1. Statistics

**Table 7. Income in addition to appropriations and costs (SEK thousand) for all target areas and share of KB's costs (percentage)**

	2022 Share %		2021 Share %		2020	Share %
<b>Collect</b>						
Income	498	2	413	1	483	2
Costs	-69,957	15	-60,007	13	-65,273	15
<b>Describe</b>						
Income	1,380	4	1,353	5	1,559	6
Costs	-80 226	17	-77 777	17	-60,986	14
<b>Preserve</b>						
Other income	2,267	7	3,049	11	2,261	9
Costs	-125,824	26	-128 257	28	-98,905	23
<b>Provide</b>						
Other income	10,674	34	9,105	32	6,443	26
Costs	-111,177	23	-115 101	25	-102,429	24
<b>Promote open access and enable evaluation of scientific publications</b>						
Other income	16,069	51	14,497	51	13,318	54
Costs	-38,442	8	-38,780	8	-35,675	8
<b>Promote collaboration within the public library system</b>						
Other income	396	1	218	1	476	2
Costs	-50,186	11	-41,175	9	-61,766	15

Table 7: Comparisons will primarily be made between 2021 and 2022 due to the reorganization that came into effect on 1 January 2021. Costs for KB's research infrastructure are reported from 2022 under Provision. The comparative figure for 2021 and 2020 has been adjusted. The variations between the costs of the target areas and between the years 2022 – 2021 are largely due to movements in salary costs. Regarding the target area Promoting collaboration within the public library system, increased targeted appropriations in connection with government assignments have increased costs.

## 11.1. Section 5.1. Collect

**Table 8. Collection based on the Act (1993:1392) on Legal Copies of Documents**

	2022	2021	2020
<b>Newspapers, magazines, radio and television</b>			
Daily newspapers (number of printed issues)	38,977	40,362	42,548
Magazines (number of printed issues/magazine issues)	17,325	16,848	14,804
Radio/TV linear broadcasts (number of hours)	911 211	777,403	687,701
<b>Music, audiobooks and talking books on physical media</b>			
Music (number)	2,085	1,907	2,175
Audiobooks (number)	205	405	517
Speech newspapers (number)	767	839	840
<b>Books</b>			
Books (number)	17,852	20,336	17,555
<b>Video, computer games and other interactive publications</b>			
Film/video (number)	826	811	1,017
Computer games and other interactive media (number)	25	37	22
<b>Other printed material</b>			
Everyday print (number)	89,648	82,986	87,846
Posters (number)	1,471	1,289	2,049
Maps (number)	833	744	600
Pictures (number)	2,257	1,685	754
Postcards (number)	851	1,633	941
Sheet music/music prints (number)	345	366	296

**Table 9. Supplementary collection – Physical collection in addition to mandatory deliveries**

	2022	2021	2020
Radio and television (number of hours)	58,404	64,707	66,847
Suecana (number)	2,301	2,505	2,004
Suecana audiovisual (the item includes games, music and audiobooks (number)	108	38	10

	2022	2021	2020
Accessions manuscripts, (shelf meters), personal archives, manuscripts (number and number of shelf meters)	66 accessions, approximately 90 shelf meters	26 accessions, approximately 58 shelf meters	43 accessions (50 shelf meters)
New acquisitions of images, graphic and cartographic documents (number)	10 0131	259	233
Antiquarian acquisition (number)	181	196	99
Foreign research literature (number)	2,597	2,063	2,664
Running series/multi-volume works (number)	407	407	407
Foreign journals (number of titles)	710	1,004	1,054
Movie (number)	6 accessions, 79 films	10	9

1) The large increase in 2022 is due to KB receiving a larger collection of images.

**Table 10. Collection based on the Act (2012:492) on Legal Deposits of Electronic Materials**

	2022	2021	2020
<b>News company</b>			
E-articles from news companies (number)	6,119,495	4,630,045	3,016,114
<b>Network-distributed radio and television</b>			
Network-distributed radio (number of hours)	503,401	512,031	802,628
Network-distributed television (number of hours)	266,795	253 255	277,405
<b>Online distributed E-books and Audiobooks</b>			
E-books (number)	281	241	176
Audiobooks (number)	256	659	397
<b>Online journals<sup>1)</sup></b>			
Magazines (number)	72,707	17,485	11,465
<b>Online publications from authorities, municipalities and regions</b>			
Authorities (number)	43,438	51,676	44,564
Municipalities (number)	108,193	64,193	53,185
Regions/county councils (number)	4,962	1,794	1,862
<b>Online publications from universities and associations</b>			
Universities (number)	157,129	231 210	125,761

	2022	2021	2020
Associations/foundations (number)	154	270	42,596
<b>Online music distribution</b>			
Music (number)	10,790	1,872	5,428
<b>Online distributed video from film studios and streaming services</b>			
Videos (number)	835	1,323	1,224

1) This includes both individual articles and comprehensive publications.

**Table 11. Supplementary collection - Electronic collection in addition to mandatory deliveries (network-distributed)**

	2022	2021	2020
Acquisition of E-books (number)	37	37	339
Foreign journals (number)	7,204	7,274	8,324
Databases (number)	36	37	47
Radio acquisition (number of programs)	251	45	28
Acquisition of television (number of programs)	411	60	112
Film acquisitions (number)	25	10	32

## 11.2. Section 5.2. Preserve

**Table 12. Appropriate storage of KB's physical collections (percentage)**

	2022	2021	2020
Proper storage <sup>1)</sup>	72	72	59

1) The collections are stored in an appropriate manner and in accordance with standards and regulations

2) This table corresponds to Figure 10.

**Table 13. Satisfactory climate per collection<sup>1)</sup> (percentage)**

	2022	2021	2020
Posters	99	99	99
Audiovisual material	0	0	0
Books and magazines	95	94	95
Newspapers	64	64	64
Manuscripts	100	100	100
Maps and images	98	98	98

	2022	2021	2020
Microfilm	0	0	0
Music printing	100	100	100
Everyday print	84	83	

- 1) Percentage of collections per collection category that are stored in climatically satisfactory premises.  
2) This table corresponds to Figure 11.

### Table 14. Digital production

	2022	2021	2020
<b>Internal production – KB (photo/repro)</b>			
Books (objects) <sup>1</sup>	2,594	1,229	1,309
Manuscripts, individual archives (objects) <sup>1</sup>	302	778	794
Pictures (objects)	117	435	949
Maps (objects)	46	30	39
Posters (objects)	23	622	436
Everyday print (object) <sup>1</sup>	93	392	608
Collective digitization production (image files) <sup>2</sup>	277,000	111,800	115,000
Internal production – KB (audiovisual material, hours)	88 889	253,952	120,977
<b>External production – RA</b>			
Newspapers (pages) <sup>3</sup>	3,339,390	2,934,332	2,985,854
Magazines (pages) <sup>3</sup>	234,598	111,003	31,587
Books (objects) <sup>4</sup>	906	2,051	Not available
<b>External production – SFMV</b>			
Pictures (objects) <sup>5</sup>	3,220	5,009	4,150

The report in table 14 refers to the digital production that is preserved in order to be made available over time. It includes all internal activities as well as the digitization carried out through external collaborations with RA and SFMV. The provision of certain parts of this production is limited due to copyright legislation. KB's digital production varies over time as a result of external funding through research projects and other collaborations.

- 1) The scope of objects within the categories of books, manuscripts, individual archives and everyday prints varies from single sheets to bound volumes with 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.
- 4) Number of objects digitized at the National Archives' digitization unit in Fränsta.
- 5) Number of objects digitized at the Kiruna Artifact Conservation Foundation

**Table 15. Digitization of newspapers (percentage)**

	2022	2021	2020
Digitized share of total collection of daily newspapers	23	21	19
Percentage of digitized newspapers that are freely available via Svenska dagstidningar	4	-	-
Percentage of digitized newspapers that have limited availability via Swedish newspapers	18	-	-

### 11.3. Section 5.3. Provide

**Table 16. Visitors to KB's public premises – number of visits and reference questions**

	2022	2021	2020
Visit	86,045	37,667	51,636
Reference questions <sup>1)</sup>	11,206	7,878	66,526

1) Previously, reference questions were reported based on pin statistics that each employee reported, but now the data for 2020-2022 from a sample survey that is also used in the official library statistics for Consistency.

2) Previously, newly added borrowers were also reported in the same table as physical visits, but since the number Newly added borrowers represent all visitors who have applied for and received a KB library card as this card is necessary to order printed material and also to arrange an account in SMDB (AV material) there is a risk of Misinterpretation. Reference to the number of active borrowers in the table.

**Table 17. Swedish newspapers service at other libraries (number)**

	2022	2021	2020
Universities with contractual license	19	19	18
Public library with contractual license	14	14	15
National Archives contractual license	1	1	1

**Table 18. Use of some of KB's digital search services**

	2022	2021	2020
Regina (searches)	238,580	205,640	501,399
Libris (searches)	8,945,221	9,731,476	12,012,698
SMDB (searches)	1,181,046	1,258,476	995,664
Digitized card catalogs (visit - outside KB)	26,850	25,401	17,775
Swedish newspapers (visit)	334,000	343,609	681,888
<i>Of which Use internally at KB/on KB's premises (number of visits)</i>	6,099	4,653	4,526
<i>Of which Use at libraries that have access to the entire service via KB's contractual license (number of visits)</i>	10,741	6,975	9,347

	2022	2021	2020
<i>Of which Use by the public, who can search the service and who have access to material that is considered free from copyright (number of visits)</i>	317,580	331,981	681,888
Filmarkivet.se (visit)	558 579	379,733	382,692
The Ark (visit)	33,126	30,419	25,249
Manuscript (visit)	5,978	5,187	5,170

**Table 19. Interlibrary loans and remote access for audiovisual material (via SMDB) 2020-2022 (number)**

	2022	2021	2020
Audiovisual material <sup>1)</sup>	3,836	2,960	1,098
Remote access to audiovisual material via contractual licenses <sup>2)</sup>	3,004	4,439	3,728

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

2) Number of files that have been uploaded to a cloud service where users can have the files played. Number of orders was reported for 2020 and 2021, while the number of files is reported for 2022.

**Table 20. KB on Facebook**

	2022	2021	2020
Number of followers on Facebook	15,206	13,821	12,460
Engagement rate on Facebook <sup>1)</sup>	4.8	6.6	8.5
Reach on Facebook <sup>2)</sup>	1,807,702	1,366,928	1,335,290
Interaction <sup>3)</sup>	72,941	87,234	110,733

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

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

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

**Table 21. The collection blog**

	2022	2021	2020
Page views	45,624	43,505	47,900

**Table 22. Number of active borrowers<sup>1)</sup> by gender (number)**

	2022	2021	2020
Number of active borrowers who are women, the penultimate digit in the personal identification number is an even number	3,115	2,339	2,588
Number of active borrowers who are men, the penultimate digit in the personal identification number is an odd number	2,883	2,204	2,444

	2022	2021	2020
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	515	446	547
<b>Total number of active borrowers</b>	<b>6,513</b>	<b>4,989</b>	<b>5,579</b>

1) A large part of KB's users are not borrowers at KB, they get digital access to the collections without coming here or Get a library card. The number of registered borrowers cannot be taken out retrospectively because the borrower register is cleared.

**Table 23. Loans – printed material and manuscripts**

	2022	2021	2020
Public reading room	27,733	29,889	33,244
Special reading room (printed materials)	4,667	3,164	8,271
Special reading room (manuscripts)	2,723	2,145	3,150
Total reading room loans	35,123	35,198	44,665
Domestic loan (refers to the foreign collection)	7,998	5,480	6,092
<b>Total of all physical loans</b>	<b>43,121</b>	<b>40,678</b>	<b>50,757</b>

**Table 24. Interlibrary loans and remote access**

	2022	2021	2020
Interlibrary loan (printed material)	1350	1,502	1,921
Interlibrary loan (printed material)	2652	1,837	4,207

**Table 39. Played files audiovisual material (number)**

	2022	2021	2020
Played files	21,928	12,035	10,757

## 11.4. Section 6.1. Promoting open access and enabling evaluation of scientific publications

**Table 25. Openly available articles via the Bibsam Consortium**

	2022	2021	2020
Openly available articles via Bibsam (number)	16,000	14,100	10,500
Bibsam turnover (SEK million)	550	484	497

**Table 26. International memberships**

	2022	2021	2020
Membership costs (thousands of SEK)	596,272	618 637	245,497

**Table 27. Publish**

	2022	2021	2020
Number of journals on Publish	11	3	-

**Table 28. Expenditure on scientific publishing**

	2022	2021	2020
Expenditure on scientific publishing (SEK million)	711	709	504

## 11.5. Section 7.1. Promoting collaboration with the public library system

**Table 29. Library plans**

	2022	2021	2020
Proportion of Swedish municipalities that have a library plan (percentage)	98	98	97

**Table 30: Library statistics**

	2022	2021	2020
Response rate national library statistics (percentage)	90	90	83

**Table 31: Searches in Libris web search and retrieved records 2020–2022 (number)**

	2022	2021	2020
Libris (searches)	8,945,221	9,731,476	12,012,698
Produced records	13,374,741	12,873,600	13,785,231
Xsearch	94,489,905	105,774,245	148,803,250

**Table 32: Browse reading app number of titles and loans, 2021–2022 (number)**

Language	Titles		Loan	
	2022-12-31	2021-12-31	2022	2021
Romani chib – arli	5	5	46	46
Romani chib – kale	5	5	21	35

Language	Titles		Loan	
	2022-12-31	2021-12-31	2022	2021
Romani chib – kelderash	24	22	100	110
Romani chib – lovari	4	4	41	49
Romani chib – Swedish Romani	9	9	118	182
Sami – Lule Sami	10	8	183	314
Sami – Northern Sami	21	14	327	575
Sami – Pite Sami	2	1	16	32
Sami – Southern Sami	7	5	152	335
Sami – Ume Sami	4	2	40	60
Meänkieli	45	-	446	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>136</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>1490</b>	<b>1738</b>

**Table 33: World libraries (number)**

	2022	2021	2020
Registered users <sup>1)</sup>	6,504	6,448	4,324
Lending (total)	22,237	22,345	18,285
Lending in	18,413	17,954	15,028

Sweden 1) Total number of registered users, both in Sweden and abroad.

**Table 34: Interlibrary loan compensation**

	2022	2021	2020
Number of libraries	37	37	36
Total per net loan	151	141	127

**Table 35: Interlibrary loan requests in Libris' national interlibrary loan system**

	2022	2021	2020
Total interlibrary loan orders	162,556	173,719	192,130
of which book orders	145,052	153,375	169,145
of which copy orders	17,504	20,344	22,985
Interlibrary loan requests from public libraries (included in Interlibrary loan orders total above)	89,678	93,622	117,752

1) Included in Interlibrary loan orders total above

**Table 36: Resource library and initiatives for National minorities (thousands of SEK)**

Organization	2022	2021	2020
The Finnish Institute	1500	1900	-
Jewish congregation	1500	1900	-
Sami Parliament	1500	1900	-
Övertorneå Municipality	1500	1900	-
Malmo city	1300	800	-
Region Norrbotten	700	500	-
Region Västernorrland	0	150	-
Linnaeus University	272	0	-
The Tornedaling Truth Commission	28	0	-
Total Resource Library	<b>8300</b>	<b>9050</b>	-

## 11.6. Section 8.5 R&D activities

**Table 37: Number of research cases**

	2022	2021	2020
Ongoing / new cases	73	77	60

**Table 38: Download statistics of KB's 10 most downloaded AI models**

Statistics are available as of February 2022 (statistics reference: [https://github.com/kb-labb/huggingface\\_stats#table-of-downloads](https://github.com/kb-labb/huggingface_stats#table-of-downloads) + [https://github.com/kb-lab/huggingface\\_stats/tree/main/data](https://github.com/kb-lab/huggingface_stats/tree/main/data) )

Model name	2022
bert-base-swedish-cased	457,188
bert-base-swedish-cased-down	142,748
sentence-bert-swedish-cased	20,183
wav2vec2-large-voxcep-swedish	19,789
bert-base-swedish-lowermix-reallysimple-down	12,907
bert-base-swedish-cased-pos	11,809
electra-small-swedish-cased-discriminator	5,327
bert-base-swedish-cased-new	3,105

Model name	2022
wav2vec2-large-voxcep	2,724
electra-base-swedish-cased-discriminator	2,031
<b>Total number of downloads</b>	<b>675,780</b>



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