Royal Library Annual Report 2024

Royal Library

KUNGL. BIBLIOTEKET

National Library of Sweden

Table of contents

1. Foreword by the National Librarian

Johan Bure's notes from the early 17th century are bound in a fragment of a medieval manuscript. The "Kladdeboken", written by Sweden's first royal librarian and national antiquarian, consists largely of his reflections and summaries of writings from antiquity. The book is called

Sumlen1 and has given its name to KB's restaurant – which, to the delight of many, reopened in August.

The fragile original of Sumlen will in the future be read by and of interest to more people. During the year, we have begun a digitization project, with support from the Swedish Academy of Letters, with the aim of preserving and digitizing the oldest history of Swedish cultural heritage conservation. We have also successfully collaborated with the National Library of Finland, which involved cataloguing and digitizing collections from the Swedish period. International cooperation is central in a Europe where borders and collections have been moved over the centuries. The current security situation further emphasizes the need for increased cooperation and knowledge exchange. This year's Nobel Prize in Physics was awarded to Geoffrey Hinton and John Hopfield for

their groundbreaking work in machine learning and the development of artificial neural networks. The nomination

marked the highlight of this year's strong focus on AI development, both in Sweden and globally. Creating language models requires qualitative data. KB's collections provide unique access to a broad and deep spectrum of linguistic expressions.

The development and use of AI also opens up new opportunities for research and for the public to explore our collections. Through the pilot project *Media Search,* we have transcribed speech from digitizations of Swedish Radio's local broadcasts, which are preserved at KB. When we
By converting speech to text with our AI models, previously inaccessible material becomes searchable and useful for both journalism and research.

KB's digitization and research projects create opportunities to explore cultural heritage using advanced research methods. The number of downloads of the language models developed in KB labs has tripled during the year. Our researcher-driven AI activities are also recognized in the latest research bill, and we look

forward to continued development in the area.

This winter's research bill also highlights the national guidelines for open science that KB developed in broad collaboration and submitted to the government in January 2024. The government believes that the implementation of these guiding and supporting guidelines should be coordinated and followed up regularly.

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1 *Sumlen there are several collections, which in one way or another contribute to the antiquities excoriating*

The use of our popular search service for digital newspapers has increased significantly during the year. The service, Svenska tidningar, was relaunched in the spring with improved capacity and functionality for users. At the launch, we chose to expand free access to newspapers, so that it now applies to material that is 100 years old or older. We have also continued our work with contractual licenses to make copyrighted material available even outside the walls of KB.

For a national library to remain relevant, continuous collection of contemporary material is required. During the year2, the industry magazine Biblioteksbladet drew attention to the gaps in collection that result from legislation not keeping pace with media developments. The magazine noted that "the blank spots in the future cultural heritage are constantly growing". They pointed out in particular that material from influencers and podcasts is not automatically included in the so-called compulsory collection, even though it is increasingly affecting our public discourse.

Today we collect a very small part of what young people have in their feeds. During the year, we have, within the framework of current legislation, expanded the collection of digital material. However, to create a complete picture and streamline the description of new material, revised legislation is required. There is a growing need to have access to more up-to-date digital material for research.

During the year, KB has strengthened its position as a central national research infrastructure and an important part of the country's library infrastructure. We have developed processes to strengthen collaboration within the sector, with the goal of enabling equal library service and access to media across the country. This is part of our democratic mission. In line with the increasingly challenging security situation, KB's work to promote and develop democracy is gaining increasing importance.

Finally, I would like to extend a warm thank you to all employees, partners and users. Through your expertise and commitment, we develop our business daily.
Together we make our fantastic national library alive and accessible to everyone!

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2 Biblioteksbladet number 2, 2024

2. About the Royal Library

The Royal Library (KB) is Sweden's national library and a national research infrastructure.3 The agency 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 copies4 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 must also provide information systems and work towards the development and coordination of digital services within the public library system.

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 the Official Statistics Ordinance (2001:100) .

In 2024, KB operated its operations in five different geographical locations: Humlegården and Karlavägen in Stockholm, as well as in Bålsta, Strängnäs and Grängesberg.

The operations are divided into three areas of activity: *National Library Collections, Scientific Publications* and *Public Libraries.* The three areas of activity are in turn divided into seven target areas.
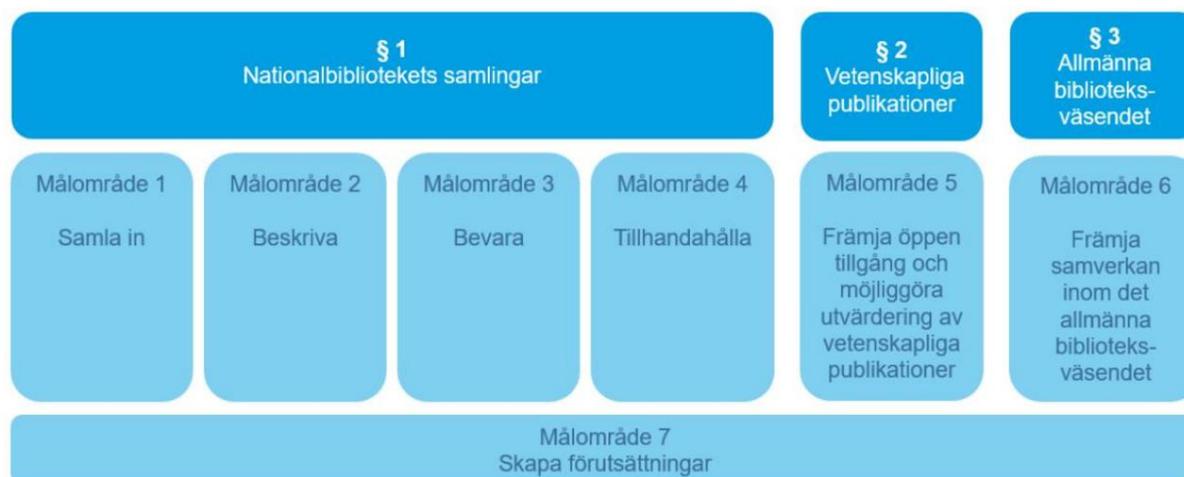

Figure 1 The Royal Library's areas of operation and goals

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3 Ordinance (2008:1421) with instructions for the Royal Library

4 Act (1993:1392) on legal copies of documents, Act (2012:492) on legal deposit copies of electronic materials, Regulation (2008:1420) on legal deposit copies of documents and Regulation (2012:866) on legal deposit copies of electronic material.

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. Chapters 5–8 contain a more in-depth performance assessment, and Chapter 9 contains the financial statements.

KB has moved towards clearer performance reporting with the following overall components:

- Development work on the authority's operational plan, *Roadmap 20255*
- Development work on the authority's ongoing monitoring

During 2024, the work has focused on:

- Development of the four-month follow-up to work more proactively with the results reporting in the annual report
- Development of KB's overall goals for the coming year

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 2024.

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[5] No. KB 2025-183

Assessment levels

At the end of the 2024 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 figures is 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 2024:

• **Collection of 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 radio),
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.

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

Royal Library Annual Report 2024

Profit and

loss reporting
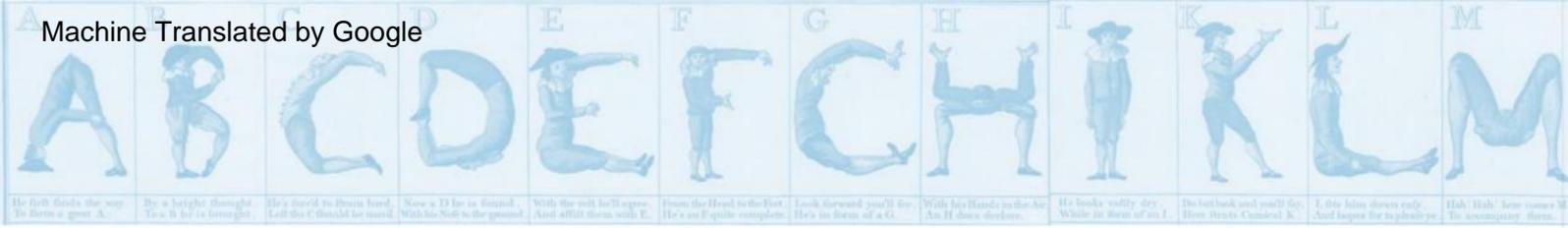
4. Income statement summary

Area of activity: National Library collections

The National Library's collections area of activity encompasses four different target areas. These are illustrated with the help of an image of the parts of the collection process.

Figure 2 Process for the National Library's collections
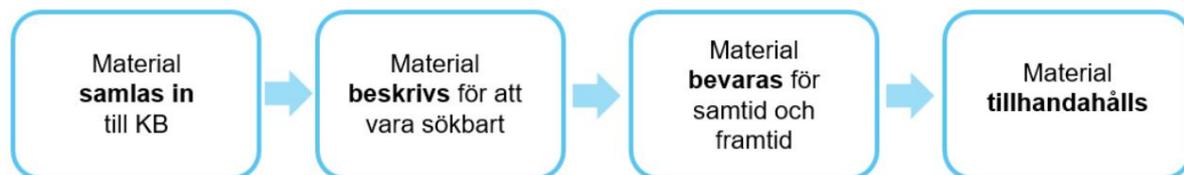
KB shall collect, describe, preserve and make available physical and digital material that is needed to fulfill the authority's mission as Sweden's national library and a national research infrastructure. All target areas within the National Library's collections area of operation achieve an acceptable overall assessment, but the results differ between the physical and digital collections.

Target area *Collect.* Result assessment acceptable. The assessment within the target area is based on the quantitative targets that KB has set for deliveries of legal deposit copies and for the collection of contextualizing material. The legal deposit deliveries of physical material are assessed as good. The legal deposit deliveries of electronic material (e-legal deposit) are assessed as unsatisfactory. The collection of contextualizing material is considered acceptable. However, in order for KB to fulfill its task of constituting a national research infrastructure and working for democratic social development, the mandatory legislation needs to be revised.

Target area *Describe.* Result assessment 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. Overall, the area is considered acceptable as the majority of the material has a description that is sufficient to find and identify the material with certain limitations in relation to available resources.

Target area *Preservation.* Result assessment acceptable. KB's physical preservation is assessed to be at an acceptable level. This assessment is based on the fact that the majority of the collections are stored under good conditions but that there are deficiencies in certain areas. At the same time, the direct and preventive preservation measures implemented during the year have been carried out with good results. Work remains to raise the level of digital preservation.

Target area *Provide.* Performance assessment acceptable. The provision is assessed as acceptable based on the fact that the majority of the collections can be provided to users and in principle all of the users' questions are answered. During the year, the Swedish Newspapers service was launched, both increasing the amount of available newspaper material and enabling user-friendly access in line with legal requirements. However, several of the digital provision services are in

are largely not designed for purpose and the sheer number of services makes it difficult to find in the collections, which is not in line with users' needs.

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 data source for evaluation of Swedish scientific publications (Swepub) with good coverage, as well as a national digital platform for openly accessible Swedish scientific journals (Publishera) that has grown. KB has also 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.* KB has a national overview of the library system. The agency has defined and is working on areas that can be further developed, including preparedness and media supply. Measures to strengthen collaboration between library actors have been developed. National library services and national media supply financed by KB are assessed as acceptable as there are outdated structures that are in need of restructuring and development.

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 National Council for the Arts. The summaries below (Tables 1–3) show where in the annual report this year's government assignments are described.

Table 1 Assignments for the 2024 financial year regarding the Royal Library

Mission	Description in appropriation letter	Feedback	Page in YEAR
Statistics on school libraries The Royal Library, together with the National Agency for Education, will carry out development work regarding official library statistics.		The Royal Library and the National Agency for Education shall jointly report on the assignment to the Government Offices (Ministry of Education) no later than 15 December 2025.	51
Information security	The Royal Library shall provide an overall account of how the authority works to strengthen its own information security and how the authority plans to meet future needs.	Reported in the annual report.	64

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

Mission	Description in appropriation letter	Feedback	Page in YEAR
Coordination within the library system (regulation letter for 2024)	the grant will be used is provided in the appropriation letter for the Swedish Arts Council 2024. Reported in the annual report.	A description of how	49

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

Mission	Decision on the assignment	Accounting point	Page in YEAR
Participate in collaboration councils at The Swedish National Council for Culture	Budget letter for 2021	Reported in the annual report.	54
National guidelines for open science	Budget letter for 2022 and 2023	To the Government Offices on January 13, 2024.	42
Accepting people with disabilities that result in reduced work capacity for internships 2021–2023	A2020/02583	Final report to the State Treasury on February 15, 2024.	-
Accepting newly arrived job seekers for internships 2021–2023	Fi2020/04960	Final report to the State Treasury on February 15, 2024.	-
National Minorities Library	Ku2020/02691 and appropriation letter for 2023	To the Government Offices on March 1, 2024.	51
Developed profit and loss reporting	Budget letter for 2023	To the Government Offices on April 24, 2024.	-

Mission	Decision on the assignment	Accounting point	Page in YEAR
Mission to strengthen collaboration within the public sector library system	Ku2022/00857	To the Government Offices on December 1, 2024.	53

Financial overview

Revenue and costs per business area.

Table 4. Income and expenses, National Library of Sweden's collections area of activity

Area of activity: National Library collections	2024	2023	2022
Income	*419,774*	398,438	387,183
Appropriation	*398,011*	381,410	372 364
Other income	*21,763*	17,025	14,819
Costs	*-419,774*	-398,438	-387,183

Table 5. Revenue and costs in the Scientific Publications business area

Area of activity Scientific publications	2024	2023	2022
Income	*71,068*	38,671	38,442
Appropriation	*19,555*	21,196	22,373
Other income	*51,513*	17,475	16,069
Costs	*-71,068*	-38,671	-38,442

Table 5 shows the total funds to finance the operations. The major change is income from grants, where KB has received increased grant funds of 51,411 thousand SEK (17,331 in 2023) to finance part of Swedish scientific publishing with publishers that only publish open access journals.

Table 6. Revenue and costs in the area of operation of the public library system

Area of activity: Public library services	2024	2023	2022
Income	*61,027*	56,088	50,186
Appropriation	*60,559*	55,913	49,790
Other income	*468*	176	396
Costs	*-61,027*	-56,088	-50,186

Table 7. Total income and expenses of the Royal Library

Total	2024	2023	2022
Income	*486,898*	493,197	475,811
Appropriation	*433,744*	458,519	444,527
Other income	*53,155*	34,678	31,284
Costs	*486,898*	493,197	475,811

The agency's costs are mainly financed by two government framework appropriations within expenditure areas 16 and 17 (89%). In addition to these, the agency has other income consisting of external grants, fees and other compensation (11%). The total costs of the operation increased in 2024 by approximately SEK 58 million compared to 2023. In addition to increased personnel and premises costs, a large part of the increase can be explained by costs for electronic publishing within the Scientific Publications activity area. These costs have been largely financed by external grants that KB has received during the year.

5. Performance reporting area of activity: National Library collections

The purpose of the National Library's Collections area of activity is for KB to collect, preserve and make available Sweden's published cultural heritage so that researchers and the public have access to it.

5.1. Target area 1: Collect

KB's collection building is based on clear priorities – our collection of media reflects today's media landscape6

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

- The Act (1993:1392) on legal copies of documents means that in principle all physical media forms7 that are made available in Sweden as well as broadcasts of 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 KB8   . 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 must be submitted as legal deposit copies.

In addition to receiving legal deposit copies, KB also works on collecting supplementary contextualizing material. The purpose of this collection is for the material to support research in, and interpretation of, KB's collections of legal deposit material.

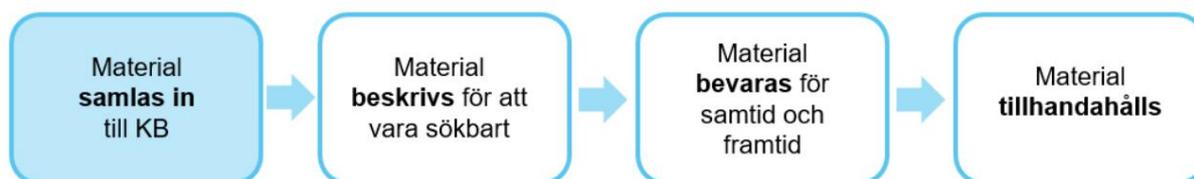Figure 4 Process for the National Library's collections

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[6] KB's business plan *Roadmap 2024–2026*

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

[8] 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.

Assessment

> **Assessment of target area 1 *Collect:* Acceptable**
>
> The assessment within the target area is based on the quantitative goals that KB has set for deposits of legal deposit copies and for the collection of contextualizing material.
>
> Mandatory deliveries of physical material are assessed as good. Mandatory deliveries of electronic material (e-obligation) are assessed as unsatisfactory.
>
> The collection of contextualizing material is considered acceptable.
>
> However, in order for KB to fulfill its task of constituting a national research infrastructure and working towards democratic social development, mandatory legislation needs to be revised.

Assessment criteria

The achievement of the target regarding legal deposit copies is assessed based on the proportion of *publications known* to KB (for example, books or magazines) that have been received by KB, or alternatively the proportion of legal *deposit suppliers known to KB* (for example, printers or software companies) that have received legal deposit copies.

The tables in the section *Performance assessment of collection of legal deposit copies by material category* show in which cases KB has made the performance assessment based on the proportion of *the publication known* to KB or based on the proportion of the legal deposit *suppliers known to KB.* KB makes the assessment based on the proportion of known legal deposit suppliers only in cases where the publication at the copy level is unknown. This may, for example, be the case where KB lacks knowledge of the publication at the copy level for individual e-published government publications or individual printed matter that falls within the category of everyday printing9 .

- **Good:** Over 90 percent of the publications known to KB within a media category have been received. In cases where the publication is unknown, 90 percent of the legal deposit suppliers known to KB must have received legal deposit copies.
- **Acceptable:** Over 80 percent of the publication known to KB within a media category has been received. In cases where the publication is unknown, 80 percent of the known legal deposit suppliers must have received legal deposit copies.
- **Not satisfactory:** Less than 80 percent of the 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 both the publication at the copy level and at the mandatory supplier level is so inadequate that the coverage cannot be estimated.

For the supplementary collection of contextualizing material, KB makes a quantitative assessment only of the automated robot collection of Swedish websites. The goal is

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[9] KB's collection of everyday printed matter includes information and advertising material from companies, institutions, organizations and associations.

two collections10 per year to achieve a good performance rating. One (1) collection corresponds to acceptable and no collection corresponds to unsatisfactory.

Summary analysis

The overall goal for the *Collect* target area is that collection building should be based on clear priorities, and that the collection of media should reflect today's media landscape.
The collection of legal deposit copies is a priority in KB's collection building.

The physical mandatory material has been received to an extent that corresponds to 90 percent of the supply known to KB for virtually all media categories. The collection is therefore assessed as
as good. The collection of legal deposit copies of electronic material (e-liability) is assessed as not satisfactory. Within several material categories covered by e-liability, less than 80 percent of the legal deposit suppliers known to KB have submitted legal deposit copies. A fundamental difficulty in collecting e-liability lies in the fact that internet publishing is both complex and fast-moving.

Even though KB currently collects large amounts of material as legal deposit copies, the authority has long pointed out that legal deposit legislation is out of step with technological and media developments.
The consequence is that certain media that are important for understanding our times are not collected.
and preserved for future generations. For example, KB currently lacks legal support to collect large parts of younger generations' publication and consumption of media and news. KB's mission to work for a democratic social development is significantly hampered when this
media consumption cannot be collected, preserved and made available for research.

The government has listened to the problem and a special investigator has produced proposals for revised mandatory legislation. These were presented in 2021 in the so-called mandatory
material investigation11 and are currently being prepared within the Government Offices. The possibility of compensating for the shortcomings in today's mandatory legislation through agreements or in other ways is very limited. KB already sees clear negative consequences of the delay in revising the mandatory legislation.

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 almost all media categories. However, when it comes to everyday prints, posters, pictures and maps, KB lacks knowledge of the supply at the copy level. Over 90 percent of Swedish printing houses submit legal deposit copies of these media categories. Therefore, KB also assesses this collection as good.

The number of legal deposit copies of physically published posters and music submitted has varied greatly over the past three years. KB will follow up on the reasons for this in 2025.

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[10] Automated collection refers here to the collection that KB carries out annually using robotic technology with the aim of collecting material from the Swedish domain .se and other Swedish web domains. The collection provides an overview of the design of the websites, but cannot capture the entire content of the websites.

[11] *Paper, podcasts and … Mandatory material legislation for secure source material* (SOU 2021:32

E-duty

Deliveries of e-duty are assessed overall as unsatisfactory.
In several categories, less than 80 percent of the known release has been received. Alternatively, less than 80 percent of the legal deposit providers known to KB have submitted legal deposit copies. This applies, for example, to network-distributed e-books, audiobooks and music. Regarding deliveries from news companies, digital concerts and stage performances, and municipalities, the assessment is good. In these cases, over 90 percent of the publishers known to KB have submitted legal deposit copies.

The e-obligation requires technical adaptations for connection, on the part of both the supplier and KB. This means that in many cases the collection takes place with a lag. Large fluctuations between different years in the statistics are often due to retroactive mandatory deliveries creating peaks and valleys in the reception statistics. In recent years, the number of mandatory deliveries from certain categories of suppliers has increased, which is a result of KB working specifically to connect these. In 2024, this applies to mandatory providers of network-distributed podcasts, magazines, music, digital concerts and stage performances.

Statistical reductions in e-obligation deliveries in 2024 are due to KB working to reduce the number of overdeliveries – deliveries of material that are not covered by e-obligation, but that still arrive at KB. For 2024, this applies to e-obligation from municipalities, regions and higher education institutions.

KB has major challenges in monitoring supply, following up and receiving e-liability. A fundamental difficulty lies in the fact that internet publishing is both complex and fast-moving. This applies to both media types and publishers. There are more publishers of e-publications than there are those who distribute physical media. Many publishers who are required to submit legal copies are also not familiar with the legality legislation. For several media forms, it is also resource-intensive for KB to legally determine whether a publisher is covered by e-liability or not. Smaller players may also lack appropriate technology to deliver legal copies and then need help from KB.

Supplementary collection of contextualizing material

The supplementary collection of contextualizing material is considered acceptable, because KB has carried out one (1) automated collection of Swedish websites using robotics. KB does not assess the collection of other supplementary contextualizing material. Such material consists of, for example, donations and acquisitions within the categories of foreign research literature12, suecana13, individual archives and older manuscripts, maps and images.

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 for text-based 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.

collected proportion of *the supply known to KB* or the proportion of *the statutory suppliers known to KB* that have submitted statutory copies (over 90 percent: good, 80–90 percent: acceptable, below 80 percent: unsatisfactory).

The assessments are based on KB's knowledge of the publication and of individual mandatory suppliers. In cases where a publication requires a permit, which applies to mass media, for example, KB obtains information from the institutions responsible for granting permits. KB also has its own mandatory supplier register for the purpose of following up on the publication. This includes, for example, information on Swedish printing houses, music and video publishers. KB also monitors media publishing based on sources such as copyright organizations, relevant industry journals and websites.

The results were presented in this way for the first time last year. Therefore, it is not possible to report three-year series for assessments and performance indicators. The appendix to the annual report (tables 29–31) contains statistics for the different material types in three-year series (number).

Table 8 Result assessment GOOD Collect

Material type	Performance assessment
Books, audiobooks on physical media, physical newspapers, audio newspapers on physical media, traditional radio and television broadcasts, music on physical media	KB has good knowledge of mandatory suppliers and supply and more than 90% of the publications known to KB have been received14 .
Physical magazines, everyday print, images and maps, e-articles from news companies and municipalities, digital concerts and stage performances	KB has good knowledge of the legal deposit providers but not of the publication at the copy level. More than 90% of the legal deposit providers have submitted legal deposit copies.

Table 9 Result assessment ACCEPTABLE Collect

Material type	Performance assessment
Video on physical media, computer games and other interactive media on physical media	Over 80% of the KB's known release has been received. The physical release has long been small compared to the network-distributed release.
Network-distributed radio and television (streamed TV/ podcast radio)	Over 80% of the releases known to KB have been received. KB has, thanks to the fact that a permit is required for radio and television, good knowledge of the program companies' releases. The public service companies, TV4 and several other mandatory providers are connected to the e-obligation. However, a small number of mandatory providers still do not deliver material to KB.
Physical magazines and posters	Over 80% of the statutory suppliers known to KB have submitted statutory copies.

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[14] The assessments for books are made with a lag of about a year because it is only then that KB has knowledge of how large the publication was. Statistics show that the collection in 2024 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 10 Result assessment NOT SATISFACTORY Collect

Material type	Performance assessment
Physically published sheet music/music prints, printed abroad15 everyday prints, posters, pictures and maps	KB lacks sufficient knowledge of the issue to assess how much of it has been received.
E-books and network-distributed audiobooks	Less than 80% of the publishers known to KB have received legal deposit copies. KB has not yet been able to fully connect suppliers of these media. This is because the metadata standard required to receive legal deposit copies has not yet been implemented. However, the collection of audio books has increased due to retroactive deliveries.
Network-distributed music	Less than 80% of the releases known to KB have been received. KB has good knowledge of the larger publishers of network-distributed music. Not all of them have yet been able to connect to the e-obligation.
Podcasts	Less than 80% of the release known to KB has been received. However, the collection of podcasts has increased through a special initiative to connect mandatory providers.
Network-distributed journals	Less than 80% of the publishers known to KB have submitted legal deposit copies. However, the collection of network-distributed journals has increased through a special initiative to connect mandatory providers.
Network-distributed video	Less than 80% of the statutory suppliers known to KB have submitted legal copies. However, the level of compliance has increased and is approaching the acceptable level.

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[15] Mandatory materials printed abroad must be delivered by the publisher instead of the printer.

5.2. Objective area 2: Describe

KB's collections are described in an appropriate manner based on the users' needs16

A prerequisite for the use of KB's collections is that they are searchable. Therefore, the incoming material is described and arranged. KB aims for the descriptions to be uniform and informative. They should also follow national and international standards and guidelines to the greatest extent possible.

The descriptions are created using various types of metadata that are created manually or automatically. Metadata can be, for example, information about the title, author or subject. In Currently, metadata is also a prerequisite for KB's systems and services to be able to handle the preservation and provision of the collections. It is also a prerequisite for
be able to 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.
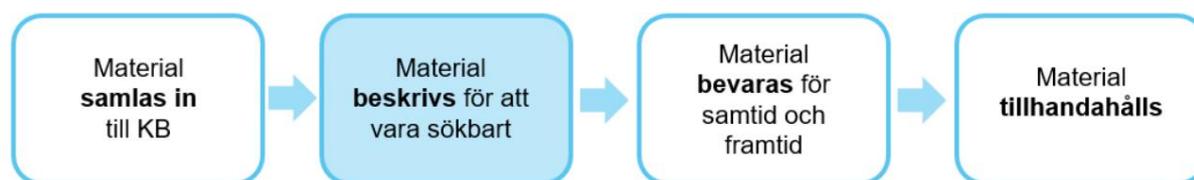
Figure 5 Process across the National Library's collections

Assessment

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. Overall, the area is considered acceptable as a majority of the material has a description that is sufficient to find and identify the material with certain limitations in relation to available resources.

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[16] KB's business plan *Roadmap 2024–2026.*

Assessment criteria

The goal is that KB's collections are described in an appropriate way. Unlike
In the *Collect* target area , the assessments in *Describe* 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) or a lag in searchability of more than six months. 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 in all assessment criteria
  (coverage, comprehensiveness, usability and timeliness). The description is insufficient to
  reasonably navigate the collections, and use requires a great deal of assistance from KB
  staff.

Summary analysis KB has

established flows for both production and management of metadata in various forms.
These provide the conditions for users to have access to the collections. However, the inflow
of material to KB is extensive and therefore resource-intensive to describe. The rapid pace of
change in the digital media landscape also places high demands on maintaining KB's system
for metadata flows. Standards and structures used in the area *Describe*
needs to continue to develop. KB's policy is to publish its metadata as linked open data17 to promote
reuse to the greatest extent possible.

In order to better achieve the goals in the area *of Description* in the long term , KB needs to increase
the use of automation and artificial intelligence (AI). A prerequisite for the use of AI is that the
material is available in digital form. This is possible either by delivering the material to KB digitally, or
by digitizing it. The purpose of the development work within KBx18 is to use AI to explore possibilities
for describing and making available material from the collections that is completely lacking or has
inadequate metadata. During the year, KB has worked, among other things, with
the pilot project Media Search to extract transcribed speech from digitized recordings of
Swedish Radio's local broadcasts. By interpreting speech to text with KB's AI models, previously
hidden material can become searchable.

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[17] A method for publishing and linking together sets of information using identifiers (URIs).
[18] See section for KB lab.

KB sometimes receives so-called personal archives, which may include audiovisual recordings and digital donations on physical media. Such material needs to be transferred to KB's digital preservation system before the information is at risk of being lost.

Most of the previous years' receipt of this material remains to be described.

Sub-areas and activities

Description of physical legal deposit copies

Overall, the description of physical legal deposit items 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 for users to be able to find and access the collections. Legal deposit items that have been received are registered and described with no or little delay.

The exception is mainly everyday prints, posters and pictures where the material is mainly registered as general collection items. This means that users often need to contact KB for help in understanding what is in the collections. However, the resource requirement to manually 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 varies, compared to the descriptions of the physical material. They also follow accepted standards to a lesser extent.

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

Description of supplementary contextualizing material[19]

The description of supplementary contextualizing material is considered acceptable. The foreign acquisition and donations have been cataloged or registered in connection with their receipt in 2024. The backlog regarding Suecana has also been reduced.

Previously received and unregistered donations (backlogs) are being taken care of and described in more detail as they become available. Based on the status report that KB produced in 2023, active work has been underway to organize and catalog existing backlogs[20] and individual archives[21] . This workflow has been streamlined through a new planning tool.

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[19] For example, description of acquisitions and donations within categories such as foreign research literature and Suecana, individual archives and older manuscripts, maps and images.

[20] In 2024, over 1,300 prints from the 17th–19th centuries were catalogued. KB has also arranged older, fragile sports posters and a large film collection from the production company Drakfilm.

[21] Among others, Nobel Prize winner Tomas Tranströmer, author Anne-Marie Berglund and a collection of drawings from Stina Hagberg.

Performance assessments of mandatory delivered materials per material category

The performance assessments are largely the same as the 2023 results. The exception is sheet music and music printing, where the one-year backlog has decreased significantly but has not quite reached the level of a good performance assessment.

Table 11 Result assessment GOOD Describe

Material type	Performance assessment
Books and audiobooks (physical) Music and video on physical media Physically released 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.
E-obligation – music and e-articles from news companies	These e-obligation deliveries are described at a level that is assessed as sufficient to find, identify, select and access 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-books, audiobooks, films, magazines, radio and television Network-distributed publications from municipalities, regions, universities, authorities and associations/ foundations Digital concerts and stage performances	E-mandatory 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	Material received is searchable and described at the plant level according to accepted practice within six months. A previous lag of approximately one year has been significantly reduced in 2024 but means that KB is still lagging behind and therefore lowers the assessment.
Radio and television (linear broadcasts)	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 programmes, these are supplemented manually with information about the content, as the content is not determined when the programme schedules are received by KB. The detail of the programme schedules varies between different broadcasters but generally provides an acceptable introduction to the broadcasts at programme 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.

5.3. Goal area 3: Preserve

KB has a sustainable infrastructure for conservation with the aim of ensuring long-term accessibility to the collections22

KB's conservation mission includes planning, decisions and actions with the aim of ensuring that the collections are accessible and usable, both today and over time. KB's collections include both physical and digital objects. The physical collections include books, manuscripts, maps, photographs and advertising material. This also includes collections that require playback equipment to provide access to the content, such as VHS tapes, music cassettes and CDs. The digital collections include items collected through mandatory legislation, donations of digital material and digital resources that KB itself produces through digitization.

There is a wide variety of objects in the collections. Therefore, conservation work is a multifaceted task that includes direct actions on objects and collections, as well as preventive efforts. Depending on the type of collection, the actions may also involve digitization – transferring information content to digital format and preserving it in digital preservation systems.
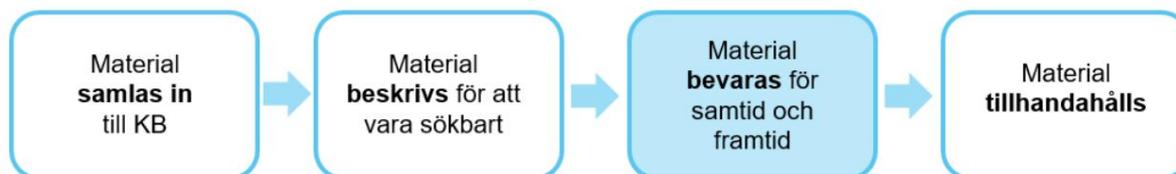
Figure 6 The different parts of the collection process

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[22] KB's business plan *Roadmap 2024-2025.*

Assessment

Assessment of target area 3 *Preserve:* Acceptable

KB's physical preservation is assessed to be at an acceptable level. This assessment is based on the fact that the majority of the collections are stored under good conditions but that there are deficiencies in certain areas. At the same time, the direct and preventive preservation measures implemented during the year have been carried out with good results. Work remains to raise the level of digital preservation.

Assessment criteria

- **Good:** KB has a conservation that provides good conditions for securing the long-term accessibility to the collections.
- **Acceptable:** KB has a conservation that provides acceptable conditions for securing it long-term accessibility to the collections.
- **Not satisfactory:** KB has a preservation that is not satisfactory for be able to ensure long-term accessibility to the collections.

Summary analysis The

majority of the collections are stored under good conditions, but there are deficiencies in certain areas. The warehouses in Humlegården and the most recently built warehouses in Bålsta meet the climate requirements that apply according to the standard. However, other warehouses do not meet these conditions.

Digitization is used both to improve accessibility to KB's collections and as a preservation measure. Expanded mandatory legislation, which also covers digital copies, means that funds would be freed up from the ongoing digitization of mandatory daily newspapers and could instead be used to strengthen digital production in other areas.

KB assesses that the direct and preventive conservation measures planned during the year have been implemented with good results. Reprioritization has made it possible to streamline working methods in several areas. The assessment processes and measures developed in connection with the large-scale digitization projects of recent years have streamlined the workflows within the digitization operations.

KB plans to complete the establishment of an overarching organization for digital preservation in the coming year. This will raise the current assessment of the area.

Physical preservation

The preservation of physical collections involves several parts. On the one hand, measures for individual objects and collections, and on the other hand, maintenance of playback equipment that is necessary to digitize audiovisual material. *Digitization* can be used to transfer information from physical objects where degradation risks leading to permanent information loss, such as fragile newspapers or aging magnetic tapes. *Migration* involves preserving information that is already in digital format. This can, for example, involve transferring content from hard drives, USB sticks and CD/DVDs to digital preservation systems. Physical preservation also includes *preventive and direct measures* on collections and objects as well as climate control *and maintenance* in the warehouses and premises where the collections are stored and managed.

Digitization and migration

Apart from the actual step where the information is digitized (for example via a digital camera or VHS tape playback equipment) or migrated (for example via a CD robot)
The processes encompass a variety of interconnected activities (see Fig. 7).
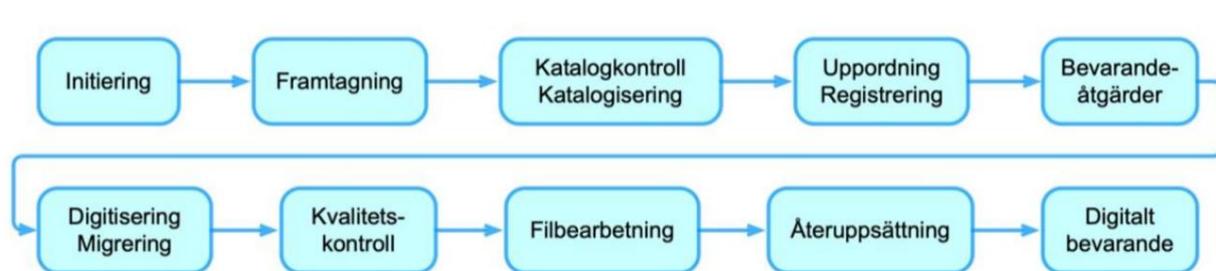
Figure 7. Overview of workflow within the digitization/migration process
Depending on the type of object, certain activities may be carried out in a different order or omitted altogether.

The purpose of digitization and migration is to create digital resources that can be preserved and thus ensure long-term access to KB's collections. This applies regardless of whether the process is carried out for accessibility or preservation reasons. The resource requirement varies, depending on, among other things, the type of collection and thus the type of equipment to be used. The extent to which the material is already catalogued, as well as the need for preservation measures, also play a role.

All digital image production now takes place within a common and standardized framework, as a result of a development effort that was made during the year. This streamlines both production and deliveries into KB's digital preservation system. This also improves digital provision because the digital resources can be provided in one and the same service.

In recent years, KB has built up a process organization for externally funded digitization projects. This has developed and streamlined the overall operations around the preparation, planning and implementation of digitization. The change has also led to a certain increase in the production capacity in image-based digitization in 2024 (see table 33).

Expanded mandatory legislation, which also covers digital templates, would make it possible to free up funds from the ongoing digitization of mandatory daily newspapers to strengthen digital production in other areas.

Accessibility-driven digitization

Accessibility-driven digitization is assessed as good. A large part of KB's digitization
are initiated as a result of external users' demand for collections in digital format. The main funding comes
through research collaborations and associated funds from research financiers or foundations. The so-called LV
projects23 are examples of how KB's R&D activities (Research and Development) lead to extensive
digitization of the collections. User orders via KB's repro service also contribute to the digitization
that is being carried out.

The assessment of good is based on the fact that the externally financed projects and external
orders during the year have been implemented according to established production planning and project
agreements.

Preservation-driven digitization

The preservation-driven digitization is considered acceptable. Since 2014, the ongoing publication of the
Swedish daily press has been digitized. It is provided via KB's digital newspaper service, together with already
digitized parts of the historical collections.

Audiovisual collections on physical media are a particularly vulnerable category of material. Both
preservation and provision require that the material be transferred to digital format. Another challenge is that
playback equipment has gradually disappeared from the market (for example, cassette and VHS tape recorders).
This requires ongoing maintenance of KB's machinery. Development work has resulted in a 3D printer that
can now be used to produce the spare parts necessary for digitizing magnetic tapes. These spare parts are no
longer commercially available.

The assessment of acceptable is based on the systematic digitization and migration that is underway in several
areas (for example, daily press and audiovisual collections) as well as the development work
on digitization of magnetic tapes - but that at the same time there are several collection categories (for
example, weekly press, posters and film on film basis) that would also need corresponding efforts.

Preventive and direct measures

Preventive and direct measures are assessed as good overall. KB has been able to streamline
preventive efforts for preservation within certain flows of Swedish compulsory material. This has been possible
as a result of developed working methods and by
Conservation measures for foreign printed material have been downgraded. KB has also developed
working methods within the organization of its collections that have led to improvements in efficiency in the
work with existing collections.

The process development in connection with the externally funded digitization projects of recent years has resulted
in a standardized process for assessing and implementing

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[23] Two externally funded research projects involving the digitization of medieval Latin and West Norse manuscripts in KB's
collections.

preservation measures during digitization. The methodology will be reusable in large-scale projects in the future.

The closure of Grängesberg as a location has included several parts: planning for the integration of the operations, how the relocation of collections and equipment will be carried out, and the conditions for continued digital production and storage. KB has also carried out extensive efforts on site in Grängesberg to prepare the collections. This included marking, registration in a database and conservation measures. In connection with these preparations, a condition survey of the film collection at Filmbase24 was also carried out. It will provide valuable information for the continued planning of conservation measures and storage.

The closure has taken up extensive resources. The work has affected the overall prioritization within the conservation area but has also contributed to knowledge about the collections being spread to more employees. There is now a clearer picture of the conditions for continued operations in the area.

The assessment of good is based on the fact that the preventive and direct conservation measures planned during the year have been implemented with good results.

Magazine – climate

KB assesses the area of storage climate as acceptable. The physical collections are in storage for the greater part of their lifespan. A good environment in these storages is a fundamental prerequisite for preserving the collections. The same applies to the premises where collections are temporarily stored in connection with loans or measures.

The warehouses in Humlegården and the most recently built warehouses in Bålsta meet the climate requirements that apply according to the standard. Other warehouses, especially those where audiovisual material on physical media is stored, do not meet these conditions. Work on the long-term warehouse strategy is now taking place in close collaboration with KB's overall local strategy.

The assessment of acceptable is based on the fact that 72 percent of KB's physical collections are stored under good climatic conditions, while 28 percent are stored under unacceptable conditions. Upcoming solutions for storing KB's collections provide the opportunity to significantly improve this assessment.

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[24] Film intended to be shown in a film projector.

Digital preservation

KB's digital collections include objects with text, image and audio-based content. Preservation encompasses both the information content of the collections and the metadata required to ensure the authenticity, integrity, usability and understandability of the information over time, as organizational and technical conditions change.

Digital preservation is assessed as unsatisfactory overall. The work to establish an organization for digital preservation, which began last year, has continued.

During the year, an analysis25 of three digital information holdings was carried out: the audiovisual collections in the Swedish Media Database (SMDB), the inflow of e-obligation and the digitised daily press (produced in collaboration with the National Archives). The combined results show that the digital preservation of these holdings meets basic or higher requirements in most of the areas assessed.26 Prioritisation of continued efforts will be based on the ambition levels for digital preservation that are set in 2025.

The assessment of not acceptable is based primarily on the fact that the work to establish an overall organization for digital preservation has not been completed. During the year, KB implemented an organizational change with the aim of creating a closer connection between collection and digital preservation. This will facilitate the design and planning of measures to achieve the improvements that are requested.

5.4. Goal area 4: Provide

KB's collections are accessible both at and outside KB via appropriate services27

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.
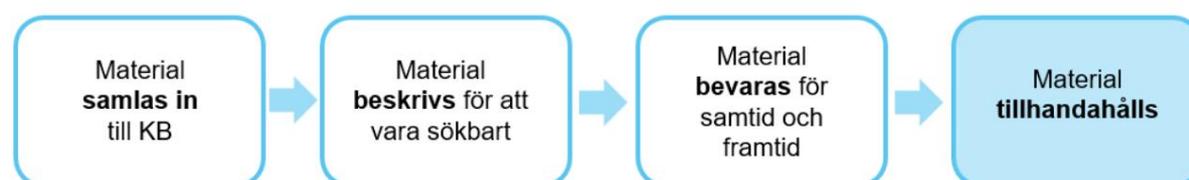
Figure 7 Process across the National Library's collections

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[25] Based on *Levels of Digital Preservation* National Digital Stewardship Alliance, https://ndsa.org/publications/levels-of-digital-preservation/

[26] Storage policies, file integrity, permission control, metadata and content control.

[27] KB's business plan *Roadmap 2024–2026.*

Assessment

> **Assessment of Goal Area 4 *Provide:* Acceptable**
>
> The provision is assessed as acceptable based on the fact that the majority of the collections can be provided to users and in principle all users' questions are answered. During the year, the Swedish Newspapers service was launched and both increased the amount of available newspaper material and enabled user-friendly access in line with legal requirements. However, several of the digital services for provision are largely not designed for their intended purpose and the number of services in itself makes it difficult to find in the collections, which is not in line with users' needs.

Assessment criteria

The criteria are based on appropriateness, that is, that the services are user-friendly and make it possible to provide the collections in line with legal requirements. With *services*
This means both services and user meetings on site at KB's premises and digital services that are available over the internet.

- **Good:** KB provides the collections to users via services adapted to
    user needs
- **Acceptable:** KB provides most of the collections to users via services
    that enables access •
Not satisfactory: KB does not provide the collections

Summary analysis

KB's ambition is to provide the collections through services that are adapted to the needs of the users. As far as possible, the ambition is also to use digital solutions. When you look at the material that can be provided and the services that are available, KB today reaches an acceptable level.

Copyright-free, digitized material is generally available outside KB via digital services. Digitized material that is published but copyrighted is provided on site at KB's premises in Humlegården. This material can also be accessed to a certain extent through
outside Humlegården via contractual licenses. Most of the physical material is available to anyone visiting Humlegården. However, there are certain restrictions for conservation or rights reasons. E-obligation is currently only provided for research via KB-lab's infrastructure.

There are several challenges in the area regarding service development, copyright and GDPR issues. Today, the digital material and metadata about the collections are provided in several different more or less user-friendly services. This can make it difficult for users to find what they need. Work is underway to consolidate and develop KB's digital services based on user needs.

Through a combination of broad and targeted efforts in 2024, KB's R&D activities have
(Research and Development) has raised external awareness of what KB-lab has to offer. Ten ongoing external research projects have had access to KB-lab's digital environment, including the experimental infrastructure betalab.kb.se. Among the projects are Swerik, a

project to enrich the Riksdag's open data.28 KB has utilized this work in the internal initiative KBx, with the aim of using artificial intelligence in the agency's operations.

In 2024, KBx has opened up new ways to research and navigate KB's collections via two search services. One of these is Media Search, where users can search for everything said in radio broadcasts.

The Image Search service, in turn, makes it possible to search in image material such as has been improved after user input. A major change is that it is now possible to search the metadata of the images.

During the year, KB has worked with case management, reference questions and structured observations to improve the user encounter. All reference questions have been answered. We also believe that the vast majority of people who contact KB with questions are satisfied with the information they receive. More people have also found KB as an effect of the authority's outreach activities.

In order for provision to reach a good level, the development of systematic monitoring of user needs needs to continue. More copyright knots must also be dissolved. In addition, KB must be able to provide more user-friendly digital services and reach out more widely to all potential users.

Digital services for information and provision

Overall, KB's digital services for information and provision are considered to be at an acceptable level.

KB has eighteen web-based services that make KB's collections and metadata about them available. The number of services makes it difficult to get an overview, both for users and for employees. The services also have partially limited access and often do not meet user needs such as searchability or a responsive interface.

However, development work is ongoing and several steps were taken in 2024. In February, the newspaper material received a modern, user-friendly interface when the new service Svenska tidningar replaced Svenska dagstidningar. Users can now explore the newspapers equally well on a computer, tablet and mobile. It has also become easier to search and navigate the search results.29

In February, the National Librarian decided to replace the current Regina library system with a new library system. The aim is to create better service for KB users and simplified workflows for employees. The work is a high priority and is in full swing.

Development is also underway to collect all copyright-free material in Data.kb.se. In this service, the material will be available for large-scale processing and analysis, a request that several researchers have made. To make it easier for KB's different target groups to find what they need among all the collections and services, user-friendly work has also been done to review the structure and navigation on KB's external website, kb.se. The plan is to launch an updated website in 2025.

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28 https://swerik-project.github.io/.

29 The user satisfaction section provides a summary of how satisfied users are with the service.

Below are presented the primary services for digital access to KB's collections and metadata, as well as what material can be found where:30

1. **The Ark:** A service with individual archives and special book and image collections after people who have been important to 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 41 in the appendix).

2. **Image search** (demo): The service allows users to view digitized postcards. By Applying AI models, it is now possible to search among objects that lack individual metadata records. Read more on page 38 about KBx.

3. **Data.kb.se:** Contains free material from KB's data sources. The service and its content are primarily intended for those who want to do larger analyses, processing or create their own services. Most of the material can be downloaded as raw data in open standards.

4. **Digitized card catalogs:** The service collects several catalogs based on digitizations of older catalog cards and is a complement to KB's modern search services. Many users find KB by googling titles or personal names and getting hits on the catalog cards. (see table 41 in the appendix).

5. **KB's collection blog:** KB has been running the collection blog *From papyrus to pixels* since 2018. It offers easily accessible and in-depth insights into the library's various collections and the work with them. In 2024, an average of one blog post was published every two weeks. The blog posts constitute a long-lived knowledge bank where page views for older posts also increase every year. (see table 45 in the appendix)

6. **KB's website kb.se:** KB's central communication channel and primary entrance to the service offering. (see table 45 in the appendix)

7. **Bookplate:** Sweden's national library catalogue with information on titles from around 600 Swedish libraries, including KB. See pages 55–56.

8. **Manuscript:** Contains digitized older manuscripts from KB and others cultural heritage institutions. The manuscripts date from the Middle Ages to the 18th century. See pp. 38–39.

9. **Regina:** Search service with information on both printed and digitized material from KB's collections. There are also entrances to electronic resources that KB subscribes to or that are openly available on the internet. The service provides copyright-free, digitized material. (see table 49 in the appendix)

10. **Swedish newspapers:** The service provides digitized Swedish daily press and digitized journals. It is continuously updated with both older and new material. The public can search all material and freely access newspaper pages that are deemed to be copyright-free. Copyright-protected material can be accessed at KB and libraries that have joined the service (see tables 52–54 in the appendix).

11. **Swedish media database (SMDB):** KB's catalogue of radio, television, music, film, video, computer games and multimedia that has been broadcast or distributed in Sweden. The catalogue is free

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[30] In addition to those listed in *Digital services for information and provision,* there are also KW3, New Lundstedts, Old Lundstedts, Suecian, Swedish historical bibliography digital, Digitized SOUs and Digitized parliamentary printing.

searchable but for copyright reasons the collections are only available at KB or via interlibrary loan. Through a contractual license, researchers can access the collections via remote access (see tables 43 and 50 in the appendix).

Legal assessment and contractual licenses

In addition to pure service development, KB is working on legal assessment and licenses to increase access to the collections via digital remote access. As part of this work, KB has partially met users' needs for easy access to the material by changing the limit for when newspapers are considered copyright-free. Now, regardless of their location, users can access material that was published 100 years ago or earlier. Previously, the limit was 115 years. This means public access to an additional 789,187 newspaper pages from a period that includes important historical events such as the First World War, the Russian Revolution and the introduction of universal suffrage (see table 53 in the appendix).

Contractual licenses, with financial compensation to copyright holders, are a prerequisite for digital remote access to copyrighted material in the collections. In 2024, KB has succeeded in expanding the contractual license with the copyright organization Bonus Copyright Access. This makes it possible for libraries in the country to provide access to journals via Svenska tidningar, at 31 KB has also negotiated a renewed page of the copyrighted daily press.

contractual license with the organization Copyswede for remote access to audiovisual media for researchers.

External collaboration for increased accessibility

During the year, KB has collaborated with external actors to increase accessibility to the collections.
via external curated web services where selected material is presented in a contextualized manner.

1. **Filmarkivet.se:** The website for certain moving image material from the archives of the Swedish Film Institute and the Swedish Film Archive. The material is freely available on the web. The Swedish Film Archive and the Swedish Film Institute have decided that Filmarkivet.se will be discontinued in 2025. Therefore, only a small number of films published on the site in 2024. This may have contributed to the slightly reduced number of visits compared to last year (see table 41 in the appendix).

2. **Literature bank:** The Swedish Literature Bank makes Swedish fiction and other texts that are important for our understanding of the literary cultural heritage freely available on the web. This is done in collaboration between the Swedish Academy, KB and Språkbanken at the University of Gothenburg. In 2024, KB, in addition to ongoing orders for 277 titles, has contributed to an upcoming digital exhibition about Stig Dagerman and the project New Roads to the Past. 32

3. **Stockholm source:** A collaboration with the City of Stockholm where historical source material from the collections is made freely available on the website Stockholmskällan.se together with in-depth texts that broaden the historical context. The main

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[31] The magazine material constitutes approximately 1% of the total material, which corresponds to 325,000 pages (table 53) and includes a number of popular magazines such as Folket i bild/Kulturfront, Moderna tider and Bonniers Litterära Magasin.
[32] https://litteraturbanken.se/diktensmuseum/nya-vagar-inledning/

The target group is schools and the aim is that the material can be used in school teaching. In 2024, KB contributed source material relating to building history and urban planning – for example, a series of newsreel films about older and now closed cinemas in the Stockholm area.

KB also has partnerships that enable interlibrary loans of materials from all over the world. Libraries can also interlibrary borrow certain materials from KB, mainly foreign books that are less than 100 years old and audiovisual materials. (See tables 42 and 43)

Public activities

Overall, the public activities are considered acceptable.

Public activities include all direct contact with users in user meetings, on social media and in visitor activities. All material in the collections that does not have copyright restrictions or restrictions regarding preservation is provided on the premises. In principle, all questions are answered. In order to achieve a good assessment, KB needs to reach more potential users – those who have never used KB's services or are not aware of what they can access. KB works with outreach activities, social media and visitor activities, to increase awareness of and use of the collections.

User meeting

In the user meeting, KB supports users with the production and provision of material on site in Humlegården. Due to prioritization of limited resources, KB has had to reduce its service to users somewhat during the year. Several collections were completely closed for four summer weeks, and in the Special Reading Room, opening hours have been limited to when most visitors are on site. Users have therefore had to be more foresighted when planning their visits. However, almost all questions via the information desk, telephone and e-mail have been answered (see table 44) and users can also usually access material remotely by having the administrators photograph the material with their mobile phone and send it.

Outreach activities – Social media

KB works with social media to increase awareness of the agency and inspire more use of the collections. During the year, KB has used Facebook, Instagram and LinkedIn.

Facebook is used to display KB's digitized materials and promote events to the public. Posts were viewed a total of 1.7 million times in 2024, almost halving compared to 2023. The decrease may be due to fewer posts being shared widely during the year. It may also be a result of the daily use of Facebook declining.[33]

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[33] Reduction of 5% between 2021 and 2024 according to Svenskarna och Internet: https://svenskarnaochinternet.se/rapporter/svenskarna-och-internet-2024/

In April, KB started an Instagram account to provide deeper insight into the library's collections, as well as reach a broader and slightly younger target group. The number of views from April to December was just over 12,000.

KB has also started to use Linkedin more actively, with librarians, researchers and the cultural heritage sector as the main target group. In 2024, KB's posts on Linkedin were viewed approximately 244,000 times, compared to 144,700 in 2023 and 63,000 in 2022 (see table 51).

Outreach activities – Visiting activities

In 2024, KB has arranged several events to inspire, support and get new users to discover the library's collections and services. Within the framework of the lecture series Stories from KB, 14 lectures were arranged, which were attended by a total of 1023
people. Two of this year's lectures took place in the Roggebiblioteket in Strängnäs.
During the year, the Roggebiblioteket has also organized study visits for school classes, tours for the public, open houses and other events based on the library's collection.

At the end of 2023, KB launched a visitor app. It has enabled tourists and one-time visitors to Humlegården to orient themselves in the premises and take self-guided tours, which has also freed up time for staff. In 2024, the app had 5480 visitors. (see table 40).

This year's edition of Kulturnatt Stockholm set a new audience record with 981 visitors.
The majority of these were first-time visitors who were discovering what KB has to offer. One effect of this was an increased number of requests for tours, introductions and study visits from KB's prioritized target groups.[34] During the year, KB also made special efforts towards the target group of students, who were offered introductory tours.

The increased visitor numbers (See Table 39) and KB's perceived response from first-time visitors show that there is great curiosity about both collections and activities.

User satisfaction

Overall, user satisfaction is considered acceptable.

User satisfaction is about how satisfied users are with KB's provision of the collections. During the year, KB has worked with structured observations in the user meeting and analysis of incoming user cases, with the aim of being able to improve operations. KB has also carried out surveys, user tests and interviews to capture users' needs in the development of the digital services.

Users' questions and requests are usually not about the reception and user-friendliness of the services provided. Instead, they focus on what is collected, preserved and digitized in such a way that KB can provide it. Researchers highlight in particular the limitations that stem from copyright and GDPR.[35]
KB has limited financial

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[34] Priority target groups for tours and study visits are groups or employees from individual libraries, archives and museums, from universities, colleges and folk high schools as well as representative visits abroad, royalty, financiers, politicians and diplomats. https://interno.kb.se/social/grupper/grupper/visningar-och-studiebesok/prioriterade-malgrupper.html

[35] This is clearly evident in the authority's ongoing contacts with researchers but is also highlighted in *the Swedish Research Council's guide to research infrastructure 2023 ,* where page 47 explicitly addresses copyright. https://www.vr.se/analys/rapporter/vara-rapporter/2023-05-03-vetenskapsradets-guide-till-forskningsinfrastrukturen-2023.html

opportunities to sign contractual licenses that would enable more remote access to the material.

Researchers working with audiovisual material appreciate the opportunity to access the collections in the Swedish Media Database (SMDB) remotely. However, a pilot study report36 shows that They feel that the current system is restrictive. Currently, researchers have to order material via SMDB, which is then uploaded to a file management service. Their work would be easier if they could instead have direct remote access to SMDB.

A user survey37 in the Svenska tidningar service in November 2024 shows that 85.3 percent of respondents are satisfied with the new service. Of the free answers regarding satisfaction, 34.1 percent praise. The main dissatisfaction is 22 percent who regret the copyright restrictions in the service, and 12.2 percent who wish more to be digitized. A large part of the daily press from the 20th century has not yet been digitized, which limits the use of Swedish newspapers. When newspapers are missing, many users instead have to travel far to study the microfilmed newspapers that are often only available at KB. This is something that The staff meets daily with visitors to KB's newspaper reading room.

During the year, KB has carried out development work for the external website, kb.se. Direct feedback from users and a survey on the site show that users find the website difficult to navigate. Based on interviews and user tests, the structure and navigation have therefore been redesigned to improve the user experience. The new structure makes it easier for the different target groups to orient themselves and find the right content. The plan is for an updated website to be launched in 2025.

Regarding satisfaction with the physical user meeting in Humlegården, KB has carried out design thinking activities during the year. [38] These, which were also carried out over the previous two years, have increased knowledge about users. The activities have resulted in a number of measures to improve the user experience. [39] This has led to fewer questions from visitors and smoother dialogue at the service points. Follow-up takes place continuously in the user meeting.

During the corona pandemic in spring 2020, the café and lunch restaurant in Humlegården were closed. This resulted in a poorer working environment for KB visitors and many complaints. Summer 2024 opened a café and lunch restaurant under new management. Many visitors have expressed to KB staff that they are satisfied with this.

Overall, we can see that users are generally satisfied with the treatment and access to the material KB provides. However, there is a need for continued development to collect the material in fewer, more user-friendly services and to be able to provide primarily researchers with access to material that is currently not available for reasons related to preservation, digitization or legal issues limitations.

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[36] *Pilot study for increased remote access to the Swedish Media Database* by Necim Boukhchana and Anna-Karin Lundgren, registry number KB 2024-661

[37] Survey report on Swedish newspapers, registry number KB 2024-1378

[38] For example, structured observations of language use in the user meeting, the user interface in Regina and orientation in Humlegården.

[39] Measures to improve the user experience: review of how KB uses technical language in dialogue with users, design improvements in Regina, new, clearer names for two reading rooms and clearer signage in the premises.

KB Lab ÿ research infrastructure for data-driven research KB Lab is a central

part of KB's R&D activities (Research and Development). KB Lab's research infrastructure has the following main components: • Access for researchers to KB's digital collections in structured

> quantitative form,
>> locally at KB's premises.

> • Local and distributed computing infrastructure. This consists of layers of increasing capacity, from
>> workstations to powerful computing servers. • Collection-based AI models
> that are trained to form research infrastructure for
>> academia. The models also enable research and development for actors in all sectors of society. They
>> are openly available through the Huggingface40 framework

Through both broad and targeted efforts in 2024, KB has raised external awareness of what KB-lab has to offer. Ten ongoing external research projects have had access to KB-lab's digital environment, including the experimental infrastructure betalab.kb.se. Notable among the projects is Swerik, a project to enrich the Riksdag's open data.41

KB-labb is included as a node in Huminfra, a research infrastructure of national interest. Parts of KB-labb's resources are made available via the infrastructure's web portal.42 KB also collaborates with the National Language Bank on Swedish glossaries, which creates new opportunities to access the frequency of different words in newspaper data.43 Resources from KB-labb are thus available within Sweden's two major humanities research infrastructures, both of which are funded by the Swedish Research Council.

The AI models that KB-labb develops are based on the library's enormous collections. The quality of the models, combined with their open availability, has contributed to a very high social diffusion. During the year, the ten most used models were downloaded a total of 2,332,997 times, by researchers and developers in all sectors of society. This is an increase of 235 percent from 2023 (see table 53 in the appendix).44

KB-labb has continued to successfully apply for and take advantage of computing resources from the European High Performance Computing Joint Undertaking (EuroHPC JU) – the EU Commission and the member states' joint infrastructure for supercomputers. EuroHPC JU has become a prerequisite for KB-labb's work on training and making new AI models available for Swedish. KB was the first authority in Europe to use the EuroHPC system45 and has five projects behind it since 2020. Two projects are currently underway on the Leonardo HPC System, one with the aim of training large language models in Scandinavian and one to train speech-to-text models.

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40 https://huggingface.co/KBLab
41 https://swerik-project.github.io/.
42 https://www.huminfra.se/humresources?n=KBLab
43 https://spraakbanken.gu.se/resurser?s=kubord
44 https://huggingface.co/KBLab

KBx

KBx is a space for laboratory development work with the aim of using artificial intelligence in KB's own operations. The work contributes to describing and providing digital material and opens up new ways of researching and navigating KB's collections.

The initiative benefits from KB's work on developing AI models within KB labs. It is then used to rationalize and enrich the authority's internal work on collection, organization, description and accessibility.
In 2024, the work has focused on:

• to develop the pilot service Media Search, where users can search radio broadcasts.
The broadcasts have been transcribed using speech-to-text models and made searchable in an interface.
Therefore, it is now possible to search for everything said in them. So far, only a small part of the radio material has been transcribed, but more material is planned
for transcription in early 2025. Lokalradio P4 is the collection that is currently prioritized. Media search is currently available to KB staff. When the transcription
of material has begun on a larger scale, it will also be available to researchers on site at KB's premises.

• the pilot service Bildsøk which was launched in 2023 and has now been improved after input from
users. A big change is that you can now search the image metadata – in this case the image title – and not just the image content.

• to automate the completion of TV and radio listings using AI models. In
Currently, this is done manually for 5–10 programs per week. The effort will lead to future time savings for KB's staff.

KBx demonstrates the possibility of making material that lacks metadata searchable, without extensive manual cataloguing. In this way, the work has opened up new ways of researching and navigating KB's collections. This has also made it possible to streamline related processes – users can search directly in the collection instead of contacting KB's collection experts. Close collaboration between KBx, KB's development units and the authority's experts is required for the development to be successful in the long term.

Manuscripta – for medieval and early modern manuscripts

Manuscript consists of a search and display interface for descriptions of manuscripts and digitized manuscripts. The service also has an interface for cataloguing. The infrastructure is developed in close collaboration with the research community in externally funded research projects.46

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[46] 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: a cataloguing and digitization project*

In 2024, KB has intensified its work on implementing a new data model, which makes it possible to incorporate previous descriptions (which can be handwritten, printed or digital and in different languages). The model also opens up a form of curated *crowdsourcing.* This means that researchers can catalog in the interface and have their descriptions published. In this way, they receive credit for work that often remains unpublished. Several researchers have already shown interest in using this functionality.

Approximately 50 Latin manuscripts have been catalogued during the year, and approximately 300 Latin and West Nordic manuscripts have been digitised and made available. The number of visitors has increased by 10 percent since 2023. The increase shows that Manuscripta has become more in demand with the continuous increase in manuscripts.

6. Performance reporting area of activity: Scientific publications

The purpose of the Scientific Publications area of activity is for KB to enable the evaluation of Swedish scientific publications, have a national overview and promote collaboration in the work for open access so that research is disseminated and used.

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

KB contributes collaboratively to the transition to an open science system47

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 mapping, 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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[47] KB's business plan *Roadmap 2024–2026.*

Assessment

Assessment of target area 5 *Promote open access and enable evaluation of scientific publications:* Good

Goal area 5 *Promoting open access and enabling evaluation of scientific publications* is assessed as good. KB has provided a data source for evaluation of Swedish scientific publications (Swepub) with good coverage, as well as a national digital platform for openly accessible Swedish scientific journals (Publishera) that has grown. KB has also 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:** KB enables evaluation of Swedish scientific publications with good coverage. Efforts to coordinate and promote collaboration in the work for open access to scientific publications between research actors will increase the fulfillment of the government's goal of immediate open access to scientific publications.
- **Acceptable:** KB enables evaluation of Swedish scientific publications but with a need for greater coverage. Efforts to coordinate and promote collaboration in the work for open access to scientific publications between research actors support the fulfillment of the government's goal of immediate open access to scientific publications.
- **Not satisfactory:** KB does not enable evaluation of Swedish scientific publications. Efforts to coordinate and promote collaboration in the work for open access to scientific publications between research actors have no effect on fulfilling the government's goal of immediate open access to scientific publications.

Summary analysis

KB continues to contribute to realizing the government's vision of an open science system. This is done through efforts and activities to coordinate, follow up and promote the national work for increased open access to scientific publications. Every year, KB produces status reports on the national work with open access and on expenditure for scientific publishing. These provide a continuing knowledge base that promotes collaboration between research actors. The government uses the reports in its budget bills, among other things, to show progress in relation to the national goal. More and more journals are also joining the national platform Publicera. This gives KB a good opportunity to work for open access to Swedish scientific journals.

In early 2024, KB launched the national guidelines for open science. They have since been highlighted during the year. The guidelines will be important as guidance and support for all stakeholders in the continued development.

KB has also made efforts to ensure that the national service Swepub achieves good quality and coverage. The service is intended to be a comprehensive data source for evaluating Swedish scientific publications. Among other things, KB has put Swepub 2.0 into production, among other things. improvements in the bibliometrics service. At the same time, preparations were underway to implement a revised standard for Swedish classification of research subjects from 2025.

Government missions

National guidelines for open science48

KB's assessment of the work on the government assignment is good.

The guidelines are the first of their kind in Sweden and provide good direction for the national work on open science. Identified actors have already started to implement the goals and priorities described in them. Among other things, the Swedish University Association (SUHF) has revised its Roadmap for Open Science.49 KB has contributed to identifying common goals and priorities, mapping out roles and responsibilities, and defining needs for support and guidance. The work has been done from a holistic perspective on open science.

The assignment was reported to the Government Offices (Ministry of Education) on 15 January 2024. In May, KB organized a conference on the national guidelines. At this conference, representatives of various research actors discussed roles and responsibilities, but also how they can together achieve the goals and priorities of the guidelines.

In the budget bill for 2025, the government points out that the national guidelines should be seen as guiding and supportive for all stakeholders concerned. The research and innovation bill from 2024 also raises the issue. Here, the government writes that the implementation of the guidelines should be followed up regularly and in a coordinated manner to promote a holistic view and increase efficiency, in order to achieve the national focus in the work with open science.50 During the year, KB has collaborated with the Swedish Research Council and SUHF on follow-up and how open science should be developed in Sweden. Among other things, the authorities participated jointly in a webinar organized by SUHF.

Coordinate, follow up and promote

Coordinate

KB assesses that the results for the Coordination sub-area are good.

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

[49] Swedish University Association, *Roadmap for Open Science* (revised), REK 2021:1 (REV 2024), https://suhf.se/app/uploads/2024/02/REK-2021-1-Fardplan-for-oppen-vetenskap-SUHF-Antagen-av-SUHFs-presidium-REVIDERAD-240201-1.pdf.

[50] Bill 2024/25:60, *Research and innovation for the future, curiosity and benefit,* page 157.

Bibsam Consortium

The assessment is based on the continued development of the number of open access articles funded through the Bibsam Consortium's publishing agreements. It is also based on more authorities joining the consortium, which leads to greater cost-effectiveness for more actors.

A total of 94 Swedish universities, colleges, authorities and government research institutes participate in the Bibsam Consortium.51 The consortium signs agreements for access to and publication in scientific journals, as well as access to databases. The aim of KB's coordination of the consortium is to contribute to the transition to open access for higher education and research.

In 2024, approximately 16,500 open access articles were funded through the Bibsam Consortium's publishing agreements (transformative agreements52 and agreements with publishers that only publish open access journals). Compared to the previous year, this is an increase of approximately 1,000 articles. In 2024, the Bibsam Consortium's action plan was updated to continue to guide negotiations with scientific publishers towards open access. The action plan was updated to better align with recommendations from SUHF and the national guidelines for open science. It has received attention and dissemination both nationally and internationally.

Table 13. Openly available articles via the Bibsam Consortium*

Area	2024	2023	2022
Openly available articles (number)	16,500	15,500	15,300
Turnover Bibsam Consortium (SEK million)	636	603	550

* The data for the current year is partly based on forecasts. The reason is a lag in reporting from publishers. Correct data is reported for the previous year and is rounded to the nearest hundred.

Follow up

KB assesses that the result for the sub-area Follow-up is good.

Annual report, comprehensive mapping, analysis and assessment of the national work with open access to scientific publications

At the end of June 2024, KB published the annual report with a comprehensive survey, analysis and assessment of the national work on open access to scientific publications.53 The report contains a summary of statistics on open access and an account of expenditure on scientific publishing. It also covers the ongoing national coordination work. This year's report points to a certain levelling off in the proportion of open access to Swedish scientific publications (although the data should be interpreted with

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51 (Retrieved 20240129) https://www.kb.se/samverkan-och-utveckling/oppen-tillgang-och-bibsamkonsortiet/bibsamkonsortiet/deltagande-organisationer.html

52 Agreements aimed at converting the journals covered from subscription journals where individual articles are made openly available (so-called hybrid journals) to fully openly available journals.

53 Report *Coordination of work for open access to scientific publications* (pdf)

caution). It is also clear that articles in so-called hybrid journals54 continue to constitute a large proportion (42 percent for 2023).

The government uses data from the report in the budget bill's performance report on an open science system55 . The Swedish Research Council, in turn, refers to the 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.

Figure X shows the development of open access publication of scientific articles in Sweden during the period 2012–2023. According to the government's target, all scientific publications that are a result of research funded with public funds should be immediately openly accessible with effect from 2021.56 There were 37,193 Swedish scientific articles published in 2023 at universities and colleges, 38,955 in 2022 and 41,043 in 2021. Of these, 30,614 were openly accessible in 2023, 31,881 in 2022 and 31,727 in 2021.

Figur X: Utvecklingen av publicering med öppen tillgång i Sverige under 2012-2023
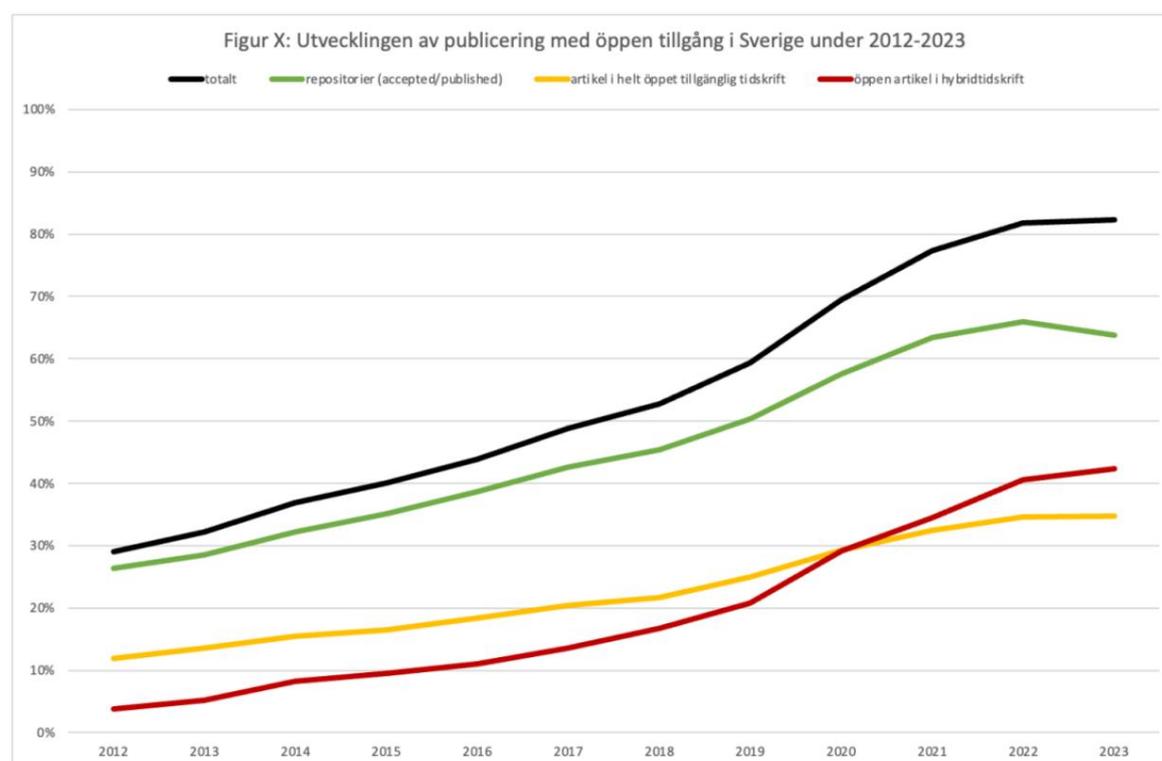
Reporting of expenses for scientific publishing for universities and colleges57

KB's reporting on the national work for open access to scientific publications and expenditure on scientific publications provides research actors and the government with an annual

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[54] Subscription journals that offer open access to individual articles.

[55] Budget Bill for 2025, expenditure area 16, pages 212–213.

[56] Data for 2024 is missing due to reporting lag in the sources used.

[57] Report *Expenditures for scientific publishing 2023* (pdf), KB's website on Expenditures for scientific publishing.

status of developments. It serves as a basis for further measures towards the national target.

Each year, KB reports the total expenditure on scientific publishing for universities and higher education institutions that have a state principal or a permit to issue degrees. The report for 2023 was submitted to the government in May 2024 and was published at the same time on KB's website. This year's report has been developed to also include universities' and higher education institutions' support for open infrastructures. Knowledge of this expenditure is important for national coordination and financing of open infrastructures. This is included as an objective in the national guidelines for open science. In the budget bill for 2025, the government uses KB's reporting in its performance report on the development towards an open science system.

The cost trend in recent years shows an increase in expenses. Over the past four years, expenses have increased from SEK 709 million in 2020 to SEK 799 million in 2023. This is an increase of 12.7 percent over four years. According to SUHF's recommendation on Sweden's path beyond the transformative agreements, it is central that control for scientific publishing lies with the research community, but also that the costs of publishing should be reduced.[58]

Overall, reporting on total expenditure on scientific publishing constitutes an important part of KB's work for the national direction of a transition to an open science system.

Promote

KB assesses that the results for the Promotion sub-area are good.

Multi-party group for redirection of payment flows

KB initiated a multi-party group for national consultation regarding the redirection of payment streams for scientific publishing in 2019. The group consists of representatives from SUHF and the state research funders, the Swedish Research Council, Forte, Formas and Vinnova.

KB has previously developed a funding model, which the four research funders accepted the previous year. In 2024, KB, on behalf of the Bibsam Consortium, concluded agreements with six publishers that only publish open access journals. The model means that the funders contribute funding (36 million SEK) for publication with this type of publisher. It corresponds to approximately half of the costs for Swedish researchers' publishing with these publishers. The funders have allocated funds at the same level for 2025. The effect is that individual researchers (or universities) no longer need to pay publication fees to publishers that only publish open access journals. This applies to all researchers who are connected to any of the 94 participating organizations in the Bibsam consortium.[59]

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[58] Swedish University Association, *Recommendation regarding Sweden's path beyond the transformative agreements*, REK 2023:7, https://suhf.se/app/uploads/2023/11/REK-2023-7-Rekommendation-kring-transformativa-avtal-SUHF.pdf

[59] kb.se, *Financiers in joint investment in open access,* https://www.kb.se/samverkan-och-utveckling/nytt-fran-kb/nyheter-samverkan-och-utveckling/2023-10-25-finansiarer-i-gemensam-satsning-pa-oppen-tillgang.html (Retrieved 20241106)

Promote infrastructures that support open science

KB participates in several international initiatives for infrastructures that support open science.

The aim is to create better opportunities for open access, and that the services offered within the infrastructures can be used by researchers and libraries both nationally and internationally. In 2024, KB contributed

SEK 705,819 in the form of membership. This is at the same level as previous years. Four new memberships have been signed.

Table 14. Support for infrastructures that support open science (thousands of SEK)

Support for infrastructures that support open science	2024	2023	2022
Membership costs	706	706	556

Publish, a national magazine platform

Publish serves its purpose as the platform is used by a growing number of journals

which is steadily increasing year by year. The growth is slightly above expectations. KB annually surveys how satisfied users are and how the service can be improved. Editors who use the platform are very

satisfied with the support offered by KB, which has been communicated in news and at user days[60] .

KB manages and develops Publicera, which is 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 aim is for Publicera 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 estimates that there are approximately 250 Swedish scientific journals that could be relevant for using the platform.[61] In addition to this, there are newly launched journals, approximately three per year. KB's support focuses on making the platform an attractive solution and facilitating the process of joining. The ambition is to continue to connect more journals, as a result of inquiries and after outreach work by KB. At the same time, the use of the platform depends on a number of different factors. Among them are the journal editorial boards' incentives and financial possibilities to leave the subscription model and switch to open publication. These factors are in turn influenced, for example, by the research funders' policies for funding Swedish scientific journals.

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[60] kb.se, *Editors on Publishera: 'Smooth, secure and contributes to professionalism and transparency'",* https://www.kb.se/samverkan-och-utveckling/nytt-fran-kb/nyheter-samverkan-och-utveckling/2024-10-21-redaktorer-om-publicera-smidigt-sakert-och-bidrar-till-professionalitet-och-transparens.html (Retrieved 20241106)

[61] In the report *Financial and technical support for journals that publish with open access* (pdf) from 2019, it is stated that there were then approximately 220 Swedish journals that met certain criteria. This information has since been supplemented internally by KB with approximately another 30 journals.

Table 15. Number of journals using Publish

Number of journals using Publish	2024	2023	2022
Number of journals using Publish	37	26	11

Evaluation of scientific publications

Sweppub, a national data source
KB's assessment of the work with Swepub is good.

The service 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. In In principle, all higher education institutions deliver data to Swepub. This means that the service covers a large part of the scientific production at publicly funded research institutions in Sweden. However, the ambition is to enable more actors, such as research institutes and research authorities, to deliver data.

Swepub is a national data source for information on research publications published by researchers at universities, research institutes and other research organisations in Sweden.[62] The service contains all types of publicly funded research publications in all subject areas, a total of approximately 1,650,000. The aim is to provide an overview of and access to the publications. Swepub is based on collaboration between the 46 organisations that supply data. All content is available as open data and the code for the service is freely available.

*Table 16. Number of research publications in Swepub ***

Number of research publications in Swepub	2024	2023	2022
Number of research publications in Swepub	1,650,000	1,600,000	1,500,000

* The data has been rounded to the nearest thousand.

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[62] (Retrieved 20240129) https://www.kb.se/samverkan-och-utveckling/swepub/deltagande-organisationer.html

7. Performance reporting area of activity: Public library services

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).

The public library system is one of KB's three areas of operation. The purpose of the area of operation is for KB to have a national overview of the library system, promote collaboration, and support and develop national library services so that the public has equal access to the country's combined library resources.

7.1. Objective 6: Promote collaboration within the public sector library system

KB works strategically in active collaboration with the public library system63

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 about and within the public library system. This takes place, for example, in the form of dialogues, surveys, collection of statistics and analysis. The shared knowledge leads to increased collaboration and proposals for measures for development. The goal is for libraries and authorities within the public library system to collaborate for equal access to the country's combined library resources.

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[63] KB's business plan *Roadmap 2024–2026.*

Assessment

Assessment of target area 6 *Promote collaboration within the public library system:* Acceptable

Goal area 6 *Promoting collaboration within the public library system* is assessed as acceptable. KB has a national overview of the library system. The agency has defined and is working on areas that can be further developed, including preparedness and media supply. Measures to strengthen collaboration between library actors have been developed. National library services and national media supply financed by KB are assessed as acceptable as there are outdated structures that are in need of restructuring and development.

Assessment criteria

- **Good:** KB has a national overview of the library system. Efforts in the areas of promoting collaboration

  between library system actors, national library services and the national media supply that KB

  finances provide increased fulfillment of the Library Act's intentions of equal access to the country's

  total library resources.

- **Acceptable:** KB has a national overview of the library system but needs to be further developed in certain

  areas. Efforts in the areas of promoting collaboration between library system actors, national

  library services and the national media supply that KB finances support to some extent the fulfillment

  of the Library Act's intentions of equal access to the country's total library resources.

- **Not satisfactory:** KB does not have a national overview of the library system.

  Efforts in the areas of promoting collaboration between library stakeholders and

  national library services and the national media supply financed by KB have no effect on the

  Library Act's intentions of equal access to the country's collective library resources.

Summary analysis

The assessment is acceptable as the operation is in a transition phase. Several of today's national library services will need to undergo changes during
coming years. Operations are running according to mission and plan, but KB needs to do
changes to ensure long-term financial sustainability and increased goal achievement.
The design of the operations is based on a model that was developed in the 1990s, and therefore needs to be updated based on current conditions. This may, for example, involve changes to assignments and legislation. KB has collaborated with relevant authorities and external actors within the government assignment Strengthened Collaboration. The process for a national overview for strengthened collaboration, which was reported in the final report in December, aims to achieve the long-term goals.

The work on strengthening collaboration within the public library system has led KB to establish a new

process for dialogue with the library sector. It has also contributed to the basis for measures within primarily the national media supply and the national digital

The national overview has been updated primarily with in-depth information on school libraries and preparedness at university libraries.

The resource libraries for national minorities have been transferred to long-term management. The service Bibblan svarar has been discontinued in 2024 to enable necessary savings and reallocation of resources. In 2024, KB has worked to develop and coordinate digital services within the public library system. The reading app Blådla has been further developed, including functionality for audio books. KB has also begun planning for changes in the management of the e-book service Världens bibliotek, which will receive reduced funding in the coming years.

In the area of national media supply, preparatory work is being initiated for necessary structural changes. The aim of these is to ensure longer-term economic sustainability.

KB has a national overview and provides support

KB's activities aimed at having a national overview and providing support to the public library system are good. The national overview should provide an updated situation description and contribute to the development of the Swedish library sector. Official library statistics are an important basis for the overview, together with the follow-up of library plans and knowledge of priority areas for library actors. During the year, KB has improved the overview by mapping the preparedness work at university libraries and an analysis of school libraries in the library plans.

Support for the public library system is working well. One example is Digiteket, an established and well-used platform for knowledge sharing, which is based on long-term collaboration between library authorities and regions and municipalities.
The resource libraries for the national minorities are now functioning after the initial years of development and establishment.

National overview

Mission as an official statistical authority

KB's assessment of the work carried out in its role as an official statistical authority is acceptable.

KB is the statistical authority responsible for Sweden's official library statistics. The authority conducts an annual collection and compilation of collected data. In addition to KB's own use, within the framework of the work on a national overview, the statistics are available to anyone as open data. A total of 2,210 publicly funded libraries belonging to library organizations with at least half-time staff were surveyed. The response rate to the 2024 survey, which examined national library operations in 2023, was an average of 93 percent but varied between different library types. In 2022 and 2021, the response rate was 90 percent.

KB currently meets the quality components of official statistics at an acceptable level. In order to ensure quality in the future, development work has begun. During the years 2024–
In 2025, the work coincides with a government mission on school library statistics, which will be finalised in December 2025.

Follow-up of library plans

KB's assessment of the work on following up on library plans is good.

New knowledge has been generated regarding how the plans are used in the municipalities, as well as how school libraries take their place in the plans. According to the Library Act, KB is tasked with following up on how the adopted library plans have been designed and how they are used. The work is carried out together with the regional library operations and the municipalities. 98 percent of the country's municipalities have a current library plan, which is on par with the years 2023 and 2022 (see table 57 in the appendix).

In early 2024, KB published a report on how library plans are used in municipal operations. KB then published another report in September, focusing on the extent to which school library operations take place in municipal library plans.
The reports provide a current picture of how library plans look and are used in the municipalities.

Preparedness work in the library sector

KB's assessment of the work with libraries and preparedness is good. Knowledge of how municipal libraries and university libraries work to prepare their organizations for a crisis or heightened state of preparedness has increased. Increased knowledge within the sector can ultimately contribute to equal access to library services in times of crisis or war.

During the year, KB has focused on investigating different approaches to preparedness for university libraries. KB has published an article on Digiteket that reports on the survey. The university libraries emphasize the importance of securing research access to digital research publications and databases regardless of the situation. The assessment is also that several university libraries have physical collections worth protecting and that national planning for Sweden's universities is lacking. The libraries also see how open science, AI development and a more conflict-filled world affect the work. The need for efforts for media and information literacy towards students increases as the amount of disinformation and false information grows. The conclusions are taken further in KB's continued work with a national overview.

Support for the public library system

Resource library for national minorities

*KB's assessment of the work with resource libraries for national minorities is good.
The resource libraries are established, have the capacity to produce more support materials and can handle more requests. This in turn leads to a wider dissemination of knowledge about national minorities.*

Between 2021 and 2023, KB has been commissioned by the government to implement an initiative on the libraries of national minorities as resource libraries for each language group and for the country's municipalities. A final report on the assignment was submitted in March 2024. From 2024 onwards, the assignment will be part of KB's regular operations. The initiative shows that

The work of resource libraries is important for language development and knowledge of minority languages, and that the activities need to be built up in the long term.64

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. Children and young people are given special attention. The resource libraries consist of the Resource Library for Finnish (head: Finnish Institute), the Resource Library for Yiddish (head: Jewish Community of Stockholm), the Resource Library for Meänkieli (head: Övertorneå Municipality), the Resource Library for Romani Chib (head: Malmö City), and the Resource Library for Sami (head: Sami Parliament).

Table 17. Contributions to resource libraries for national minorities (thousands of SEK)

Receiving principal	2024	2023	2022
The Finnish Institute (resource library for Finnish)	1,700	2,100	1,500
Jewish Congregation (Yiddish Resource Library)	1,500	830	1,500
Malmö City (resource library for Romani chib)	825	1,200	1,300
The Sami Parliament (the Sami language resource library)	1,700	1,500	1,500
Övertorneå Municipality (Meänkieli resource library)	1,700	1,200	1,500
Norrbotten Regional Library (Polarbibblo)	400	250	700
Linnaeus University	0	0	272
Truth Commission Tower Valleys	0	0	28
Total contribution to resource libraries for national minorities	7,825	7,080	8,300

Digiteket, a common platform for knowledge sharing

KB's assessment of the work with Digiteket is good because it is an established and well-used platform for libraries' knowledge sharing with long-term and sustainable infrastructure. Digiteket is also a hub for the authorities' competence-building missions.

KB is tasked with running Digiteket, with the goal of increasing library staff's knowledge in digital competence, media and information literacy (MIK), reading and literature promotion and the democratic mission of libraries. An editorial team, which is located at the Malmö Libraries, produces learning resources in collaboration with library staff across the country, researchers and other relevant actors.

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64 *From establishment to management and development of resource libraries. Final report on assignment to the Royal Library on libraries of national minorities, KB 2020-1235.*

Through a three-year agreement, KB, the Swedish National Council for the Arts and the Swedish Accessible Media Agency have formalized their collaboration on Digiteket and the research forum Anglägen forskning during the year. KB also has an ongoing dialogue and collaboration with the regional library operations to promote the development and use of Digiteket.

(For number of users and visits, see table 59 in the appendix.)

The Bible answers

Within the framework of the mandate for national digital library services, the City of Malmö has operated Bibblan svarar, a digital reference service for the public staffed by librarians from public libraries around the country. As usage has declined, the service was discontinued during the year on behalf of KB. Resources can therefore be reallocated to other activities in the coming years, including Sweden's depository library and lending center. The City of Malmö's work with Digiteket is reported in the section *Digiteket, a common platform for knowledge sharing.*

Collaboration within the public library system

Government mission: Strengthened collaboration within the public library system

KB's assessment of the work on strengthening collaboration within the public library system is positive. Forms of strengthening collaboration have been developed, anchored and initiated together with library stakeholders. At the same time, digital services have been continuously developed and mapped for future measures.

KB has been commissioned by the government to develop proposals for forms of strengthened collaboration within the public library system. The aim has been to develop the infrastructure for the library system. The agency has also been commissioned to contribute to the long-term development of certain national digital library services for prioritized target groups.

The assignment has also meant working to ensure that existing digital library services are collected and consolidated and continuously developed.[65] As a result of the assignment, an overall process for national overview and collaboration has been developed. It contains proposals for a future national action plan for development within the public library system. An overview and action plan provide library stakeholders with a common picture. The government also has ongoing information about the situation within the library sector and the recommendations that library stakeholders want to convey.

KB has contributed to the long-term development of digital library services by developing Libris search and Browse. At the same time, the authority has worked to consolidate digital services through continued management of the World Library and Browse. KB has conducted a survey of national digital services as a basis for proposals for a long-term solution for consolidated management and development.

KB believes that the national media supply has the highest priority when it comes to updating assignments, reviewing the division of responsibilities and strengthening collaboration. The area is characterized by outdated structures and contains issues that are a high priority for the libraries. In its final report KB describes a number of ongoing processes to support the national media supply.

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[65] Ku2022/00857

One of these is that the authority develops more efficient solutions for the operations of depository libraries and lending centers. KB is also requesting a mission to work towards a national, common solution for public libraries when it comes to digital books, as well as a mission to investigate the interlibrary loan issue.

In addition to national media provision, additional areas have been identified during the course of the assignment. The areas form the basis for an updated national overview and a forthcoming national action plan for development in the library sector.

During the assignment, dialogues have been held with several different library stakeholders (see below), which has resulted in the conditions for collaboration in the sector being strengthened. The final report was submitted on December 1, 2024.

Participation in collaborative groups

KB participates in and contributes to the results of the following collaborative groups.

Collaboration grouping	Description	KB's contribution
Government assignments: The future needs of public libraries	The report *Public Libraries' Future Need for Government Support* published by the Swedish Council for Arts in early 2024.	KB has contributed comments to the report.
Collaboration Council at the Swedish Council for Arts	Through the cultural cooperation model, government funds are distributed via the Swedish Council for the Arts to the regions. These in turn distribute the funds to regional cultural activities in their counties.	KB participates in the cultural collaboration model through the Swedish Council for the Arts' 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.
The Swedish Municipalities and Regions (SKR) network for regional cultural managers	Dialogues within the framework of the government mandate strengthened collaboration.	Knowledge sharing and anchoring.
SKR's network for public library managers	Dialogues within the framework of the government mandate strengthened cooperation.	Knowledge sharing and anchoring.
SKR's network for municipal culture and leisure managers	Dialogues within the framework of the government mandate strengthened collaboration.	Knowledge sharing and anchoring.
The Swedish University Association (SUHF) expert group for university libraries	Dialogues within the framework of the government mandate strengthened collaboration.	Knowledge sharing and anchoring.
Forum for special libraries	Dialogues within the framework of the government mandate strengthened collaboration.	Knowledge sharing and anchoring.
The National Agency for Education's school library network	Network for authorities on school library issues.	Knowledge sharing
The Swedish Association of Hospital Library Managers	Dialogues within the framework of the government mandate strengthened collaboration.	Knowledge sharing and anchoring.
The Media Authority's network MIK Sweden	MIK Sweden brings together actors from different parts of society who work in different ways to increase the public's media and information literacy.	KB participates in MIK Sweden and the associated network council. KB contributes with

Collaboration grouping	Description	KB's contribution
		knowledge and experiences from libraries' work with MIK.
Digitization of Swedish printing (DST)	KB and the university libraries in Gothenburg, Lund, Stockholm, Umeå and Uppsala signed a declaration of intent in January 2020. The aim was to digitize and make available all Swedish printed matter through joint efforts.	During the year, the work has focused on establishing collaborations between various actors.
National framework for conservation and thinning	A collaboration between KB, university libraries and special libraries with the goal of strengthening coordination between libraries on preservation and culling issues. A statement of intent articulates the shared awareness of the risks to the preservation of printed collections that are relevant to research.	KB has contributed with continued analysis of the libraries' physical collections from a national perspective. KB has also provided views on proposals for the organization and routines for national preservation of physical collections.

Libris – information systems, development and coordination of digital services

KB's overall assessment of the area is acceptable.

There is significant development need and great potential for updated collaboration and efficiency improvements.

Bookshelf

KB operates and develops the national library catalogue Libris. The catalogue provides a single entry with bibliographic descriptions of the libraries' holdings of media. Libris is a technical infrastructure that aims to streamline work processes within the public library system. Around the Libris systems there is an extensive structure for cooperation with the contributing libraries in the country. However, there is a significant development need and a great potential to streamline the work through adaptation to new data formats and automation.

KB is working on introducing a new information model that requires anchoring and collaboration with the Libris libraries and with system suppliers in the library sector. The purpose of the new information model, which is based on linked data, is to increase the quality of the catalog and the search service. In 2024, KB launched a public beta version of a new search service that is
based on the new information model. KB has also started a network for the suppliers of library systems that are represented on the Swedish market. The aim is to strengthen the dialogue on the development of new functionality, especially the transition to a new information model and new linked data formats. The Libris User Day conference was held in November with 400 participants.

The proportion of Swedish public libraries that are registering libraries[66] in the national catalogue
was 91 percent in 2024 (264 out of 290).

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[66] Public libraries that have an agreement to participate in Libris, that have their holdings registered in the Libris catalog and that have been active users for the past three years. The key figure has been developed in 2024.

National media supply

KB assesses that the work on the national media supply is acceptable.

The national media supply is a priority area for action and the entire area will need to be reviewed for structural measures with the aim of achieving long-term sustainability.
During the year, KB has produced in-depth information on the national media supply.
This shows that the operations at depository libraries and lending centers need to be streamlined and given a clearer mission. The interlibrary loan issue also needs to be investigated.

The national media supply gives library users access to media that is not available at their local library. Users have access to media in languages other than Swedish via the multilingual lending center and the e-book service Världens bibliotek.

KB is tasked (via the Swedish National Arts Council's 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 reading app Blåt for literature in national minority languages.

Browse

KB's assessment of the work with the reading app Blåt is good because the number of titles has increased and the app has been developed with functionality for audiobooks.

Blått is a reading app with e-books in Sweden's national minority languages, operated and developed by KB.
The app was launched in the spring of 2021 and currently includes the languages Yiddish, Meänkieli, as well as Romani Chib and Sami with their varieties. In 2024, work on adding Finnish continued and the app was developed with functionality for audiobooks.
The number of loans is the same compared to the previous year, which is partly due to the very limited book publishing (for number of titles and loans, see tables 62–63 in the appendix). With new functionality, Blåhta's content can now be expanded with audiobooks, something that has been requested by the national minorities.

The world's library

KB's assessment of the work with the City of Malmö and the World Library is good with continued growth in the range and use of the service.

Within the framework of the mission of national digital library services, KB contributes 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 18 languages and language variations. The World Library is run by the Malmö Library and funded by KB, the Norwegian National Library and the Swedish Arts Council. The service has seen a growth in users but a decrease in the number of loans in 2024 (for the number of users and loans, see table 61 in the appendix).

Multilingual Loan Center

KB's assessment of the work with the City of Stockholm and the Multilingual Loan Center (MLC) is acceptable, but parts of the assignment cannot be maintained with today's funding.

The operation is run by Stockholm City Library and is financed by a grant of 6,600 thousand SEK from KB. The scope has been the same for the past three years.

MLC67 is aimed at public and school libraries in Sweden. The Loan Center provides supplementary media supply of multilingual media. This is done in accordance with the current media supply plan and cataloguing and acquisition support for multilingual media (for number of loans, see table 66). MLC should also be able to provide additional support within multilingual media supply.

Increasing costs make it difficult for MLC to carry out the assignments to the extent requested. This mainly concerns cataloguing and acquisition support. MLC forecasts a deficit of approximately SEK 500,000 for 2024. At the same time, the municipalities' need for support when it comes to multilingual literature is changing. KB has therefore initiated a feasibility study in 2024 on changes to the operations of deposit libraries and lending centers in Sweden.

MLC has increased the number of loans between 2022 and 2023. This is because MLC moved its collections in 2022 and the stock was not available all year. In 2024, the number of individual loans increased while loans in deposits decreased. The total number of loans remained at about the same level as in 2023. MLC has contributed to the supply of multilingual literature in the country's municipalities, but needs to support the municipalities' ability to acquire themselves.

Sweden's depository library and lending center

KB's assessment of the work with Umeå Municipality and Sweden's depository library and lending center (SDLC) in Umeå is good with slightly increased demand and delivery.

The operation also faces financial challenges with increasing premises and postage costs that will require reprioritization. In 2024, KB gave an operating grant of 6,200 thousand SEK to Sweden's depository library and lending center, which is run by Umeå Municipality. *68*

SDLC is a national interlibrary loan repository and competence centre for media supply and other issues related to collection planning. The aim of the operation is to facilitate libraries to provide an efficient and equitable information and literature supply to their borrowers through interlibrary loans, support and competence development in media supply. (For number of loans and training see table 67 in the appendix.)

In 2024, the operations began a process of thinning out the depository library's collections, as the storage facilities were otherwise expected to be full during the year. In collaboration with KB's digitization unit, an attempt was also made to replace interlibrary loans of copyright-free material from the depository library with digitization of KB's copies. The experiment has turned out well and is planned to continue and be evaluated in 2025.

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[67] Dialogues with KB, see notes recorded under KB 2022-971. Activity report and financial report for 2023 will only be received in February 2024.

[68] Dialogues with KB, see notes recorded under KB 2023-956. Activity report and financial report for 2023 will only be received in February 2024.

Assignments 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 municipalities (Malmö City, Stockholm City and Umeå Municipality) to operate and develop a number of national library services.

Table 18. Contributions to national media supply and skills support (SEK thousand)

Receiving principal	2024	2023	2022
Malmo city	461069	8,600	10,740
-of which the Bible answers	500	1,100	1,100
-of which Digiteket	411070	5,000	7,640
-of which the World Library	71 0	2,500	2,000
City of Stockholm, Multilingual Loan Center (MLC)	6,600	6,600	6,600
Umeå Municipality, Sweden's depository library and lending center	6,200	5,650	6,450
Total contribution to national media supply and skills support	17,410	20,850	23,790

Interlibrary loans and interlibrary loan compensation

KB's assessment of the work with 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, known as interlibrary loan compensation. Interlibrary loans are part of the national media supply and KB is tasked with distributing compensation.
This has been done and communicated by KB. The compensation was distributed between 32 different libraries, which received 187 kronor per net loan. The corresponding figure for 2023 was 163 kronor per net loan, distributed among 35 libraries. In 2022, it was SEK 151 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). Within the government assignment Strengthened cooperation, KB has shown that the structures for interlibrary loan compensation are outdated. Therefore, KB has proposed that the authority be tasked with investigating the interlibrary loan issue with a particular focus on changes in how interlibrary loan compensation can be used.

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[69] Includes 1000 thousand SEK from the Swedish Arts Council, a grant transferred via the Royal Library as agreed.

[70] The City of Malmö transferred funds from 2023 to 2024 of SEK 890 thousand and operating grants for 2024 were sized accordingly.

[71] Grants paid in 2023 have, according to the decision, been able to be used in 2024.

8. Profit and loss statement
Create conditions for the business

Employees and skills supply

KB is continuously working to develop its organization and employees. After an organizational change in 2021, areas for improvement were identified to promote the development of the business. The organizational change in 2021 did not fully support efficient workflows. Changes in the external environment also increased the need for adaptation. In 2024, a continued organizational adjustment was therefore carried out. This meant that three departments became two and that Grängesberg was discontinued as a location. By pooling competencies and processes within KB's core mission, the agency increases its ability to collaborate and be flexible.
In this way, KB has also created better conditions for developing digital provision and clarifying responsibility for the meeting with KB's users. The assessment is that the new organization promotes collaboration and a holistic approach in favor of a better work environment.

The ongoing monitoring of skills and staffing shows the need for a more strategic long-term focus on skills supply at the agency level. During the year, all areas of operation have reported vulnerabilities linked to a lack of certain skills. This applies, for example, to law, security, skills in audiovisual media and IT skills. KB has established a focus that primarily involves solving skills needs with internal resource allocation and skills restructuring. The focus is in line with the agency's consideration of the economic situation.

During the year, KB has remained cautious with external recruitment, and has also continued to apply what is known as recruitment testing. The number of employees has increased overall from the previous year, due to an increasing proportion of temporary employees. At the same time, the number of permanent employees is relatively unchanged.

Table 19. Number of employees and annual workforce

Employees and annual workforce	2024	2023	2022
Employees* (number)	345	338	352
Employees 29 years or younger (percentage)	2%	1%	1%
Employees aged 30–49 (percentage)	44%	46%	45%
Employees 50 years or older (percentage)	54%	53%	55%
Total annual workforce (number)	312	314	320

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

Table 20. Proportion of temporary employees (percentage)

Percentage of temporary employees	2024	2023	2022
Temporary employees	8%	6%	8.5%
Women employed on a temporary basis	65%	67%	57%
Men with temporary employment	35%	33%	43%

Table 21. Employee turnover (percentage)

Staff turnover	2024	2023	2022
Staff turnover	6%	9%	12.2%

Equality and diversity

KB works actively to promote equality and diversity within the organization.
The agency has an even gender distribution overall, but is working to achieve balanced
representation also at management level. One goal is to achieve a gender distribution of
40/60 between women and men in management positions, see also Table 23. To support this goal, KB has
developed the recruitment process to ensure that advertisements are inclusive and attract a broader
target audience.

During the year, KB has also worked to strengthen an inclusive work culture through
training in inclusive leadership. The work on training and follow-up will continue in 2025 as part
of the authority's long-term commitment to a sustainable and inclusive work environment.

Table 22. Gender distribution* (percentage)

Gender distribution	2024	2023	2022
Women	53%	53%	52%
Men	47%	47%	48%

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

Table 23. Gender distribution of managers (percentage)

Gender distribution of managers	2024	2023	2022
Women	66%	71%	65%
Men	34%	29%	35%

Table 24. Average age*

Average age*	2024	2023	2022
Average age	50	50	50
Middle-aged women	49	49	49
Middle-aged men	51	50	51

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

Work environment and health

During the year, the authority has strengthened systematic work environment work through regular work environment dialogues at several organizational levels. Continuous employee surveys have supported the work. At the authority level, strengths were identified in leadership and team spirit.
At the same time, there are challenges, especially in the work situation, where factors such as high workload and unclear expectations contribute to negative stress. The work at unit and department level is based on both the strengths and the challenges. The development of the systematic working method contributes to creating a platform for a sustainable collaboration agreement for the agency in the next step.

During the year, psychological safety and cross-functional collaboration were included in the employee survey. The aim is to highlight and follow up on these areas as important for creating a better work environment, collaboration and efficiency. Based on the results, the units were able to Continuously work on initiatives that increase psychological security and strengthen cross-functional collaboration.

The total sick leave in 2024 was 3 percent, which is the lowest since 2022. This is largely due to a decrease in short-term sick leave, but long-term absence has also continued.
to decrease. The reason for the long-term sick leave during the year has not been directly linked to work or the work environment in general. The total sick leave among men is higher than among women. This can be explained by increased long-term sick leave among men and decreased among women. KB works with monthly follow-ups of both short-term sick leave and long-term sick leave. The aim is to identify the need for preventive or rehabilitative measures in good time. The work has contributed to the decrease in sick leave.

Table 25. Sick leave 2022–2024 of available working hours (percentage)

Sick leave	2024	2023	2022
Women	2.8%	3.2%	4.1%
Men	3.3%	3.1%	4.1%
Age group 29 years or younger*	-	-	-
Age group 30–49	3.0%	3.1%	4.5%
Age group 50 years or older	3.1%	3.2%	3.8%
Proportion of sick leave that refers to absence for a continuous period of 60 days or more	31.2%	36.6%	42.7%
Total	3.0%	3.2%	4.1%

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

Local supply

During the year, KB has begun work on a premises strategy that will result in efficient use of premises. The goal is to create long-term financial sustainability for the authority's premises. The work will also ensure that the premises are fit for purpose and adapted to KB's operations.

The National Librarian has made a decision to investigate the possibility of leaving the authority's office premises on Karlavägen. The proposal is that the operations currently located there should be integrated into one or more of the existing premises. The aim is to reduce KB's premises costs. In parallel, work is underway to review the warehouse premises, including future needs and location. This will result in increased costs in the short term, primarily related to investments in KB's premises. However, in the longer term, the result will be reduced premises costs.

During the year, KB closed down its office premises and a warehouse in Grängesberg.

Emergency preparedness issues

In 2024, KB has run a project to increase the authority's ability in a situation of heightened alert or war. This has resulted in, among other things, competence and knowledge-raising initiatives. KB has also identified priority areas of preparedness and carried out threat and vulnerability analyses for these. In addition, the authority has defined overall goals and ambition levels for the work, and laid the foundation for plans for the library's evasion
digital and physical collections. When the project is completed in May 2025, KB will have a good ability to handle situations of heightened alert and war.

Information security feedback

In light of the assignment in the appropriation letter, KB has carried out the following activities in the area of information security in 2024.

Measures to develop internal governance and follow-up of information security work

KB has developed the internal governance of information security work during the year. This has been done by more clearly anchoring the work with the agency's management and by hiring a new information security coordinator. The new coordinator is focused on systematizing the agency's work with information security. In 2024, KB decided that information security work will be based to a greater extent than previously on the Swedish Civil Contingencies Agency's (MSB) method for systematic information security work.
This includes clearer risk-based objectives and follow-up on implemented measures.

The focus in the near future is on developing training initiatives for the agency's employees. KB will also conduct a current situation analysis and, based on this, develop an annual plan for agency-wide activities in 2025. The systematic approach provides good opportunities for internal control and follow-up of measures taken and their effect on the security of the agency's information management.

Analysis of threats and vulnerabilities and measures taken or planned KB has an ongoing

analysis of how the changing external environment affects the threats and vulnerabilities to which the authority is exposed. It will be completed in January 2025.
The risk analysis provides the conditions for prioritizing the areas where the authority is most vulnerable in terms of information accuracy, availability and confidentiality.

So far, continuity plans for critical business processes have been developed.
Work is also underway on risk analyses within the framework of KB's work on heightened preparedness.
This is also linked to the work on information security and continuity plans.
Another activity carried out during the year is a crisis exercise with the agency's crisis management team, which was carried out with the help of external consultants. Practicing crisis management in a realistic situation is important to strengthen awareness of risks and vulnerabilities within the agency.
It also increases maturity in managing crises.

Assessment

Information security work must, according to standards and legislation in the area, be conducted continuously, long-term and systematically. In light of the implemented and planned measures above, KB makes the overall assessment that KB is well on its way to fulfilling this. The assessment is therefore acceptable.

Efficient and sustainable IT infrastructure

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

Sustainable technical infrastructure

In 2024, KB has continued to prioritize the technical management of the authority's systems to ensure sustainable operation and strengthened IT security. KB has thereby reduced vulnerabilities in the IT infrastructure. To maintain the management of KB's systems, the authority has also introduced working methods that help prioritize this type of work.

Product development

During the year, KB has developed and decided on a target architecture. It is a way to further develop and in some cases reduce the authority's products (such as IT services for KB users, system support for operations and IT infrastructure). The target architecture consists of a number of working and guiding principles. The goal is that they will ultimately help KB users find their way around the library's digital collections and make it easier for the authority's employees. At the same time, the target architecture will contribute to reducing the number of systems at the authority. The effects are already clear today, for example, in the product development of new systems that replace old ones. This leads to a more efficient and faster process in product development.

Digital storage

KB's mission is to collect and preserve information for the future. The agency therefore needs to constantly work to ensure digital storage capacity, by expanding and/or streamlining the technical architecture. KB must also develop the way in which material is stored (e.g. format).

The scope and turnover of digital material is increasing in society. With this, the the amount of material that KB collects within the framework of the e-obligation. The need to digitize material for preservation reasons, as well as to be able to make it available, has also led to growing amounts of data. Fast and easy access to data for AI development also means that the data to be processed must be on disk. Disk is a more expensive storage medium compared to tape-based storage, which is cheaper and better suited for long-term digital preservation.

In 2024, KB mapped the authority's digital storage platform, its total cost picture and cost development going forward. The compilation shows a significant increase cost development for this part of the business in the coming years. The cost development consists of several components: growing storage needs, the need to have material on both disk and tape, increased supplier costs for technology, service and support, and a platform that needs to be continuously supplemented and reinvested. Work on measures aimed at reducing cost development will begin in 2025.

Cybersecurity and IT incidents

KB has carried out many activities within the framework of strengthened IT security during the year. This has led to both a reduction in technical vulnerabilities and increased expertise in the area.

An external party has conducted a security assessment of the IT environment/IT infrastructure to provide an objective assessment of security and any deficiencies. The purpose is to continuously strengthen IT security and ensure that the IT infrastructure meets agreed security levels.

IT incidents

Only a few IT incidents have been reported during the year. A serious incident that affected all of the agency's systems occurred on September 11. The root cause was a local power outage in one of KB's data centers. The incident, which had a significant impact on operations for a limited number of hours, has been reported to MSB. The incident led KB to implement several security-enhancing activities with the aim of avoiding similar incidents in the future. KB has noted a small number of attempts to affect the agency's services and IT infrastructure via various forms of cyberattacks. These have been stopped by KB's logical shell protection.

KB's R&D activities

KB's R&D activities (Research and Development) have as their primary purpose to develop the authority's operations based on new knowledge and new methods. An important goal of the R&D activities is to promote knowledge – internally, in the research community and in society at large. A significant part of KB's R&D takes place within externally funded collaborations in collaboration with external researchers. Overall, the activities contribute to the results in terms of *collecting, describing, preserving* and *providing.* The research infrastructure KB lab is an important component of KB's R&D activities (see page XX).

The number of requests for collaboration and ongoing R&D collaboration has remained at a stable level in recent years (see table 26 below). Some figures overlap between years. This is because the processing of several requests received in one year is only completed in the following year year. This is governed by how the regular calls for proposals to the Riksbank's Jubilee Fund and the Swedish Research Council are scheduled.

Table 26. Externally initiated R&D collaboration (number)

Externally initiated R&D collaboration research project	2024	2023	2022
New collaboration requests	36	33	40
Closed cases	31	45	60
Ongoing R&D collaboration	24	26	27

The R&D collaborations 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. Two of the larger projects72 have involved further development and adaptation of the standardized metadata format for cataloguing manuscripts that is used to present material via the research infrastructure Manuscripta.se. The three projects also laid the foundation for method development within the target areas of *Preservation* and *Provision.* The development also enabled a new, ongoing

collaborative project with the National Heritage Board, which is funded by the Royal Vitterhetsakademien. The project aims to digitize and make available parts of the oldest history of Swedish cultural heritage preservation.73

The *Huminfra* 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 in order to "strengthen the field both nationally and internationally". The project has increased awareness of KB-lab models as tools for method development. This has been possible through targeted efforts in the form of several presentations, articles and educational events.74

During the year, the EU project *EODOPEN: eBooks-On-Demand-Network Opening Publications for European Netizens was completed.* KB has been responsible for the work of assessing and investigating various "best practice" solutions for cross-border and rights-cleared access to cultural heritage collections within the EU. In collaboration with the Swedish Institute, KB conducted a survey. It provided insights into how improved access to Swedish library collections could affect the results and quality of research. One of the project's central outcomes is best practice solutions in copyright. This has resulted in educational material with a focus on accessibility aspects when delivering digitized book material.

Consultation with national minorities

KB has conducted annual consultations with all five national minorities in Sweden in collaboration with the Swedish National Council for Arts, the Institute for Language and Folklore and the Swedish Council for

Education. Recurring points of view from the minorities are the lack of long-term funding for language and culture. The content of the consultations is broken down by authority into areas for continued development. In connection with the consultations, KB's own work continues to strengthen the entire authority's competence in the area, including through knowledge-raising activities, policies and development work.

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[72] The projects: *Digitization of the West Nordic manuscripts in Swedish collections* and *Medieval Latin manuscripts in the collections of the Royal Library: cataloguing and digitization.*

[73] https://www.kb.se/om-oss/nyheter/nyhetsarkiv/2024-10-09-kulturminnesvardens-aldsta-historia-blir-tillganglig-for-alla.html

[74] For example https://ecp.ep.liu.se/index.php/hic/article/view/893 and https://www.kb.se/samverkan-och-utveckling/nytt-fran-kb/nyheter-samverkan-och-utveckling/2023-11-06-topic-modeling-with-bertopic.html

Establishment of the Council for National Minorities

The Council is a forum for developing KB's work, including the collections, in a responsible manner, where minorities contribute knowledge and are involved in the development. 15 people, three from each minority, have been appointed as members. The Council's first year of operation will be 2025.

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 2024 financial year.

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

Table 27. Members of KB's Transparency Council (SEK)

Members of KB's Transparency Council	Fees and other remuneration 2024 (SEK)
Karin Grönvall National Librarian (Chair of the Library's Transparency Council)	1,272,035
Lena Adelsohn Liljeroth	3,750
Gustav Amberg	3,750
Johan Lindell	5,000
Birgitta Markusson	5,000
Gustaf Nelhans	3,750
Frantzeska Papadopoulou Sharp	3,750
Ewa Pihl Krabbe	5,000
Hannes Fast	3,750
Nina Worms	1,250

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 28. Members of KB's Transparency Council, other assignments

Members of KB's Transparency Council	Other assignments
Karin Grönvall (chairman)	Member of the board of the Kiruna Artifact Conservation Foundation
Lena Adelsohn Liljeroth	Member of the Swedish Institute's Advisory Board, Chairman of the Zornsamlingarna
Gustav Amberg	Member of the Board of Södertörn University, Member of the Flemingsberg Foundation Science
Johan Lindell	No other assignments
Birgitta Markusson	No other assignments
Gustaf Nelhans	No other assignments
Frantzeska Papadopoulou Sharp	Member of Biolaw Juristbyrå AB, Deputy Member of Elixir AB
Ewa Pihl Krabbe	Vice Chairman of Innovation Skåne AB
Hannes Fast	No other assignments
Nina Worms	Member of the Swedish Media Authority's Transparency Council

Financial

accounting

9. Financial accounting

Summary of essential information

(Tk SEK)	2024	2023	2022	2021	2020
Loan framework National Debt Office					
Granted	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	83,000
Utilized	54,216	55,925	59,120	66,998	67,943
Account credits National Debt Office					
Granted	43,000	43,000	43,000	43,000	43,000
Maximum utilization	13,482	9,256	19,682	33,433	20,861
Interest account National Debt Office					
Interest income	1,262	963	177	0	3
Interest expenses	2,008	0	0	0	0
Fee income					
Fee revenue allocated					
Estimated amount according to appropriation letter	0	0	0	0	0
Fee income	8,454	5,964	5,531	6,054	5,310
Other fee income		0	0	0	0
Grant credit					
Granted appropriation 16 3:7 ap 1	13,438	13,066	12,679	12,594	12,434
Utilized appropriation 16 3:7 ap 1	0	0	0	0	0
Granted appropriation 17 1:6 ap 2	1,822	1,786	1,466	1,454	1,566
Utilized appropriation 17 1:6 ap 2	0	0	0	0	0
Appropriation					
Ramaslag 16 3:7 ap 1					
Budget saving	1,643	5,876	6,701	9,456	19,716
Ramaslag 17 1:6 ap 2					
Budget saving	-139	-151	958	709	329
Authorizations, not applicable					

(Tk SEK)	2024	2023	2022	2021	2020
Staff					
Number of annual workers (pcs)	312	314	320	327	308
Average number of employees (pcs)	342	348	356	359	344
Operating cost per annual workforce	1,710	1,502	1,425	1,352	1,321
Capital change**					
This year	0	0	0	0	0
Balanced	2,225	2,225	2,225	2,225	2,225

Income statement

(thousands of DKK)	Note	2024	2023
Operating income			
Revenue from appropriations	1	478,125	458,519
Income from fees and other remuneration	2	8,454	5,964
Revenue from grants	3	63,863	27,623
Financial income	4	1,427	1,091
Amount		**551,869**	**493,198**
Operating costs			
Personnel costs	5	-284,365	-270,989
Costs for premises	6	-112,397	-105,920
Other operating costs	7	-136,663	-94,645
Financial costs	8	-2,067	-2,216
Depreciation and impairment		-16,377	-19,428
Amount		**-551,869**	**-493,198**
Operational outcomes		**0**	**0**
Transfers			
Funds received from the state budget for financing grants		34,356	37,006
Funds received from authorities for funding grants		2,352	1,146
Other funds received for financing grants	9	2,912	0
Contributions submitted	10	-39,620	-38,152
Balance		**0**	**0**
Capital change for the year		**0**	**0**

Balance sheet

(thousands of SEK)	Note	2024-12-31	2023-12-31
ASSETS			
Intangible fixed assets			
Capitalized development expenses	11	3,197	2,419
Amount		**3,197**	**2,419**
Tangible fixed assets			
Improvement expenses on someone else's property	12	13,182	16,076
Machinery, equipment, installations, etc.	13	33,655	45,180
Ongoing new constructions	14	12,720	463
Amount		**59,557**	**61,719**
Current receivables			
Accounts receivable		418	585
Receivables from other authorities	15	11,055	10,248
Other current receivables	16	21	12
Amount		**11,495**	**10,846**
Period-end entries			
Prepaid costs	17	34,766	33,235
Accrued grant income	18	7,937	3,307
Other accrued income	19	1,312	1,323
Amount		**44,015**	**37,865**
Settlement with the central government			
Settlement with the central government	20	3,024	2,963
Amount		**3,024**	**2,963**
Cash register and bank	21		
Interest account balance in the National Debt Office		8,929	5,046
Cash		6	3
Amount		**8,935**	**5,049**
TOTAL ASSETS		**130,224**	**120,860**

(thousands of SEK)	Note	2024-12-31	2023-12-31
CAPITAL AND LIABILITIES			
Authority capital	**22**		
State capital		2,374	2,066
Donation capital		5,323	5,323
Balanced capital change		2,225	2,225
Change in capital according to the income statement		0	0
Amount		**9,923**	**9,615**
Provisions			
Provisions for pensions and similar obligations	**23**	369	530
Other provisions	**24**	3,704	3,510
Amount		**4,073**	**4,039**
Debts etc.			
Loans in the National Debt Office	**25**	54,216	55,925
Interest account credit in the National Debt Office	**26**	0	0
Current liabilities to other authorities	**27**	9,293	9,839
Accounts payable		22,880	15,496
Other current liabilities	**28**	3,761	3,581
Amount		**90 151**	**84,840**
Period-end entries			
Accrued costs	**29**	21,230	19,529
Unspent contributions	**30**	4,848	2,673
Other prepaid income		0	164
Amount		**26,077**	**22,366**
TOTAL CAPITAL AND LIABILITIES		**130,224**	**120,860**

Grant accounting

Grant (SEK thousand)	Incoming transfer amount	This year's allocation according to the regulation letter	Indentation	Total available amount	Expenditure	Outgoing transfer amount
Expenditure area 16						
Education and university research						
16 03 007 Royal Library (a)	5,876	447,963		453,839	-452,196	1,643
Expenditure area 17						
Culture, media, religious communities and leisure						
17 01 006 Contribution to regional cultural activities (a)	-151	60,743		60,592	-60,731	-139
Total Total	**5,725**	**508,706**		**514,431**	**-512,927**	**1,504**

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

According to the appropriation letter, KB has an appropriation credit of SEK 13,438 thousand at its disposal. The appropriation balance that may be used is 3 percent.

KB had a disposable opening surplus on the appropriation from previous years of SEK 5,876 thousand.
The outgoing transfer amount will be 1,643 thousand SEK, a decrease of 4,233 thousand SEK. KB has had an increased appropriation consumption of 15,834 thousand SEK in 2024 compared to 2023. Personnel costs increase with salary increases and increased costs for pension provisions. Rental costs for premises increase as rent increases are linked to the CPI.

KB may dispose of 1,643 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 due to 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 1,822 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 the investment in libraries of national minorities in accordance with the government's mandate (Ku2020/02691). KB has allocated SEK 7,825,000.

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 10,000,000.

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

Accounting principles applied

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

In accordance with ESV's regulations to Section 10 of the Swedish Financial Accounting 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 2024 and or 2025.

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

Cost-based allocation settlement

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

In 2024, this part of the holiday pay liability has decreased by SEK 139 thousand. UB 2023 was SEK 889 thousand and has decreased to SEK 750 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 (SEK thousand)

Note 1	Revenue from appropriations	2024	2023
	Revenue from appropriations	478,125	458,519
	Amount	**478,125**	**458,519**
	According to the appropriation report		
	Expenditure	512,972	496,056
	Transfers	-34,356	-37,006
	Total net expenses	**478,571**	**459,050**
	Difference	**-447**	**-531**
	Reduction of debt for vacation earned before 2009	-139	-248
	Purchase of cultural fixed assets	-308	-283

Note 2	Income from fees and other remuneration	2024	2023
	Revenues according to Section 4 of the Fees Ordinance	8,403	5,964
	Other income from fees and other remuneration	51	0
	Amount	**8,454**	**5,964**

Note 3	Revenue from grants	2024	2023
	Grants received from government agencies	54,711	20,756
	Grants received from other public sectors	0	0
	Contributions received from others	9,152	6,867
	Amount	**63,863**	**27,623**

Note 4	Financial income	2024	2023
	Interest on interest account in the National Debt Office	1,262	963
	Other interest income	21	12
	Other financial income	145	116
	Amount	**1,427**	**1,091**

Note 5	Personnel costs	2024	2023
	Salary costs (excl. employer contributions, pension premiums and other fees according to law and agreement)	181,505	173,648
	Employer contributions, premiums, other fees	96,938	90,071
	Other personnel costs	5,922	7,269
	Amount	**284,365**	**270,989**
	Part of salary costs relating to fees for advisory boards and contractors	*88*	*152*

Note 6	Premises costs	2024	2023
	Rents	106,977	101,344
	Electricity, water, fuel	4,724	4,022
	Other premises costs	696	554
	Amount	**112,397**	**105,920**

Note 7	Other operating costs	2024	2023
	Purchase of services*	107,845	69,380
	Purchase of goods	16,444	15,167
	Repairs and maintenance	10,162	7,607
	Other	2,212	2,492
	Amount	**136,663**	**94,645**
	*the cost increase is due to increased funding for scientific publishing 34,431 thousand SEK Comparative figures for 2023 have been adjusted		

Note 8	Financial costs	2024	2023
	Interest expenses on interest account in the National Debt Office	1	0
	Interest expenses on loans in the National Debt Office	2,008	2,138
	Other financial expenses	58	78
	Amount	**2,067**	**2,216**

Note 9	Other funds received for financing grants	2024	2023
	Funds from others: Riksbank's Anniversary Fund	2,912	0
	Amount	**2,912**	**0**

Note 10	Contributions submitted	2024	2023
	Interlibrary loan compensation	10,054	10,060
	Coordination of the library system	25,302	27,946
	R&D project RAÄ	0	146
	Democracy anniversary	1,352	0
	Preservation of the Swedish-American cultural heritage	2,912	0
	Amount	**39,620**	**38,152**
	The division of the note has changed compared to the annual report. 2023.		

Note 11	Capitalized development expenses	2024-12-31	2023-12-31
	Opening acquisition value (+)	17,905	25,806
	This year's acquisitions (+)	2,022	315
	Sales/disposals for the year, acquisition value (-)	0	-8,216
	Total acquisition value	**19,926**	**17,905**
	Opening accumulated depreciation (-)	-15,486	-21,782
	Depreciation for the year (-)	-1,243	-1,920
	Sales/disposals for the year, depreciation (+)	0	8,216
	Total accumulated depreciation	**-16,729**	**-15,486**
	Closing book value	**3,197**	**2,419**

Note 12	Improvement expenses on someone else's property	2024-12-31	2023-12-31
	Opening acquisition value (+)	51,146	53,222
	This year's acquisitions (+)	403	82
	Sales/disposals for the year, acquisition value (-)	0	-2,157
	Total acquisition value	**51,549**	**51,146**
	Opening accumulated depreciation (-)	-35,070	-33,466
	Depreciation for the year (-)	-3,297	-3,761
	Sales/disposals for the year, depreciation (+)	0	2,157
	Total accumulated depreciation	**-38,367**	**-35,070**
	Closing book value	**13,182**	**16,076**

Note 13	Machinery, equipment, installations, etc.	2024-12-31	2023-12-31
	Opening acquisition value (+)	208,883	204,098
	This year's acquisitions (+)	951	15,609
	Sales/disposals for the year, acquisition value (-)	-861	-10,824
	Total acquisition value	**208,974**	**208,883**
	Opening accumulated depreciation (-)	-163,703	-160,781
	Depreciation for the year (-)	-11,838	-13,747
	Sales/disposals for the year, depreciation (+)	222	10,824
	Total accumulated depreciation	**-175,319**	**-163,703**
	Closing book value	**33,655**	**45,180**
	of which financial leasing	0	0

Note 14	Ongoing new constructions	2024-12-31	2023-12-31
	Opening acquisition value (+)	463	193
	This year's acquisitions (+)	12,720	463
	Completed facilities (-)	-463	-193
	Closing book value	**12,720**	**463**
	This note reports acquisitions that are not yet operational.		

Note 15	Receivables from other authorities	2024-12-31	2023-12-31
	Input VAT receivable	8,486	9,018
	Accounts receivable from other authorities	2,569	1,231
	Amount	**11,055**	**10,248**

Note 16	Other current receivables	2024-12-31	2023-12-31
	Receivables from employees	21	12
	Amount	**21**	**12**

Note 17	Prepaid costs	2024-12-31	2023-12-31
	Prepaid rental costs	26,934	26,594
	Other prepaid expenses	7,832	6,641
	Amount	**34,766**	**33,235**

Note 18	Accrued grant income	2024-12-31	2023-12-31
	Intrastate	1,522	508
	Non-governmental	6,415	2,799
	Amount	**7,937**	**3,307**

Note 19	Other accrued income	2024-12-31	2023-12-31
	Intrastate	824	839
	Non-governmental	489	484
	Amount	**1,312**	**1,323**

Note 20	Settlement with the central government	2024-12-31	2023-12-31
	Grants in non-interest-bearing flow		
	Opening balance	7,950	8,689
	Reported against appropriations (+)	60,731	59,694
	Funds attributable to transfers etc. paid to non-interest-bearing flow (-)	-64,764	-60,433
	Receivables (+)/ Liabilities (-) regarding appropriations in non-interest-bearing flow	**3,917**	**7,950**
	Grants in interest-bearing flow		
	Opening balance	-5,876	-6,701
	Reported against appropriations (+)	452,196	436,362
	Appropriation funds added to interest account (-)	-447,963	-435,537
	Repayment of appropriations (+)	0	0
	Receivables (+)/ Liabilities (-) regarding appropriations in interest-bearing flow	**-1,643**	**-5,876**
	Claim regarding holiday pay debt that has not been reported against appropriations		
	Opening balance	889	1,137
	Reported against appropriations during the year according to the exception rule (-)	-139	-248
	Claim (+) regarding holiday pay liability that has not been reported against appropriations	**750**	**889**
	Other receivables/liabilities on the central government account		
	Opening balance	0	0
	Payments in non-interest-bearing flow (+)	5	0
	Payments in non-interest-bearing flow (-)	-64,769	-60,433
	Payments attributable to appropriations and revenue titles +/-	64,764	60,433
	Other receivables (+)/ liabilities (-) on the central government account	**0**	**0**
	Total Settlement with the central government	**3,024**	**2,963**

Note 21	Cash register and bank	2024-12-31	2023-12-31
	Interest account balance in the National Debt Office	8,929	5,046
	Cash	6	3
	Amount	**8,935**	**5,049**
	Granted interest account credit	43,000	43,000

Note 22	Change in government capital	Government capital without return requirements	Donation capital	Balanced capital change, grant-financed operations	Amount
	Closing balance 2023	**2,066**	**5,323**	**2,225**	**9,615**
	Opening balance 2024	**2,066**	**5,323**	**2,225**	**9,615**
	Acquisitions/donations of cultural assets	308	0	0	308
	Total change for the year	308	0	0	308
	Closing balance 2024	**2,374**	**5,323**	**2,225**	**9,923**

Note 23	Provisions for pensions and similar obligations	2024-12-31	2023-12-31
	Opening provision	530	387
	Pension cost for the year (+)	136	395
	Pension payments for the year (-)	-296	-253
	Closing provision	**369**	**530**

Note 24	Other provisions	2024-12-31	2023-12-31
	Skills exchange and skills development measures		
	Opening balance	3,510	3,168
	This year's change	195	341
	Closing provision	**3,704**	**3,510**

Note 25	Loans in the National Debt Office	2024-12-31	2023-12-31
	Loans for fixed assets at the beginning of the year	55,925	59,120
	New loans during the year	14,413	15,723
	Amortizations during the year	-16,122	-18,918
	Closing balance	**54,216**	**55,925**
	Approved loan limit according to appropriation letter	100,000	100,000
	Financial leasing	0	0
	Utilized loan facility including financial leasing	54,216	55,925

Note 26	Interest account credit in the National Debt Office	2024-12-31	2023-12-31
	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

Note 27	Current liabilities to other authorities	2024-12-31	2023-12-31
	Employer contributions and premiums	4,806	4,492
	Accounts payable, government	3,561	4,585
	Output VAT	926	762
	Other liabilities	0	0
	Amount	**9,293**	**9,839**

Note 28	Other current liabilities	2024-12-31	2023-12-31
	Staff withholding tax	3,760	3,581
	Other	1	0
	Amount	**3,761**	**3,581**

Note 29	Accrued costs	2024-12-31	2023-12-31
	Accrued vacation pay including social security contributions	17,105	16,153
	Other accrued salaries including social security contributions	648	674
	Other accrued expenses	3,477	2,702
	Amount	**21,230**	**19,529**

Note 30	Unspent contributions	2024-12-31	2023-12-31
	Grants received from other government agencies	1,722	0
	Contributions received from non-governmental organizations or individuals	3,126	2,673
	Amount	**4,848**	**2,673**
	of which grants from government agencies expected to be used:		
	within three months	1,669	0
	more than three months to one year	53	0
	more than one year to three years	0	0
	more than three years	0	0
	Comparative figures for 2023 have been adjusted compared to the 2023 annual report.		

Appendix: Tables

Collect

Table 29. Collection based on the Act (1993:1392) on Legal Deposits of Documents

Material	2024	2023	2022
Posters (number)	1,508	2,061	1,471
Pictures (number)	2,153	1,962	2257
Books (number)	21,413	20,062	17,852
Computer games and other interactive media (number)	21	83	25
Daily newspapers (number of printed issues)	30 34575	32,868	38,977
Film/video (number)	721	722	826
Maps (number)	986	733	833
Radio/TV linear broadcasts (number of hours)	943,419	880 084	911 211
Audiobooks (number)	199	134	205
Music (number)	1,586	2,594	2,085
Sheet music/music prints (number)	392	225	345
Speech newspapers (number)	436	505	767
Magazines (number of printed issues/magazine issues)	15569	15,386	17,325
Everyday print (number)	94,069	81,497	89,648
Postcards (number)	946	1,101	851

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75 The gradual decrease since 2021 in the number of legal deposit copies of daily newspapers received is due, among other things, to the closure of daily newspapers and/or the reduction in the number of days with physical newspaper publication in favor of digital publication on the web.

Table 30. Collection based on the Act (2012:492) on Legal Deposits of Electronic Materials*

Material	2024	2023	2022
E-articles from news companies	3,780,106	3,999,615	6,095,917
E-books	139	131	281
Audiobooks	220	1,358	256
Network-distributed radio	956 76076	561,295	503,401
Network-distributed television	385,818	309,820	266,795
Network-distributed journals	569,685	279,927	72,707
Network-distributed publications from government agencies	16,476	18,874	43,438
Network-distributed publications from municipalities	10,498	69,199	108,193
Network-distributed publications from regions	207	3,575	4,962
Network-distributed publications from higher education institutions	75,762	82,686	157,129
Network-distributed publications from associations/foundations	194	150	154
Network-distributed music	16,071	13,138	10,790
Network-distributed video from film studios and streaming services	1,297	1,374	835
Podcasts**	19,252	117	-
Digital concerts and stage performances***	176	30	-

* Statistics 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. which were published together.

** Podcasts are a category that was first reported in 2023. Therefore, statistics for previous years are missing.

*** Digital concerts and stage performances are a category that will only be reported in 2023. Therefore, statistics for previous years are missing.

76 The increase is due to a large incorrect delivery from Swedish Radio. The inflow of legal deposit copies is in line with the previous year's legal deposit deliveries. The reason for the overdelivery is being investigated together with Swedish Radio.

Table 31. Supplementary collection – Physical collection in addition to mandatory deliveries77

Material	2024	2023	2022
Accessions manuscripts (shelf meters), personal archives, manuscripts (number and number of shelf meters)	50 accessions, approximately 70 shelf meters	51 accessions, approximately 75 shelf meters	66 accessions, approximately 90 shelf meters
Antiquarian acquisition (number)	41	314	181
Movie (number)	2 accessions 1914 films*	6 accessions 134 films	6 accessions, 79 films
TV acquisitions (number of programs)	50,169		411
Radio acquisitions (number of programs)	51	43	251
Running series/multi-volume works (number)	254	256	407
New acquisitions of images, graphic and cartographic documents (number)	221 04178	4,790	10,013
Radio and television (own collection of hours)	34,906	34,840	58,404
Suecana (number)	2,402	2,567	2,301
Suecana audiovisual (including games, music, audiobooks) (number)	270	44	108
Foreign research literature	2,158	2,305	2,597
Foreign journals (number of titles)	690	690	710

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

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

[78] The sharp increase is due to a major donation from the postcard publishers Ultra and Carla.

Table 32 Supplementary collection – Electronic collection in addition to mandatory deliveries (network-distributed)

Material	2024	2023	2022
Databases	39	39	36
Acquisition of e-books (number)	37	37	37
Games (game donations from game studios/game developers)*	8	4	22
Foreign journals (number)	6,535	6,449	7,204

Bundle with games, trailers and demos

Preserve

Table 33. KB's digital production statistics

Internal production – Photo & Repro	2024	2023	2022
Books (objects)*	3,416	2,224	2,594
Manuscripts, individual archives (objects)*	293	140	302
Images (objects)*	435	240	117
Maps (objects)*	5	23	46
Posters (objects)*	437	19	23
Everyday print (object)*	26	28	93
Collective digitization production (image files)**	365,557	340,568	277,000

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

Internal production – Audiovisual collections	2024	2023	2022
Migration and digitization (number of hours)	55,814	50,997	88 889

Table 35. *KB's digital production statistics, External production – RA*

External production - RA	2024	2023	2022
Newspapers (pages)*	2,276,529	2,147,648	3,339,390
Magazines (pages)*	4,537	87,824	234,598
Books (objects)**	-	-	906

* 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 36. *KB's digital production statistics, External production – SFMV (object)*

External production – SFMV	2024	2023	2022
Pictures*	1,194	2,558	3,220

*Number of objects digitized at the Kiruna Artifact Conservation Foundation

Table 37. *Digitization of newspapers (percentage)*

Digitization of newspapers	2024	2023	2022
Digitized share of KB's total collection of daily newspapers.	25%	24%	23%

Provide

Table 38. *AI models, download statistics of KB's 10 most downloaded 2022–2024*

Model	2024	2023	2022
bart-base-swedish-cased*	1,068	-	-
bert-base-swedish-cased	133,535	306,358	457,188
bert-base-swedish-cased-down	1,493,395	235 285	142,748
bert-base-swedish-cased-new*	2,923	-	-
bert-base-swedish-lowermix-reallysimple-down	2,783	-	-
megatron-bert-large-swedish-cased-165-zero-shot*	1,129	-	-
sentence-bert-swedish-cased	183,799	16,438	20,183
wav2vec2-large-voxrex-swedish	185,076	6,014	19,789
wav2vec2-large-xlsr-53-swedish*	193,301	-	-
robust-swedish-sentiment-multiclass	135,988	4,261	-
Total number of downloads	**2,332,997**	**689,253**	**675,624**

*Models added to the list in 2024

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

Venue and activity	2024	2023	2022
Visit to Humlegården	132,988	96,681	86,045
- of which Culture Night	981	904	
- of which Stories from KB	1023	859	
Visit to the Rogge Library	882	1,570	764
Total number of visits	133,870	98,251	86,809

Table 40. *Visitor app Royal Library in Humlegården, number of visitors*

Visitor app	2024	2023*	2022
Number of visitors, Swedish version	2,159	1,669	--
Number of visitors, English version	3,321	1,179	--

* The app was secretly launched to tourists on June 20, 2023. Official launch on December 18, 2023.

Table 41. *Digital services for information and provision, number of visits*

Digital services	2024	2023	2022
Arken, number of visits	48,263	33,369	33,126
Digitized card catalogs, visits outside KB	34,783	31,820	26,850
Film Archive, number of visits	610,000	628,518	558 579

Table 42. *Interlibrary loans of printed materials*

Type of interlibrary loan	2024	2023	2022
Interlibrary loan (printed material)	1,098	1,200	1,350
Interlibrary loan (printed material)	2,144	2,639	2,652

Table 43. *Interlibrary loans and remote access of audiovisual material via SMDB*

Interlibrary loans and remote access	2024	2023	2022
Interlibrary loan on DVD*, number of orders	3,840	5,058	3,836
Remote access via contractual license**, number of files	3,892	6,433	3,004

*Number of orders for audiovisual material that are shipped as DVDs to users via the local library. **Number of files that have been uploaded to a cloud service where users can have the files played*

Table 44. *Questions and reference questions*, number***

Questions and reference questions per channel	2024	2023	2022
Reference questions (over the counter, by phone, in Nilex)	10,322	11,726	11,206
Incoming cases/answered cases via telephone	4,650/4,279		
Incoming cases/answered cases via Nilex case management system	15,634/15,617		

Reference questions involve staff knowledge and use of one or more information sources (e.g., printed sources, databases, library catalogs). Instructions or recommendations on how to use information sources are included.
*** Incoming cases/answered cases apply to all questions received by KB, including reference questions.*

Table 45. KB's website Kb.se*

Visits and page views	2024	2023	2022
Visit	640,539	425 440	555,634
Page views	1,300,075	920,886	1,162,895
- Of which Collection blog, page views	*74,683*	*49,155*	*45624*

In January 2024, the cookie settings on kb.se were changed. The change means that all visits are registered in the analysis tool Matomo, but without cookies being set. In 2023, visits were only registered if the user had approved analytical cookies. This change is the likely reason for the large difference in the number of visits and page views between 2023 and 2024. Some events in 2024 have also generated a lot of traffic, including the national guidelines for open science and the launch of new Swedish newspapers.

Table 46. *Loans, printed material and manuscripts*

Place	2024	2023	2022
Public reading room	43,584	43,524	27,733
Special reading room (printed materials)	5,047	4,976	4,667
Special reading room (manuscripts)	2,728	2,596	2,723
Total reading room loans	**51,359**	**51,096**	**35,123**
Rogge Library	189	124	53
Domestic loan (refers to the foreign collection)	8,812	8,056	7,998
Total physical loans	**60 360**	**59,276**	**43,174**

Table 47. *Borrowers by gender, number of active borrowers*

Borrowers by gender	2024	2023	2022
Women (second to last digit in the personal identification number, even number)	3,687	3,212	3,115
Men (second to last digit in the personal identification number, odd number)	3,211	3,074	2,883
Institutional borrowers/have a teacher's card, lack information about their social security number, borrowers who do not define themselves as women or MAN	521	530	515
Total number of borrowers	**7419**	**6,816**	**6,513**

Table 48. *Manuscripta.se, number of visits*

Manuscript	2024	2023	2022
Visit	9,708	8,757	5,978

Table 49. *Regina, number of searches*

Regina	2024	2023	2022
Searches	248,955	236,554	238,580

Table 50. *SMDB, number of searches and files played audiovisual material*

SMDB	2024	2023	2022
Searches	1,255,793	1,212,733	1,181,046
Played files	17,898	17,766	21,928

Table 51. *Social media, reach**

Social media	2024	2023	2022
Facebook reach	1,701,605	3,036,929	1,807,702
Reach Instagram	12,353		
Reach LinkedIn	243,862	144,744	63,107

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

Table 52. *Swedish newspapers, number of searches and page views**

Swedish newspapers	2024	2023	2022
Searches/page views	6,944,024/ 5,863,905	4,757,639/ 856,762	4,186,900/ 672,319
-of which in KB's premises	201,949/ 318 311	365 288/ 52,553	292 728/ 44,570
-of which at libraries via contractual license	290 585/ 398,476	343 431/ 256,382	326 354/ 132,792
-of which the public, material free from copyright	6,451,490/ 5,147,118	4,048,920/ 547,827	3,567,818/ 494,957

*Statistics for 2022-2024-02-13 apply to the Swedish Newspapers service and page views refer to the number of site pages. From 2024-02-14 onwards, the new Swedish Newspapers service applies and here page views correspond to how many newspaper pages/ images have been opened. In the statistics up to 2024-02-13, only the computers in the Newspaper Reading Room are included in the statistics for KB's premises, after which the staff's service computers are also included.

Table 53. *Swedish newspapers, number of newspaper pages*

Swedish newspapers	2024	2023	2022
All materials are available at KB	39 470 045	38,031,271	35,795,800
All materials are accessible at the affiliated libraries.	39,257,206	37,682,000	35376000
- of which increase due to magazines in the new agreement	325,000		
Free material, accessible externally by the public	7,532,298	6,665,000	6330000
- of which increase due to changed time limit to 100 years	789,187		

Table 54. *Swedish newspapers, service at other libraries via contractual license*

The service at other libraries	2024	2023	2022
Universities with contractual license	18	19	19
Public library with contractual license	16	13	14
National Archives contractual license	1	1	1

Chapter 6. Scientific publications

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

Publish	2024	2023	2022
Number of magazines	37	26	11
Number of article downloads	363,897	135,402	55,964
Number of views of abstracts	480,600	143,962	55,204

Table 56. *Expenditure on scientific publishing**

Area	2024*	2023	2022
Expenditure on scientific publishing (SEK million)	No information	799	738

* Figures for 2024 will be produced in May 2025.

Chapter 7: Public libraries

Table 57. *Library plans (percent)*

Library plans	2024	2023	2022
Percentage of Swedish municipalities that have a library plan	98%	97%	98%

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

Digiteket	2024	2023	2022
Number of users	7417	7,068	6,508
Number of visits	112,298	122,055	121,813

Table 60. *Searches in Libris (number)*

Bookshelf	2024	2023	2022
Searches	7,874,719	8,047,992	8,945,221

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

Area	2024	2023	2022
Lending (total)	22,625	24,034	22,237
Lending in Sweden	15,838	20,577	18,413
Total number of users (Sweden and abroad)	29,878	23,625	17,263

Table 62. *Browse reading apps, titles (number)*

Number of titles	2024	2023	2022
Romani chib - arli	5	5	5
Romani chib - kale	5	5	5
Romani chib - kelderash	26	26	24
Romani chib - lovari	4	4	4
Romani chib - Swedish Romani	9	9	9
Sami - Lule Sami	21	15	10
Sami - Northern Sami	31	23	21

	2024	2023	2022
Sami - Pite Sami	7	2	2
Sami - Southern Sami	56	8	7
Sami - Ume Sami	6	5	4
Meänkieli	62	60	45
Yiddish	32	25	-
Total number of titles	**264**	**187**	**136**

Table 63. *Browse reading apps, loans (number)*

Number of titles	2024	2023	2022
Romani chib - arli	36	34	46
Romani chib - kale	5	12	21
Romani chib - kelderash	49	75	100
Romani chib - lovari	26	47	41
Romani chib - Swedish Romani	83	74	118
Sami - Lule Sami	133	210	183
Sami - Northern Sami	247	345	327
Sami - Pite Sami	12	21	16
Sami - Southern Sami	238	148	152
Sami - Ume Sami	18	38	40
Meänkieli	574	609	446
Yiddish	291	162	-
Total number of loans	1,712	1775	1490

Table 64. *Interlibrary loan compensation*

Interlibrary loan	2024	2023	2022
Number of libraries	32	35	37
Total per net loan (SEK)	187	163	151

Table 65. *e-orders in Libris national interlibrary loan system*

Interlibrary loan requests Libris	2024	2023	2022
Total	148,262	158,442	162,556
-Of which book orders	131,291	141,087	145,052
-Of which copy orders	16,971	17,355	17,504
Interlibrary loan requests from public libraries (included in total above)	79,844	86,922	89,678

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

Multilingual Loan Center	2024	2023	2022
Number of individual loans/interlibrary loans	8,814	7,303*	1,273
Number of loans in deposits	25,117	26,326*	27,973
Total number of loans	**33,931**	**33,629***	**29,246**

*The figure was incorrect in the previous annual report and has been changed.

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

Sweden's depository library and lending center	2024	2023	2022
Number of loans/interlibrary loans	19,265	18,460	17,520
Number of interlibrary loan requests replaced by digitization (new data 2024)	100	Missing information	Missing information
Number of interlibrary loan requests replaced by reference to existing digitization (new data 2024)	21	Missing information	Missing information
Number of completed training courses, webinars and conferences (digital and on-site)	11	17	12
Number of participants in completed training courses, webinars (including number of subsequent viewings) and conferences	1,680	1,247	1,429

Chapter 8: Creating the conditions

Table 68. *Central R&D collaboration ongoing in 2024 (10 of 26 projects)*

Project	Grant acquisition	Financier	Project period	KB's share of budget	Contributed to target area
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
Ethnic stereotypes over time - A Nordic comparison	The Institute for future studies	The Swedish Literary Society in Finland	2022–2025	175 thousand SEK	Provide
HUMINFRA	Lund University	Swedish Research Council	2022–2024	SEK 3.1 million	Describe, Provide
The new order of criticism	University of Gothenburg	The Riksbank's Anniversary Fund	2022–2024	122 thousand SEK	Provide
Medieval Latin manuscripts in the Royal Library's collections: cataloguing and digitization	Royal the 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	The Swedish Research Council	2019–2024	-	Provide
The oldest history of the National Antiquities Board and the Royal Swedish Academy of Sciences	National Heritage Office remember	Royal The Academy of Literature	2024–2026	5.6 million SEK	Describe, Preserve, Provide
The Production and Use of Nordic Law Books in 1100-1600	The University of Mountains	NordForsk	2023–2026	NOK 556,000	Describe, Provide
Speech technology methods for making speech accessible The Royal Library's audiovisual collections	Royal Institute of Technology	The Riksbank's Anniversary Fund	2020–2024	300 thousand SEK	Describe, Provide

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