Annual Report 2023

Royal Library

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National Library of Sweden

Royal Library Annual Report 2023

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.

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 cases in book production. The collections include many sample books and full sheets from old bookbinderies, offering a sparkling diversity of patterns and techniques.

Photo: Jann Lipka, Jens Östman, Jens Gustavsson, Lina Löfström Baker.

Royal Library Annual Report 2023

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of Sweden

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1. The National Librarian's Office

Preface

2023 was a jubilee year for Sweden; 500 years since Gustav Vasa was elected king and 50 years since our current king took office. At KB we contributed to the celebration with our knowledge and with our collections. On National Day, as part of the city's celebrations, we opened the doors to Roggeborgen in Strängnäs – the place where Gustav Vasa was elected king on June 6, 1523.

In 2023, UNESCO also designated the Swedish Freedom of the Press Ordinance from 1766 as a World Heritage Site. The source material belonging to the Memory of the World is preserved at KB and the National Archives. Anna-Karin Johansson, Secretary General of the Swedish Council for UNESCO, commented on the decision:

"The fact that the Freedom of the Press Ordinance is classified as a World Heritage Site means that UNESCO considers it to be a documentary heritage that has special significance in the world and for humanity's common historical memory. [1]"

The Freedom of the Press Ordinance of 1766 was the first of its kind in the world. When it was passed, prior censorship ended and the distribution of printed matter in Sweden increased rapidly.
Of all the political pamphlets printed between 1700 and 1829, 75 percent were produced in the eight years between the introduction of the Freedom of the Press Ordinance and Gustav III's decision to severely restrict freedom of expression.[2] These pamphlets are preserved in the KB's magazine as part of our common memory. The printed text of the law is also here. The National Archives, in turn, manages the preparatory work that describes the work of the Riksdag that preceded the decision. With the help of the sources, both researchers and the public can follow the steps in the development and the debates that led up to the first ordinance.

Being able to express oneself freely and having access to public discourse is a prerequisite for a functioning democracy. At KB, we are proud of our extensive mission. We will collect what is published in Sweden, we will preserve it for the future and we will make it available for research and the public. We strive to reflect today's media landscape. At the same time, we can note that today's public discourse is increasingly not covered by our compulsory delivery laws, since it takes place in new media and on new platforms. Future research risks being limited if relevant source material is not available.

In 2023, AI, more specifically generative AI, has become a part of many people's work, studies and leisure. This development poses new challenges for KB's activities and raises questions about the definition of contemporary cultural heritage. What of the literature generated by AI should we

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[1] DN 2023-05-22 *UNESCO designates Swedish Freedom of the Press Ordinance as a World Heritage Site*
[2] Nordin, Jonas: "Swedish freedom of the press 250 years: Forsskål laid the foundation for free speech", Under Strecket, SvD 2013-07-10

collect? Is there an author who has rights? Can we know what is AI-generated? It has become clear that access to cultural heritage that has captured linguistic expressions is a prerequisite for AI development. Through KB-labb we actively contribute to the development, not least through our much-requested and used language models. The work is in line with our democratic mission; Our collections have a breadth and depth of representation and content that only national libraries can have. We are also exploring AI support to provide access to our collections to a greater extent and in new ways. This too is a question of democracy.

The Russian invasion of Ukraine, together with the risk of influence operations, has caused KB to move security and preparedness issues higher on the agenda in 2023. Within the collaboration mission, we have raised the role of the library as a stable institution, which offers access to information and knowledge in source criticism. Not least, libraries are safe anchors in troubled times. The insight into the importance of culture and cultural heritage for democracy and society has been strengthened. During the year, cultural heritage was included on the Swedish Civil Contingencies Agency's (MSB) list of important societal functions under the category Democracy and preparedness. MSB writes:

"Examples of socially important activities that maintain and ensure the function are parts of the activities at museums, libraries and archives, as well as the protection and disposal of cultural environments and cultural objects.[3] "

I would like to thank all employees at KB who have contributed to the building of a democratic society through their work at the National Library of Sweden during the year. Together we protect free speech and democracy.

Karin Grönvall, National Librarian

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[3] https://rib.msb.se/filer/pdf/29800.pdf

2. About the Royal Library

The Royal Library in Humlegården. Photo: Jens Gustavsson/KB

The Royal Library (KB) is Sweden's national library and a national research infrastructure .

The authority shall collect, describe, preserve and make available physical and digital material 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, where the legislation on legal deposit copies5 enables and governs the work with collection. KB has special tasks in the national work with open access to scientific publications and must have a national overview of and promote collaboration within the public library system in accordance with Section 18 of the Library Act (2013:801). KB will also provide information systems and work towards the development and coordination of digital services within the public library system.

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4 Ordinance (2008:1421) with instructions for the Royal Library
5 Act (1993:1392) on legal deposit copies of documents, Act (2012:492) on legal deposit copies of electronic materials, Ordinance (2008:1420) on legal deposit copies of documents and Ordinance (2012:866) on legal deposit copies of electronic materials

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

KB operates in five different geographical locations: Humlegården and Karlavägen in Stockholm, as well as in Bålsta, Strängnäs and Grängesberg.

Figure 1 The Royal Library's areas of operation and target areas

The operations are divided into three overarching areas of activity: *The National Library's collections, Scientific publications* and *The public library system.*

In addition to the three areas of activity, there are seven target areas. Target areas 1ÿ4 are linked to *the National Library's collections,* target area 5 to *Scientific publications* and target area 6 to *the public library system.* Target area 7 *Creating conditions* extends across all areas of activity.

3. About the annual report

This annual report has been prepared in accordance with the Ordinance (2000:605) on annual reports and budget documents. (FÅB). Results are reported and commented on according to FÅB in relation to:

- the information that appears from 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 chapter 9 contains the financial statements.

New in the 2023 annual report is that KB has begun a move towards clearer performance reporting that has the following overall components:

- Development work on the authority's business plan, *Roadmap 2023-20256*
- Development work on the authority's ongoing monitoring

In 2023, the work has focused on:
- Development of ongoing follow-up and quarterly follow-up. Support in the form of dialogue templates has been created and the National Librarian has focused on different parts in his quarterly follow-up to gradually improve the analysis work.
- Goals and ambition levels. Workshops have been conducted with KB's departmental management to create a common picture of deliveries and effects within the three business areas. This has then been linked to how the business can set goals (ambition levels) and how performance indicators and/or key figures can be used to support the follow-up of these goals.

- Work with performance indicators. The activity is tasked with developing performance indicators. A major focus during the year has been on understanding, finding and testing performance indicators that may be suitable for following up on our goals. Dialogue about these then takes place in connection with the annual report and quarterly follow-ups. The work on improved performance reporting will be finalised in 2024.

The result of the work described above is partly better internal follow-up and prioritization work, and partly a development of KB's annual report for 2023.

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6 No. KB 2023-208

Assessment levels

At the end of the 2023 financial year, an assessment of KB's operations was made based on three levels:

• Good •

Acceptable • Not
satisfactory

Within each area of activity, criteria for the assessment levels have been developed based on
the objectives and priorities of the business. What these criteria look like is explained in the respective sections.

Key ratios and performance indicators KB
uses key ratios and performance indicators to monitor the results of its operations.
The starting point is the definitions of the Swedish Financial Management Agency (ESV). This means that the purpose of
Key performance indicators are used to monitor changes in operations over time, while performance indicators are used
as an indication of how the work towards achieving an operational goal has progressed.

Performance indicators 2023:

• In the area of duty collection, performance indicators are used for the various
material categories. The performance indicators show the percentage of the supply known to KB
collected. Material categories: books, Swedish printing houses, physical newspapers, music and audio
books on physical media, audio newspapers on physical media, e-articles from news companies,
network-distributed radio and TV (streamed TV/podcast), material printed abroad, computer games and
other interactive media on physical media, video on physical media, e-books and online-distributed
audio books, online-distributed music, online-distributed magazines, online-distributed publications from
municipalities, regions and authorities, online-distributed video.

• Collection management: The performance indicator shows the percentage of warehouses that have
satisfactory collection management regarding cleaning, mold and pest control.

• Storage – satisfactory climate: The performance indicator shows the proportion of collections
which are stored in climatically satisfactory premises.

4. Profit and loss statement

4.1. Summary of the year's results

Area of activity: National Library collections

The National Library's collections area of activity covers four different target areas. These illustrated with the help of a picture of the parts of the collection process.
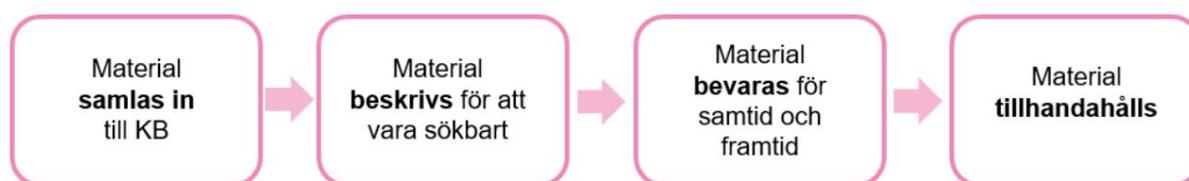

Figure 2 Process for the National Library's collections

KB shall collect, describe, preserve and provide physical and digital material needed to fulfill the authority's mission as Sweden's national library and a national research infrastructure.

Target area 1 *Collect* is assessed as acceptable. KB collects a very large part of the known publication of physical material covered by the Act (1993:1392) on legal deposit copies of documents. Regarding the collection of electronic material in accordance with the Act (2012:492) on legal deposit copies of electronic material However, this is not considered satisfactory. In several cases, deliveries have not reached more than 80 percent of the supply known to KB.

Target area 2 *Description* is assessed as acceptable. The description of the physical material collected via the mandatory legislation meets the criteria for good. The description of the electronic material delivered via the e-obligation is assessed as acceptable. The description of the collected supplementary contextualizing material is also assessed as acceptable.

Goal area 3 *Preservation* is assessed as acceptable. The result is a combined assessment of the results for the preservation of all media forms. The physical collections are assessed overall to have acceptable conditions for preservation. The preservation of the digital collections is under development and is currently assessed to be unsatisfactory.

Target area 4 *Provide* is assessed as acceptable. The assessment is based on how appropriate the authority's services are for providing the collections. An identified development need going forward is to develop the systematic follow-up of users' needs and satisfaction with KB's services. The authority currently does not carry out any ongoing follow-up of user satisfaction.

Area of activity Scientific publications

Goal area 5 *Promoting open access and enabling evaluation of scientific publications* is assessed as good. KB has provided a comprehensive data source for 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 for open access in accordance with instructions and contributed to intended effects such as in-depth knowledge bases and increased fulfillment of the government's goal of immediate open access to scientific publications.

Area of activity Public library services

Goal area 6 *Promoting collaboration within the public library system* is assessed as acceptable. The authority has a national overview of the library system. Measures to promote collaboration between library actors are assessed as successful. Funded national library services and the area of national media supply are assessed as acceptable as there are challenges and a need for development.

4.2. Reporting requirements and special assignments

KB's government assignments are found both in KB's own appropriation letter and in the appropriation letter for the Swedish Arts Council. The summaries below (Tables 1–3) show where in the annual report the year's government assignments are described.

Table 1 Assignments for the 2023 financial year regarding the Royal Library

Mission	Description in appropriation letter	Feedback	Page in YEAR
Developed profit and loss reporting	The Royal Library shall develop performance indicators or key figures for the performance report in the authority's annual report. The developed performance indicators and key figures must be introduced no later than the annual report for 2024.	A partial report of the assignment was submitted to the Government Offices (Ministry of Education) on September 15, 2023. A final report on the assignment must be submitted to the Government Offices (Ministry of Education) no later than April 24, 2024.	p. 8
The future needs of public libraries	The Royal Library will support the Swedish National Arts Council with knowledge and assessments in the Swedish National Arts Council's assignment to analyse the future needs of public libraries after the final year of the Strengthened Libraries in 2023 and to identify possible forms of state support for public library activities based on the analysis.	The Swedish Arts Council reported on December 1, 2023. KB reports our efforts in the annual report.	p. 50

Mission	Description in appropriation letter	Feedback	Page in YEAR
Additional tasks National Minorities Library	The Royal Library shall establish the function of a resource library for Romani, Chib and Roma in accordance with the proposal in the report Resource Library and Special Library for Roma (Royal Library 2022). The assignment is an addition to the assignment to the Royal Library on libraries for national minorities (Ku2020/02691).	Reporting on the additional assignment shall be in accordance with what follows from the original assignment.	p. 50
Information security	The Royal Library shall provide an overall account of how the authority is working to strengthen its own information security and how it plans to meet future needs. The account shall include a description of measures to develop internal governance and follow-up of information security work.	Reported in the annual report.	p. 61

Table 2 Government assignments in appropriation letters for the Swedish National Council for the Arts

Mission	Description in appropriation letter	Feedback	Page in YEAR
Assignment to the Royal Library on strengthened collaboration within the public library system (Ku2022/00857)	The Government gives the Royal September 2023 and the library or forms were submitted strengthened collaboration within the public library system and to contribute to the long-term development of certain national digital library services for prioritized target groups	To the Government Offices on 1 1 December 2024, proposals for	p. 50

Table 3 Previously given assignments in appropriation letters or special government decisions

Mission	Decision on the assignment	Accounting point	Page in YEAR
Assignments on open educational resources and	U2021/04163	To the Government Offices on January 27, 2023.	p. 44

Mission	Decision on the assignment	Accounting point	Page in YEAR
public participation in the research process			
National Minorities Library	Ku2020/02691	To the Government Offices annually on March 1 until 2024.	p. 50
Accepting people with disabilities that result in reduced work capacity for internships 2021-2023	A2020/02583	To the State Treasury on April 1, 2023 and February 15, 2024.	p. 61
Accepting newly arrived job seekers for internships 2021-2023	Fi2020/04960	To the State Treasury on April 1, 2023 and February 15, 2024.	p. 61
Take energy saving measures	Fi2022/02571	To the Swedish Energy Agency monthly until April 17, 2023.	-
National guidelines for open science	Budget letter for 2022 (U2022/02287)	To the Government Offices on January 15, 2024.	p. 43

4.3. Economic overview

Of KB's total available appropriations in 2023 of 501,781 thousand SEK, 458,819 thousand SEK was allocated to the costs of the operation. The remaining funds of 37,006 thousand SEK have been used for transfers to the *Public Library Service area of operation.* 231 thousand SEK for the acquisition of cultural assets and outgoing, unspent funds amount to 5,725 thousand SEK.

Table 4 (below) shows how government funding has been used within the operations. The change that occurs between years and between areas of operation
derives from increased funds for government assignments within *the Public Library Service area of operation.*

Table 4. Funding with appropriations per area of activity

Funding per area of activity (VO)	2023, SEK thousand	Share %	2022, SEK thousand	Share %	2021, SEK thousand	Share %
The National Library's collections	381,410	83%	372,364	84%	367,222	85%
Scientific publications	21,196	5%	22,373	5%	24,283	6%
The public library system	55,913	12%	49,790	11%	40,957	9%
KB appropriations total	**458,519**	**-**	**444,528**	**-**	**432,462**	**-**

Table 5 (below) shows the total funds to finance the activities. In 2023, it was 493,198 thousand SEK, which was an increase of 3.7 percent from 2022. The corresponding increase between 2021 and 2022 was 2.8 percent. Approximately 63 percent of the grant income came from grants.
from research funders to cover the cost of openly accessible publication of scientific journal articles, published by researchers affiliated with higher education institutions participating in the
Bibsam consortium within the framework of the area *of Scientific Publications.*

Table 5. Financing of operations

Income	2023, SEK thousand	Share % of total revenue	2022, SEK thousand	Share % of total revenue	2021, SEK thousand	Share % of total revenu
Revenue from appropriations	458,519	93%	444,528	93%	432,462	94%
Income from fees and compensation	5,964	1%	5,531	1%	6,054	1%
Revenue from grants	27,623	6%	25,535	5%	22,505	5%
Financial income	1,091	0%	219	0%	76	0%
Total revenue	**493,198**	-	**475,812**	-	**461,097**	-

Table 6. Consumption of resources for operating costs within each area of operation

Area of activity	2023	Share of VO %	2022	Share of VO %	2021	Share of VO %
National Library collections	-398,438	81%	-387,183	81%	-381,142	83%
Scientific publications	-38,671	8%	-38,442	8%	-38,780	8%
The public library system	-56,088	11%	-50,186	11%	-41,175	9%
Total	**-493,198**	-	**-475,812**	-	**-461,097**	-

Table 7 (below) shows an increase in resource use of 3.7 percent between 2022 and 2023. The corresponding increase between 2021 and 2022 is 3.2 percent, SEK 14.7 million. KB has been affected by increased costs partly due to higher inflation and a weak krona exchange rate. Inflation affects, for example, contracts that are adjusted by index. Contracts in foreign currency become more expensive.

Table 7. Operating costs financed by grants, fees and contributions

Operating costs	2023, SEK thousand	Change percent	Share % of total resource-consumption	2022, SEK thousand	Increase %	Share % of total resource-consumption	2021, SEK thousand	Share % of total resource-consumption
Staff	-270,989	2%	55%	-266,591	2%	56%	-260 132	56%
Premises	-101,344	5%	21%	-96,572	2%	20%	-94,535	21%
-Of which offices	-60,512	5%	12%	-57,898	0%	12%	-58,046	13%
-Of which magazines	-40,832	6%	8%	-38,674	6%	8%	-36,489	8%
Other premises costs*	-4,576	-20%	1%	-5,724	80%	1%	-3,177	1%
Operating costs**	-94,645	9%	19%	-87,124	3%	18%	-84,291	18%
-of which IT consultants	-14,676	81%	3%	-8,090	148%	2%	-3,261	1%
Financial costs***	-2,216	208%	0%	-719	14280%	0%	-5	0%
Depreciation	-19,428	2%	4%	-19,082	1%	4%	-18,956	4%
Total financing of the business	**-493,198**	**4%**	**-**	**-475,812**	**3%**	**-**	**-461,097**	**-**

* Other premises costs include costs such as electricity costs and repairs ** Operating costs
include costs such as the purchase of goods and services as well as other operating costs for maintenance, support, etc.
*** Financial costs correspond to financial costs are interest costs on loans in the National Debt Office.

From 2022 to 2023, the rental cost for office space and warehouses has increased by 4.9 percent. The corresponding increase between 2021 and 2022 was 2.2 percent. Among operating costs, the purchase of services increased by 14 percent, SEK 7.5 million, between 2022 and 2023 compared to 1 percent, SEK 0.5 million, between 2021 and 2022. A large part of the increase in 2023 comes from the purchase of IT consulting services, which increased by 81 percent, SEK 6.1 million, between 2022 and 2023 compared to 148%, SEK 4.8 million, between 2021 and 2022. This continued increase can be attributed to service development within the framework of assignments, for example, development work in KB's systems, and in combination with the agency hiring IT consultants due to leaves of absence and as compensation for personnel who could not be recruited due to a general lack of skills in the market.

5. Area of activity:
The National Library
collections

Audiovisual collections, mostly VHS cassettes, in the warehouses on Karlavägen.

Photo: Per & Per Photographer AB

5.1. Target area 1: Collect

*KB's collection building is based on clear priorities, our
collection of media reflects today's media landscape7*

The *Collecting* goal area is about building on and developing the national collections.
KB's collection building is mainly done through the receipt of legal deposit copies.

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7 KB's business plan *Roadmap 2023–2025*

Machine Translated by Google

The obligation for publishers to provide legal deposit copies to KB is regulated by two separate pieces of legislation:

- Act (1993:1392) on legal copies of documents means that in principle all physical media forms8 that are made available in Sweden as well as linear radio and television must be submitted to KB.

- Act (2012:492) on legal deposit copies of electronic materials (the e-obligation) means that electronic material that has been made available to the public in Sweden through transmission via networks, preferably publication on the internet, must be submitted to KB9   . E- The obligation only includes the obligation to deliver publications where the corresponding content has not already been submitted to KB in physical form. The exception is government publications where both physical and electronic versions of publications must be submitted as legal deposit copies.

In addition to accepting legal deposit copies, KB also works on collecting supplementary contextualizing material. The purpose of this is to support research in, and interpretation of, KB's existing collections.
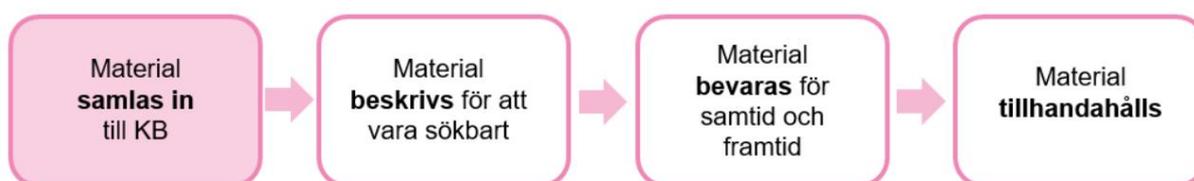
Material **samlas in** till KB	→	Material **beskrivs** för att vara sökbart	→	Material **bevaras** för samtid och framtid	→	Material **tillhandahålls**

Figure 4 Process for the National Library's collections

Assessment and area overview

Assessment of target area 1 *Collect* – Acceptable

KB collects a very large part of the known physical material issued by KB, which is covered by the Act (1993:1392) on Legal Deposit Copies of Documents. However, the collection of electronic material in accordance with the Act (2012:492) on Legal Deposit Copies of Electronic Material is not considered satisfactory, as deliveries in several cases have not reached more than 80 percent of the supply known to KB.

Assessment criteria

In 2023, KB has developed target and performance indicators regarding the receipt of legal deposit copies. Target achievement is assessed based on the proportion of the number of legal deposit copies known to KB.

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8 This includes, for example, books and other printed matter as well as music and video releases.

9 Examples of media forms that must be submitted to KB based on the e-obligation are government publications, e-books, e-articles from news companies and network-distributed video and music.

the release that has been received. Information about the release is obtained from a number of trusted sources.10

Goal achievement regarding legal deposit copies is assessed according to the following criteria:

- **Good:** Over 90 percent of the publications known to KB within a media category have received.
- **Acceptable:** Over 80 percent of the publication known to KB within a media category has been received. The result can also be considered acceptable if KB assesses that the cost of monitoring supply and actively working to bring in a larger share of the publication is not reasonable in relation to available resources.
- **Not satisfactory:** Less than 80 percent of a supply known to KB within a media category has been received. KB also assesses that the collection is not satisfactory if the authority's knowledge of the release is inadequate and that The coverage rate therefore cannot be estimated.

For the supplementary collection of contextualizing material, the assessment is made based on qualitative decisions that are based, for example, on the knowledge of the administrator and KB's guidelines for supplementary collection. The only exception in this area is KB's collection of Swedish websites, which is done through automated robotics. The goal is twofold: automated collections per year to achieve a good performance rating. One (1) collection corresponds to acceptable and no collection not satisfactory.

The overall goal for the *Collect* area is that collection building should be based on clear priorities, and that the collection of media should reflect today's media landscape. In 2023, KB has developed guidelines and priorities in the area. KB has also decided on a collection policy where collection building based on mandatory legislation is prioritized over other collection.

KB's collection does not currently reflect today's media landscape as collection is limited by the types of material covered by current compulsory legislation. Both KB and the Government have stated that the compulsory legislation needs to be updated to include more media types and collection methods as well as to be expanded to include digital copies11, for example of books and newspapers. If digital copies are provided as legal deposit copies, KB can avoid future digitization of the physical material. This would also strengthen the conditions for digital provision, both locally at KB and through national user services. The Government Offices are currently preparing proposals on how the compulsory legislation can be updated.

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10 For example, information on book publishing is retrieved from the national library database Libris, information on mass media from the Swedish Media Authority and information on Swedish music publishing from the Nordic Copyright Bureau (NCB).

11 Digital original refers here to, for example, the print PDF (print file) that the printer uses to create the printed material. The information content in the digital original is therefore identical to the information content in the physical copy.

Given how the mandatory legislation is designed today, the collection of physical media publications works well, even though there are challenges when it comes to Swedish publications that are printed abroad.

The biggest challenge for KB is to monitor supply, follow up and receive e-obligation where a
The fundamental difficulty is that the complex and fast-moving publishing on the Internet, both in terms of media types and publishers. Publishers outnumber those who distribute physical media and in many cases are not aware of the mandatory legislation. For certain forms of e-publishing, it is also resource-intensive to legally determine whether a publisher is subject to the e-obligation or not.
Smaller players may lack appropriate technology to deliver legal deposit copies, and then need help from KB.

Sub-areas and activities

Physical legal deposit copies
The physical mandatory material has been received to an extent that is considered good.
The assessment is based on the fact that more than 90 percent of the supply known to KB has been collected for virtually all media categories. An exception is magazines printed abroad, everyday publications, sheet music/music prints, posters, pictures and maps.

The reception of the foreign-printed material is considered acceptable in terms of
magazines and sheet music/music prints, i.e. more than 80 percent of the publications known to KB have been received. For posters printed abroad, everyday prints, pictures and maps, the result is considered unsatisfactory. The reason is that KB's knowledge of the scope of the publications is inadequate and that the degree of coverage cannot therefore be estimated.

Notable for 2023 is that the number of printed copies of daily newspapers delivered has decreased. In addition to a decrease in the number of titles, the decrease is due to an increasing number of daily newspapers switching to only publishing an e-newspaper on certain days. These are then subject to the e-obligation.

There has also been a decrease in deliveries of physically released films and videos. The
This is explained by the fact that these media are increasingly being delivered via streaming services. As a result of this development, the collection of film and video as e-obligation has increased.

E-duty
The collection of e-obligation is assessed overall as not satisfactory , as several known publishers in different categories have not yet been connected and that in several cases deliveries have not reached over 80 percent of the supply known to KB. This applies, for example, to the categories e-books, audiobooks, e-music and e-publications from municipalities, regions and authorities. As regards deliveries from news companies, the assessment is good, as over 90 percent of the publication known to KB has been received.

The fact that technical adaptations are required for connection, on both the supplier's and KB's part, means that the collection of e-liability in several cases occurs with a certain delay and that KB regularly receives e-liability material retroactively. Major changes in the number of electronic legal copies received are often explained by the fact that such retroactive legal deliveries create peaks in reception.

Worth noting is this year's increase in delivered online journals, which is due to a special effort. The collection of audiobooks has also increased significantly, which is explained by retroactive mandatory deliveries. There has also been a significant decrease in deliveries from municipalities, regions and authorities. This is because KB has worked to curb overdeliveries, that is, material that is not covered by mandatory legislation.

New categories of e-filing that have been added during the year include podcasts, digital concerts and stage performances. Development and adaptation of systems to be able to handle these deliveries according to established industry standards has also been initiated.

Supplementary collection of contextualizing material

The supplementary collection of contextualizing material includes material collected in addition to the mandatory collection. This includes, for example, donations and acquisitions in the categories of foreign research literature[12] , Swedish[13]   , individual archives and older manuscripts, maps and pictures.

The collection is assessed qualitatively based on the significance of the individual work or collection (regardless of technical format) for research and cultural heritage. In 2023, KB decided on a guideline for the contextualizing collection. The aim is to clarify what is prioritized within different categories.[14] The scope of contextualizing collection is regulated through resource allocation. During the year, prices for purchasing literature have increased significantly, which has been managed within the given budget framework.

KB has established a review group for assessing donations. [15]When assessing donation requests, KB will, from this year onwards, weigh factors such as time required for arrangement, description, need for conservation measures, digitization and storage space.

Using automated robotics, KB has been collecting Swedish websites since 1997. This collection takes place alongside the e-obligation, but the e-obligation is designed based on the fact that this collection takes place.[16] During 2023, one (1) robot collection of the Swedish web has been carried out, which corresponds to the assessment of acceptable.

Performance assessment of legal deposit collection by material category

The tables below present performance assessments that have been made using performance indicators for each material type. The performance indicators show percentage

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[12] KB acquires foreign research literature in the humanities mainly to provide context to KB's existing collections.

[13] KB's focus regarding suecana is to acquire translations of Swedish fiction and translations of non-fiction in the humanities and social sciences, publications published abroad about Sweden and Swedish conditions in the humanities and social sciences, Finnish-Swedish fiction published by publishers, and Finnish-Swedish non-fiction in the humanities.

[14] For example, within the category of foreign research literature, it is determined that works in the subjects of history, literary studies, art history, philosophy, and book and library history are prioritized.

[15] An example of what has been received in 2023 is a donation of four interesting nautical atlases from Björn Carlson's map collection. Also worth mentioning is that two stolen books have been returned to KB, as well as Strindberg's notebook, which had been missing since the 1970s.

[16] Government Bill 2011/12:121 Obligation to deliver electronic material page 14.

collected proportion of the supply known to KB (over 90 percent: good, 80-90 percent: acceptable, below 80 percent: unsatisfactory).

The assessments are based on KB's knowledge of the publication and are based on several different internal and external sources. In cases where a publication requires permission, which applies to mass media, for example, KB obtains information from the institutions responsible for granting permission. KB also has its own supplier register from which the publication is followed up. This includes, for example, information about Swedish printing houses, music and video publishers. KB also monitors media publishing based on sources such as relevant industry magazines and websites.

As the results are presented in a new way, it is not possible to report three-year series for assessments and performance indicators. The appendix to the annual report (tables 28-30) contains statistics for the different material types in three-year series (number).

Table 8 Result assessment GOOD Collect

Material type	Performance assessment
Books	KB has good knowledge of the range and more than 90% of the publications known to KB have been received[17]
E-articles from news companies	KB has good knowledge of the supply and more than 90% of the supply known to KB has been received
Physical newspapers	KB has good knowledge of the supply and more than 90% of the supply known to KB has been received.
Music and audiobooks on physical media	KB has good knowledge of the supply and more than 90% of the supply known to KB has been received.
Deliveries from Swedish printers (physical magazines, everyday printing, sheet music/music printing, posters, pictures and maps)	KB has good knowledge of the number of Swedish printing houses and more than 90% of printed physical magazines, everyday printing, sheet music/music printing, posters, pictures and maps have been received.
Talking newspapers on physical media	KB has good knowledge of the range and more than 90% of what is known to KB the offer has been received
Traditional radio and television broadcasts	KB has good knowledge of the supply and more than 90% of the supply known to KB has been received.

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[17] The assessments are made with a lag of about a year, as it is only then that we have knowledge of how large the publication was. Statistics show that the collection in 2023 is stable compared to previous years, and in 2021 and 2022, KB has found that around 95 percent of the book publication has been received.

Table 9 Result assessment ACCEPTABLE Collect

Material type	Performance assessment
Computer games and other interactive media on physical media	Over 80% of the releases known to KB have been received. Physical releases have long been very small compared to online releases of games and other interactive media.
Materials printed abroad (physical magazines, sheet music/music prints)	Over 80% of the publications of magazines and sheet music/music prints known to KB have been received as legal deposit copies.
Online distributed radio and television (streamed TV/podcast)	Over 80% of the publications known to KB have been received. Thanks to the fact that a permit is required for radio and television, KB has good knowledge of the publications of the program companies. The public service companies, TV4 and several other publishers are connected to the e-obligation, but a small number of publishers still do not deliver material to KB.
Video on physical media	Over 80% of the release known to KB has been received. Physical release is decreasing as video is increasingly being delivered via streaming services.

Table 10 Result assessment NOT SATISFACTORY Collect

Material type	Performance assessment
E-books and online audiobooks	Less than 80% of the publications known to KB have been received. KB has not yet been able to fully connect suppliers of these media. This is because the appropriate metadata standard required to receive legal deposit copies has not yet been implemented. The collection of audio books has increased due to retroactive deliveries.
Online music distribution	Less than 80% of the releases known to KB have been received. KB has good knowledge of the larger publishers of online distributed music. Not all of them have yet been able to connect to the e-obligation.
Online podcasts	Less than 80% of the publication known to KB has been received. The connection of this media category has been initiated in 2023 and is under development.
Online journals Less than 80% of the publications known to KB have been received. KB	currently lack effective processes for gaining knowledge about the supply. However, the collection of online journals has increased through a special initiative for connectivity.
Online distribution of publications from municipalities, regions and authorities	Less than 80% of the publication known to KB has been received. The reduction in the number of files received in the statistics is due to KB working to curb deliveries of material that is not covered by mandatory legislation.
Network-distributed video	Less than 80% of the publication known to KB has been received by KB. Fundraising has increased compared to 2022.

Material type	Performance assessment
Online concerts and stage performances	Less than 80% of the publication known to KB has been received by KB. The connection of this media category has been initiated in 2023 and is under development.
Foreign-printed everyday prints, posters, pictures and maps.	KB lacks knowledge of the release and therefore cannot assess how much of the release has been received.
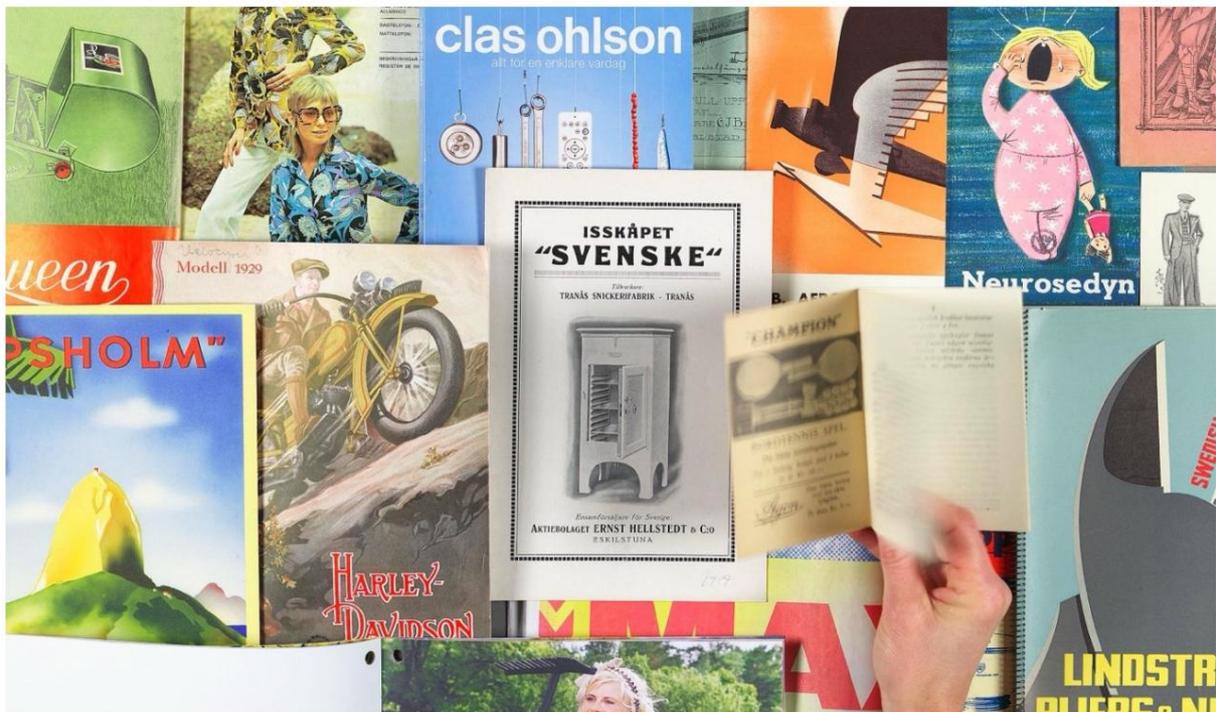
Collage with everyday prints. Photo: Jens Gustavsson/KB

5.2. Objective area 2: Describe

KB's collections are described in appropriate ways18

A prerequisite for KB's collections to be usable is that they are searchable, which is why the incoming material is described and arranged. KB aims for the descriptions to be uniform and informative and to the greatest extent possible to follow national and international standards and guidelines.

The descriptions are made using different types of metadata that are created manually or automatically. Metadata can be, for example, information about title, author or subject words.

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18 KB's business plan *Roadmap 2023-2025*

Metadata is also currently a prerequisite for KB's systems and services to be able to manage the preservation and provision of the collections, as well as ensure the traceability of the material over time.

For certain parts of the material subject to mandatory delivery, KB obtains metadata from external partners. For example, KB has agreements with external actors regarding deliveries of digital metadata for parts of Swedish book publishing and digital schedule information for radio and television. In the case of e-obligation, metadata and media files are received together, as coherent packages, from the mandatory suppliers.
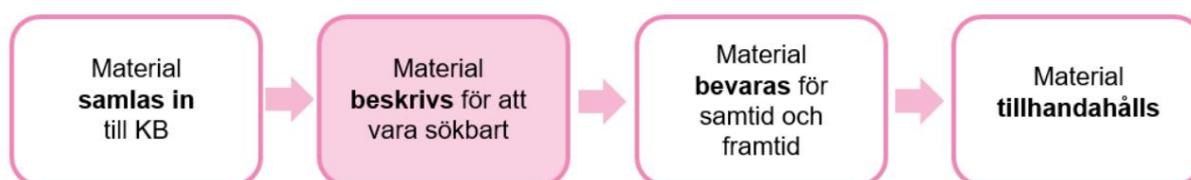

Figure 5 Process across the National Library's collections

Assessment and area overview

Assessment of target area 2 *Describe:* Acceptable

The description of the physical material collected via the mandatory legislation meets the criteria for good. The description of the electronic material delivered via the e-obligation is considered acceptable. The description of the collected supplementary contextualizing material is also considered acceptable.

Assessment criteria

The goal is that KB's collections are described in appropriate ways. In contrast to the *Collecting* target area , the assessments in *Describing* are mainly based on qualitative aspects and how well the descriptions fulfill their purpose as search inputs to KB's collections. An important quantitative aspect, however, is how soon after the material arrives at KB it becomes searchable.

- **Good:** The description has good coverage and detail and is considered sufficient to find and identify the material. The description follows established standards to the extent possible. The material is searchable within six months of receipt.
- **Acceptable:** The description is sufficient to find and identify a material. However, there are limitations regarding one or more of the assessment criteria (coverage, comprehensiveness, usability and timeliness). The result can also be assessed as acceptable if KB assesses that the cost of a higher level of ambition is not reasonable in relation to available resources.
- **Not satisfactory:** There are limitations regarding all assessment criteria (coverage, comprehensiveness, usability and timeliness). The description is insufficient to reasonably navigate the collections, and use requires a high degree of assistance from KB staff.

Overall, KB has established metadata flows19 that provide good conditions for access to the collections. However, the inflow of material to KB is extensive and the efforts to describe resource-intensive. The agency has therefore continued to develop and streamline metadata processes in 2023. In order to achieve better goal fulfillment in the target area in the long term, KB needs to increase the use of various AI tools. A prerequisite for this is that the material is available in digital form, either because it has been delivered to KB digitally or by being digitized.

Sub-areas and activities

In 2023, KB worked on extracting metadata from digitized recordings of Swedish Radio's local broadcasts. Here, KB used its language model20 to convert speech into text. When the content of the recordings is available as digital text, this opens up for further processing. KB focuses its efforts with AI methods on material where there is currently a complete or partial lack of appropriate descriptions.

Description of physical legal deposit copies
Overall, the description of physical legal deposit copies is assessed as good. This applies to both printed and audiovisual material. The majority of the material is described based on relevant standards that are

assessed as sufficient to find and access the collections. Incoming legal deposit copies are registered and described with no or little delay.

The exceptions are mainly everyday prints, posters and pictures. For these materials, searchability is acceptable as the material is, with a few exceptions, only registered as collection items. Users can therefore only search for material in the collections to a limited extent themselves, and often need to contact KB for help. The resource requirement to describe the material in more detail is not considered reasonable in relation to the available resources.

Description of e-obligation
The description of the media categories collected as e-obligation is considered acceptable.
The descriptions are generally sufficient to search for and identify incoming material.
However, the level of detail in the descriptions is more variable than the descriptions of the physical material and also follows accepted standards to a lesser extent.

When e-filings are submitted, metadata is received along with text, audio and video files.
This involves both descriptive metadata and information about the technical format of the material.

The collection of e-duty is carried out through automated processes, without manual processing on the part of KB.

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19 These metadata flows involve the production and management of metadata (data about data) in various forms.
20 A language understanding model is a comprehensive artificial neural network trained on large amounts of text or audio to achieve flexible and deep language understanding.

Description of supplementary contextualizing material21
The description of supplementary contextualizing material is considered acceptable. The foreign acquisition and donations received in 2023 have been cataloged or registered in connection with their receipt. However, there is a lag in registration regarding the Suecana.

During the year, KB has made a special effort to catalog older prints, that is, monographs printed before 1955. KB has also described newly arrived material that has been purchased through antiquarian acquisitions or received as donations, as well as material that has been ordered by borrowers or selected for digitization. [22] KB has also prioritized arrangement and description of physical donations containing audio, film and video material. The reason is that much of the audiovisual recordings are on information carriers that need to be digitized and described before the content risks being lost. KB can state that the majority of previous years' receipt of audiovisual donations remains to be described.[23]

Backlogs, i.e. previously received and unregistered donations, are being taken care of and described in more detail as they become available. In order to get an idea of the scope and estimated time required to sort these out, KB has as a first step produced a status report showing that the majority of the backlogs were received in the 2000s. As a next step, KB will prepare proposals for measures with the aim of streamlining the sorting process and thereby reducing [24]

the remaining balances.

Performance assessments regarding mandatory delivered materials per material category

Table 11 Result assessment GOOD Describe

Material type	Performance assessment
Books and audiobooks (physical). Music and video on physical media as well as physically published computer games and other interactive media	The material is described at title level in accordance with accepted standards and is searchable shortly after it is delivered to KB.
Newspapers, magazines and talk magazines	The material is described at title level (for example, which issues of a journal have been received by KB) in accordance with accepted standards and is searchable shortly after it is delivered to KB.

21 For example, description of acquisitions and donations within categories such as foreign research literature and suecana, individual archives and older manuscripts, maps and images
22 An example of a cataloged donation is approximately 60 Kashgar prints received in 2023.
23 Examples of audiovisual donations that have been digitized, cataloged and made available during the year include a donation from documentary filmmaker Rainer Hartlebs, which contains raw material for Jordbrosviten, as well as a collection of cassette tapes with pirate radio broadcasts from Radio 88 from the years 1972–1989.
24 Regarding personal archives, the description and organization of, among others, Sara Danius and Cornelis Vreeswijk personal archives have been completed in 2023, which means that the collections are now searchable and orderable in KB's search service Arken.

Material type	Performance assessment
E-obligation - music and e-articles from news companies	These e-obligation deliveries are described at a level that is considered sufficient to find, identify, select and obtain access to the material without delay. The description of this part of the e-obligation is standardized.
Physical maps	The majority of the material is described in accordance with accepted practice and is searchable shortly after it is delivered to KB.

Table 12 Result assessment ACCEPTABLE Describe

Material type	Performance assessment
E-obligation - e-books, audiobooks, films, magazines, radio and TV. Material from municipalities, regions, universities, authorities and associations/foundations. Digital concerts and stage performances	E-obligation deliveries are described at a level that is considered sufficient to find, identify, select and access the material without delay. However, the level of detail in the description varies in this part of the e-obligation.
Sheet music and music prints	Submitted material is searchable and described at the works level according to accepted practice within six months. However, in 2023 KB has a backlog of description work of approximately one year, which lowers the assessment.
Radio and television	All nationally broadcast radio and television is described based on program listings within six months of delivery. Nationally broadcast radio and television is 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 on program level. Private local media are described at a more general level.
Everyday prints, posters and pictures	Everyday prints, posters and images are physically arranged according to specific categories and as collection items in the national library catalogue Libris. This means that there is only general information at the collection level. The demand for the material is high, making this a resource-intensive process for the business. The result is considered acceptable as KB considers that the cost of maintaining a higher level of description is unreasonable in relation to the available resources.

Photo: Jens Gustavsson/KB

5.3. Goal area 3: Preserve

KB has a sustainable infrastructure for conservation with the aim of ensuring long-term accessibility to the collections25

KB's conservation mission includes planning, decisions and actions aimed at extending the lifespan of the collections managed by KB. The collections include both physical and digital Objects and conservation work therefore need to be adapted for a variety of different types of media and technical formats.

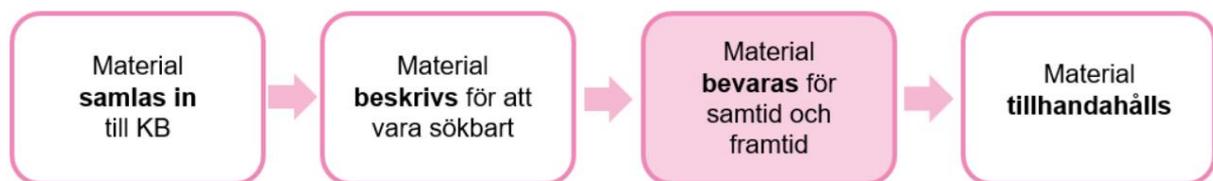| Material **samlas in** till KB | → | Material **beskrivs** för att vara sökbart | → | Material **bevaras** för samtid och framtid | → | Material **tillhandahålls** |

Figure 6 The different parts of the collection process

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25 KB's business plan *Roadmap 2023-2025*

Assessment and area overview

Assessment of target area 3 *Preserve:* **Acceptable**

The result is a combined assessment of the results for the preservation of all media forms. The physical collections are assessed as having acceptable preservation conditions overall. The preservation of the digital collections is under development and is currently assessed as not being satisfactory.

Assessment criteria
  - **Good:** All collections have 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

Under each sub-area, the basis for the assessments is described, for example whether performance indicators have been used.

A majority of the physical collections are covered by appropriate collection management and storage (see Tables 13 and 14). Digital preservation as a whole does not reach an acceptable level. level although some sub-areas do. In 2024, a differentiated analysis of digital preservation will be carried out which will result in more detailed assessments of results.

Digitization of collections is an important part of preservation work. It is also crucial for KB's ability to offer location-independent provision and to meet the increasing demand for resources for data-driven research.

In 2023 and 2022, external funding through research funders has resulted in a significantly increased digitization of the collections, based on demand. However, there remains a great need to increase preservation-driven digitization.

Sub-areas and activities

Preservation of KB's physical collections
KB assesses that the majority of the physical collections are in good conservation conditions and are acceptable. The physical collections include objects that users can access in KB's reading rooms, such as books, manuscripts, maps and advertising prints. The collections also include objects that require special playback equipment to provide access to the content, such as VHS tapes, CDs/DVDs and music cassettes.

The preservation of physical collections therefore includes measures for individual objects and collections, but also maintenance of playback equipment. Depending on the type of collection, preservation measures may also involve transferring information content from physical objects to digital preservation systems through digitization. Preservation also includes preventive measures such as encapsulation and rebinding, as well as the design of storage facilities and control of the climate where collections are stored and handled.

KB's physical collections are stored in five geographically dispersed locations and it has been noted that there are deficiencies in some of the storage areas. Continued measures to address these problems await decisions in 2024 regarding KB's premises supply plan and associated storage strategy.

In 2023, work began on developing a methodology for systematic inventorying of the book collections in the warehouses in Humlegården, based on previous security work and controls regarding these holdings. Key figures for resource consumption during inventory have now been developed, which will facilitate planning of security efforts in 2024.

Collection management
Goal: To ensure the long-term availability and usability of KB's physical collections.
Basis for assessment: The performance indicator is based on *the Benchmarks for Collection Care* (BCC) framework, which analyses areas of the operation that are of crucial importance for physical preservation.26 The assessment is based on the performance indicator for *Collection Management* which shows the percentage of warehouses with satisfactory collection management regarding cleaning, mold and pest control. *KB achieves the acceptable assessment level here because a majority of the warehouses meet the requirements for suitability.*

Table 13. Proportion of collections covered by effective collection management (percentage)

Area	2023	2022*	2021*
Appropriate	84%	-	-
Partially effective	13%	-	-
Not appropriate	3%	-	-

*Previous measurements are not comparable with the analysis tool introduced in 2023.

Storage – satisfactory climate27
Goal: To ensure the long-term availability and usability of KB's physical collections.
Basis for assessment: The assessment is based on the performance indicator, *Storage - satisfactory climate* which shows the proportion of collections that are stored in climatically satisfactory premises. *KB achieves the assessment level of acceptable here because the majority of the collections are stored in climatically satisfactory premises.* The shortcomings in the storage facilities that do not have a satisfactory climate are caused by problems with existing climate systems.

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26 National Conservation Service, http://www.ncs.org.uk/benchmarks3.php. From 2023 onwards,
  The use of BCC is gradually being expanded to cover several areas of activity of relevance to conservation.
27 Climate refers to the recommended temperature and relative humidity for each material and collection with
  starting point in the National Archives' collection of statutes RA-FS 2013:4

Table 14. Proportion of physical collections stored in climatically satisfactory premises (percentage)

Climatic assessment	2023	2022	2021
Satisfactory	72%	72%	72%
Not satisfactory	28%	28%	28%

Preservation of KB's digital collections

KB's overall assessment of the area of preservation of digital collections is not satisfactory.
KB's digital collections include both material collected through the Legal Deposit Act and material produced through digitization of the collections. This includes digital objects with text, image and audio-based information content.

Infrastructure and organization for the preservation of KB's digital collections are under development. The same applies to methods for monitoring digital collection management and storage of digital files and associated metadata. A program for recurring analysis of digital preservation, based on *Levels of Digital Preservation28,* has been established and the results are translated into development efforts and method development.[29]

The assessment analyses five areas that are of crucial importance for digital preservation: storage, information integrity, control, metadata and information content. Compared to the results from 2022, important parts of KB's digital preservation have improved significantly. Among the interim goals achieved, it can be noted in particular that the entire holdings in the Swedish Media Database have received checksums[30]. Digital files stored on old servers have also been migrated to current preservation solutions. KB has also established a technical infrastructure that enables rational handling of portable data carriers.[31] However, it can be stated that work remains for digital preservation to reach an acceptable level overall.

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[28] National Digital Stewardship Alliance, https://ndsa.org/publications/levels-of-digital-preservation/

[29] Starting in 2022, an analysis of KB's digital preservation activities will be carried out every two years. Delimited sub-areas will be assessed at more frequent intervals.

[30] A checksum is a way of detecting errors in data that have been added during manual entry or during communication between computers. The checksum is calculated using a pre-specified algorithm that is designed to find as many errors as possible, without requiring too much computing power.

[31] The new equipment has been developed based on the results of a previous method project and streamlines review and secure storage of information content on portable data carriers such as USB sticks, floppy disks and optical discs.

Digitization of KB's collections

In collections of the breadth and scope of KB, digitization32 is in many cases a necessity to secure information content from degradation. [33] By transforming collections of texts, images and sounds into computable data, digitization is an increasingly important part of KB's mission to be a research infrastructure and to provide source material. Regardless of the purpose – whether digitization is initiated for preservation reasons or to meet research needs – KB's digitization processes result in digital resources that are stored in KB's preservation system that, in the long term, ensures usability.

The agency's digitization capacity is largely financed by orders, donations and external research projects. The exceptions are the ongoing digitization of compulsory daily newspapers (as of 2014), the preservation-driven digitization of audiovisual material as well as individual interventions.
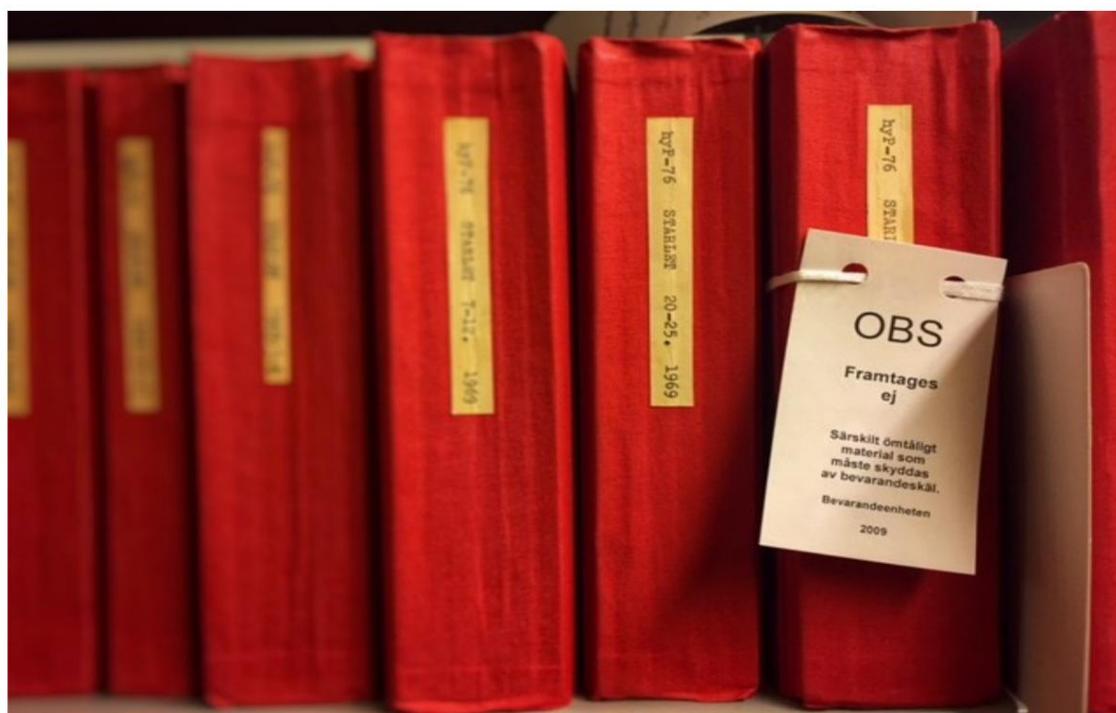
Not shown. Photo: KB

The research-funded digitization projects initiated in 2023 have been able to utilize the technical infrastructure for digitization that KB has established, and the resource reinforcement via external funds has been effectively translated into increased production. Goal achievement for digitization that is carried out with a set budget (those projects that provide external resources

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32 In this context, no distinction is made between *digitization* – the transfer of information from analog to physical format – and *migration* – the transfer of information in digital format from physical media to information systems or from one digital file format to another.

33 This may, for example, be the case when damage to objects cannot be repaired with direct intervention, for example newspapers with fragile paper or broken magnetic tapes.

and the digitization of newspapers that have fixed allocated funds) is assessed as good as KB has delivered according to established production planning and agreed project agreements.

KB's collections also contain material that is so damaged or degraded that it cannot be ordered by users for preservation reasons. The material is in great need of being digitized so as not to be lost to the future. The digital production process in this case is more resource-intensive as the material can often be so fragile that it falls apart when handled. Overall, this means that the existing resources for digitization are insufficient to both cover KB's entire internal needs as well as the external demand for access to collections in digital format. Maintaining systematic and large-scale digitization for both of these areas will require significantly increased funding in the long term, otherwise we risk losing parts of our cultural heritage.

System support for image-based digitization – Digistöd

During the year, KB has carried out several development efforts regarding system support for digitization (Digistöd). This has involved establishing production processes for different material categories, and enabling the migration of previously digitized material that is currently stored on old server solutions.

The report in tables 32-36 in the appendix includes all internal digitization as well as digitization carried out through collaborations with the National Archives of Sweden (RA) large-scale digitization facility in Fränsta and the Kiruna Artifacts Conservation Foundation (SFMV). The total internal production of image files has increased over the past three years as a result of external funding through research projects and other collaborations. External production in collaboration with RA decreased during the year as a result of the termination of extensive externally funded projects. However, the internally funded digitization of compulsory daily newspapers in collaboration with RA has continued on an unchanged scale.

The digitization of audiovisual media in Grängesberg and on Karlavägen has been affected during the year by disruptions due to climate problems in the production premises and a lack of spare parts and technical expertise.

The auditorium with KB's lecture series *Stories from KB.* Photo: Lina Löfström Baker/KB

5.4. Goal area 4: Provide

KB's collections are accessible both at and outside KB via appropriate services34

The National Library's collections shall be accessible both on and off-site through appropriate services. The needs of the users shall be the starting point for provision. By offering access to KB's collections, physically and digitally, the authority's activities contribute to the quality of Swedish research and the development of democratic society.
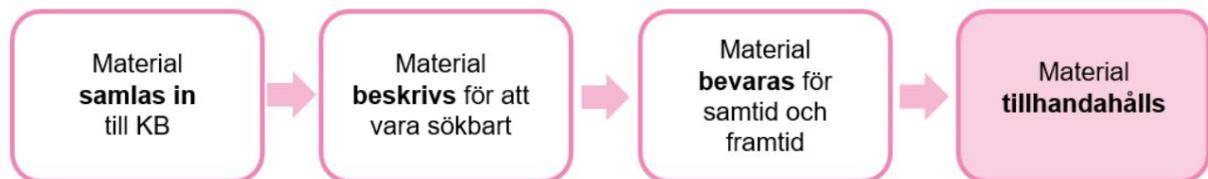

Figure 7 Process across the National Library's collections

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34 KB's business plan *Roadmap 2023-2025*

Assessment and area overview

Assessment of Goal Area 4 *Provide:* **Acceptable**

The assessment is based on how appropriate the authority's services are for providing the collections. An identified development need going forward is to develop the systematic follow-up of users' needs and satisfaction with KB's services.
The agency currently does not conduct any ongoing follow-up of user satisfaction.

Assessment criteria The
criteria are based on appropriateness and are defined as the services being user-friendly and enabling the provision of material in line with legal requirements. Services refer to both on-site services at KB's premises and digital services that are available over the internet.

- **Good:** The collections are provided to users based on services adapted to user needs
- **Acceptable:** The collections are provided to users based on services that enable access
- **Not satisfactory:** The collections are not provided

KB needs to develop the systematic monitoring of users' needs and satisfaction with the authority's services. In order for the provision to reach a good level, greater knowledge of our users' needs and more systematic monitoring of user satisfaction are required.
During the year, work has begun on our users and their needs.

KB's ambition is to, as far as possible, use digital solutions to provide the collections. There are several challenges in this area. These may include copyright, technical challenges and GDPR issues. During 2023, KB has worked to negotiate new contractual licenses and develop our digital services to meet the needs that have been identified.
Most of it is available to anyone visiting KB's premises in Humlegården, but special authorization is required for access to the audiovisual collections. Furthermore, there are preservation aspects that mean that special authorization is required for access to certain parts of KB's collections.

KB lab is an infrastructure for research. Among other things, the lab enables researchers to access KB's digital collections in a structured quantitative form, on site at the authority's premises.
KB-labb also trains collection-based AI models, which constitute research infrastructure for the academy. The AI models contribute to research and development for actors in all sectors of society. Through the KBx initiative, KB also uses AI to rationalize and enrich the agency's internal work with collection, ordering, description and accessibility.

KB continuously collects material without evaluating content or taking subjective opinions into account. This means that there is material that may be perceived as offensive, offensive or ethically problematic. Outdated values and expressions are reflected both in the collections and in

older descriptions of these. During the year, KB has therefore developed and decided on an overall policy regarding access to sensitive source material.35 The purpose of the policy is to be long-term support in decisions about access to such material. The policy is accompanied by a guideline so that it can be done in a responsible and equitable manner.

Special requirement - Contract licenses

For copyrighted material, contractual licenses with accompanying financial compensation to copyright holders are an important prerequisite for enabling remote access to collections. With remote access, KB's opportunities to attract external funding for digitization of the collections increase.

In 2023, KB has negotiated renewed contractual licenses with Bonus Copyright Access for daily press in the Swedish Newspapers service, and with Copyswede for audiovisual media provided via the Swedish Media Database (SMDB) service. The agency is also negotiating to expand the agreement with Bonus to include magazines.

KB also strives to better utilize the opportunities provided by already signed agreements. One example of this is a pilot project with live streaming from SMDB that was carried out with a limited group of researchers in the second half of 202336. The pilot provided insights into user patterns, opportunities for efficiency improvements, and financing needs for increased license costs with increased use.

Sub-areas and activities

Public activities *KB's*

overall assessment of public activities is acceptable. In order for the provision to reach a good level, greater knowledge of our users' needs and more systematic follow-up are required. Key issues in reaching the good level are increased accessibility via digital services and developed visitor activities. KB's external activities aim to increase awareness of, and use of, the collections.

Social media

KB uses Facebook and Instagram. During the year, posts on Facebook have been viewed over 3 million times. This is an increase from 2022 (just over 1.8 million). The reach has increased steadily since the measurement began in 2017 when we had approximately 400,000 views. This shows that there is interest in our collections (see table 44 in the appendix).

Visiting activities

There has been great interest in study visits and guided tours of KB's collections, premises and activities in Humlegården (see table 39 in the appendix). To meet this, KB developed a visitor app in the summer of 2023, primarily for the target groups of tourists and one-time visitors.37

35KB 2023-1046
36KB 2023-660

37 Since the start (summer 2023), 2,621 visits have been made to the various stops, which include a tour of the building where visitors learn more about the Devil's Bible, UNESCO World Heritage Sites, architecture, art, Selma Lagerlöf and August Strindberg. From the app, you can also visit the blog, magazine and Nelly Sachs' apartment, as well as get information about opening hours and events.

To better coordinate KB's resources around the target group of students, KB initiated a more proactive approach to introductory tours in the fall of 2023.

In 2023, KB has arranged several events to inspire, support and get potential new users to find the library premises. Within the framework of the lecture series *Stories from KB,* 15 lectures were arranged with a total attendance of 859 people (in the 38th edition of Kulturnatt Stockholm this year, a new average of 57 listeners/lecture). audience record with 904 visitors. [39] The increased number of visitors overall indicates that There is great curiosity about KB's collections and activities.

In 2023 it was 500 years since Gustav Vasa was elected king of Strängnäs, and the activities in the Roggebiblioteket have been greatly influenced by the anniversary. Among other things, the Roggebiblioteket has arranged lectures, events and exhibitions for the Here is also a public40 . educational activities aimed at primary and secondary schools, which have been visited by 14 school classes during the year. The activities have had a good impact. This is evident in the media coverage where Rogge has appeared several times in various channels during the year, for example Vetenskapsradion, SVT and TV4. The number of visitors was 1570 people (see table 41).

KB's digital information system

The overall assessment of KB's digital search services and information systems is acceptable. Within the goal area *Provide,* there are nine services that aim to make KB's collections and metadata about them accessible.

1. *The Ark:* A service with personal archives and special book and image collections by person which have had significance for Swedish cultural life and cultural history. Some digitized material is available online. Most of it must be ordered physically on site at KB's premises. (see table 38 in the appendix).
2. *Image search (demo)41:* Through the service, users can access digitized postcards. The service was launched in October 2023 and is under development. It was developed in a pilot project where KB worked with modern image search methods and AI models with the aim of making material that was previously difficult to overview available. By applying AI models, it becomes possible to search among objects that lack individual metadata records.
3. *Data.kb.se:* Contains free material from KB's data sources. The service and its content are in First choice for those who want to do major analyses, processing or create their own services. Most of the material can be downloaded as raw data in open standards.
4. *Digitized card catalogs:* Catalogs based on digitizations of older works catalog cards. Many users find KB through our card catalogs, and then without

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to go via kb.se or other channels. The content is freely available over the web (see table 41 in the appendix).

5. *KB's collection blog:* KB runs a collection blog as a way to offer both easy-to-understand and more in-depth
content about KB and the collections. In 2023, an average of one blog post was published every two
weeks. By linking to Libris and other search services, users are given the opportunity to explore more. (see
table 47 in the appendix)

6. *KB website:* During the spring, a user survey of KB's external website was conducted. In the area of user-
friendliness, the website is not satisfactory. Next year, KB intends to initiate work to improve the user
experience. In other areas, and based on the user survey as a whole, kb.se is considered to be at an
acceptable level. (see table 52 in the appendix)

7. *Regina:* Search service for KB's unprinted and printed materials. The service includes
catalogue entries as well as e-publications and digitised material and is freely available over the web.
Some material is digitised, other material must be ordered on site at KB's premises. (see table 46 in the
appendix)

8. *Swedish newspapers42:* The service provides digitized Swedish daily newspapers and is continuously updated
with both older and new material. Outside KB's premises, the public can freely access newspaper pages that
are deemed to be copyright-free (see tables 49-50 in the appendix).

9. *SMDB:* KB's catalog of radio, television, music, film, video, computer games and multimedia that
transmitted or distributed in Sweden. Through a contractual license, it is possible to access the collections via
remote access (see tables 43, 48, 51 in the appendix).43

External collaboration for increased accessibility

During the year, the authority has worked in four sub-areas.

1. *DST – the Digitized Swedish Print:* KB and the university libraries in Gothenburg,
Lund, Stockholm, Umeå and Uppsala signed a letter of intent in January 2020.
The aim was to digitize and make available all Swedish print through joint efforts. During the year,
the work has focused on disseminating information, as well as creating new contact points and
collaborations with other digitization actors, researchers and financiers.

2. *Filmarkivet.se:* The website for certain moving image material from the archives of the Swedish Film Institute
and the Swedish Library. Through a research project, over 150 films with a connection to the indigenous
Sami people and Sami social life were made available via the site in 2023. The material is freely available on
the web. Statistics for 2023 show an increase in the number of visits (see table 40 in the appendix).

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42 For those visiting Humlegården, the service is available via 25 public computers and includes just over 37 million newspaper and magazine
pages from the 17th century onwards.

43 For copyright reasons, the collections are only available to users on site at KB in Humlegården, as interlibrary loans on DVD at libraries in
Sweden, Norway and Denmark or as remote access through a cloud service for researchers and research students at SWAMID-affiliated
universities, institutes and authorities. In 2023, the number of orders made available on DVD increased, as did the number of files uploaded to the
cloud service for users outside KB

3. *The Kiruna Objects Care Foundation:* For over 25 years, the foundation has helped KB to assemble, reorganize, catalog and digitize thousands of images. In 2023, the foundation reorganized approximately 27,000 of KB's photographs in protective covers and capsules. The amount of material reorganized decreased due to an ongoing move. At the same time, 1,603 photographs have been cataloged and 2,193 photographs have been digitized.

4. *Stockholmskällan44:* A collaboration with the City of Stockholm where historical source material from the collections is made available on the website Stockholmskällan.se. The source material is published together with texts that deepen and broaden the historical context. The main target group is schools and the aim is that the material can be used in school teaching. The content is freely available via the web.
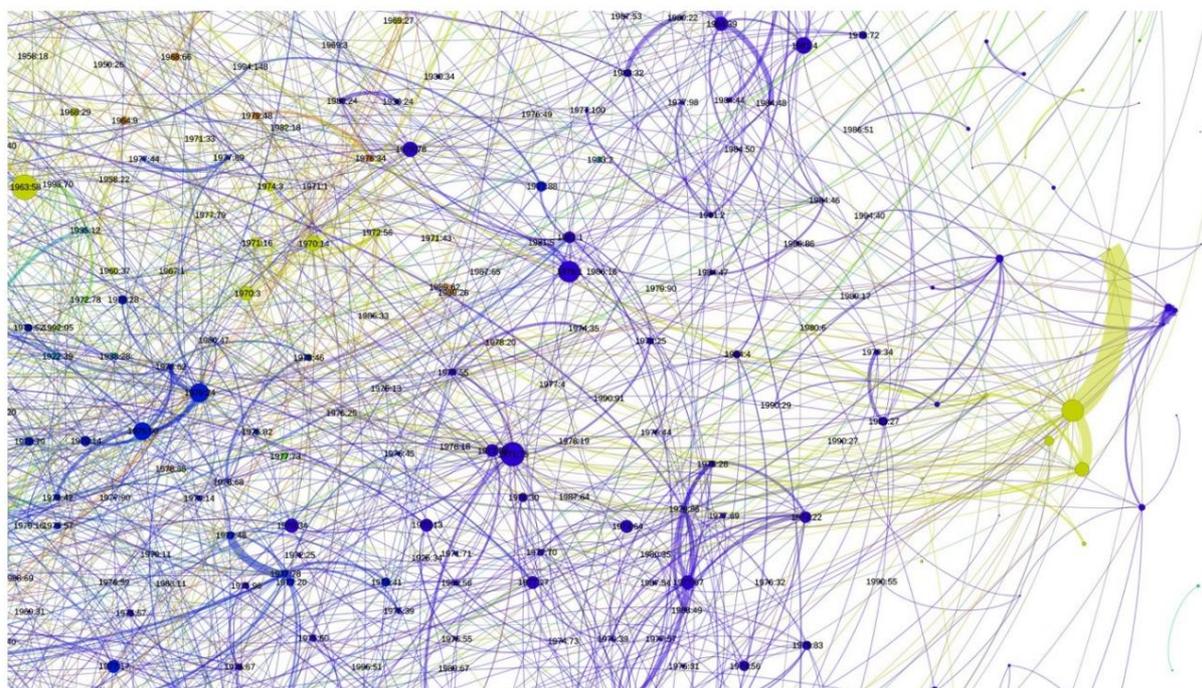
Linked Government Public Investigations (SOU). Photo: KB

KB lab ÿ research infrastructure for data-driven research

KB labs form a central part of KB's R&D (Research and Development) activities. KB labs' research infrastructure has the following main components:

- Access for researchers to KB's digital collections in structured quantitative form, locally at KB's premises.

- Local and distributed computing infrastructure. The computing infrastructure consists of layers of increasing capacity, from local workstations to powerful local computing servers.

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44 With the permission of Swedish Radio, recordings with older depictions of Stockholm were published in 2023 (audio recordings). KB has also published a series of 10 films entitled *Among Craftsmen in Stockholm* that the City Museum recorded during the 1930s with the aim of depicting traditional crafts and documenting them for posterity.

- Collection-based AI models that are trained to provide research infrastructure for academia, but which also enables research and development for actors in all social sectors. The models are made openly available through the Hugginface framework45

Researchers in academia use KB-lab's infrastructure in two main ways. Firstly, KB-lab offers opportunities for research on KB's digital collections. This is done by researchers on site at the authority's premises, and with the help of the lab's staff, being able to produce datasets optimized for research. Secondly, KB-lab's AI models are used for inference against data that is not available at KB. For example, these may be datasets in clinical environments that are structured or analyzed using KB-lab's AI models. By publishing the models openly, they can be used locally by users. This means that users who have sensitive data do not need to expose their data externally through APIs or cloud services. The quality of KB-lab's collection-based AI models, combined with the fact that they are made available openly, has meant that the models have a very high social spread.

In total, the models have been downloaded by researchers and developers in all sectors of society more than 3 million times (see table 53 in the appendix). [46]

In academia, the models are used as analytical tools, in the public sector and business primarily to structure and process information flows. More advanced analytical uses also occur in the public sector, especially in law enforcement and security agencies. One area of application for KB-labs models that is expected to increase in scope is so-called multimodal information management, for example transcribing speech to text.

KB-labb has continued to successfully apply for and take advantage of computing resources from the Euro High Performance Computing Joint Undertaking (EuroHPC JU), the joint infrastructure for supercomputers of the European Commission and the Member States. EuroHPC JU has become a prerequisite for KB-labb's work to train and make new AI models available for Swedish. KB was the first authority in Europe to use the EuroHPC system47 and has three projects behind it since 2020. Two projects are currently underway, one for text (HPC MeluXina) and one for audio (HPC Leonardo).

During the year, KBx was launched, a new initiative to better identify and address challenges where AI tools can offer solutions. It primarily concerns improved access to KB's collections and more efficient workflows. The initiative creates new areas of collaboration between computer science expertise at KB Lab, cutting-edge competence in IT development and the broad collection expertise. KBx is also an opportunity to test KB Lab's models on concrete cases in a library context. One such example is the "speech to text" tool that makes it possible to search for specific content in large radio collections.

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[45] https://huggingface.co/KBLab
[46] https://huggingface.co/KBLab
[47] https://enccs.se/news/2022/10/national-library-of-sweden-accesses-meluxina/

Manuscripta – for medieval and early modern manuscripts

Manuscript consists of a search and display interface for descriptions of manuscripts and digitized manuscripts, as well as an interface for cataloguing. The infrastructure is being developed in close collaboration with the research community in externally funded research projects.[48]

During the past year, approximately 30 Latin manuscripts have been catalogued and approximately 120 Latin and West Nordic manuscripts have been digitised and made available. The number of visitors has increased by 46.5 percent since 2022 (see table 54 in the appendix). The increase shows that Manuscripta has become more in demand with the continuous increase in manuscripts. For example, traffic from Iceland has increased from 53 visits in 2022 to 296 visits in 2023, as a result of more published West Nordic manuscripts.

Floor 2 KB annex, Magazine reading room. Photo: Per & Per Fotograf AB

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[48] During 2023, the following projects have been ongoing:
- Digitization of West Norse manuscripts in Swedish collections
- Medieval Latin manuscripts in the collections of the Royal Library: cataloguing and digitization
- The Production and Use of Nordic Law Books in 1100–1600
- The oldest history of the National Antiquities Board, circa 1630–1830: a digitization project
- Swedish post-medieval manuscripts in the Royal Library and Uppsala University Library: one cataloguing and digitization projects

6. Area of activity:

Scientific

publications

Research actors, libraries and the general public have immediate open access to publicly funded research so that research results are disseminated and used in society.

6.1. Objective 5: Promote open access and enable evaluation of scientific publications

KB contributes collaboratively to the transition to an open science system49

The instruction gives KB four tasks. The authority shall:

1. provide a comprehensive data source for the evaluation of Swedish scientific publications,
2. provide a national digital platform for openly accessible Swedish scientific journals,
3. 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, and 4. publish a

report each year with an account of the total expenditure on scientific publishing for universities and colleges.

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49 KB's business plan *Roadmap 2022–2025*

Assessment and area overview

> **Assessment of target area 5 *Promote open access and enable evaluation of scientific publications:* Good**
>
> 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 for open access in accordance with instructions and contributed to intended effects such as in-depth knowledge bases and increased fulfillment of the government's goal of immediate open access to scientific publications.

Assessment criteria:

- **Good:** The agency has carried out the assignment in accordance with the instructions and contributes to intended effects, e.g. shared knowledge, effective coordination and increased compliance the government's goal of immediate open access to scientific publications.
- **Acceptable:** The agency has carried out the assignment in accordance with the instructions.
- **Unsatisfactory:** The agency has not carried out the assignment in accordance with the instructions.

During the year, KB has worked on two government assignments. Develop national guidelines for open science and open learning resources and public participation in the research process, such as was completed and delivered in January 2023.

KB has also made efforts to ensure that the Swepub and Publish services achieve a good quality that contributes to the intended effects, and has worked on various initiatives and activities aimed at coordinating, following up and promoting the work with increased open access to scientific publications.

Government assignments

National guidelines for open science50
KB's assessment of the work on national guidelines is good. During the year, KB has worked on developing national guidelines for open science. The assignment includes, from a holistic perspective for open science, identifying common goals and priorities, mapping out the distribution of roles and areas of responsibility, and defining the need for support and guidance.
During implementation, KB obtains knowledge and data from the Swedish Research Council and from universities, colleges and other relevant authorities and organisations. As part of the anchoring process, relevant stakeholders were invited to provide their views on the draft guidelines, which contributed to the intended effect regarding in-depth knowledge acquisition and anchoring. The assignment will be reported to the Government Offices (Ministry of Education) on 15 January 2024.

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[50] Regulation letter U2022/02287, Information on kb.se

Mapping open educational resources and public participation in the research process51
KB's assessment of the work is good. The government has commissioned KB to map and
analyze the use of open educational resources and public participation in the
research process. The first part of the assignment, which dealt with open educational resources,
was completed and reported in October 2022. The second part, public participation in the
research process, was completed and reported in January 2023. The results were presented at the
Citizen science & public libraries conference in Ljubljana, Slovenia. Both reports have been
translated into English to enable the dissemination of results and contribute to development
internationally. Conversations about citizen research were held at Forskartorget during the
Book Fair. The reports have contributed to the effect that the potential and challenges of the areas
have been recognized by research actors, and both areas are included in the national
guidelines for open science.

Sub-areas and activities

Sweppub, a national data source
KB's assessment of the work with Swepub is good. Swepub is a national data source for
information on research publications that researchers at universities and colleges, research
institutes and other research organizations in Sweden have published.52 The source contains
all types of publicly funded research publications in all subject areas, a total of approximately
1,600,000. The purpose is to provide an overview and provide access and is based on collaboration
between the 46 organizations that deliver data. In 2023, KB has, among other things, updated
the instructions for data deliveries with the aim of improving support for registration and quality
assurance of information about scientific publications.

KB's assessment is that Swepub fulfills its purpose as Swepub is used as a data source for
national statistics and evaluation at KB, the University Chancellor's Office, the Swedish Research
Council and other actors.53 The service, its content and code are freely available.

Publish, a national magazine platform
KB's assessment of the work with Publishera is good. KB manages and develops Publishera, a
national digital platform for openly accessible Swedish scientific journals. The platform
provides journal editorial offices with an effective tool to manage and publish full-text material and
metadata with immediate open access. The purpose of Publishera is to be an infrastructural support
for the work of transitioning to an open publishing system. The service and its content are openly
available to everyone. KB's assessment is that Publishera fulfills its purpose because the platform
is used by a growing number of journals (see table 55 in the appendix).

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[51] Government Decision U2021/014163, Report Public participation in the research process - a survey
and analysis (pdf)
[52] (Retrieved 20240129) https://www.kb.se/samverkan-och-utveckling/swepub/deltagande-organisationer.html
[53] https://kb.se/samverkan-och-utveckling/oppen-tillgang-och-bibsamkonsortiet/oppen-tillgang/oppen-tillgang-i- sifforp.html https://www.uka.se/
download/ , UKA:
18.a6121fb188ba2cd92434ce/1687415665158/UKA%CC%88%20a%CC%8Arsr
contribution%202023.pdf VR: https://www.vr.se/analys/rapporter/vara-rapporter/2023-04-18-quality-and-impact-of-research-
in-physics-in-sweden.html , HERO: https://www.vr.se/analys/rapporter/vara-rapporter/2023-01-31-
mapping-of-educational-science-research-2001-2021.html

Coordinate, follow up and promote

Coordinate

Bibsam Consortium

A total of 95 Swedish universities, colleges, government agencies and state research institutes participate in the Bibsam Consortium.54 The Bibsam Consortium signs licensing agreements for electronic journals and databases. The purpose of the consortium has moved from providing information to coordinating the transition to open access for higher education and research.

In 2023, approximately 15,500 open access articles were funded through the Bibsam Consortium's publishing agreements (transformative agreements and agreements with publishers that only publish open access journals). This is a slight increase compared to the previous year. *KB assesses that the results for the Coordination sub-area are good.*

Table 15. Openly available articles via the Bibsam Consortium

Area	2023	2022	2021
Openly available articles (number)	15,500	15,300*	14,100
Turnover Bibsam Consortium (SEK million)	603	550	484

* The information for 2022 was incorrect in the previous annual report and has been corrected.

Follow up

KB has published two reports during the year. The content of the reports has been used by the government and other relevant target groups. *KB assesses that the results for the sub-area Follow-up are good.*

Reporting of expenses for scientific publishing for universities and colleges55

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 for the 2022 outcome was delivered to the government in May 2023 and published at the same time on KB's website. The report discusses the result but also the change seen over the past six years.

The report is supplemented with underlying data on KB's website.

It is important in several ways to monitor the expenditure on scientific publishing. Increasing costs for access to scientific publications and may in the long term become unsustainable for public research funders and institutions responsible for the use of public funds.

As a result, available funds for research may decrease. The government uses KB's results in the budget bill for 2024. The data produced was used in KB's input to the upcoming research bill (see Table 56 in the appendix, expenditure on scientific publishing).

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54 (Retrieved 20240129) https://www.kb.se/samverkan-och-utveckling/oppen-tillgang-och- bibsamkonsortiet/bibsamkonsortiet/deltagande-organisationer.html
55 Total Expenditure Report 2023, KB's website about Expenses for scientific publishing.

The communication work in connection with the publication resulted in a report in Universitetsläraren (member magazine for Sweden's university teachers and researchers). Overall, reporting on total expenditure on scientific publishing is an important part of KB's work towards the transition to an open science system.

Annual report, comprehensive mapping, analysis and assessment of the national work on open access to scientific publications[56]

On June 30, 2023, KB published the annual report with a comprehensive survey, analysis and assessment of the national work with open access to scientific publications.
The report contains a summary of open access statistics and a statement
for expenses on scientific publishing and ongoing work. In connection with the report, data on open access in figures was also published on kb.se for the period 2018ÿ2022.

The report points to development needs from a Swedish and international perspective.
The government uses data from the report in the budget bill's performance report on an open science system[57] and the Swedish Research Council refers to KB's report in the report Researchers' views on open access. In addition, data on open access in figures is used in the universities' monitoring of developments.

Promote

KB's overall assessment of the work to promote collaboration is good. The work to redirect payment streams for scientific publishing, the establishment of a recommendation on strategic direction for open access and financial support for open infrastructures are concrete results of promotional efforts.

Redirection of payment flows[58]

In 2019, KB initiated a multi-party group for national consultation on redirecting payment streams for scientific publishing. The group consists of representatives from the Swedish University Association (SUHF) and the state research funders, the Swedish Research Council, Forte, Formas and Vinnova. In 2023, KB developed a funding model that the four funders in the group have accepted.
The model means that the funders finance publication with publishers that only publish open access journals. The funders have allocated funds for 2024 and 2025. Initially, the support will cover approximately half of the costs of Swedish researchers publishing with these publishers. The effect is that individual researchers (or higher education institutions) no longer need to pay publication fees with these publishers. This applies to all researchers affiliated with any of the 95 participating organisations (higher education institutions, authorities) in the Bibsam consortium. This is in line with recommendations in the European Council conclusions on high-quality, transparent, open, reliable and fair academic publishing, which were adopted during the Swedish Presidency in May 2023.[59]

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[56] Report "Coordination of work for open access to scientific publications (pdf)
[57] Budget Bill for 2024, expenditure area 16, p. 214
[58] News about the decision to finance publication.
[59] https://data.consilium.europa.eu/doc/document/ST-9616-2023-INIT/sv/pdf

Beyond transformative agreements60

The *Beyond Transformative Agreements* working group has developed six recommendations for the Bibsam Consortium's strategic direction in future negotiations and priorities in efforts to promote open access. The report with its recommendations was published in October 2023 and the SUHF board has adopted a recommendation (REK 2023:7)61 .

The recommendations have also formed the basis for decisions at the Bibsam Consortium's publishing negotiations. The work has been important for the decision taken by the "Party-combined group for the redirection of payment streams" regarding the financing of publication by publishers that only publish fully open journals.

Promoting infrastructures that support open science KB participates

in several international initiatives for infrastructures within open science. The aim is to create better opportunities for open access and for the services offered within the infrastructures to be used by researchers and libraries both nationally and internationally. In 2023, KB contributed SEK 706,061 in the form of membership. This is an increase compared to previous years, when four new memberships were signed that promote open science.

Table 16. Support for scientific infrastructures (SEK)*

Support for scientific infrastructures	2023	2022	2021
Membership costs *The	706,061	555,694	572,725

information for 2021 and 2022 was incorrect in the previous annual report and has been corrected.

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60 About the working group (SUHF).Report Sweden's path beyond the transformative agreements – analysis and proposals for strategic direction (pdf). News from SUHF
61 https://suhf.se/app/uploads/2023/11/REK-2023-7-Rekommendation-kring-transformativa-avtal-SUHF.pdf

The family magazine Allt för alla was published between 1912 and 1932. The Kronblom series was first published in issue 29 from 1927. Photographer: Ann-Sofie Persson/KB

7.Area of activity:

The general

library system

KB's mission is to 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 authority shall provide information systems and work towards the development and coordination of digital services within the public library system. Regulation (2022:1311).

7.1. Goal area 6: Promote collaboration within the public library system

> KB works strategically in active collaboration with the public library system62

KB has a national overview of the library system, finances and develops national library services and promotes collaboration between library players. The aim is to provide equal access to the country's combined library resources.

KB promotes collaboration by increasing shared knowledge within the public library system. This takes place, for example, in the form of dialogues, surveys, collection of

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62 KB's business plan *Roadmap 2023–2025*

statistics and analysis. The shared knowledge leads to increased collaboration and proposals for measures. The goal is for libraries and authorities within the public library system to collaborate for equal access to the country's combined library resources.

> ### Assessment of target area 6 *Promote collaboration within the public library system:* Acceptable
>
> The agency has a national overview of the library system, but certain areas can be further developed. Measures to promote collaboration between library players are considered successful. Funded national library services and the national media supply are considered acceptable as there are challenges and needs for
> development.

Assessment and area overview

Assessment criteria

- **Good:** KB has a national overview of the library system. Measures to promote collaboration between library stakeholders is considered successful. Funded national library services are yielding good results. The national media supply works well.
- **Acceptable:** KB has a national overview of the library system but with needs of deepening in certain areas. Measures in the areas promote collaboration between library stakeholders, funded national library services and the national media supply is assessed to have acceptable results.
- **Not satisfactory:** KB does not have a national overview of the library system.

    Measures in the areas of promoting collaboration between library stakeholders, funded national library services and the national media supply does not function satisfactorily.

The work on strengthening collaboration within the public library system has generated new knowledge during the year and proposals for measures are taking shape. The resource libraries that have been started for national minorities have a growing demand for all languages. At the same time, the work on the mapping of Libraries and preparedness has contributed to increased knowledge in the area. A new version of Digiteket with expanded material on reading promotion in collaboration with the Swedish Council for Arts was also launched during the year. The follow-up of library plans has also generated new knowledge, including how the plans are used in municipalities and in school libraries.

KB has worked in various ways to develop and coordinate digital services within the public library system in 2023. However, there is significant development need and great potential for expanded collaboration and efficiency improvements.

In the area of national media supply, it is assessed that the administration currently functions satisfactorily. However, the entire area needs to be reviewed for structural measures with the aim of achieving long-term sustainability.

Government assignments

Strengthened collaboration within the public library system

KB's assessment of the work on strengthening collaboration within the public library system is positive, as a number of dialogues with library sector actors have been carried out, which have generated new knowledge and a basis for proposals for measures. KB has been commissioned by the government to develop proposals for forms of strengthening collaboration within the public library system with the aim of developing the infrastructure for the library system. The agency will also contribute to the long-term development of certain national digital library services for prioritized target groups and work to ensure that existing digital library services can be collected and consolidated and continuously developed.63

Within the assignment, KB has had a dialogue with the actors in the library sector. It has become clear that several authorities today have parallel and overlapping assignments in the library sector. This gives rise to ambiguities and unnecessary administration. The authorities in the library sector are therefore working to improve cooperation and to develop proposals for clarified assignments.

During 2023, KB has worked on developing the Libris systems and the Libris collaboration. The results of this work are described in the *Information Systems section.* Furthermore, KB has analysed a number of digital services for priority target groups. KB sees that existing national digital library services for certain priority target groups differ in terms of forms of organisation, financing and technology. The large variation affects the possibilities of collecting, consolidating and jointly developing the existing services. The consequences of the new Accessibility Directive for e-media also need to be considered in this context.

The issue of the collection and consolidation of national e-media services is linked to the larger issue of supplementary media provision at the national level. This includes, for example, the operations of loan centres and the interlibrary loan compensation. The entire area, i.e. making media visible, accessible and preserved, needs to be reviewed and the role of the state needs to be clarified. See further under the section *National media provision.* An interim report was submitted to the government in June 2023.64

The future needs of public libraries

KB has been tasked with supporting the Swedish Arts Council with an assessment after the final year of Strengthened Libraries in 2023. KB has followed the work during the year and contributed with views to a report, Public Libraries' Future Need for State Support, which will be published in early 2024.

Resource library for national minorities

KB's assessment of the work with the resource library for national minorities is good as the operation has now been started and there is growing demand for all languages. Between 2021 and in 2023, KB has been commissioned by the government to implement an investment in the libraries of national minorities as resource libraries for each language group and for the country.

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63 Ku2022/00857
64 Partial report ref. KB 2022-473

municipalities.65 The resource libraries offer a consultative service to support the municipal libraries. They also provide materials and services based on the needs of national minorities in library activities. Access to literature for children and young people shall be given special consideration.

During the third year of the assignment, 2023, KB distributed a total of 7,080 thousand SEK. The size of the grants during the assignment period differs depending on how extensive the resource libraries have assessed that they have been able to carry out in each year (see table 58 in the appendix). The grants have meant that the resource libraries have had the opportunity to continue developing methods and implementing activities. For example, work has been done on providing advice on language groups to municipal libraries. The resource libraries have also produced information material linked to national minorities and literature in the national minority languages. KB follows the development of the resource libraries through dialogues and working meetings with principals and the activities. In the dialogues, the resource libraries express that the activities are increasingly being used. This is evident, among other things, from the increased number of questions received from the municipal libraries.

In 2023, KB had the additional assignment to establish the resource library function for Romani, Chib and Roma and at the beginning of 2023 appointed the Malmö Libraries to establish a new resource library for Romani, Chib and Roma.

KB submitted an interim report on the assignment in March 2023 and proposes that the assignment for national minority libraries be permanently continued with long-term funding after 2023. A final report on the assignment must be submitted no later than March 2024. The government has announced a three-year extension of the assignment in the budget bill.

Sub-areas and activities

Libraries and preparedness
KB's assessment of the work with the mapping of Libraries and preparedness is good because the overall knowledge in the area has improved and support in the form of skills development has been implemented.
During the year, KB has carried out a mapping of libraries' work with preparedness, within the mission to have a national overview. The goal was to increase knowledge about total defense from a library perspective and to investigate KB's possible role in the area.
All 290 municipal and 19 regional library plans have been analyzed.

The survey shows that the libraries' preparedness work is part of a larger municipal effort to develop crisis and war preparedness. In connection with the corona pandemic, it became clear that libraries respond to basic needs in the local community. The preparedness work that is now underway around the country focuses in particular on the role of libraries in information dissemination, provision of technology and the internet, and media and information literacy (MIK).
The municipalities are requesting support regarding national planning regarding the role of libraries in civil defense, as well as funding and skills development for this. Such planning

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65 The assignment includes the Finnish Institute's library (Finnish), the Jewish library (Yiddish), the Nordkalott Library in Övertorneå Municipality (Meänkieli), the Sami Library (Sami) through the Sami Parliament, and from 2023 the Libraries in Malmö (Romani Chib).

would certainly support equal access to libraries in the country, however, it is not considered to be within KB's remit. It is also in the libraries' interest that contingency planning is carried out together with the principal.

As a way to meet the needs of the municipalities, KB has produced three open learning resources: on total defense, preparedness from a library perspective, and on free opinion formation. The learning resources provide a current picture, but also contain conclusions to consider when libraries work with preparedness locally. The material can ultimately contribute to equal access to library activities in times of crisis or war.66

Digiteket, a common platform for knowledge sharing

KB's assessment of the work with Digiteket is good as a new version expanded with research-based material on reading promotion in collaboration with the Swedish Council for the Arts has been launched during the year, which has increased the opportunities for knowledge sharing. KB is tasked with operating Digiteket, which is a platform for digital training and inspiration. The aim is to increase library staff's knowledge of digital competence, media and information literacy (MIK) and reading and literature promotion. Digiteket's content is created in collaboration with municipal and regional library operations, authorities and researchers. Development of the platform takes place through collaboration between KB, the Malmö Libraries, the Swedish Council for the Arts and the regional library operations, and is financed through an annual operating grant from KB of SEK 4,000 thousand. The basic allocation has remained unchanged for the past three years. In 2023, the Swedish Arts Council has contributed an extra grant of SEK 1,000,000 to Digiteket within the framework of the Reading Promotion Initiative and in 2022, the Swedish Arts Council contributed an extra grant of SEK 3,640,000 for the same purpose. During the year, KB has changed the model for collaboration on Digiteket with regional library operations. The new model ensures resource-efficient ongoing dialogue and collaboration between KB and regional library operations, to promote the development and use of Digiteket.67 (For the number of users and visits, see table 59 in the appendix.)

Participation in the collaboration council at the Swedish Arts Council

Through the cultural collaboration model, government funds are distributed via the Swedish Council for Arts to
The regions, in turn, distribute the funds to regional cultural activities in their counties.
KB participates in the cultural collaboration model through the Swedish Council for Arts and Culture's collaboration council and preparation and follow-up groups. KB contributes through its expertise in the library field. The work also provides KB with knowledge of regional cultural and library activities and an overview of developments in the cultural policy area. In 2023, KB participated in the preparation of five new regional cultural plans with associated demands, as well as in the follow-up of the regional library activities for 2022.

Follow-up of library plans

KB's assessment of the work on following up on library plans is good because new knowledge has been generated regarding how the plans are used in the municipalities and regarding the part of school libraries in the plans. According to the Library Act, KB is tasked with, together with

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66 Libraries and preparedness – material from KB on Digiteket: https://digiteket.se/inspirationsartikel/bibliotek-och-emergency-materials-from-kb/
67 Dialogues with KB, see notes recorded under KB 2022-997.

the regional library operations and municipalities, follow up on how the adopted library plans have been designed and how they are used. 97 percent of the country's municipalities have a library plan, which is on par with the years 2022 and 2021 (see table 57 in the appendix).

During the year, KB has also investigated how library plans are used in municipal operations. The investigation was conducted in collaboration with regional and municipal library operations. The results showed that library plans are used in different ways for governance, both operationally (especially in small municipalities) and strategically. The plans are also used for communication to employees, politicians and other operations in the municipalities, but a little less frequently to residents. Goals for collaboration with other operations are often included in the plans. KB saw that there is great potential to develop cooperation between public libraries and schools, when it comes to the school libraries' part in the plans. The results of the investigation were presented at the Träffpunkt biblioteksplaner conference.[68] A report will be published in early 2024. KB has also investigated how the National Minorities Act is implemented in library plans. The results have been reported to the Stockholm County Administrative Board.

Mission as an official statistical authority

KB's assessment of the work with the assignment as an official statistical authority is acceptable. KB is the statistical authority responsible for Sweden's official library statistics and annually collects and compiles the collected data. In addition to the authority's own use, within the framework of the work with a national overview, the statistics are available to everyone. In total, 2,209 publicly funded libraries belonging to library organizations with at least half-time staff were surveyed. The response rate to the 2023 survey was on average 93 percent but varies between different library types. In 2022 and 2021, the response rate was 90 percent.

KB has begun a review of the work on official library statistics because
The authority believes that the assignment can be carried out with higher quality in the future. KB's Assessment of implementation is acceptable as the response rate is high and qualitative requirements are met.

Information systems, 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. *KB's overall assessment of the area is acceptable as there is significant development need and great potential for expanded collaboration and efficiency improvements.*

Bookshelf

KB operates and develops the national library catalogue Libris, which provides a single entry point to bibliographic descriptions of library media. Libris functions as a technical infrastructure that streamlines work processes within the public library system.
Around the Libris systems there is an extensive structure for collaboration with the contributors

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[68] The conference Träffpunkt library plans is recorded and can be viewed here: https://www.kb.se/samverkan-och-utveckling/nytt-fran-kb/nyheter-samverkan-och-utveckling/2023-12-04-se-inspelningen-fran-traffpunkt-biblioteksplaner-2023.html

libraries in the country. However, there is significant development need and great potential for expanded collaboration and efficiency improvements. This can be realized through the right investments and choices.

KB has developed one of the first production environments for linked data, the Libris cataloging tool. In 2023, KB streamlined the description of Swedish works of fiction so that they only need to be described once. Thereafter, each new expression, such as an audiobook, can be linked to the description of the work, which is the same regardless of format. This has aroused international interest. KB has been contacted by national actors abroad who are facing the challenge of developing similar production environments. KB has participated in several international collaborations during the year. Within the framework of the government assignment Strengthened collaboration within the public library system, KB began work in 2023 on the development of a new search service for Libris (for the number of searches in Libris, see table 60 in the appendix).

National media supply

KB assesses that the work with the national media supply is acceptable as the administration currently functions satisfactorily, but the entire area will need to be reviewed for structural measures with the aim of achieving long-term sustainability. The national media supply gives library users access to media that is missing at the local library. For example, users have access to media in Sweden's national minority languages via the reading app Blått, and to media in languages other than Swedish via the e-book service Världens bibliotek. Users can also access physical media when the local library borrows from the multilingual lending center or from the Swedish Depository Library and Loan Center in Umeå. Interlibrary loans from other libraries are another option.

The national media supply is a priority area for action. This became clear during the work carried out in 2023 within the government's assignment to develop proposals for forms of strengthened collaboration within the public library system. The entire area, that is, making media visible, accessible and preserved, needs to be reviewed and the state's role needs to be clarified. The activities in the area are carried out according to the current assignment, but there is a great need for efficiency and restructuring. Within the assignment to develop proposals for forms of strengthened collaboration, KB will therefore develop an in-depth basis for the national media supply, with proposals for action.

Contributions to the city of Malmö, the city of Stockholm and the municipality of Umeå
To promote equal access to media and information provision throughout the country, KB provides grants to three library operations in the country (Malmö City, Stockholm City and Umeå Municipality) to operate and develop a number of national library services.

Table 17. Contributions to national media supply and skills support (SEK thousand)

Counterpart	2023	2022	2021
Malmo city	8,600	10,740	5,700
-of which the Bible answers	1,100	1,100	1,100
-of which Digiteket	5,000	7,640	4,000
-of which the World Library	2,500	2,000	600
City of Stockholm, Multilingual Loan Center (MLC)	6,600	6,600	6,600
Umeå Municipality, Sweden's depository library and lending center	5,650	6,450	5,650
Total contribution to national media supply and skills support	20,850	23,790	17,950

Malmo city

KB's assessment of the work with the City of Malmö and Bibblan svarar is not satisfactory as the service no longer meets the original needs of the users69 . Within the framework of the assignment for national digital library services, KB is providing a contribution to Bibblan svarar of SEK 1,100,000. The scope has been the same for the past three years. Bibblan svarar is a digital reference service for the public and is staffed by librarians from public libraries around the country. The number of questions for the service has fallen for a long time and in 2023 the Libraries in Malmö will investigate the needs of the users. The investigation proposes that the service in its current form be discontinued, which is planned for mid-2024.

Malmö City's work with Digiteket is reported under the section Digiteket, a joint platform for knowledge sharing.

KB's assessment of the work with the city of Malmö and the World Library is positive, with continued growth in the range and use of the service. Within the framework of the assignment for national digital library services, KB provides contributions to the World Library. It is a digital e-book service aimed at people with a mother tongue other than Swedish. The service was launched in 2019 and contains e-books and audiobooks in 17 languages. The World Library is run by the Libraries in Malmö and is funded by KB, the National Library of Norway and the Swedish Council for Cultural Affairs. The World Library has been expanded with two languages in 2023 and has some growth in use. (For the number of users and loans, see table 61 in the appendix).

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[69] Dialogues with KB, see notes recorded under KB 2022-997. VB and financial reporting for 2023 will not be received until February 2024.

Stockholm city

KB's assessment of the work with the City of Stockholm and the multilingual loan center is acceptable as parts of the assignment cannot be fully maintained with today's funding.
The Multilingual Loan Center (MLC)70 is aimed at public and school libraries in Sweden.
The operation is run by Stockholm City Library and is financed by a grant of SEK 6,600,000 from KB. The scope has been the same for the past three years. MLC has had two assignments in 2023 that KB has followed up on through recurring dialogue and routine for applications for operating grants and reporting.

MLC shall offer the libraries supplementary media supply of multilingual media, in accordance with the current media supply plan, as well as cataloguing and acquisition support for multilingual media (for the Multilingual Loan Centre, number of loans, see table 66). Based on a needs analysis together with the libraries and KB, MLC shall also be able to provide other support within multilingual media supply. MLC has mainly completed its tasks in 2023.
However, the task of offering cataloguing and acquisition support is currently difficult to carry out with existing resources to the extent requested.

Umeå Municipality

KB's assessment of the work with Umeå Municipality and the Swedish Depository Library and Loan Centre in Umeå is good with maintained demand and delivery. Swedish Depository Library and Loan Centre (SDLC) in Umeå [71] is a national interlibrary loan magazine and competence center for media supply and other issues related to collection planning. The purpose of the activity is to facilitate libraries in providing an efficient and equal information and literature supply to their borrowers through interlibrary loans, support and skills development in media supply. For the number of loans and training courses at Sweden's depository library and lending center, see table 67 in the appendix.

KB provides an annual operating grant of 5,650 thousand SEK. The grant amount has been constant over the past ten years with the exception of an adjustment when individual assignments were added or removed. In 2023, SDLC had three overall assignments that KB can conclude in its follow-up and recurring dialogue have been completed. A challenge for the operation is that the storage facilities are expected to be full in 2024. This has led to a discussion about future needs and a review of the depository library's acquisition plan.

Own development of national digital library services
KB is tasked, via the Swedish Council for the Arts' appropriation letter, to contribute to the long-term development of certain national digital library services. The task also appears in the government's mission to strengthen collaboration within the public library system. As part of the mission, KB manages and develops the national reading app Blåt.

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[70] Dialogues with KB, see notes recorded under KB 2022-971. VB and financial reporting for 2023 will not be received until February 2024. [71]

Dialogues with KB, see notes recorded under KB 2022-972. VB and financial reporting for 2023 will not be received until February 2024.

Browse

KB's assessment of the work with the reading app Blådhal is good because the number of titles has increased and an additional language has been added. Blådhal is a reading app with e-books in Sweden's national minority languages, which is operated and developed by KB. The app was launched in the spring of 2021 and currently includes the languages Yiddish, Meänkieli, Romani Chib and Sami with their varieties. In 2023, literature in Yiddish was added. The functionality and statistics for loans have been developed and preparations have been initiated to add Finnish. The number of loans is the same this year compared to the previous year, which is partly due to the very limited book publishing. (For the number of titles and loans, see Table 62-63 in the appendix).

Interlibrary loans and interlibrary loan compensation

KB's assessment of the work on interlibrary loans and interlibrary loan compensation is good. 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. Interlibrary loans are part of the national media supply and KB is tasked with distributing interlibrary loan compensation. KB has done this and communicated this.

The compensation was distributed between 35 different libraries, which received SEK 163 per net loan. The corresponding figures for 2022 were SEK 151 per net loan distributed among 37 libraries, and in 2021 it was SEK 141 per net loan distributed among 37 libraries (see table 64 in the appendix). 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 has remained unchanged (see table 65 Interlibrary loan orders in the Libris national interlibrary loan system in the appendix).

Collage of Henk Rispen's period-typical 1950s bindings. Paper bindings with patterned cover paper.
Photo: István Borbás/KB.

8. Create conditions for the business

Employees and skills supply

KB's operations are divided into seven departments. The agency employs approximately 340 people and is located in five different locations, in Humlegården and on Karlavägen in Stockholm, Bålsta, Grängesberg and Strängnäs.

In 2023, the number of annual workforce and the number of employees have decreased. This is a conscious choice, as several positions that were terminated during the year have not been filled. The agency wants to create good conditions for the more conservative budget situation in 2024. In parallel, KB is working to integrate operational priorities, financial conditions and strategic skills supply into the agency's monitoring and planning process. In practice, this means that every need for new recruitment of a permanent employee is assessed at management level.

The need is set against operational priorities and identified critical competencies in the coming years. Attracting the right expertise in specialist functions is a continuing challenge for the agency.

Table 18. Number of employees and annual workforce

Employees and annual workforce	2023	2022	2021
Employees* (number)	338	352	359
Employees 29 years or younger (percentage)	1%	1%	-
Employees 30-49 years old (percentage)	46%	45%	45%
Employees 50 years or older (percentage)	53%	55%	55%
Total annual workforce (number)	314	320	327

Includes all employees regardless of employment type, but not hourly paid intermittent employees.

Table 19. Proportion of temporary employees (percentage)

Percentage of temporary employees	2023	2022	2021
Temporary employees	6%	8.5%	11.1%
Women employed on a temporary basis	67%	57%	48%
Men with temporary employment	33%	43%	53%

Table 20. Employee turnover (percentage)

Staff turnover	2023	2022	2021
Staff turnover	9%	12.2%	11%

Attractive employer with committed employees

The overall objective is that KB shall have forms of cooperation that support internal collaboration and operational dialogue. The authority assesses that this promotes the work for a culture that is permeated with responsibility, openness, trust and learning72. In addition, KB shall be an attractive employer with committed employees. In order to meet the objectives in this area, KB has implemented and initiated the following activities in 2023:

- Routines to encourage internal mobility within the organization
- Implemented a tool and working method for systematic work environment monitoring through continuous employee surveys

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72 KB personnel policy, no. KB 2018-506

• Further developed the forms of collaboration with employee organizations

• Conducted lectures and workshops with the aim of contributing to increased psychological security

    for better collaboration in work groups

The overall assessment is that KB is well on its way to meeting the goals that have been developed for the area.

Equality and diversity

KB has an even gender distribution in the agency as a whole, but a preponderance of female managers. KB has therefore developed goals and an action plan to promote an even gender distribution in management. [73]

Table 21. Gender distribution (percentage)*

Gender distribution	2023	2022	2021
Women	53%	52%	53%
Men	47%	48%	47%

*Includes all employees regardless of employment type, but not hourly paid intermittent employees.

Table 22. Gender distribution of managers (percentage)

Gender distribution of managers	2023	2022	2021
Women	71%	65%	67%
Men	29%	35%	33%

Table 23. Average age

Average age*	2023	2022	2021
Average age	50	50	50
Middle-aged women	49	49	49
Middle-aged men	50	51	51

Includes all employees regardless of employment type, but not hourly paid intermittent employees.

[73] Action plan for an inclusive and discrimination-free workplace, KB's work with active measures 2023-2025, ref. KB 2023-1259

KB has made an internship available in 2023 through the government assignment Praktik i staten, which is aimed at newly arrived people and people with disabilities who are far from the labor market.

Sickness

absence In 2023, the total sick leave was 3.2 percent, which is almost one percentage point lower than the previous year. Sick leave is equal between men and women. KB conducts monthly follow-ups of both short-term sick leave and long-term sick leave to identify the need for preventive or rehabilitative measures in good time. The possibility of working remotely may also have contributed to lower sick leave rates.

Table 24. Sick leave 2021–2023 of available working hours (percentage)

Sick leave	2023	2022	2021
Women	3.2%	4.1%	2.4%
Men	3.1%	4.1%	2.7%
Age group 29 years or younger*	-	-	-
Age group 30-49	3.1%	4.5%	3.1%
Age group 50 years or older	3.2%	3.8%	2.1%
Proportion of sick leave that refers to absence for a continuous period of 60 days or more	36.6%	42.7%	37%
Total	3.2%	4.1%	2.6%

*Not reported because the statistics refer to fewer than 10 employees

Information security feedback

In the appropriation letter for the 2023 budget year (U2022/04045), KB has been tasked with providing 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 the work on information security.

The goal of information security work at KB is:
- that it is clear what information security is within KB - that information

security is an integrated part of the business's work
- that the business knows what information assets exist - that KB's operations

in all matters relating to the protection of information assets comply with

The Swedish Civil Contingencies Agency (MSB) has adopted standards regarding information security.

In light of the assignment in the appropriation letter, and in order to meet its own objectives in the area, KB has carried out the following activities in 2023:

- *Recruitment:* In order to continue developing and following up on the work with information security, KB has increased its human resources by recruiting a general counsel who is responsible for this work. • *Training efforts:* The knowledge of information security among all KB staff has been increased through digital training efforts, as well as through basic training in connection with the introduction of new employees. The information security work has also been made visible through communication efforts on KB's intranet. • *Establishment and anchoring of the information security concept:* In order to

  The authority must have a common view and understanding of what information security at KB includes. Anchoring work has been carried out with KB's managers and strategists to establish and clarify what is included in the concept, especially in relation to KB's other missions to preserve and protect collections.

- *Operational information security work:* KB has had a stated goal for 2023 that information security work should be conducted operationally and encompass the entire agency. To achieve this, contact persons have been appointed within the organization.
  The contact persons' task is, among other things, to ensure that all information assets and the protection of these assets are continuously inventoried and audited in accordance with applicable standards and regulations. The work is led by KB's information security coordinator.

- *Continuity planning:* Work on developing continuity plans for KB's critical system is in progress.
- *Collaboration:* KB participates and collaborates in groups with other authorities within information security area. During 2023, KB has hosted, among other things, such called the Information Security Roundtable. The purpose of the meeting was to disseminate knowledge and exchange experiences within a group of government agencies.

The overall assessment is therefore that KB is well on its way to meeting the goals that have been developed for the area. The assessment is therefore acceptable.

Efficient and sustainable IT infrastructure

KB works continuously to ensure a stable, efficient, sustainable and scalable operating environment and to be able to provide appropriate and effective technical system support.

Storage capacity KB's digital collections are constantly increasing, driving up the costs of data storage and the associated technical infrastructure. Data storage is increasing by almost 800 terabytes per year, which corresponds to a cost increase of approximately SEK 2.5 million annually. KB's mission is to preserve information for the future. Therefore, the authority must constantly work to ensure storage capacity, by expanding or streamlining it. The authority works

continuously optimizing storage through technical solutions, for example through upgrades to the storage platform. The agency also optimizes by compressing material, and in 2023 made a decision on a compressed file format for still images.

The file format means that it is possible to save storage space without affecting quality. The introduction of the file format will take place from 2024.

However, the work to streamline storage capacity is not enough to cover future storage needs. KB continuously forecasts the agency's storage and develops scenarios to understand how the amount of data grows and what impact it has on our storage costs.

Cybersecurity and IT incidents

During the year, a systematic approach to IT security has been developed and IT security groups have been established for active and continuous risk assessment. The groups have focused on monitoring the external environment for threats, cybersecurity issues and in the area of architecture and application security. External IT security experts have conducted penetration tests against the authority's e-services, and the deviations that emerged have been addressed. KB conducts a number of security analyses of the IT environment by external parties to obtain an objective assessment of security and any shortcomings with proposed measures. The aim is to ensure that the IT infrastructure meets the decided security levels. A systematic follow-up is also carried out against ISO 27001. A summary of the observations is reported in the annual security review for KB's management team.

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. A significant part of KB's R&D takes place within externally funded research projects in collaboration with external researchers. Overall, the activities contribute to the results in terms of *collecting, describing, preserving* and *making available.*

The number of requests for collaboration, completed cases and ongoing research projects has remained at a stable level in recent years (see table 25 below). The year 2023 is no exception. The fact that individual figures may vary between years is due to the fact that the processing of several requests received in one year is not completed until the following year. This is governed by how the regular calls for proposals to the Riksbanken Jubilee Fund and the Swedish Research Council are scheduled.

Table 25. Externally initiated R&D collaboration (number)

Externally initiated R&D collaboration research project	2023	2022	2021
New collaboration requests	33	40	44
Closed cases	45	60	28
Ongoing research projects	26	27	21

Research projects within the R&D activities concern several of KB's target areas (see table 68 in the appendix). For the area *of Description ,* a number of projects have worked on improving existing metadata, which has led to increased visibility for KB's collections. Three of the larger projects74 have involved further development and adaptation of the standardized metadata format for manuscript cataloguing, which is used for presentation of material via the research infrastructure manuscripta.se. The three projects also formed the basis for method development within the target areas of *Preservation* and *Provision.*

Within the goal area *Provide ,* a focus of the projects has also been to lower the thresholds for researchers to access the KB-lab research environment. This work was further developed within the *HUMINFRA project.*
The project is one of the Swedish Research Council's grants for research infrastructure of national interest. The aim of the project is to create a "comprehensive, national infrastructure" for digital infrastructure resources in the humanities to "strengthen the field both nationally and internationally". KB-labb participates in the project, among other things, by producing curated datasets for newspapers and thus making the material more accessible for large-scale analysis.

Within the target area *Provide ,* issues regarding remote access to KB's collections have also been continuously addressed by the research projects. The EU project *EODOPEN: eBooks-On-Demand-Network Opening Publications for European Netizens* has this goal built into the project plan, KB is responsible for the work of assessing and investigating various "best practices"
solutions for cross-border and rights-cleared access to cultural heritage collections within the EU.

Compensation and other benefits

Below is a report on the taxable remuneration and other benefits that KB has paid to senior executives and members of the Transparency Council during the 2023 financial year.

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74 The projects: Digitization of West Nordic manuscripts in Swedish collections, Medieval Latin manuscripts in the collections of the Royal Library of Sweden: cataloguing and digitization, and Swedish post-medieval manuscripts in The Royal Library and Uppsala University Library - a cataloguing and digitization project

KB's transparency advice, remuneration and other benefits (SEK)

Table 26. Members of KB's Transparency Council (SEK)

Members of KB's Transparency Council	Fees and other remuneration 2023 (SEK)
Karin Grönvall, National Librarian of the Library of Sweden (Chair of the Library's Transparency Council)	1,191,971
Mattias Folkestad (formerly Hallberg)	3,750
Hans Hoff*	0
Johan Lindell	5,000
Cecilia Lindhé	0
Birgitta Markusson	5,000
Gustaf Nelhans	5,000
Frantzeska Papadopoulou Sharp	3,750
Ewa Pihl Krabbe**	5,000
Cecilia Wikstrom	3,750
Nina Worms	2,500

* Dismissed from his assignment as of March 3, 2023.

**Appointment from March 3, 2023.

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

Table 27. Members of KB's Transparency Council, other assignments

Members of KB's Transparency Council	Other assignments
Karin Grönvall (chairman)	No other assignments
Mattias Folkestad (formerly Hallberg) No other assignments	
Hans Hoff	Member of the Riksbank General Council, Chairman of the Board of Falkenbergs destination company AB
Johan Lindell	No other assignments
Cecilia Lindhé	No other assignments
Birgitta Markusson	No other assignments

Gustaf Nelhans	No other assignments
Frantzeska Papadopoulou Karp Deputy Biolaw Juristbyrå AB, Deputy Elixir AB	
Ewa Pihl Krabbe	Vice Chairman of Innovation Skåne AB
Cecilia Wikstrom	Director of the Kjell and Märta Beijer Foundation, Chairman of the Board of the Alva Myrdal Center, Uppsala University, Chairman of the Board of the EIPA (European Institute of Public Administration) in Maastricht, Board member of Elekta AB, Board member of Integrum AB
Nina Worms	Member of the Transparency Council at the Swedish Accessible Media Authority

Consultation with national minorities

For the fourth year in a row, KB has carried out consultations with all five national minorities in Sweden in collaboration with the Swedish National Council for Arts and the Institute for Language and Folklore. A new party for 2023 was the Swedish Council for General Education.

The consultations leave ample room for minorities to raise their own issues and make suggestions to the authorities. Recurring points of view from the minorities are the lack of
long-term funding for language and culture. The content of the consultations is taken forward in cross-
agency dialogues and broken down by agency into areas for continued development. In connection with the
consultations, KB's own work continues to strengthen the entire agency's expertise in the area, including
through knowledge-raising activities, policies and development work.
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[75] O:\Working groups\Consultation on national minorities\Authority consultation\2023

9. Financial accounting

February's expenses from Carl Gustaf Tessin's "Cassa Räkning" 1764.
Signum: HS Dept. 303 II: I. Libris: http://libris.kb.se/bib/18093516

Summary of essential information

(Tk SEK)	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019
Loan framework National Debt Office					
Granted	100,000	100,000	100,000	83,000	75,000
Utilized	55,925	59,120	66,998	67,943	71,471
Account credits National Debt Office					
Granted	43,000	43,000	43,000	43,000	43,000
Maximum utilization	9,256	19,682	33,433	20,861	21,708
Interest account National Debt Office					
Interest income	963	177	0	3	146
Interest expenses	0	0	0	0	40
Fee income					
Fee revenue allocated					
Estimated amount according to appropriation letter	0	0	0	0	6,000
Fee income Other	5,964	5,531	6,054	5,310	7,356
fee income	0	0	0	0	0
Grant credit					
Granted appropriation 16 3:7 ap 1	13,066	12,679	12,594	12,434	11,228
Utilized appropriation 16 3:7 ap 1	0	0	0	0	1,096
Granted appropriation 17 1:6 ap 2	1,786	1,466	1,454	1,566	1,728
Utilized appropriation 17 1:6 ap 2	0	0	0	0	685
Appropriation					
Ramaslag 16 3:7 ap 1					
Budget saving	5,876	6,701	9,456	19,716	0
Ramaslag 17 1:6 ap 2					
Budget saving	-151	958	709	329	0
Authorizations, not applicable					
Staff					
Number of annual workers (pcs)	314	320	327	308	304
Average number of employees (pcs)	348	356	359	344	341
Operating cost per annual workforce	1,502	1,425	1,352	1,321	1,256
Capital change**					
This year	0	0	0	0	0
Balanced	2,225	2,225	2,225	2,225	2,225

Income statement

(thousands of SEK)	Note	2023	2022
Operating income			
Revenue from appropriations	1	458,519	444,528
Income from fees and other remuneration	2	5,964	5,531
Revenue from grants	3	27,623	25,535
Financial income	4	1,092	219
Amount		**493,198**	**475,812**
Operating costs			
Personnel costs	5	-270,989	-266,591
Costs for premises		-105,920	-102,296
Other operating costs	6	-94,645	-87,124
Financial costs	7	-2,216	-719
Depreciation and impairment		-19,428	-19,082
Amount		**-493,198**	**-475,812**
Operational outcomes			
Transfers			
Funds received from the state budget for financing grants		37,006	38,481
Other funds received for financing grants		1,146	3,640
Contributions submitted	8	-38,152	-42,121
Balance		**0**	**0**
Capital change for the year		**0**	**0**

Balance sheet

(thousands of SEK)	Note	2023-12-31	2022-12-31
ASSETS			
Intangible fixed assets			
Capitalized development expenses	9	2,419	4,024
Amount		**2,419**	**4,024**
Tangible fixed assets			
Improvement expenses on someone else's property	10	16,076	19,755
Machinery, equipment, installations, etc.	11	45,180	43,317
Ongoing new construction **Total**	12	463	193
		61,719	**63,265**
Current receivables			
Accounts receivable		585	577
Receivables from other authorities Other	13	10,248	12,064
short-term receivables	14	12	10
Amount		**10,846**	**12,651**
Period-end entries			
Prepaid costs	15	33,235	32,346
Accrued grant income Other	16	3,307	3,002
accrued income	17	1,323	1,566
Amount		**37,865**	**36,914**
Settlement with the central government			
Settlement with the central government	18	2,963	3,125
Amount		**2,963**	**3,125**
Cash register and bank	19		
Interest account balance in the National Debt Office		5,046	12,603
Cash		3	2
Amount		**5,049**	**12,605**
TOTAL ASSETS		**120,860**	**132,585**

(thousands of SEK)	Note	2023-12-31	2022-12-31
CAPITAL AND LIABILITIES			
Authority capital	20		
State capital		2,066	1,783
Donation capital		5,323	4,988
Balanced capital change		2,225	2,225
Change in capital according to the income statement		0	0
Amount		**9,615**	**8,996**
Provisions			
Provisions for pensions and similar obligations **21** Other provisions **22**		530	387
		3,510	3,168
Amount		**4,040**	**3,555**
Debts etc.			
Loans in the National Debt Office	23	55,925	59,120
Interest account credit in the National Debt Office	24	0	0
Current liabilities to other authorities	25	9,839	12,074
Accounts payable		15,496	20,275
Other current liabilities	26	3,581	3,685
Amount		**84,840**	**95,154**
Period-end entries			
Accrued costs	27	19,529	21,721
Unspent grants Other	28	2,673	3,158
prepaid income		164	0
Amount		**22,366**	**24,880**
TOTAL CAPITAL AND LIABILITIES		**120,860**	**132,585**

Grant accounting

Grant (SEK thousand)	Incoming transfer -amount	This year's allocation according to the regulation letter	Indentation	Total available amount	Outgoing	Transfer Expenses -amount
Expenditure area 16						
Education and university research						
16 03 007 Royal Library (a)	6,701	435,537		442 238	-436 362	5,876
Expenditure area 17						
Culture, media, religious communities and leisure						
17 01 006 Contribution to regional cultural activities (a)	958	59,543	-958	59,543	-59,694	-151
Total Total	**7,659**	495,080	-958	501 781	-496 056	5,725

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

According to the appropriation letter, KB has an appropriation of SEK 13,066 thousand.
The remaining appropriation that may be used is 3 percent.

KB had a disposable opening surplus on the appropriation from previous years of SEK 6,701 thousand.
The closing transfer amount is SEK 5,876 thousand, a decrease of SEK 825 thousand. KB has had an increased appropriation consumption of SEK 10,952 thousand in 2023 compared to 2022.
Personnel costs are largely unchanged, while costs for premises are increasing. Other operating costs are increasing, mainly regarding the purchase of IT consulting services.

KB may dispose of 6,701 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 1,786 thousand. No appropriation balance may be allocated against the appropriation.

The task includes distributing contributions to certain parts of the library sector's national infrastructure, such as lending center and depository library operations, national digital library services aimed at national minority languages and languages other than Swedish, and the continued operation of Digiteket with the aim of supporting the provision of equivalent library operations throughout the country.

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 7,080,000.

A maximum of SEK 10,000,000 of the appropriation may be used to develop forms for strengthened collaboration within the public library system and to contribute to the long-term development of certain national digital library services for prioritized target groups. KB has used SEK 9,096,000.

KB may not dispose of a budget savings.

Additional information and notes

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

Accounting principles

Applied accounting principles 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 budget documents (FÅB) and the regulations and general advice of the ESV.

In accordance with ESV's regulations to Section 10 of the Swedish Tax Agency Act, 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 2023 and or 2024.

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 settled from 2009 onwards only when the allocation is withdrawn according to the exception provision.

In 2023, this part of the holiday pay liability has decreased by SEK 248 thousand. UB 2022 was SEK 1,137 thousand and has decreased to SEK 889 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
Max 10 years	Improvement expenses on someone else's property
Unlimited economic life	Cultural assets

Current assets

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

Liabilities

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

Notes to the income statement and balance sheet

(thousands of SEK) Income statement	2023	2022
Note 1 Revenue from appropriations		
Revenue from appropriations	458 519	444 528
Amount	**458 519**	**444 528**
According to the appropriation report		
Expenditure	496 056	483 322
Transfers	-37,006	-38,481
Total net expenses	**459 050**	**444 841**

The difference between "income from appropriations" and
"net expenditure" according to the appropriations report is 531 thousand SEK.
This difference is due to the fact that the liability for vacation earned for
2009 has decreased by SEK 248,000.
Vacation earned before 2009 is already expensed
but is only offset against the appropriation when it is taken out. The
remaining 283 thousand SEK is derived from the acquisition of cultural
fixed assets.

	2023	2022
Note 2 Income from fees and other remuneration		
Revenue according to Section 4 of the Fees	5,964	5,531
Ordinance Other revenue from fees and other compensation	0	0
Amount	**5,964**	**5,531**
Note 3 Income from grants		
Government agencies)	20,756	21,556
Of which		
Swedish Research Council 8,398 thousand SEK		
Formed 5,039 thousand SEK		
Forte 2,216 thousand SEK		
Lund University 1,317 thousand SEK		
Vinnova 1,680 thousand SEK		
Employment Service 1,517 thousand SEK		
Other authorities 589 thousand SEK		
Riksbank's Anniversary Fund Other countries and international org.	4,232	2,069
Other organizations and non-profit associations	1,525	1,560
EU institutions and other EU countries	1,110	350
Revenue from grants	**27,623**	**25,535**

(thousands of SEK) Income statement	2023	2022
Note 4 Financial income		
Interest on interest account in the National Debt	963	177
Office Other interest	12	6
income Other financial income	116	36
Amount	**1,091**	**219**
Note 5 Personnel costs		
Salary costs (excl. employer contributions, pension premiums and other fees according to law and agreement)	173,649	172,980
Salary cost surcharge	90,072	87,402
Other personnel costs **Total**	7,268	6,448
	270,989	**266,830**
The increase in salary costs is due to the annual salary revision		
Salary costs include board fees and other fees.	*152*	*129*
Note 6 Other operating expenses		
Repairs and maintenance	7,607	8,011
Travel, representation, information	2,473	1,759
Purchase of goods	15,167	16,486
Purchase of services	69,398	60,868
Amount	**94,645**	**87,124**
Note 7 Financial expenses		
Interest on interest account in the National Debt Office	0	0
Interest on loans in the National Debt	2,138	503
Office Other financial costs	78	216
Amount	**2,216**	**719**
Note 8 Contributions made		
Interlibrary loan compensation	10,060	10,069
Coordination of the library system appropriation 17 1:6 ap 2	26,946	28,412
Grant financed with funds from another authority	1,146	3,640
	38,152	**42,121**

(Thousands of SEK) Balance sheet	2023-12-31	2022-12-31
Note 9 Capitalized development expenses		
Opening acquisition value (+)	25,806	23,833
This year's acquisitions (+)	315	1,973
Sales/disposals for the year, acquisition value (-)	-8,216	0
Total acquisition value	**17,905**	**25,806**
Opening accumulated depreciation (-)	-21,782	-19,246
Depreciation for the year (-)	-1,920	-2,536
Sales/disposals for the year, depreciation (+)	8,216	0
Total accumulated depreciation	**-15,486**	**-21,782**
Closing book value	**2,419**	**4,024**
Note 10 Improvement expenses on other people's property		
Opening acquisition value (+)	53,222	52,659
This year's acquisitions (+)	82	563
Sales/disposals for the year, acquisition value (-)	-2,157	0
Total acquisition value	**51,146**	**53,222**
Opening accumulated depreciation (-)	-33,466	-29,491
Depreciation for the year (-)	-3,761	-3,975
Sales/disposals for the year, depreciation (+)	2,157	0
Total accumulated depreciation	**-35,070**	**-33,466**
Closing book value	**16,076**	**19,755**

(Thousands of SEK) Balance sheet	2023-12-31	2022-12-31
Note 11 Machinery, equipment, installations, etc.		
Opening acquisition value (+)	204,098	191,130
This year's acquisitions (+)	15,609	12,968
Sales/disposals for the year, acquisition value (-)	-10,824	0
Total acquisition value	**208,883**	**204,098**
Opening accumulated depreciation (-)	-160,781	-148,210
Depreciation for the year (-)	-13,747	-12,571
Sales/disposals for the year, depreciation (+)	10,824	0
Total accumulated depreciation	**-163,704**	**-160,781**
Closing book value	**45,180**	**43,317**
of which financial leasing	0	0
Note 12 New construction in progress		
Opening acquisition value (+)	193	4,069
This year's acquisitions (+)	463	193
Completed facilities (-)	-193	-4,069
Closing book value	**463**	**193**
This note reports acquisitions that are not yet operational.		
Note 13 Receivables from other authorities		
Input VAT receivable	9,018	9,667
Accounts receivable from other authorities	1,231	2,396
Amount	**10,249**	**12,064**
Note 14 Other current receivables		
Receivables from employees	12	10
Amount	**12**	**10**

(thousands of SEK)	Balance sheet	2023-12-31	2022-12-31

Note 15 Prepaid expenses

Prepaid rental costs		26,594	25,331
Other prepaid expenses		6,641	7,015
Amount		**33,235**	**32,346**

Note 16 Accrued grant income

Intrastate		508	645
Non-governmental		2,799	2,357
Amount		**3,307**	**3,002**

Note 17 Other accrued income

Intrastate		839	1,109
Non-governmental		484	457
Amount		**1,323**	**1,566**

Note 18 Settlement with the central government

Grants in non-interest-bearing flow

Opening balance		8,689	19,369
Reported against appropriations (+)		59,694	57,912
Funds attributable to transfers etc. paid to non-interest-bearing flow (-)		-60,433	-68,592
Receivables (+)/ Liabilities (-) regarding appropriations in non-interest-bearing flow		**7,950**	**8,689**

Grants in interest-bearing flow

Opening balance		-6,701	-9,456
Reported against appropriations (+)		436,362	425 410
Appropriation funds added to interest account (-)		-435,537	-422,655
Repayment of appropriations (+)		0	0

(thousands of SEK)	Balance sheet	2023-12-31	2022-12-31
	Receivables (+)/ Liabilities (-) regarding appropriations in interest-bearing flow	**-5,876**	**-6,701**
	Claim regarding holiday pay debt that has not been reported against appropriations		
	Opening balance (+)	1,137	1,412
	Reported against appropriations during the year according to the exception rule (-)	-248	-275
	Claim (+) regarding holiday pay liability that has not been reported against appropriations	**889**	**1,137**
	Other receivables/liabilities on the central government account		
	Opening balance		0
	Payments in non-interest-bearing flow (+)		0
	Payments in non-interest-bearing flow (-)	-60,433	-68,592
	Payments attributable to appropriations and revenue titles +/-	60,433	68,592
	Other receivables (+)/ liabilities (-) on the central government central account	**0**	**0**
	Total Settlement with the central government	**2,963**	**3,125**

Note 19 Cash and bank

	2023-12-31	2022-12-31
Interest account balance	5,046	12,603
Cash	3	2
Amount	**5,049**	**12,605**
Granted interest account credit	43,000	43,000

Note 20 Government capital as presented in the balance sheet	State capital*	Donation capital	Balanced capital change	Amount
Closing balance 2022	1,783	4,988	2,225	8,996
Opening balance 2023	1,783	4,988	2,225	8,996
Acquisitions/donations of cultural assets	283	335	0	618
Total changes for the year	283	335	0	618
Closing balance 2023	2,066	5,323	2,225	9,615

State capital without return requirement

(thousands of SEK) Balance sheet	2023-12-31	2022-12-31
Note 21 Provisions for pensions and similar obligations		
Opening provision	387	451
Pension cost for the year (+)	396	230
Pension payments for the year (-)	-253	-294
Closing provision	**530**	**387**
Note 22 Other provisions		
Skills exchange and skills development measures		
Opening balance	3,168	2,750
This year's change	342	418
	3,510	**3,168**

(thousands of SEK) Balance sheet	2023-12-31	2022-12-31
Note 23 Loans in the National Debt Office		
Refers to loans for investments in fixed assets.		
Opening balance	59,120	66,998
New loans taken out during the year	15,723	11,062
This year's amortizations	-18,918	-18,940
Closing balance	**55,925**	**59,120**
Approved loan limit according to appropriation letter	100,000	100,000
Financial leasing	0	0
Utilized loan facility including financial leasing	55,925	59,120
Note 24 Interest account credit in the National Debt Office		
Granted interest account credit in the National Debt Office according to the appropriation letter	43,000	43,000
Closing debt on the interest account	0	0
Amount	**0**	**0**
Note 25 Current liabilities to other authorities		
Output VAT	762	3,443
Employer contributions	4,492	4,422
Accounts payable to other authorities	4,585	4,209
Other liabilities to other authorities	0	0
Amount	**9,839**	**12,074**
Note 26 Other current liabilities		
Staff withholding tax	3,581	3,685
Other	0	0
Amount	**3,581**	**3,685**

(thousands of SEK) Balance sheet	2023-12-31	2022-12-31
Note 27 Accrued expenses		
Accrued vacation pay including social security contributions	16,153	16,965
Other accrued salaries including social security contributions	674	1,949
Other accrued expenses	2,702	2,807
Amount	**19,592**	**21,721**
Note 28 Unspent grants		
Grants received from other government agencies	0	1,689
Contributions received from non-governmental organizations or individuals	2,673	1,469
Amount	**2,673**	**3,158**
of which grants from government agencies expected to be used:		
within three months	0	580
more than three months to one year	2,256	1,745
more than one year to three years	417	833
more than three years	0	0
Amount	**2,673**	**3,158**

10. Signing of the annual report

I assess that the internal governance and control at the authority have been satisfactory during the period covered by the annual report.

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

Stockholm, February 22, 2024

Karin Grönvall

National Librarian

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

Appendix: Tables

Collect

Table 28. *Collection based on the Act (1993:1392) on Legal Deposits of Documents*

Material	2023	2022	2021
Posters (number)	2,061	1,471	1,289
Pictures (number)	1,962	2257	1,685
Books (number)	20,062	17,852	20,336
Computer games and other interactive media (number)	83	25	37
Daily newspapers (number of printed issues)	32,868	38,977	40,362
Film/video (number)	722	826	811
Maps (number)	733	833	744
Radio/TV linear broadcasts (number of hours)	880 084	911 211	777,403
Audiobooks (number)	134	205	405
Music (number)	2,594	2,085	1,907
Sheet music/music prints (number)	225	345	366
Speech newspapers (number)	505	767	839
Magazines (number of printed issues/magazine issues)	15,386	17,325	16,848
Everyday print (number)	81,497	89,648	82,986
Postcards (number)	1,101	851	1,633

Table 29. *Collection based on the Act (2012:492) on Legal Deposits of Electronic Materials**

Material	2023	2022	2021
E-articles from news companies**	3,999,615	6,095,917	4,607,586
E-books	131	281	241
Audiobooks	1,358	256	659

Material	2023	2022	2021
Network-distributed radio	561,295	503,401	512,031
Network-distributed television	309,820	266,795	253 255
Online journals	279,927	72,707	17,485
Online publications from government agencies	18,874	43,438	51,676
Online publications from municipalities	69,199	108,193	64,193
Online publications from regions/county councils	3,575	4,962	1,794
Online publications from higher education institutions	82,686	157,129	231 210
Online publications from associations/ foundations	150	154	270
Online music distribution	13,138	10,790	1,872
Online distributed video from film studios and streaming services	1,374	835	1,323
Podcasts***	117	-	-
Digital concerts and stage performances**** * *Statistics*	30	-	-

for e-obligation are reported as the number of packages delivered. A package can contain multiple files, for example a text, an image and an audio clip published together.

*** A minor adjustment to the figures for 2022 and 2023 has been made compared to the previous annual report due to refined methods where some previous deliveries have been re-categorized*

*** Podcasts are a category that has not previously been reported. Therefore, statistics for previous years are missing.*

**** Digital concerts and stage performances are a category that has not previously been reported. Therefore, statistics for previous years are missing.*

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Table 30. *Supplementary collection – Physical collection in addition to mandatory deliveries76*

Material	2023	2022	2021
Accessions manuscripts (shelf meters), personal archives, manuscripts (number and number of shelf meters)	51 accessions, approximately 75 shelf meters	66 accessions, approximately 90 shelf meters	26 accessions, approximately 58 shelf meters
Antiquarian acquisition (number)	314	181	196
Movie (number)	6 accessions 134 films*	6 accessions, 79 films	10

76 Accessions consist of both individual works and collections acquired by KB through purchases or donations.

Material	2023	2022	2021
TV acquisitions (number of programs)	169	411	60
Radio acquisitions (number of programs)	43	251	45
Running series/multi-volume works (number)	256	407	407
New acquisitions of images, graphic and cartographic documents (number)	4,790	10,013	259
Radio and television (own collection of hours)	34,840	58,404	64,707
Suecana (number)	2,567	2,301	2,505
Suecana audiovisual (including games, music, audiobooks) (number)	44	108	38
Foreign research literature	2,305	2,597	2,063
Foreign journals (number of titles)	690	710	1,004

* Three of these have been acquired at the request of researchers through collaboration with the Swedish Film Institute.

Table 31 *Supplementary collection – Electronic collection in addition to mandatory deliveries (network-distributed)*

Material	2023	2022	2021
Databases	39	36	37
Acquisition of e-books (number)	37	37	37
Foreign journals (number)	6,449	7,204	7,274
Games (game donations from game studios/game developers)*	4	22	-

* Bundle with games, trailers and demos

Preserve

Table 32. *KB's digital production statistics*

Internal production – Photo & Repro	2023	2022	2021
Books (objects)*	2,224	2,594	1,229
Manuscripts, individual archives (objects)*	140	302	778
Images (objects)*	240	117	435
Maps (objects)*	23	46	30

Internal production – Photo & Repro	2023	2022	2021
Posters (objects)*	19	23	622
Everyday print (object)*	28	93	392
Collective digitization production (image files)**	340,568	277,000	111,800

*The scope of objects within the categories of books, manuscripts, individual archives and everyday prints varies from single leaves to bound volumes of several hundred pages.
**Indicates the total digitization production at Foto & Repro measured in number of image files produced

Table 33. KB's digital production statistics, Internal production – Audiovisual collections

Internal production – Audiovisual collections	2023	2022	2021
Migration and digitization (number of hours)	50,997	88 889	253,952

Table 34. KB's digital production statistics, External production - RA

External production - RA	2023	2022	2021
Newspapers (pages)*	2,147,648	3,339,390	2,934,332
Magazines (pages)*	87,824	234,598	111,003
Books (objects)** *	-	906	2,051

Number of pages digitized at the National Archives' digitization unit in Fränsta
** Number of objects digitized at the National Archives' digitization unit in Fränsta.

Table 35. KB's digital production statistics, External production – SFMV (object)

External production – SFMV	2023	2022	2021
Pictures*	2,558	3,220	5,009

*Number of objects digitized at the Kiruna Artifact Conservation Foundation

Table 36. Digitization of newspapers (percentage)

Digitization of newspapers	2023	2022	2021
Digitized share of KB's total collection of daily newspapers	24%	23%	21%

Provide

Table 37. *Number of active borrowers by gender*

Number of active borrowers	2023	2022	2021
Women (second to last digit in the personal identification number, even number)	3,212	3,115	2,339
Men (second to last digit in the personal identification number, odd number)	3,074	2,883	2,204
Institutional borrowers/have a teacher card, lack information about personal identification number, borrowers who do not define themselves as female or male	530	515	446
Total number of borrowers	**6,816**	**6,513**	**4,989**

Table 38. *Arken, number of visits*

The Ark	2023	2022	2021
Visit	33,369	33,126	30,419

Table 39. *Visitors to KB's public premises, number of visits and reference questions*

Area	2023	2022	2021
Visit	96,681	86,045	37,667
-of which the Rogge Library	1,570	764	115
Reference	11,726	11,206	7,878

questions* *Previously, reference questions have been reported based on pin statistics that each employee has reported, but now the data for 2021-2022 comes from sample measurements that are also used in the official library statistics for consistency.*

Table 40. *Visits to the Film Archive service*

The Film Archive	2023	2022	2021
Visit	628,518	558 579	379,773

Table 41. *Digitized card catalogs, visits outside KB*

Digitized card catalogs	2023	2022	2021
Visits outside KB	31,820	26,850	25,401

Table 42. *Interlibrary loans and remote access*

Type of interlibrary loan	2023	2022	2021
Interlibrary loan (printed material)	1,200	1,350	1,502
Interlibrary loan (printed material)	2,639	2,652	1,837

Table 43. *Interlibrary loans and remote access for audiovisual material via SMDB (number)*

Interlibrary loans and remote access	2023	2022	2021
Interlibrary loan on DVD*	5,058	3,836	2,960
Remote access via contractual license**	6,433	3,004	4,439

Number of orders for audiovisual material that are shipped as DVDs to users via the local library.
**Number of files uploaded to a cloud service where users can have the files played. Number of orders was reported for 2021, while number of files is reported for 2022 and 2023.

Table 44. *KB on Facebook*

Facebook	2023	2022	2021
Scope*	3,036,929	1,807,702	1,366,928

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

Table 45. *Loans, printed material and manuscripts*

Place	2023	2022	2021
Public reading room	43,524	27,733	29,889
Special reading room (printed materials)	4,976	4,667	3,164
Special reading room (manuscripts)	2,596	2,723	2,145
Total reading room loans	**51,096**	**35,123**	**35,198**
Rogge Library	124	53	-

Place	2023	2022	2021
Domestic loan (refers to the foreign collection)	8,056	7,998	5,480
Total physical loans	**59,276**	**43,174**	**40,678**

Table 46. Regina, number of searches

Regina	2023	2022	2021
Searches	236,554	238,580	205,640

Table 47. The collection blog

Collection blog	2023	2022	2021
Page views	49,155	47,900	43,505

Table 48. SMDB, number of searches

SMDB	2023	2022	2021
Searches	1,212,733	1,181,046	1,258,476

Table 49. Swedish newspapers, number of visits

Swedish newspapers	2023	2022	2021
Visit	378,670	334,420	343,609
-of which in KB's premises	1,109	6,099	4,653
-of which at libraries via contractual license	22,039	10,741	6,975
-of which the public, material free from copyright	355,522	317,580	331,981

Table 50. Swedish newspapers, service at other libraries (number)

The service at other libraries	2023	2022	2021
Universities with contractual license	19	19	19
Public library with contractual license	13	14	14

The service at other libraries	2023	2022	2021
National Archives contractual license	1	1	1

Table 51. *Played files audiovisual material via SMDB*

Area	2023	2022	2021
Played files*	17,766	21,928	12,035

Files played on KB's premises and remotely via the live streaming pilot project

Table 52. *Visits to KB's website kb.se**

kb.se	2023	2022	2021
Visit	425 440	555,634	569,861
Page views *	920,886	1,162,895	1,197,330

In November 2022, the cookie functionality on kb.se was revised to comply with the legal requirements for the use of cookies. As of November 2022, the visitor can choose to refuse both functional and analytical cookies, i.e. those that are linked to visitor statistics. If the visitor refuses these cookies, the visit will not be registered in the statistics tool Matomo. The decline in the number of registered visits in 2023 can most likely be directly linked to this change, as no other major changes have occurred on the website.

Table 53. *Download statistics of KB's 10 most downloaded AI models in 2023*

Model	2023	2022	2021*
bert-base-swedish-cased	306,358	457,188	-
bert-base-swedish-cased-down	235 285	142,748	-
megatron-bert-large-swedish-cased-110k	485 47	-	-
bert-base-swedish-lowermix-reallysimple-down	27,675	12,907	-
bert-base-swedish-cased-pos	24,171	11,809	-
bert-base-swedish-cased-squad-experimental	17,585	-	-
sentence-bert-swedish-cased	16,438	20,183	-
wav2vec2-large-voxrex-swedish	6,014	19,789	-
robust-swedish-sentiment-multiclass	4,261	-	-
bert-base-swedish-cased-reallysimple-ner	2,919	-	-
Total number of downloads	**689,253**	**675,624**	-

No statistics available for 2021

Table 54. *Visits to manuscripta.se*

Manuscript	2023	2022	2021
Visit	8,757	5,978	5,187

Chapter 6. Scientific publications

Table 55. *Publishing, number of journals, downloads and views of abstracts*

Publish	2023	2022	2021
Number of magazines	26	11	3
Number of article downloads	135,402	55,964	21,423
Number of views of abstracts	143,962	55,204	20,078

Table 56. *Expenditure on scientific publishing**

Area	2023	2022	2021
Expenditure on scientific publishing (SEK million)	-	738	711

*Previous annual report showed incorrect figures. Figures for 2023 will be produced in May 2024.

Chapter 7: Public libraries

Table 57. *Library plans (percent)*

Library plans	2023	2022	2021
Percentage of Swedish municipalities that have a library plan	97%	98%	98%

Table 58. *Contributions to resource libraries and initiatives for national minorities (thousands of SEK)*

Organization	2023	2022	2021
The Finnish Institute	2,100	1,500	1,900
Jewish congregation	830	1,500	1,900
Sami Parliament	1,500	1,500	1,900
Övertorneå Municipality	1,200	1,500	1,900
Malmo city	1,200	1,300	800
Region Norrbotten	250	700	500
Region Västernorrland	-	-	150
Linnaeus University	-	272	-
The Tornedaling Truth Commission	-	28	-
Total Resource Library	**7,080**	**8,300**	**9,050**

Table 59. *Digiteket (number of users and visits)*

Digiteket	2023	2022	2021
Number of users	7,068	6,508	5,895
Number of visits	122,055	121,813	-

Table 60. *Searches in Libris (number)*

Bookshelf	2023	2022	2021
Searches	8,047,992	8,945,221	9,731,476

Table 61. *The world's libraries (number of users and loans)*

Area	2023	2022	2021
Lending (total)	24,034	22,237	22,345
Lending in Sweden	20,577	18,413	17,954
Total number of users (Sweden and abroad)	**23,625**	**17,263**	**10,764**

Table 62. Browse reading apps, titles (number)

Number of titles	2023	2022	2021
Romani chib	49	47	45
Sami	50	44	30
Meänkieli	60	45	-
Yiddish	22	-	-
Total number of titles	**187**	**136**	**75**

Table 63. Browse reading apps, loans (number)

Number of loans	2023	2022	2021
Romani chib	242	326	412
Sami	762	718	1,316
Meänkieli	609	446	-
Yiddish	162	-	-
Total number of loans	**1,775**	**1,490**	**1,728**

Table 64. Interlibrary loan compensation

Interlibrary loan	2023	2022	2021
Number of libraries	35	37	37
Total per net loan (SEK)	163	151	141

Table 65. Interlibrary loan requests in Libris' national interlibrary loan system

Interlibrary loan requests Libris	2023	2022	2021
Total	158,442	162,556	173,719
-Of which book orders	141,087	145,052	153,375
-Of which copy orders	17,355	17,504	20,344
Interlibrary loan requests from public libraries (included in total above)	86,922	89,678	9,322

Table 66. *Multilingual Loan Center (number of loans)*

Multilingual Loan Center	2023	2022	2021
Number of individual loans/interlibrary loans	1,164	1,273	1,198
Total per net loan	163	151	141
Number of loans in deposits	12,497	27,973	23,649
Total number of loans	**13,661**	**29,246**	**24,847**

Table 67. *Sweden's depository library and lending center (number of loans and training courses)*

Sweden's depository library and lending center	2023	2022	2021
Number of loans/interlibrary loans	18,460	17,520	17,190
Completed training courses, webinars and conferences	17	12	12
Number of participants in completed training courses, webinars and conferences	1,247	1,429	667

Chapter 8: Creating the conditions

Table 68. *Key research projects ongoing in 2023 (10 of 26 projects)*

Project	Grant acquisition	Financier	Project period	KB's part of budget	Contributed to target area
The QUEERLIT database: development of metadata and searchability for LGBTQ literature	University of Gothenburg	The Riksbank's Anniversary Fund	2021-2023	438 thousand SEK	Describe, Provide
Digitization of West Norse manuscripts in Swedish collections	Uppsala University	The Riksbank's Anniversary Fund	2022-2025	SEK 4.6 million	Describe, Preserve, Provide
EODOPEN: eBooks-On-Demand-Network Opening Publications for European Netizens	Innsbruck University	EU (creative Europe)	2019-2024	423 EUR	Provide
HUMINFRA	Lund University	Swedish Research Council	2022-2024	SEK 3.1 million	Describe, Provide

Project	Grant acquisition	Financier	Project period	KB's part of budget	Contributed to target area
Medieval Latin Manuscripts I The Royal Library's collections: cataloguing and digitization	Royal Library	The Riksbank's Anniversary Fund	2022-2025	SEK 10.1 million	Describe, Preserve, Provide
Mining for meaning – the dynamics of public migration discourse	Linköping University	Swedish Research Council	2019-2024	-	Provide
Super Glue 2.0	AI Sweden Vinnova		2022-2023	250 thousand SEK Provide	
Swedish post-medieval manuscripts in the Royal Library and Uppsala University Library – a cataloguing and digitization project	Royal Library	The Riksbank's Anniversary Fund	2019-2023	SEK 4.2 million	Describe, Preserve, Provide
Speech technology methods for making the Royal Library's audiovisual collections accessible	Royal Institute of Technology	The Riksbank's Anniversary Fund	2020-2024	300 thousand SEK Describe, Provide	
The welfare state analyzed	Lund University	Swedish Research Council	2019-2023	SEK 7.4 million	Describe, Preserve, Provide