



### **Front cover**

The rise of Swedish democracy and political struggle are reflected in many ways in the Royal Library's collections. We collect and preserve everything from old manuscripts and newspapers to television programs, music and advertising leaflets – for research, education and increased knowledge.



Date	2019-02-22
No.	KB 2019-1

## Royal Library Annual Report 2018

# Table of contents

<b>1. Foreword by the National Librarian .....</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>2. Introduction .....</b>	<b>6</b>
2.1. KB's tasks.....	6
2.2. Annual report outline.....	6
2.3. Vision 2025 and target 2020 .....	7
<b>3. Collect .....</b>	<b>9</b>
3.1. Link to KB's vision.....	9
3.2. Development of the media .....	10
3.3. Duty collection .....	10
3.4. Supplementary collection.....	16
3.5. Cost development for the performance area Collecting .....	19
<b>4. Describe .....</b>	<b>21</b>
4.1. Link to KB's 2020 target.....	21
4.2. More efficient metadata management .....	21
4.3. Importing metadata .....	23
4.4. Manual description .....	23
4.5. Cost development for the performance area Describe .....	25
<b>5. Preserve .....</b>	<b>27</b>
5.1. Link to KB's 2020 target.....	27
5.2. Digital data storage .....	27
5.3. Physical preservation .....	28
5.4. Cost development for the performance area Preservation.....	28
<b>6. Provide .....</b>	<b>30</b>
6.1. Link to KB's 2020 target.....	30
6.2. More people should use more .....	30
6.3. Provision outside KB's premises .....	31
6.4. Provision via KB premises .....	35
6.5. Collaboration to increase digitalization and accessibility.....	37
6.6. Cost development for the performance area Provide.....	39
<b>7. National overview and collaboration.....</b>	<b>41</b>
7.1. Link to KB's 2020 target.....	41
7.2. The role of libraries in society's digital transformation .....	41
7.3. National overview .....	42
7.4. Promoting collaboration .....	43
7.5. Providing information systems and coordinating digital services.....	
7.6. Open access .....	51
7.7. Providing a complete and comprehensive data source .....	56
7.8. Cost development in the performance area National overview and collaboration ..	56

<b>8. Cross-functional issues .....</b>	<b>60</b>
8.1. Skills supply and personnel .....	60
8.2. Sick leave .....	61
8.3. Modern emergency jobs and internships in the state .....	63
8.4. Economic development.....	64
8.5. GDPR .....	67
<b>9. Financial reporting.....</b>	<b>69</b>
9.1. Summary of essential information .....	69
9.2. Income statement .....	71
9.3. Balance sheet.....	72
9.4. Appropriation report .....	74
9.5. Additional information .....	75
9.6. Notes.....	77
9.7. Compensation and other benefits .....	85
<b>10. Signing of the annual report .....</b>	<b>87</b>

## 1. Foreword by the National Librarian

The election in September 2018 was historic. Never before in modern times has a Swedish government formation process been so protracted. The election campaign was conducted to a large extent on social media and on platforms outside the established media houses. In order for future researchers to be able to analyze and understand this election campaign, it is necessary that Twitter messages, YouTube clips and other digital material be preserved for posterity. Unfortunately, there is no support in today's mandatory legislation which ensures that this happens – something that KB highlighted in the report *Duties under scrutiny* (2017).

To find out how large society's digital memory gaps risk becoming, KB started a pilot project in 2018, where we collected social media related to the election. Before the project, we decided that the collection would end two weeks after a new government statement was read out, which meant that it could not be completed until February 2019. The pilot project clearly shows that legislation must be reformed so that not only election campaigns, but also other major contemporary issues, are preserved for future research. For example, how will future generations understand the #metoo movement if no traces of the debate remain?

Digital development is strong throughout society, and KB's digital collections are increasingly in demand in fast-growing research fields such as digital humanities. Therefore, KB has decided to create a laboratory environment for such research. The vision is that this KB lab will function as a national resource for new data-driven applications and methods in the humanities and social sciences. At the same time, the environment can become an innovation incubator for the national library.

Historical parliamentary prints are an example of material that can now be examined in a completely new way. The Riksdag Administration has digitized 450 years of parliamentary work, which KB and the Riksdag Library jointly made available to everyone online this spring.

The documents range from the time of Gustav Vasa in the 16th century to the introduction of the unicameral parliament in 1971. Previously, KB has digitized over six thousand SOUs (State Public Investigations) that are free to access online. Thus new knowledge about our political history is made possible.

The government's goal is that the results of all publicly funded research should be immediately openly available by 2026. This requires a transition from a subscription-based to an openly accessible publishing system. Within the framework of the Bibsam Consortium, KB negotiates licenses for, among other things, scientific journals to universities, colleges, authorities and government research institutes.

During the year, KB chose to terminate its agreement with one of the largest scientific publishers, as it did not meet the requirements for open access. The decision attracted considerable attention, both nationally and internationally.

KB's *Vision 2025* establishes the importance of open linked information. A major step towards this important goal was taken this summer when the national

The library catalog Libris switched to linked data. The development is both nationally and internationally pioneering work that has been carried out for several years at KB and where the road forward has at times been difficult. The transition means that Libris now speaks the "language of the web", which makes the library's collections more visible in online searches.

Mandatory legislation and open access are, as already mentioned, important issues for KB and the entire library sector. It is therefore natural that they are highlighted in the draft for a national library strategy that was presented in May 2018. The draft has been discussed at dialogue meetings during the autumn and a large number of stakeholders have returned with views. A final proposal for a national library strategy will be submitted to the government in early March 2019.

KB's collections are in high demand and in many cases unique. The National Library is an independent source for research, education and innovation.



Photo: Jann Lipka

Gunilla Herdenberg  
National Librarian

## 2. Introduction

### 2.1. KB's tasks

According to the instructions, KB must:

- promote the quality of Swedish research and a democratic societal development by providing source materials and an effective research infrastructure
- collect, describe, preserve and make available physical and digital material which is necessary to fulfill the authority's tasks
- have a national overview of and promote collaboration within the public library system in accordance with Section 18 of the Library Act (2013:801)
- provide information systems and promote the development and coordination of digital services within the public library system
- provide a complete and comprehensive data source for the evaluation of Swedish scientific publications

The purpose of KB's activities is to contribute to research and democratic social development. This is done by KB collecting, preserving and describing published text, images and sounds that relate to Swedish conditions. KB also places Sweden in an international context by building on foreign collections. KB provides a wide range of unadulterated source material, with protection for the privacy of users.

As the media landscape changes, KB's work needs to develop so that the ways of collecting, describing, preserving, providing and coordinating the library system are in step with the development of society.

### 2.2. Layout of the annual report

The annual report consists of two parts: income statement and financial statement.

In the results report, KB reports and comments on the results of the operations in relation to the authority's instructions, reporting requirements in appropriation letters for 2018, and other assignments from the government.

For several years, KB has chosen to report its business results based on the five performance areas:

- Collect
- Describe
- Preserve
- Provide
- National overview and collaboration

The following is reflected within each performance area in the performance report:

- Information according to instructions and reporting requirements to the government
- Link to KB's 2020 target
- Results per performance area
- Cost development per performance area

### **2.3. Vision 2025 and target 2020**

In 2018, KB continued its work based on Vision 2025 and Target 2020.

The target image contains six prioritized focus areas:

- More people should use more
- Greater access to digitized material
- Clarity in collection building • Libraries are an important community resource • Strengthened focus on competence
- Collaborative culture with user focus – a KB

In connection with the vision work, a new model for multi-year operational planning was also introduced. The aim was to achieve a simplified and more efficient planning and follow-up process with more focus on strengthening the role of cross-functional activities.

The new model means that a comprehensive operational planning is carried out every three years, when the target picture is also reviewed. In other years, the focus is on monitoring and adjusting activities.



In 2018, KB received over 85,000 printed materials in the form of information and advertising material. The everyday print collection contains printed materials from companies, organizations and authorities, among others. Photo: Per and Per Fotograf AB

## Collect

### 3. Collect

KB shall collect published material in accordance with the Act (1993:1392) on Legal Deposits of Documents and the Act (2012:492) on Legal Deposits of Electronic Material.

According to the instructions, KB must:

collect other physical and digital material that is not covered by mandatory legislation, and that is needed to fulfill the authority's tasks, that is, to promote the quality of Swedish research and a democratic development of society

KB's fundraising is based on two pillars: mandatory fundraising and supplementary fundraising.

The statutory collection is based partly on the Act (1993:1392) on Legal Deposits of Documents and partly on the Act (2012:492) on Legal Deposits of Electronic Material. According to the latter, KB is to collect certain types of electronic material that has been made available to the public over networks, such as the internet.

The supplementary collection consists of material that is not covered by the mandatory laws but is needed to make KB's collections as complete as possible. This also includes foreign collections that place Sweden in a larger context.

As the media landscape changes, new phenomena and types of publications arise that are not covered by the mandatory laws, but which have an important place in the story of Swedish society, such as social media. This means that unless the mandatory legislation is updated, the scope of KB's supplementary collection will eventually be forced to increase in order for KB's collections to continue to be as complete and relevant as possible.

KB is generally moving towards a direction that means that the collection is technology-neutral and the focus is increasingly on content and not format.

#### 3.1. Connection to KB's goal

Goals (within KB's goal picture) that deal with clarity in collection building can be linked to the performance area *Collect*. This involves KB collecting and describing the material according to material-independent principles and processes, that the e-obligation law is fully implemented, that KB's national role in collection building and acquisitions is clarified, and that a basis for new comprehensive mandatory legislation has been developed and prepared for implementation.

## 3.2. Development of the media

Today it is difficult to distinguish what constitutes national media material.

The Internet is the main playing field for media distribution and consumption. Technological development is rapid and new technologies complement each other.

National media companies compete with global, online players. These players adapt their media products to the Swedish audience. The development of the media is characterized by dissolution and convergence in the digital domain. It is today difficult to distinguish what constitutes national media material. It is also becoming increasingly difficult to determine what is privately or professionally published. Information is tailored and individualized according to personal interests and preferences.

The annual (2018) study of the internet habits of the Swedish people from the Internet Foundation in Sweden once again finds that we are largely constantly connected to the internet, especially via mobile devices. It is common to use mobile devices simultaneously, and to switch between different mobile devices.

Watching TV, movies and videos on the internet or playing games continues to increase, as does listening to music, podcasts, internet radio and audiobooks. The willingness to pay for movies and music online is growing. TV channels' pay services and subscription streaming services are also growing. This means that sales of physical items are decreasing.

There are exceptions; within music publishing, there is a certain rise in audio cassette and vinyl publishing.

More and more people are choosing to buy their books online. As a consequence of this, more and more physical bookstores are disappearing. Already last year, it was noted that many physical bookstores disappeared at the same time as the number of online bookstores and book clubs increased.

## 3.3. Duty collection

### 3.3.1. Environmental factors and challenges

#### *Consequences of current legal deposit legislation*

Legal deposit legislation is out of step with media developments.

The consequences include that more and more types of publications cannot be collected, and that the electronic material can only be accessed from KB's premises.

In a 2017 study (*The Legal Deposit Obligation Under the Loupe!*) KB has stated that today's legal deposit legislation has major shortcomings and needs to be revised. The shortcomings are based partly on the fundamental differences between the Act on Legal Deposits of Documents and the Act on Legal Deposits of Electronic Material (e-obligation), and partly on the fact that the legislation as a whole is out of step with media developments.

KB has emphasized in a number of contexts that a fundamental starting point for revising the mandatory legislation should be that the principles for what should be collected are format and media independent. The accessibility of the mandatory collected material should also increase.

#### *New challenges*

With a few years of experience from e-mandatory collection, it can be concluded that the mandatory laws are not enough. KB cannot require all material that is of interest to users. With today's rapid media shifts, KB cannot maintain continuity in the collection of certain categories, information or content. During the year, KB has conducted special investigations into what is required to collect and manage certain material categories, including maps and images in a web environment.

#### *More complex monitoring*

One consequence of society's digitalization is that monitoring what is printed for distribution in Sweden is more complicated than before. The material is more often printed outside the country's borders, and is sometimes produced and distributed via commercial intermediaries who are not currently mandatory suppliers. KB therefore increasingly needs to analyze the publication in relation to mandatory legislation and reach out to suppliers with information about the legislation.

#### *E-mandatory deliveries are increasing, the inflow of printed mandatory deliveries is decreasing*

The inflow of printed mandatory material has decreased over the past five years, although there have been some fluctuations between years.

The number of e-mandatory deliveries is increasing steadily for all categories of suppliers and amounted to just over three million in 2018, see Table 1. An e-mandatory delivery can contain anything from a simple text/image/audio file to a feature film or more complex productions. The majority of deliveries from the major publishers come via automated routines.

### **3.3.2. Books (monographs)**

Many new titles are being published in digital format, which partly means that the number of printed titles is decreasing. This is reflected in KB's statistics, where the number of books and monographs delivered on a mandatory basis in 2018 has decreased slightly compared to 2017, see Table 1. However, the decrease is relatively small, which can be explained by the fact that mandatory material is to some extent received by KB with a certain delay.

**Table 1: Total inflow of compulsory delivered material**

	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014
Books/monographs <sup>1)</sup>	20 140	20,253	22,156	21,118	24,150
Magazine issues	18,100	19,132	22,310	18,454	18,804
Maps/pictures/postcards/ music print	1,720	1,816	2,607	2,191	1,798
Posters/everyday prints	85,651	92,717	102,357	101,972	96,658
Newspapers	105,907	108,372	112 109	111,173	121,792
Phonograms and audio magazines <sup>2, 3)</sup>	4,572	5,446	4,623	4,013	3,716
Film/video	1,656	2,009	2,108	1,971	2,640
Radio/television (number of hours)	653 167 654 804		786,805	766 724 649 754	
Multimedia material <sup>3)</sup>	275	203	291	321	193
E-obligation deliveries <sup>4)</sup>	3,149,914	2,672,703	1,648,753	1,690,885	not stated
- via larger publishers <sup>4)</sup> - via smaller publishers (web upload) <sup>4)</sup>	3,142,518	2,665,670	1,643,277	1,687,434	not stated
	7,396	7,033	5,476	3,451	not stated

1) New calculation method from 2015, which means that each monograph is counted daily and accumulate.

2) According to the Act on Legal Deposits of Documents, a phonogram is a document for electronic reproduction that exclusively stores sound, such as CDs and LPs.

In 2018, 685 audiobooks were included in the item. The corresponding figure was 309 for 2017 and 237 for 2016.

3) Material that contains several document types. For example, writing, phonograms, videograms and interactive games.

4) Corrected figures 2015-2017 compared to the 2017 annual report, due to the method for  
The production of the task has been refined.

### 3.3.3. Audiobooks

The development regarding audiobooks shows both that physical audiobooks<sup>1</sup> (for example digital CDs) is decreasing and that audiobooks offered via digital streaming services are increasing.

Despite the trend towards fewer physical audiobooks, KB has received more of them in 2018 compared to the previous year. The explanation for this is primarily deliveries from two large book publishers who have published the majority of physical audiobooks through so-called print-on-demand<sup>2</sup>.

KB has also begun preparatory work for automated network deliveries from the major publishers in accordance with the E-Privacy Act, instead of manual web upload.

<sup>1</sup> Audiobooks (physical) are reported under phonograms.

<sup>2</sup> Print-on-demand means that the book (or record) is only printed when an order has been received.

#### **3.3.4. Newspapers**

The number of daily newspaper issues and flyers received in 2018 amounted to just under 106,000, which is a slight decrease compared to the previous year, see Table 1.

At the end of 2018, there were 310 titles that KB counts as daily newspapers, which is a significant decrease from 2017, when the number of titles amounted to 350.

The decrease has mainly occurred among free newspapers.

The number of complaints that KB made due to non-delivery of newspapers amounted to 562 during the year, which is a decrease compared to just under 700 complaints made in 2017. This indicates, among other things, an improvement in the printers' deliveries.

#### **3.3.5. Radio and television**

In 2018, the number of radio/television hours decreased slightly compared to 2017, see table 1.

There has also been a continued slight decrease in the number of nationwide television channels collected. Regarding broadcasts from Swedish Radio, no major changes in terms of supply are visible in the collection during 2018.

During the year, a web upload service aimed at local radio was also launched.

The service has had a great impact and facilitates both the delivery and handling of legal deposit copies.

In August, all broadcasting licenses for commercial radio expired. This changed the Swedish radio map. The number of licenses decreased sharply and the broadcasting areas changed. Currently, there are three national radio channels and 35 regional/local commercial radio channels.

#### **3.3.6. Magazines**

As with the daily press, there is an increased focus on digital reader revenue in the magazine industry. Many in the industry are happy to tie up bloggers and YouTube profiles. The communication channels are not pitted against each other, but the digital channels provide added value to the printed publication. The target group is readers, listeners and viewers.

A number of youth magazines have discontinued their paper editions, as it has been noted that young people are no longer buying the printed version. They are moving to the websites instead. The same behavior can be seen in part with daily newspapers.

The inflow of journal issues to KB has decreased from just over 19,000 in 2017 to just over 18,000 in 2018. In total, KB has complained about 328 missing journal issues during the year, which can be compared with 723 journal issues that were received through complaints in 2016. The work of creating effective complaints procedures and

Preventive information efforts have been defined in a project that deals with effective communication on mandatory issues.

### **3.3.7. Film and video**

As in previous years, some films are being released in multiple formats, such as 3D, Ultra HD and box sets. KB nevertheless sees a continued decline in the physical release, as more and more feature films are being streamed instead of being released on DVD or Blu-ray. Many smaller suppliers, especially those producing informational or educational films, also stream their films exclusively over the internet. This general development is also reflected in KB's statistics: the number of legal deposit copies of films and videos (physical form) received in 2018 decreased by around 350 films compared to the previous year, see table 1.

Through the e-obligation law, KB has collected around 600 online distributed digital films<sup>3</sup>, of which around 200 are feature films (feature films). The rest are short films, educational films and trailers.

The work with film and video in 2018 has largely been about implementing e-obligation in regular operations. KB has broadened its supply and industry coverage in various ways and worked to renew and streamline the collection methods of both analogue and digital material.

Today's digital cinema screenings are based on files and not physical documents. Therefore, digitally released films are not covered by the Act on Legal Deposits of Documents. Digitally released films also do not meet the criteria for e-retention. Overall, this means that cinema-released films are currently not collected.

### **3.3.8. Music**

Technological developments, such as better platforms and higher-capacity broadband, are contributing to an increase in both streaming via online services and downloading music.

In 2018, KB began working on developing solutions for automated network deliveries of music in accordance with the e-liability law. With such network deliveries, it will be cheaper and easier for organizations subject to the obligation to deliver legal deposit copies. This also means advantages for KB when it comes to handling legal deposit copies.

Analogue releases of vinyl records and audio cassettes are at a steady level compared to the previous year, while CD releases have decreased compared to the year before<sup>4</sup>

The latter is due to the fact that a larger number of applications were received in 2017.

---

<sup>3</sup> Included in the item *e-obligatory deliveries*, table 1

<sup>4</sup> Included in the item *Phonograms and audio magazines*, table 1

legal deposit copies retroactively, while in 2018 mainly newly issued copies were received discs.

Special format releases (such as box sets) have also shown an increase in 2018.

Part of the difficulty in collecting Swedish phonograms is due to the fact that the legislation is perceived as unclear as to whether it is the publisher or the distributor who is obliged to deliver. According to current mandatory legislation, physical phonograms and interactive media must be provided by publishers, provided that the publication has been printed in Sweden. The majority of publishers today have their publications printed abroad. Based on current legal obligation legislation, this means that the distributor, and not the publisher, is responsible for providing legal obligation copies. However, this does not work well in practice, resulting in non-deliveries. The problem is addressed in the report *The obligation under scrutiny!*.

### **3.3.9. Everyday pressure**

Everyday printing is largely published by companies and organizations whose main task is something other than producing printed matter. This makes collection more difficult as the collection channels are not entirely clear. The nature of the material also makes it more difficult to investigate and prove that KB is missing a certain material. The number of everyday printings has decreased from just under 93,000 in 2017 to 86,000 in 2018, see table 1.

In 2018, KB has begun certain efforts to identify new suppliers and inform them of their delivery obligations. The goal is to map and analyze the publications of different target groups, in order to then produce information material and communicate the delivery obligation to them.

### **3.3.10. Maps, pictures, postcards and music prints**

The collection method for music prints from publishers is being revised. KB has developed a more efficient working model, which will be put into use in the first quarter of 2019. The method will involve more contact with suppliers and more secure handling of incoming orders, as well as of missing legal deposit copies.

As for maps, the number of objects collected is decreasing every year. This is largely due to the fact that publishers with a previous extensive production of printed maps have either switched to on-demand production or digital publishing via interactive databases – a form that is not currently subject to delivery obligations. Collecting these databases would be very extensive and technically complex to maintain.

### **3.4. Supplementary collection**

The supplementary collection consists of material that is not covered by the mandatory laws but is needed to ensure that KB's collections are as complete as possible. possible. This also includes the foreign collections that place Sweden in a larger context.

#### **3.4.1. Television programs**

TV programmes broadcast in Sweden (for example SVT and TV4) are required to be collected under the Swedish Legal Deposit Act. Channels TV3, TV6, TV8 and TV10 as well as Channel 5, Channel 9 and Channel 11 are broadcast from abroad and cannot be collected under Swedish law. However, since the programmes on these TV channels are aimed at a Swedish audience, they are part of the Swedish cultural heritage and therefore important research material. For this reason, KB records these broadcasts.

#### **3.4.2. Games**

The current legislation on compulsory delivery does not cover digitally distributed games, which constitute the majority of Swedish game production and publishing. day. What is released in physical form is mainly the large productions for consoles. The number of legal deposit copies received is therefore limited. The majority of the items received during the year are donations, purchases and gifts. KB has worked actively in 2018 to fill the gaps from previously missing legal deposit copies.

During the year, KB has developed a web upload service that enables both those subject to delivery obligations and donors to directly upload digital games and related materials. The service will be tested and put into use in 2019.

KB has continued its work in 2018 to involve players in the gaming industry and the archive sector, and has established contacts with foreign players in digital preservation. The aim has been to highlight the legal and technological challenges and to present proposals for solutions regarding collection and preservation.

#### **3.4.3. Antiquarian acquisition**

KB is continuously offered donations of both younger and older collections of audiovisual material. In 2018, KB received 42 requests for donations. Of these, KB has received twelve. The work of structuring the collection of non-deposit material has continued during the year and is now easily accessible on KB's website. Donations have also been used to cover gaps in legal deposit copies. KB currently has a large number of audiovisual donations that need to be sorted and an inventory has been started.

The antiquarian acquisition of printed material aims to supplement and fill gaps in KB's older collections of books and other printed matter. This is done through purchases and donations. In 2018, KB made the notable acquisition of a copy of Saxo Grammaticus' work *Gesta Danorum*, which was first printed in 1514. The work contains, among other things, Olaus Magnus's own chronicle, which is the only known eyewitness account of the Stockholm massacre.

The copy also contains extensive marginal notes by the brothers Johannes and Olaus Magnus. The acquisition was financed by grants from the Swedish Academy, the Royal Swedish Academy of Letters, King Gustaf VI Adolf's Fund for Swedish Culture, the Catarina and Sven Hagströmer Foundation and the Torsten Söderberg Foundation. Otherwise, KB has prioritized the acquisition of antiquarian everyday prints in 2018.

KB collects archives of people of importance to Swedish cultural and social life. In 2018, KB received archives of Bodil Malmsten, Åke Ortmark, Birgitta Trotzig and Viveka Heyman, and supplemented older archives of Selma Lagerlöf, August Strindberg and Birgit Nilsson, among others.

#### 3.4.4. Foreign research literature

KB's acquisitions of foreign research literature in the humanities and to some extent social sciences have been maintained at a steady and stable level during 2014–2018. In 2018, 4,135 monographs were acquired in this field, see Table 2.

**Table 2: Total inflow of non-deliverable material**

	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014
Monographs/books of	5,995	6,687	6,147	6,277	6,196
which monographs are foreign research literature	4,135	4,806	4,073	4,449	4,230
of which Suecan literature – number (proportion of monographs)	1,860 (31%)	1,881 (27%)	2,074 (34%)	1,828 (29%)	1,966 (32%)
Ongoing series/multi-volume works	about 530	about 500	about 490	about 480	about 470
Current magazines	1,062	1,063	1,100	1,070	1,084
Electronic journals, full text	6,116	6,153	6,084	3,430	3,985
Antiquarian acquisition (printed material)	311	4,203	123	189	186
E-books	308	320	336	313	249
Manuscript accessions, number (shelf meters)	64 (76 hm)	62 (71 hm)	66 (89 hm)	88	67
Databases (licensed)	52	52	60	58	57
Maps/images (number of objects)	4,892	3,499	39 210 105 054		18,200
Radio/TV (number of hours) 1)	19,062	10,135	not specified	not specified	not specified
Suecana (audiovisual) 2)	130	not specified	not specified	not specified	not specified

1) Refers to material broadcast from abroad and aimed at a Swedish audience.

2) Refers to purchases of music and audiobooks as well as donations of film material.

KB prioritizes acquiring foreign research literature that contributes to placing Sweden in a European and global context. The literature should also enable comparative studies or to serve as a support for research into and interpretation of KB's existing collections. In the first place, qualitative editions of fundamental and lasting value (reference literature in the broadest sense of the word) are acquired, i.e. bibliographies, encyclopedias, lexicons, collected writings of influential authors and philosophers, historical overviews and biographies, and documentary editions of various kinds.

### **3.4.5. Suecana**

In order to make the picture of Sweden and Swedish cultural and social life more complete and to reflect Sweden in the world, KB is actively working to enrich its Swedish collection by collecting so-called suecana, that is, publications published abroad with Swedish connections. This collection area is closely linked to the national library function and corresponding activities exist in many other countries.

In this area, KB works with the systematic collection of printed material, primarily within the following three categories:

- foreign literature about Sweden and Swedish conditions
- translations into foreign languages from Swedish originals
- literature published abroad in the Swedish language (here mainly a selection of Finnish-Swedish literature)

In 2018, KB acquired 1,860 suecana monographs. Throughout the 2010s, KB has developed and streamlined its suecana acquisition. The agency has a valuable collaboration with Swedish publishers and literary agencies, where more and more partners have been linked to the collection. The proportion of gifts of the acquired suecana literature has increased further in 2018 through active efforts. The now make up approximately 56 percent of the acquired monographs.

Suecana's purchases of audiovisual material have mainly focused on music and audiobooks. For music, the main selection criterion has been that there is a Swedish connection, for example that the material involves a Swedish artist, composer or producer. For audiobooks, the criterion has been that the work has been translated from Swedish.

### **3.4.6. Databases and journals**

KB provides a number of fee-based databases. The intention is primarily to offer support for research in KB's collections. In 2018, users had access to 52 databases and 6,116 full-text electronic journals.

In the area of foreign journals, the aim is to have complete suites of a selection of important journals, primarily in the humanities and to some extent in the social sciences, as well as relevant journals with a Swedish profile. For preservation reasons, KB prioritizes subscriptions to printed journals over electronic ones, even though many titles are available in both formats.

### 3.5. Cost development for the performance area Collect

The cost development within the *Collect* performance area can be mainly summarized as a normal cost increase. The only major change that can be identified is a shift of efforts within the Digital Collections Department from the *Collect* performance area to the *Preservation performance area*.

**Table 3: Cost development for the performance area Collect (SEK thousand)**

Collect	2018	%	2017	%	2016	%
Revenue from appropriations	61,653	16%	60,231	16%	59,656	17%
Other income	755	5%	647	3%	861	5%
Costs	- 62,408	16%	- 60,878	16%	- 60,517	16%
<b>Outcomes collected</b>	<b>0</b>		<b>0</b>		<b>0</b>	



In addition to regular cataloguing work, KB sometimes also carries out special efforts to, for example, show what book covers looked like during a certain period of time. Here is a collection of children's books from the 2010s. Photo: Per och Per Fotograf AB

## Describe

## 4. Describe

According to the instructions, KB must:

describe physical and digital material needed to fulfill the authority's tasks (according to the instructions), that is, to promote the quality of Swedish research and democratic social development

In order to find the large amount of material in KB's collections, it is necessary that the material is described. This is done partly by KB importing metadata and partly by KB creating metadata through manual description.

Metadata is an important part of the library infrastructure. Access to good metadata is essential for collection building, retrieval, preservation and information dissemination. Metadata also plays a central role in collaborative efforts between cultural institutions and in contacts with external actors, such as publishers. The metadata area is undergoing strong development as a natural consequence of the digitalization of society and the media.

The manual description work at KB, and throughout the library sector, needs to be reduced in favor of reusing metadata that already exists with producers. In the long term, KB needs to start using newer technology and more automated processes, so that the creation and management of metadata becomes more efficient than today.

### 4.1. Link to KB's 2020 target

The performance area of *Describing* can be linked to goals that involve more people using more. This involves our collections, with a few exceptions, being described, the collections being interconnected with each other and the outside world, and KB describing its material according to independent principles and processes.

### 4.2. More efficient metadata management

*Metadata – crucial for library infrastructure*

More efficiency in the management of metadata, the components that are so important to the library's infrastructure, is necessary for KB to be able to implement the major digital shift.

An increasingly rapid digital development in society has led to a greatly increased flow of both physical and digital material to KB. The nature of the media has changed, as have the needs and search behaviors of library users. KB is not able to handle this with older description methods.

During the year, KB has taken several important steps towards increased efficiency. New Libris has been launched and now supports linked data, see also section 7.5. When the development is complete, it will contribute to opening up the library catalogue, providing new opportunities for libraries to both contribute and retrieve information that is available elsewhere.

#### *Using standards opens up collaborations*

For linked data technology, it is important that the linked entities can be identified in a reliable way. KB has taken an important step here by starting to use the ISO standard ISNI (International Standard Name Identifier) for personal names and institutions – an initiative that will open up several important collaborations with the media industry. KB has begun to review and renew agreements on metadata deliveries from publishers and other media actors. At the same time, intensive work is underway to review and harmonize internal description routines.

#### *Make collections visible*

Large parts of KB's collections are currently not visible and searchable for users. It takes a lot of personnel resources to answer questions and search for material. Several older collections are only described in card catalogues or in binders that are located in KB's premises and are therefore difficult to access for most people. In some cases, there is no available description at all because sufficient resources or good methods for description were not in place.

One step in making the collections more visible has been to further develop the kortkataloger.kb.se service. The work has consisted of adding more digitized card catalogs and lists online, but also in increasing searchability for users in these catalogs.

#### *New catalog for personal archives*

KB launched a new catalogue for archives and collections in 2018 that requires a different description structure than that offered by Libris. The catalogue has been named Arken and replaces the old catalogue Ediffah. The system provides the conditions for the use of open linked data and in the catalogue KB can display digitised material from the collections.

#### *The National Bibliography*

The national bibliography contains the widely distributed publication of books, magazines, maps and daily newspapers. The compilation and analysis of national bibliographic data is of great interest to the industry and research. The analysis has been published annually on KB's website since 2015.

### 4.3. Importing metadata

There is a shift in the metadata area, where the focus is shifting to requirements and reuse of metadata, rather than manual production of it. KB is continuously working on connecting different metadata providers to create added value, as well as exploring automated support for the costly manual the process.

The over three million items in the form of digital material that came in with the e-duty in 2018, see Table 1, were delivered with metadata according to KB's specifications. They are therefore already described at the time of delivery, although in many cases at a very basic level.

Since 2004, KB has had an agreement for the delivery of metadata from Bokinfo, which collects and enriches metadata from publishers. Using this metadata as a starting point for the libraries' work in the national infrastructure means a considerable reduction in manual efforts. The agreement with Bokinfo has now been updated to partly include more information, and partly clarify the conditions for further use.

KB generally works for licensing according to CC0<sup>5</sup>, which means that metadata can be freely shared within and outside KB's system.

KB has also revised two agreements that now more clearly regulate and secure KB's use of imported (external) metadata for collected television broadcasts, both with regard to existing and future material.

KB imports records from various foreign sources for almost all foreign monographs acquired annually.

### 4.4. Manual description

#### 4.4.1. Description of legal deposit copies

*Books, magazines, serial publications, music prints*

KB has catalogued the most widely distributed book publishing at a rapid pace, that is to say that which is found in bookstores and in most libraries. The authority has thus managed and prioritized the cataloguing that most benefits the Libris collective and library users. In total, KB has handled the equivalent of 90 percent of all incoming monographs during the year, see table 4. It is primarily the cataloguing of certain government and association publications that has been prioritized.

The number of catalogued newspapers and advertising sheets is at the same level as in recent years.

---

<sup>5</sup> Creative commons 0, "no rights reserved"

IN 2017, KB began an extensive inventory and marking work of the newspaper collections. As part of this, the marking work on the collection has could be completed during the summer of 2018.

The music prints are now catalogued in Libris, according to the new cataloguing standard RDA6.

**Table 4: Description of legal deposit copies**

	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014
Monographs	14,686	17,305	16,056	19,602	18,280
Journal headers	248	402	363	283	291
Serial main entries					
Posters and everyday prints	888	1,055	1,019	1,143	1,546
Newspapers/advertisements	10	12	34	13	3
Film/video	671	648	696	864	1,787
Phonogram	3,055	2,474	1,943	1,998	2,273
Radio/TV (number of programs) 1)	361,019	465 198 468 889		496,001	486,635
Music printing	113	133	not specified	not specified	not specified

1) The figures for the years 2014–2017 also include non-mandatory material, which is why the figures are not comparable. From 2018 onwards, this information is reported in Table 5 under *Radio/ TV (number of programs)*.

#### *Movies, music, games, audiobooks*

Cataloguing of incoming legal deposit copies for film, music, games, audiobooks and music prints has taken place continuously during the year, see Table 4. Thanks to temporarily increased resources in the autumn of 2018, music cataloguing has been able to catch up on a large part of the backlog; hence the increased number of cataloged phonograms compared to previous years.

During the year, KB continued to work on supplementing existing listing information in the Swedish Media Database (SMDb), with the aim of creating a clearer description of listings historically.

#### **4.4.2. Description of supplementary collection**

##### *Foreign literature, Suecana and antiquarian acquisitions*

The total number of catalogue entries produced in the area of foreign literature and antiquarian acquisitions has been fairly stable during the years 2014–2018. In 2018, 6,150 foreign monographs were catalogued, which is slightly more than those acquired during the year, see Table 5.

---

6 Resource Description and Access. RDA is adapted to digital developments (e-resources, online catalogues and the semantic web) and is intended to be a data model for the catalogues of the future.

**Table 5: Description of supplementary collection**

	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014
Newly acquired monographs	6,150	5,977	6,924	6,059	5,507
of which Suecan	1,767	1,776	2,317	2,029	1,739
Magazines and series	9	12	8	9	16
Contributions to monographs	19	74	90	154	104
Antiquarian acquisition and retrospective cataloging of printed literature – 1955	208	213	217	459	263
Bibliography entries <i>Suecana extranea</i> without acquisition having taken place	140	404	263	191	263
Maps, images, digitized manuscripts and personal archives (number of records)	3,263	6,256	5,284	5,673	5,401
Manuscripts <sup>1)</sup>	278 173	39	148	156	88
Films catalogued Other	2,686	1,907	1,786	1,351	1,042
audiovisual material	1,218	187	288	134	430
Radio/TV (number of programs)	87,730	not specified	not specified	not specified	not specified

1) For 2018, division into items in Arken and volumes Manuscripta

Of the monographs catalogued during the year, 1,767 belonged to the category of Swedish (literature published abroad that either deals with Sweden, is in Swedish or is a translation from Swedish). These were distributed in almost 50 different languages.

#### Film

KB has catalogued 2,686 films during the year, which is an increase compared to previous years. The explanation for the increase is that the category has been prioritised during the year.

## 4.5. Cost development for the performance area Describe

The increased costs within the performance area of *Description* correspond, in addition to a normal cost increase, to increased efforts for organizing personal archives within the Unit for Manuscripts, Maps and Images and the Unit for Knowledge Development.

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

Describe	2018	%	2017	%	2016 %
Revenue from appropriations	60,759	16%	58,224	16%	53,621 15%
Other income	1,087	7%	1,464	8%	1,965 11%
Costs	– 61,846	16%	– 59,688	15%	– 55,586 15%
<b>Outcome description</b>	<b>0</b>		<b>0</b>		<b>0</b>



VHS tape recorders were previously very common in Swedish companies and homes. Today, no new VHS players are manufactured at all. If the audiovisual cultural heritage is to be available in the future, mass digitization is the way in which the recorded material can be preserved, as magnetic tapes have a limited lifespan. Photo: Per och Per Fotograf AB

## Preserve

## 5. Preserve

According to the instructions, KB must:

preserve physical and digital material needed to fulfill the authority's tasks

KB's collections are large and constantly growing. An important task is to plan so that everything has a place and can be preserved in the best possible way. The collections are stored in several different places and ways depending on the type of material and history.

The two main methods for preserving KB's collections are physical preservation and digital data storage.

As more and more material becomes digital, the need for digital data storage increases.

At the same time, physical preservation is needed in all its forms.

### 5.1. Link to KB's 2020 target

The *Preservation* performance area includes goals that concern greater access to digitized material. This is primarily about KB having a long-term solution for digital preservation.

The work is aimed at keeping the collections accessible to the greatest extent possible, and at promoting accessibility through improved searchability.

### 5.2. Digital data storage

In 2018, KB continued to plan for increased digitization and an updated technical environment. The technical platform is partly outdated and the infrastructure is in need of updating. More and faster digitization of KB's materials poses also higher technical requirements for sufficient space for both storage and archives as well as backups.

There are also some structural vulnerabilities in the digital data storage. KB has begun long-term planning to estimate requirements and needs. In parallel, extensive work to migrate from older to newer storage solutions.

In 2018, KB conducted work, among other things, on developing a new computer center at KB's premises on Karlavägen. The center has the highest security class, level 3, according to the Swedish Civil Contingencies Agency's (MSB) guidance for physical information security in IT spaces. It includes, among other things, shell protection, alarms, access, and backup systems for power and cooling.

### 5.3. Physical preservation

Work on investments in infrastructure for the preservation of physical collections has continued in 2018. Some examples include the development of premises and procedures for the import, unpacking and quarantine of incoming collections.

The year has also been marked by preparations for new construction and renovation of KB's premises in the library depot in Bålsta. There, specifications and system documents have been designed together with the landlord. A new building with storage for KB will be built adjacent to the current library depot. Construction is expected to start in 2019 with planned interior design and occupancy in 2020. The new premises will meet the National Archives' regulations for archives.

At the same time, KB is preparing the collections to be moved to the new storage facilities to ensure a cost-effective transition for the lease agreements. This involves conservation measures, but also planning the logistics surrounding the move.

During 2018, KB's holdings of collections on physical media grew by approximately 1.4 shelf kilometers. At the end of the year, they amounted to approximately 179 shelf kilometers.

KB has continued and deepened its collaboration with the Swedish National Heritage Board (RAÄ) regarding scientific analysis methods and networks. Within the framework of RAÄ's visiting fellow program, KB has conducted interdisciplinary studies of, among other things, the ink in Erik Dahlberg's drawings for *Suecia Antiqua*.

### 5.4. Cost development for the performance area Preservation

The cost increase in the performance area *Preservation* can be attributed to increased efforts within the Digital Collections Department and projects within the Physical Collections Department, primarily conservation activities in Bålsta. This effort has been financed to some extent by so-called modern contingency jobs in the state.

**Table 7: Cost development for the performance area Preservation (SEK thousand)**

Preserve	2018	%	2017	%	2016 %
Revenue from	85,691	23%	78,842	21%	77,613 22%
appropriations Other revenue	2,793	18%	1,741	9%	1,942 10%
Costs	- 88,484	22%	- 80,583	21%	- 79,555 21%
Outcome preservation	0		0		0



Through an agreement with the copyright holders (collective contractual license), the Swedish Daily Newspapers service can now also be offered to university libraries and public libraries.  
Photo: Per and Per Photographer AB

# Provide

## 6. Provide

According to the instructions, KB must:

provide physical and digital materials needed to fulfill the authority's tasks

KB provides the material in its collections in two main ways: digitally outside KB's premises, and on KB's premises.

KB's goal is to increase accessibility to the collections in various ways.

### 6.1. Link to KB's 2020 target

The performance area *Provide* is linked to goals that involve more people using more and greater access to digitized material.

It is about KB making open data available to the greatest extent possible, working for openly accessible research information and ensuring that the authority's services meet the needs of users.

Furthermore, the most sought-after and most protected material should be digitized. KB's own capacity for digitization should have increased and digital material should also be available outside KB's premises.

### 6.2. More people should use more

Accessibility to KB's collections can be increased, for example, through digitization and more digital services. During the year, KB has worked with digitization from several different perspectives and needs. Demand-driven digitization means that copyright-free material that is ordered is provided in digital form. Preservation-driven digitization is done to make certain categories of printed material available in digitized form when the physical medium is fragile or worn out from frequent use. KB has also digitized entire collections in collaboration with other actors.

To maximize the benefit of the digitization that KB is doing of non-copyrighted material, most of it has been made freely available via KB's search services. Parts of this material – and also other data that the authority produces and that can be made available as open data – are available as downloadable datasets via data.kb.se. The data can also be accessed via the national data portal for open data and PSI run by the Swedish Digital Governance Agency (DIGG).

## 6.3. Provision outside KB's premises

### 6.3.1. Providing through digitalization

#### *Demand-driven provision*

KB has previously digitized copyright-free brochures from the cataloged collection. In 2018, this was expanded to include *Fine Arts sales catalogs* that are part of the everyday print collection. KB has developed new procedures that partly mean that a digital copy is created at the time of ordering, and partly that the digital copy becomes available to everyone. This happens within the promised production time. This means that many borrowers have faster access to the material than before, as they do not need to come and read it on site in the library. From a preservation point of view, this is positive. Fragile and in-demand material becomes more accessible and is handled fewer times. The trial with sales catalogs is being evaluated continuously with the hope of expanding this to several parts of the everyday print collection.

The need to be able to make certain categories of printed material available in digital form remains great, especially in cases where the physical medium is fragile or worn out from frequent use. During the year, the project *Ospärrat – preservation-driven digitization of journals*. The aim was to highlight and specify the need for technical infrastructure and accessibility of copyrighted material for research. A test station for local reading of copyrighted material was created and will be evaluated.

The number of paper copies produced at the library's reproduction function continues to decrease in favor of the delivery of digital files. This is what KB strives for, not least for environmental and cost reasons.

#### *Digitization of special collections*

In connection with the launch of Arken, KB's new catalogue for archives and collections, the authority made an investment in cataloguing personal archives collected during the 2000s. KB is also working continuously to publish digitised material in the catalogue.

In collaboration with the Folke Bernadotte Academy, KB has digitized the part of Dag Hammarskjöld's archive that relates to his time as UN Secretary-General. The digitized material will be made available via the Peace Archive and Arken.

Through a collaboration with the Riksdag Administration, a large part of the older Swedish Riksdag printing has been made available in 2018. The Riksdag Administration has digitized and KB has made the material freely available online.

During the year, KB has digitized just over two hundred thousand hours of audiovisual material to preserve the information and simplify its provision, see table 8.

**Table 8: Number of digitized hours of audiovisual material**

	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014
Number of digitized hours	222,022	85 9981)	876,941	116,415	151,774

- 1) The difference between 2017 and 2016 is mainly due to the fact that the migration in 2016 was done using a robotic solution. In 2017, no material was migrated that could be done using a robotic solution.

The significant increase in the number of digitized hours from the previous year is partly due to an automated flow for a collection on CD. However, the number of digitized hours also increased generally in all areas. During the year, unique films on VHS have been sought out and prioritized, while films on other media are not currently digitized. This is to reduce wear and tear on the playback equipment.

During the year, several large collections have been digitized, including school film collections from municipalities. The scanners acquired in 2017 are in full operation, which has increased digitization capacity and raised quality.

### 6.3.2. Digital services

#### *Searches in KB's catalogs*

KB has a number of searchable digital catalogues. The most widely used are the national library catalogue Libris and KB's own catalogues Regina and the Swedish Media Database (SMDB). Regina is KB's main catalogue for material from the printed collection in both physical and digital form, and SMDB is KB's catalogue of audiovisual material.

The number of searches in Regina has decreased slightly compared to the previous year but is still extensive, see Table 9.

**Table 9: Number of searches in KB's collections (Regina and SMDB catalogues)**

	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014
Searches in Regina	635,679	707,457	777 462 617 919		611,820
Searches in SMDB	828 111	896,197	881 011 917 543		777,582

#### *Swedish newspapers*

The digital service Swedish newspapers makes it possible to search for free text in the digitized newspapers.

The service has had 4,427 visits during the year and 115,507 searches have been made. The number of digitized daily newspaper pages, historical and mandatory, totaled just over 21 million at the end of the year.

Previously, the copyrighted material in the service was only available at KB's premises in Humlegården. In 2017, KB entered into a two-year agreement with Bonus

Copyright Access, a collective contractual license. The contractual license enables remote access for four former compulsory subscription libraries, the university libraries in Gothenburg, Lund, Umeå and Uppsala. It also enables other university libraries to join. KB has started a project during the year to offer the service to public libraries.

Thanks to a donation of 30 million kronor to the National Archives from the Arcadia research foundation, KB and the National Archives were able to begin work in 2018 on digitizing the entire remainder of the copyright-free Swedish press heritage, i.e. daily newspapers from 1734 to 1906. The project is expected to last until 2022. The digitization will take place at the National Archives' Media Conversion Center in Fränsta, and the newspapers will then be continuously published in the Swedish Daily Newspapers service.

#### *The use of acquired (licensed) e-resources*

KB provides a smaller number of licensed databases to supplement the stock in social sciences and humanities. Usage is largely at the same level as in 2017, see Table 10.

**Table 10: Use of acquired e-resources**

	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014
Searches in bibliographic databases	4,463	4,250	4,938	9,245	8,799
Searches in fact and news databases	805	1,249	3,408	3,754	3,878
Produced full-text documents in databases	39,047	39,820	37,425	33,472	49,262

#### *Use of kb.se*

KB launched a new website, kb.se, in 2018. Through the website, visitors can, among other things, get an idea of the breadth of the National Library's collections. Visitors should be able to easily find what they are looking for among KB's search services for different types of material. The latter is done primarily by guiding the user to the right search service, not least Regina and Libris. The visitor should then be able to go directly to the service without having to search via kb.se. This is likely one explanation for the fact that the number of visits to kb.se has decreased by just over one hundred thousand between 2017 and 2018, from just over 770,000 to just under 670,000 visits.

### **6.3.3. Interlibrary loans and loans for exhibitions**

Interlibrary loans (loans between different libraries on behalf of a user) generally show a downward trend. This has also been the case for KB during the last five-year period. However, the trend reversed in 2018 and the number of interlibrary loans increased for both printed and audiovisual material, see table 11. The increase is mainly due to

interlibrary loan (printed material), i.e. loans from KB's foreign collections to other libraries.

As more and more research libraries prioritize electronic material, available only to their own researchers, KB's printed collections are becoming increasingly unique.

**Table 11: Number of interlibrary loans<sup>1)</sup>**

	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014
Interlibrary loan (printed material)	2,186	2,034	1,903	2,638	3,204
Interlibrary loan (printed material)	3,917	3,507	3,803	5,543	6,052
<b>Total interlibrary loan (printed material)<sup>2)</sup></b>	<b>6,103</b>	<b>5,541</b>	<b>5,706</b>	<b>8,181</b>	<b>9,256</b>
Audiovisual material	4,491	4,429	3,995	5,730	5,717

1) To create consistency with the reporting in Sweden's official library statistics, from 2016 onwards, the following are not included: refinancing in the numbers.

2) As of 2015, the number of loans, i.e. not orders, for the physical material is reported. Physical and electronic copies are not included.

Interlibrary loans of audiovisual material are at about the same level as the previous year.

Interlibrary loans to researchers of this material are made by KB recording a copy of the requested material on DVDs and sending these by post to the researcher's university library. KB's ambition is to replace this resource-intensive flow as much as possible by offering access to the collections via networks.

The aim is for researchers to gain access to digital material with copyright protection in a simpler way, without having to visit KB's premises.

Objects from the KB collections have been made available to an international audience through loans for exhibitions. This year, the Codex Aureus was shown in the exhibition *Anglo-Saxon Kingdoms: Art, Word, War* at the British Library, and a collection of Ingrid Vang Nyman's drawings from Astrid Lindgren's archive was shown in the Japanese travelling exhibition *Pippi Longstocking and The World of Astrid Lindgren*.

## 6.4. Provision via KB's premises

### 6.4.1. Visits and borrowers

KB had approximately 125,000 physical visitors during the year. This is a decrease of approximately 13,000 compared to 2017, but is still within the range of variations that have occurred in recent years, see table 12.

**Table 12: Number of physical visitors**

	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014
Number of visitors	124,753	137,736	128,189	131 829	167 6001)

1) Up until 2014, the number of visitors was calculated using random samples, after which an extrapolation was made. The number of visitors was then rounded to even hundreds.

The number of new borrowers for printed material has remained relatively stable in recent years, with approximately 5,500 newly registered library card holders annually, see Table 13. For audiovisual material, the number of new borrowers over the last three years has shown a slightly upward trend and amounted to just under 790 in 2018.

**Table 13: Number of new borrowers**

	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014
Printed material	5,453	5,344	5,635	4,652	5,988
Audiovisual material	789	767	745	884	957
<b>Amount</b>	<b>6,242</b>	<b>6,111</b>	<b>6,380</b>	<b>5,536</b>	<b>6,945</b>

### 6.4.2. Use of physical material

#### *Loans at KB's premises*

The Swedish collection is made available as reading room loans in KB's premises. KB has seen a slight downward trend for these loans over the past three years, see table 7. In order to streamline service and reduce wear and tear on unique collections, KB has taken a number of measures that are effective without reducing service quality. This involves digitizing and making frequently requested material available, but also developing traditional services. During the year, KB has worked to develop the so-called reference conversation – the conversation between librarian and user about the information requested. The goal is for the user to gain access to the information they need as quickly as possible.

For example, in some cases, staff use mobile cameras (for copyright-free material) in communication with the user, to make a more precise selection or to answer reference questions without having to use originals. Description

of the collections is also important when it comes to supporting the user in making more precise orders.

The foreign collection is made available as home loans. In 2018, KB had 19,172 home loans, which is a decrease compared to the previous year, see table 14.

**Table 14: Number of loans – manuscripts and printed material**

	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014
Public reading room	59,553	59,409	61 9651)	55,702	59,730
Special reading room print	6,193	6,412	5,811	8,010	11,209
Special reading room manuscripts	3,107	3,615	4,430	4,574	4,699
<b>Total reading room loan</b>	<b>68,853</b>	<b>69,436</b>	<b>72,206</b>	<b>68,286</b>	<b>75,638</b>
Home loan	13,806	14,966	15,070	14,772	17,004
Refinancing	5,366	5,466	5,286	5,625	6,104
<b>Total home loan</b>	<b>19,172</b>	<b>20,432</b>	<b>20,356</b>	<b>20,397</b>	<b>23,108</b>
<b>Total of all physical loans</b>	<b>88,025</b>	<b>89,868</b>	<b>92,562</b>	<b>88,683</b>	<b>98,746</b>

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

Audiovisual material is available to researchers in KB's premises via SMDB. In 2018, the total number of hours of audiovisual material played amounted to just over 25,000, which is a decrease of just over 30 percent compared to 2017, see table 15.

**Table 15: Number of hours of audio-visual material played**

	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014
Number of hours of files played	25,415	37,307	16,221	28,750	51,970

#### *Use of acquired (licensed) e-resources*

KB offered a largely unchanged range of licensed databases in 2018 compared to the previous year. During the year, the number of searches in bibliographic databases increased slightly, while the number of searches in fact and news databases, on the other hand, decreased relatively sharply.

#### *Reference questions*

The number of reference questions, which had previously followed a downward trend, increased by 20 percent in 2018 compared to 2017, see table 16. An increase in the number of reference questions regarding the audiovisual collections contributed most to this increase.

The number of reference questions regarding the collection of manuscripts, maps and images has been constant for many years. The trend of questions becoming more complex continues.

**Table 16: Reference questions**

	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014
Total excl. the following	8,528	6,734	8,294	10,712	12,818
Audiovisual material	1,456	1,092	1,300	806	2,028
Manuscripts, maps and images	1,493	1,552	1,780	1,976	1,846
<b>Reference questions total</b>	<b>11,477</b>	<b>9,378</b>	<b>11,374</b>	<b>13,494</b>	<b>16,692</b>

In order to improve the service and facilitate the use of KB as a library, development work is underway to create a user-friendly entrance for questions and advice. KB has also developed an online basic training course in 2018 with the aim of increasing general knowledge about the collections among employees.

## 6.5. Collaboration to increase digitalization and accessibility

### 6.5.1. Effective digitization of audiovisual material

According to the appropriation letter for 2018, KB has been tasked with investigating and submitting proposals for how increased collaboration can streamline the digitization of audiovisual material, together with the Swedish Film Institute Foundation (SFI). The task will be carried out after obtaining views from the coordination secretariat Digisam and Sveriges Television AB.

Digitization is currently the only known way to preserve the content of older audiovisual recordings. In order to achieve effective digitization, the inquiry proposes that national resources for the digitization of audiovisual material be established. The digitization activities of KB and the Swedish Film Institute have the potential to develop into national resources, since the institutions have both technology and expertise in the field. KB's digitization is designed for large-scale digitization of audio, video and film, and the Swedish Film Institute's digitization is developed for high-quality digitization of film.

The report highlights the lack of a national overview of the audiovisual archive sector, as well as the lack of a national digitization plan. The report therefore proposes that a national inventory be carried out, with the aim of obtaining a clearer picture of society's holdings of audiovisual material. A national inventory can then be followed up by a national and prioritized digitization plan.

The investigation proposes that KB be tasked, in collaboration with the National Archives, with: The Swedish Film Institute and research representatives will in 2019 calculate resources and investigate the conditions for:

- conduct a national inventory of audiovisual material
- establish national resources for digitization at KB and the Swedish Film Institute

The assignment has been completed and views have been obtained from, among others, Digisam and Sveriges Television AB. The assignment was reported in October 2018 to the Ministry of Culture and the Ministry of Education.

#### **6.5.2. Collaborations with the research community to increase accessibility**

In 2018, KB continued its participation in the network for around sixty research-conducting or research-funding agencies coordinated by the Swedish Research Council.

In order to develop contacts with the research community, KB has a Research Council. During the year, an internal organization to strengthen and streamline the handling of research-related matters was also implemented within the authority. In 2018, six applications to regular calls with the Riksbanken Jubilee Fund and the Swedish Research Council were processed, of which three were granted funds. In the Swedish Research Council's special call *Digitization and accessibility of cultural heritage collections*, four applications were granted with KB as a partner (45 percent of all granted projects).

The primary purpose of KB's publication series *Acta Bibliothecae regiae Stockholmiensis* is to update KB's collections from different perspectives and thereby stimulate increased research and use. Two volumes in the series were published in 2018:

*The Royal Library in Words and Pictures* and *The Books in the Castle: A Half-Century in the Rogenbiblioteket*. In accordance with KB's work for open access, both books are also freely available via kb.se.

KB's collections have been highlighted to a wide audience through the lecture series *Stories from KB*. In 2018, KB conducted fifteen program evenings in the series with various examples of how the collections have been used for research purposes.

During the year, the National Librarian decided to initiate a test operation as a first step in establishing a data lab. This is to enable data-driven research based on KB's digitized and digitally born collections.

A computer lab at KB would fulfill an important function at the national level and strengthen the National Library's role as a central player in research infrastructure.

The methods used in humanities and social science research are increasingly based on computer-based applications. This development is reflected in the government's research bill *Knowledge in Collaboration* (2016/17:50), which underlines the importance of cultural heritage institutions

provides its collections in digital format. KB's collections constitute a valuable and increasingly sought-after resource in this context. This is confirmed by the extensive requests for research collaboration received in connection with the latest calls from the Riksbanken Jubileumsfond and the Swedish Research Council.

Several national libraries have already established, or intend to establish in the near future, operations that provide access to cultural datasets for processing and analysis.

### 6.5.3. Other

Filmarkivet.se is run in collaboration between KB and the Swedish Film Institute (SFI). During the year, work has begun to implement a map function to facilitate more user-friendly navigation. The associated website Filmarkivforskning.se has focused on digitization and development of the website in 2018.

The collaboration between KB and the Riksbanken Jubilee Fund on the occasion of the 100th anniversary of the democratic breakthrough in Sweden has continued during the year. The so-called democracy anniversary will, during the years 2018–2021, pay attention to the process in which universal and equal suffrage was established.

The website Demokrati100.se was created in 2018. Together with Science & Public Affairs, the Public Movement Archive for Uppsala County and the Uppsala City Archives, Demokrati100 also produced teaching materials that were launched in conjunction with the Science Festival ForskarFredag at the end of September.

## 6.6. Cost development for the performance area Provide

The costs in the performance area *Provide* have decreased significantly. The decisive explanation is that KB in 2017 carried out a retrospective digitization of daily newspapers corresponding to SEK 13,354 thousand. Of this, SEK 6,000 thousand was financed by appropriations and the remaining SEK 7,354 thousand by contributions from the Riksbanken Jubilee Fund.

Table 17: Cost development for the performance area Provide (SEK thousand)

Provide	2018	%	2017	%	2016 %
Revenue from appropriations	88,084	23%	95,967	26%	93,127 26%
Other income	5,582	36%	10,737	55%	8,123 44%
Costs	– 93,666	24%	– 106,704	27%	– 101,250 27%
<b>Outcomes provide</b>	<b>0</b>		<b>0</b>		<b>0</b>



KB is responsible for Sweden's official library statistics. The survey is sent out to over 2,200 library service points. Photo: Lina Löfström Baker/KB

## National overview and collaboration

## 7. National overview and collaboration

According to the instructions, KB must:

- have a national overview of and promote collaboration within the public library system in accordance with Section 18 of the Library Act
- provide information systems and promote the development and coordination of digital services within the public library system
- provide a complete and comprehensive data source for the evaluation of Swedish scientific publications

As society and research develop, the roles of libraries change. The national overview and collaboration that KB will provide and the information systems and digital services that KB will provide within the public library system need to be continuously developed so that they continue to support the libraries.

### 7.1. Link to KB's 2020 target

The performance area *National overview and collaboration* is linked to goals that relate to libraries as an important social resource.

It is about KB being a visible social actor, that KB as a library authority has an overview of statistics and analysis, that the number of library directors joining Libris should increase, and that Sweden should have a national library strategy that gives library directors good conditions to meet the requirements of the Library Act.

### 7.2. The role of libraries in society's digital transformation

Libraries have important roles in the digital transformation that society as a whole is undergoing. University libraries have long played an important role in the digitalization of higher education by driving the transition from printed scientific publications to digital ones. The next phase is a transition to open access, i.e. scientific publications are published openly and freely.

for everyone. During the year, KB has worked on several government assignments with the aim of paving the way for open access and, by extension, an open science system.

Librarians at public libraries provide daily guidance and support to residents when it comes to finding and using digital services. In this way, the digital divide is reduced. KB has the government's mandate to nationally coordinate and finance an investment in regional library operations that skills-

and development nodes. The regional library operations in turn coordinate efforts for the country's public librarians in increasing digital knowledge.

Libris is the hub of catalog collaboration between libraries. Openness and linked data as well as efficient cataloging continue to be of strategic importance for KB and the Libris systems. Work on making Libris available under an open license (CC0) continued during the year. The long-term goal is to contribute to better conditions for the further use of the libraries' collected information. The entire society should also be able to take advantage of the wealth of knowledge that libraries have in their catalogs and databases, when this is made visible via Internet search engines.

Work on a national library strategy – which will support the entire library system and the shared infrastructure – has continued during the year.

## 7.3. National overview

### 7.3.1. Official library statistics

Within the framework of the assignment to collect Sweden's official library statistics, KB reported for the fourth year in a row a comprehensive national statistics on publicly funded libraries in Sweden. A total of 2,268 libraries were surveyed about their operations in 2017. In order to facilitate the submission of data for the surveyed libraries, KB made technical improvements to the online survey system in 2018.

KB has also produced an updated key figures report to provide libraries with support in using key figures for different needs.

### 7.3.2. Surveys and studies

During the year, KB has conducted a survey of the role of libraries in relation to national minority languages, *Libraries and national minority languages – a situation report*. KB has also surveyed public libraries' media collaborations and school libraries' media supply, and conducted a general study of collection building in Swedish research libraries.

### 7.3.3. Library plans

According to the Library Act, municipalities and regions or county councils must adopt politically decided library plans for library operations. KB will monitor the development of these plans. Since 2014, when the current Library Act came into force, the number of municipalities with an outdated library plan has steadily decreased. In 2018, 32 new municipal library plans were adopted in the municipal decision-making process and a further ten are expected to be adopted in early 2019. This means that 94 percent of Sweden's municipalities have an up-to-date library plan – compared to 2014 when the corresponding proportion was 35 percent.

Of the regional library plans, nine have an end year of 2017 or 2018. In other words, about half of the country's regional library operations need to revise their plan or develop a new one.

In 2018, KB conducted a content analysis of library plans, *Trend 2017*, where 46 municipal plans were read and analyzed based on structure and content.

The trend is that libraries work mostly with integration, activities for the elderly and children, and activities around source criticism. Libraries work less with operational descriptions and goals for national minorities.

## 7.4. Promote collaboration

### 7.4.1. Collaboration Council at the Swedish Council for the Arts

According to the appropriation letter for 2018, KB is tasked with participating in the collaboration council at the Swedish Council for the Arts, which will handle issues regarding the state's role and responsibility within the framework of the cultural collaboration model.

KB actively participates in the work within the Cultural Cooperation Model through the Arts Council's preparation and follow-up group. KB reads and assesses the regions' cultural plans with a focus on the area of regional library operations and the cross-cutting perspectives. During the 2018 preparation, KB has processed eight cultural plans that relate to planning periods from 2019 onwards. The authority has also processed revisions and additions from other counties or regions that are in an ongoing planning period. In addition, KB has followed up and read the regions' activity reports for 2017.

There is still variation between regions in the extent to which the cultural plan links the cultural policy goals with the Library Act and the activities described. Compliance with the Library Act has improved. However, there are still parts of the Act that are not discussed in the description of the cultural plans.

The library sections of cultural plans often address children and young people, newcomers and national minorities, who are priority groups in the Library Act. However, the emphasis varies between regions. Digital participation or media and information literacy continue to be areas that are prioritized – often in connection with writings about the national digital skills upgrade for the country.  
public library.

KB also notes that the cultural plans are being linked to a greater extent than before with the regions' other plans and strategy documents.

#### 7.4.2. Strengthened library operations throughout the country

The Swedish National Council for the Arts will implement an initiative in 2018–2020 to strengthen library operations with the aim of increasing the supply and accessibility of library operations throughout the country. The initiative will be implemented in collaboration with KB based on national strategic considerations and in dialogue with other relevant actors.

In 2018, the Swedish National Council for the Arts invited KB to a number of consultation meetings regarding the initiative *Strengthened library operations throughout the country*. KB has been given the assessment criteria and thematic summaries of the applications. KB has contributed with specific views on applications of a national nature. In addition a joint follow-up of the 2018 call has been carried out, as well as preparations for the 2019 call.

#### 7.4.3. Forum for national library collaboration and development

*The Forum for National Library Collaboration and Development* was established in 2016 and consists of a number of working groups on everything from library statistics to digitization and open access. The Forum supports KB in its mission to have a national overview and promote collaboration and development within the library sector.

#### 7.4.4. Compensation for expenses related to interlibrary lending

According to the appropriation letter for 2018, KB will allocate 10,130 thousand SEK for compensation funds due to interlibrary loans.

KB distributed SEK 10,130,000 in interlibrary loan compensation to state-funded research libraries during the year. The compensation was distributed between 43 different libraries, which received the sum of SEK 131 per net loan. The sum paid out per net loan increases each year, as the number of interlibrary loans between research libraries decreases. At the same time, the total sum for interlibrary loan compensation remains unchanged.

**Table 18: Interlibrary loan compensation 2016–2018 (SEK thousand)**

	2018	2017	2016
Distributed	10,130	10,130	10,130
interlibrary loan compensation			

#### 7.4.5. National development guidelines

As part of KB's task of promoting collaboration and development within the library sector, KB has chosen to work according to a model called national

development lines. The idea is that these should capture needs or areas that KB does not otherwise prioritize in its ongoing operations.

#### *Open Access and licenses*

The purpose of the project is to support collaboration between the state's various actors (research funders, universities and libraries) that makes it easier for research institutions to manage the transition to open access. KB has contributed 1,200 thousand SEK in 2018.

#### *Strategic inclusion of library data*

In collaboration with Wikimedia Sweden, KB has worked to link library data from Libris with Wikipedia to include the libraries' digital information on Wikimedia platforms. KB has contributed 500 thousand SEK in 2018.

#### *Migration and linguistic diversity*

In 2018, Malmö City Library developed the service *Bibblan guidar* to be available in multiple languages. KB contributed 600 thousand SEK. KB also contributed 100 thousand SEK for the report *Step Up! Library, segregation and integration*.

#### *National digital library services*

A feasibility study on national digital library services is part of KB's ongoing work to develop a national library strategy. The study will examine the needs and conditions for creating national digital library services aimed at everyone.

The aim is to increase access to a wide range of media to promote education, knowledge and reading on equal terms throughout the country. In 2018, KB allocated SEK 1,600 thousand for implementation.

### **7.4.6. National library strategy**

KB has been commissioned by the government to submit proposals for a national library strategy to promote collaboration and quality development within the public library system.

#### *Dialogue and anchoring*

Extensive investigative work and continuous dialogue with relevant sectors have been ongoing since 2015, when KB was commissioned by the government.

The strategy's work in 2018 was primarily characterized by compiling, presenting and anchoring the proposal *From words to action. Towards a national library strategy. Draft*. The launch of the draft, which was broadcast live from a regional library conference in Kalmar in May, attracted a large and engaged audience.

public, and had an impact in the media. This was followed by an anchoring and dialogue process, including through five dialogue conferences in different locations in the country with a total of 500 participants. During the autumn, nearly one hundred written contributions to the strategy proposal were received from the entire sector. During the remainder of 2018, work on putting together the final strategy document has been ongoing.

During the year, the employees of the strategy secretariat have participated and lectured at a large number of meetings, conferences and seminars, such as the Library Days, Almedalen Week and the Gothenburg Book Fair. The secretariat has continuously held situation reports and conducted dialogue with the Culture Committee, the Swedish Local and County Councils (SKL), the Swedish National Agency for Education and the School Library Group, the Swedish Council for Arts, the regional libraries, the Reading Delegation and the country's institutions for research and education in library and information science. In preparation for Södertörn University's preparations to start a new education within the librarian profession, the strategy secretariat participated as competence and reference support. The strategy steering group and reference group have met regularly throughout the year. Ongoing information and communication have primarily been published and conducted via the strategy blog, on kb.se and via the Facebook group *Nationell biblioteksstrategi*.

#### *Investigation mission*

Work on a feasibility study on the possibilities of building a national digital library service, aimed primarily at the general public, has been ongoing during the year. The preliminary study will be published in February 2019 and, like all other investigations within the strategy assignment, will be used as a basis for the final strategy. The investigation assignment *The Value of the School Library*, which started in 2017, will also be finalised in February 2019. Four ongoing studies have been finalised and published in the reports:

- Profession, Education, Research: Library and Information Science for a strengthened librarianship profession
- Do libraries need children or do children need libraries?
- Step forward! Libraries, segregation and integration (previously mentioned under National development lines, see section 7.4.)
- Libraries and national minority languages. A situation report.

The work to produce the documentary film *Democracy's Treasury. The Hunt for Selma Lagerlöf* started in the spring of 2018. The purpose of the work is to highlight the complex process involved in extracting as much material as possible from the libraries' collections within a subject, in this case the author Selma Lagerlöf.

A trailer and a seminar program on the subject were arranged at the Book Fair in September 2018. The documentary will be launched in its entirety in February 2019.

*Making e-books available* During 2018,

KB has worked to increase the amount of copyright-free material in Libris, and to investigate various accessibility aspects for this. Approximately 4,500 copyright-free titles have been entered into Libris (of which approximately 600 in Epub format). In principle, all copyright-free material available in Swedish is now in Libris.

Conclusions and recommendations from the work have been input into the related work on a national library strategy, especially the sub-area of national digital library services.

KB has also developed a prototype to show how an attractive and easy-to-use interface for e-books can work. The national infrastructure Libris forms the basis, which means that all the information and functions that are already in place can be utilized. In the e-book service, users can search for books and choose to read directly in the browser or download to read offline in a reader of their choice.

**7.4.7. Contributions to KB's partners in the national mission**

In 2018, KB distributed operating grants of 14,000 thousand SEK to the authority's partners in the national collaboration mission, see table 19.

**Table 19: Contributions to KB's partners 2016–2018 (SEK thousand)**

	2018	2017	2016
International Library at Stockholm City Library	6,600	6,600	6,600
Malmö City Library	1,100	1,330	1,600
Sweden's depository library and lending center in Umeå	6,300	6,200	6,200
<b>Total contribution to KB's partners</b>	<b>14,000</b>	<b>14,130</b>	<b>14,400</b>
Project support within Quality dialogue	100	50	100

The International Library (IB) has continued to build up a supplementary printed media collection with a focus on narrower literature in easily accessible languages, as well as to make the catalogue entries in Libris accessible. Just over 40 percent of the new acquisitions were children's and young adult books. The consultative support for work with multilingual media has been primarily aimed at upper secondary school libraries in the form of continuing education days and literature guidance. IB has also worked with and participated in the beta launch of the e-service *Världens bibliotek*. The service contains digital multilingual media that is freely available to users in the Nordic countries.

During the year, Malmö City Library has maintained and developed the digital reference question service *Bibblan svarar*. The service has undergone a change process and has switched to plain language, and the multilingual part has been discontinued.

Sweden's depository library and lending center has continued to have stable demand for loans from public libraries when it comes to older printed material. Donations to the depository library have contributed to the increase in the Libris stock to the same extent as in previous years. The proportion of interlibrary loan orders has remained constant. Consultative support has mainly included advice on media plans and culling.

During the year, KB has reviewed each partner's assignments. Revised assignments with identified focus areas will be in effect until further notice from 2019.

During the year, KB has also granted a printing and distribution grant of 50 thousand kronor each to the Sörmland County Library for the report "*Löpa linan ut*" - *the library director's strategic model for implementing the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child* and to the Stockholm Regional Library for the report *Many ways of being human - public libraries and national minorities*.

#### **7.4.8. Digital skills development**

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

The regional library operations have a crucial role in implementing a digital skills upgrade for all staff at the country's public libraries. In the spring of 2018, a network of employees from the regional library operations was formed. Overall, during the year, the regional library operations have implemented 966 activities with 4,064 participants.

The project began in 2018 with a self-assessment test on digital competences, specifically developed for library staff. The test is based on Digcomp 2.0, the EU framework that specifies important digital competences for a fully participating citizen in a digitalized society. During the year, 4,021 responses have been registered, meaning that more than 80 percent of Sweden's public library staff have taken the test.

Malmö City Library is developing a learning platform for the various educational initiatives. The platform will be a shared resource and a complement to the activities and training of the regional library operations.

The project has also initiated collaboration with several research teams, partly to evaluate the project, and partly to provide new knowledge about digital competence linked to the libraries' core missions, the librarian's professional role and the needs of users.

**Table 20: Contributions to regional library operations, learning platform and follow-up research for Digital First 2018 (SEK thousand)**

	2018
Regional library operations	18,755
Malmö City Library, learning platform	3,120
Universities, follow-up research	1,061
<b>Total contribution Digital first</b>	<b>22,936</b>

## 7.5. Providing information systems and coordinating digital services

### 7.5.1. Libris – national library infrastructure

#### *Development of Libris*

In 2018, KB continued to develop and put into production the system infrastructure for the Libris systems. This involves a completely new system infrastructure, a developed tool for registering materials and extensive work to replace the format in which data is saved. In June 2018, KB launched a first version that has since been further developed during the year according to user needs. With the launch of the new Libris, KB became the first national library in the world to switch to a description model based on linked data. The system will meet new, increased requirements for flexibility and accessibility. It will also provide improved opportunities to automate and distribute metadata. KB follows the Bibframe initiative, which is led by the Library of Congress.

Many libraries have actively participated in testing and provided feedback on functionality and error reporting. In addition to purely technical work, major efforts have also been made, for example, in the production of help texts, guides and support work. For many Libris libraries, however, the major system change has meant, among other things, that the production rate for cataloguing has been lower than normal.

#### *Libris services*

Libris' national library infrastructure includes several services, such as Libris joint catalog, Libris web search, Libris interlibrary loan and Libris uppsök (a search service for essays and theses from Swedish universities).

Libris is a collaboration and the content is built jointly by the approximately 500 library organizations that register their material there. The Libris web search service

enables searches in the national database, which contains more than ten million titles. During the year, no new library connections were made due to the change in Libris' system infrastructure. However, over one hundred new connection agreements were signed during the autumn. These libraries will begin registering in Libris at the beginning of 2019 using a commercial

cataloging service offered on the market. Libris has a development council that supports KB in strategic choices and development issues related to the system.

The participants in the group represent the various library organizations in Libris.

Approximately 1,600 library units in Sweden have access to Libris interlibrary loan and approximately 1,000 library units, of which a third were public libraries, used Libris interlibrary loan in 2018. More than 500 foreign libraries have access to the system and during the year it was actively used by 239 libraries from Denmark, Finland and Norway.

KB works actively to inform, educate and guide libraries and has organized seven training sessions for newly added libraries during the year. During the year, KB has also arranged *Libris User Day*, a conference for all Libris-affiliated libraries.

During the year, KB has had regular contact with media and system suppliers operating in the Swedish market. Important agreements have been concluded, including with Bokinfo, which involves metadata enrichment of a large number of new records in Libris.

#### *Searches in Libris*

The number of searches in Libris has been around 12.5 million searches per year for the past three years, see table 21. Most searches are performed by people, but a smaller proportion, estimated at around ten percent, are created by search engines.

Xsearch makes it possible to search and retrieve hit lists and individual records from Libris in a number of different formats. These searches are usually created automatically by other actors, so the search volume can vary greatly depending on which searches are made. Nevertheless, it can be said that the trend is sharply increasing.

**Table 21: Number of searches in Libris per year and number of records retrieved per year**

	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014
Searches in Libris	12,498,251	12,316,794	12,600,639	13,582,416	11,197,036
Produced records	12,735,514	12,285,953	12,360,211	12,827,310	9,546,503
Xsearch	146,805,345	79,163,892	40,472,117	72,835,639	20,587,079

The number of interlibrary loans has a downward trend, see table 22. For research libraries, interlibrary loans are the last option after digital format and purchasing.

**Table 22: Number of interlibrary loan requests in Libris' national interlibrary loan system**

	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014
Total interlibrary loan orders	192,373	206,343	218,882	234,155	247,166
of which book orders of	165,890	180 206	190 142	200 687	213 237
which copy orders	26,483	26,137	28,740	33,468	33,929
Interlibrary loan requests from public libraries 1)	104,803	112,447	117,821	123,912	129,381

1) Included in Interlibrary loan orders total above

### 7.5.2. Central agreements for electronic information resources

Within the framework of the Bibsam Consortium, KB concludes licensing agreements with publishers and database producers with the aim of streamlining access to electronic information resources for higher education and research. The consortium form provides lower prices and rational administration for participating organizations.

In 2018, 81 higher education institutions have joined one or more of the 45 available license agreements. The agreements cover a wide range of e-resource packages and have generated a turnover of almost SEK 318 million in 2018, which is a decrease of nine percent compared to 2017. Normally, there is an increase between years, but this year was an exception. The reason for this is that the agreement with the publisher Elsevier – which was the largest in terms of turnover – was terminated in 2018, on the recommendation of the rectors of the Swedish higher education institutions. The agreement was terminated because the publisher did not meet the Bibsam consortium's demand for immediate open access to all articles published in the publisher's journals by researchers affiliated with the consortium's participating organizations. The termination has attracted considerable attention internationally.

## 7.6. Open access

### 7.6.1. Coordination of work on open access

According to the appropriation letter for 2018, KB is tasked with coordinating the work on introducing principles to promote the publication of scientific publications with open access. In carrying out the assignment, KB shall consult with the Swedish Research Council.

Based on the report *Proposal for national guidelines for open access to scientific information* and within the framework of the coordination assignment, KB has conducted five investigations with the aim of developing recommendations for solutions to some of the challenges that Sweden faces in the transition to an openly accessible publishing system.

The five investigations are:

- The credit and funding allocation systems in relation to incentives for open access
- Financing the transition from a subscription-based to an open access publishing system
- Open access to books
- Financial and technical support for journals that publish with open access access
- Follow-up on open access requirements including CC licenses

Representatives from the higher education institutions through the Swedish University Association (SUHF), research funders, the research community and KB have participated in the various investigation groups. In 2018, KB arranged a half-term seminar for the investigation work, as well as an open round of submissions for the five investigations. In December 2018, the investigation groups completed their work. The final report will be submitted to the government in March 2019.

KB initiated a pilot study in 2016 to investigate the possibilities of establishing a national open database with data on open access publishing costs, called Open APC Sweden. During 2017 and 2018, the number of participating universities increased to twelve. At the end of 2018, the database contained price information for just under five thousand openly available scientific articles written by Swedish researchers, at a cost of just under 100 million SEK.

During the year, KB has produced statistics on the development of publishing with open access at Swedish universities and departments during 2011-2017, see diagram 1. The statistics show that the proportion of peer-reviewed articles (179,964 with DOI<sup>7</sup>) published with open access has increased from just over 20 percent in 2011 to just under 40 percent in 2017. The largest proportion of these articles has been parallel published in repositories/full-text databases. The author is usually allowed to parallel publish a different version than the final one and most often the parallel publication is only allowed a certain time after publication, the so-called embargo period.

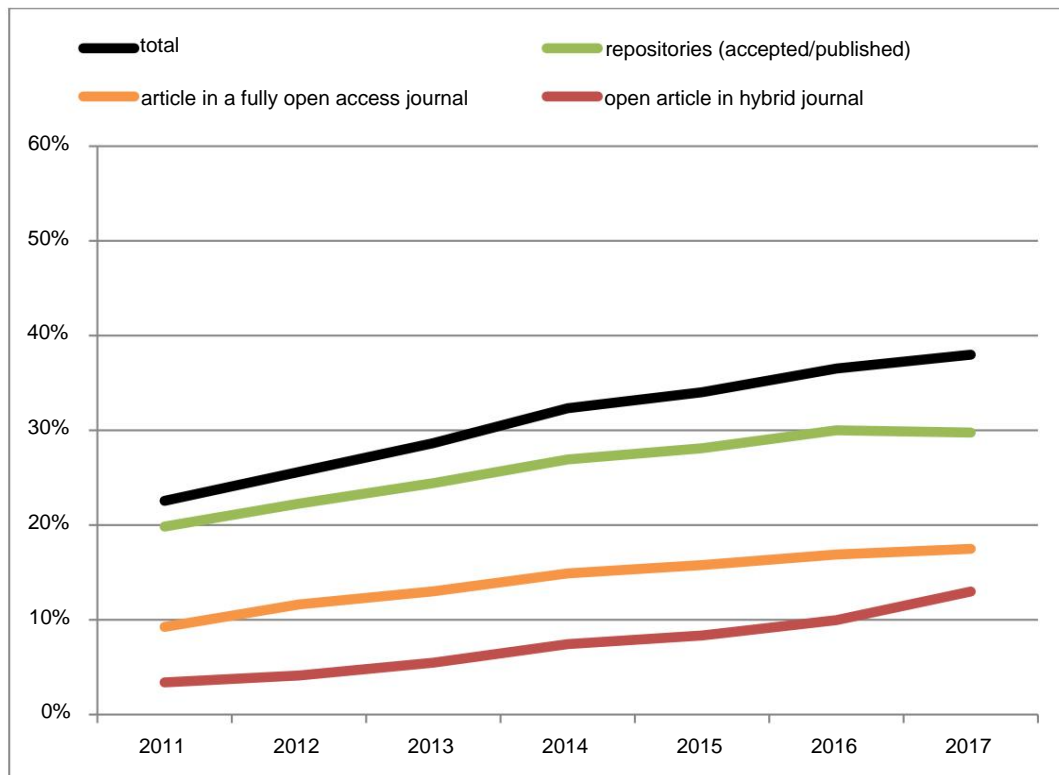
The number of articles in open access journals has increased from just under ten to just under 20 percent during the period 2011-2017. The largest increase has occurred among articles in so-called hybrid journals (the publisher charges a fee to make individual articles open access at the same time as charging for a subscription to the journal). Just under five percent were published in this way in 2011. The corresponding

---

<sup>7</sup> DOI: Digital Object Identifier is a permanent identification number given to electronic documents

The figure for 2017 was just under 15 percent of the articles. The categories overlap so that an article published in a fully open access journal is often also parallel published in a repository.

**Diagram 1: Development of open access (OA) publishing in Sweden 2011–2017)**



1) Data sources: Swepub and Unpaywall

2) Both data sources and technology for identifying the different categories are under development, which is why the data is subject to change over time.

KB has continued to participate in the EU project OpenAIRE2020 and is participating in the new project phase OpenAIRE Advanced, the purpose of which is to create an infrastructure for free publications and research data from the EU's Seventh Framework Programme and the Horizon 2020 research programme.

KB also participates with a representative in the Swedish Research Council's reference group for open access to prehistoric research data, with a representative on the board of the European organization SPARC Europe (the Scholarly Publishing and Academic Resources Coalition), and with a representative in LIBER's (Association of European Research Libraries) working group for open access.

To promote the transition to an open publishing system, KB collaborates with several international bodies and pays membership fees or financial support to open access initiatives totaling 295 thousand SEK. Corresponding figure for 2017

was 567 thousand SEK. The support goes to both infrastructure and content services such as DOAJ, Knowledge Unlatched, Open Library of Humanities and SciPost.

#### **7.6.2. Expenditures for scientific publication**

According to the appropriation letter for 2018, KB is tasked with compiling the total expenditure on scientific publishing for universities and higher education institutions that have a state principal or a permit to issue degrees in accordance with the Act (1993:792) on Permits to Issue Certain Degrees. The report shall particularly take into account subscription costs, publication fees and administrative expenses.

A compilation of the costs of scientific publishing is part of the transition to an open science system, where scientific publications will be published openly accessible.

The costs of scientific publishing have increased as more and more publications are made digitally available. The increasing costs have been criticized because researchers both write and review each other's texts, usually without compensation from publishers. The transition to an open scientific society should not lead to further cost increases. Therefore, there is an interest in compiling the total costs.

In 2018, KB began mapping the stated costs and investigated the legal requirements for publishing them. In connection with the mapping, an inspiration workshop was organized together with a professor who works with similar issues in the UK.

The majority of the subscription costs, approximately SEK 318 million, are known to KB via the Bibsam Consortium (see section 7.5.2 *Central agreements for electronic information resources*). Other local subscription costs are collected from the universities. There are no consolidated statistics for publication fees yet. The legal investigation into the publication of costs led to the National Librarian taking a decision in November 2018 to publish both costs and the publishing agreements that KB signs on behalf of the Bibsam Consortium.

The summary of the expenses for scientific publishing will be presented in full in a report in spring 2019.

### **7.6.3. Assessment criteria for monitoring developments towards an open science system**

KB has been commissioned by the government to develop criteria to assess the extent to which scientific publications that are produced in whole or in part with public funding meet the FAIR principles. The criteria will enable an assessment of whether scientific publications meet the national goal of becoming openly accessible immediately upon publication.

The assessment criteria have several purposes: they should be used to monitor developments towards an open science system, and to indicate the extent to which scientific publications that are fully or partially publicly funded comply with the so-called FAIR principles<sup>8</sup>. The Swedish Research Council has been given a similar assignment for research data. KB's assignment also includes proposing a method that will show an overall picture of the extent to which both scientific publications and research data comply with the FAIR principles.

The FAIR principles were developed in 2014 for research data, but can be applied to all types of research results, such as publications. The principles aim to improve the possibilities for reusing research results, both for humans and for machines. In order to be re-used, they must be findable, accessible, compatible with other research results (Interoperable) and make it clear how they can be reused (Reusable). Both the publication itself and its metadata are expected to meet the FAIR principles. For example, a person should be able to search for a publication on the internet, and through its copyright and licensing information, be able to determine how that publication may be used.

The publication and its metadata must also be machine-readable; the same information about copyright and licensing must be machine-interpretable to assess how the publication may be used.

The FAIR principles do not automatically mean open access, but they complement the government's vision of open access to research results. This is also mentioned in the Council conclusions on the transition to an open science system adopted by the EU member states in May 2016.

KB has worked with FAIR in 2018 within the framework of the ongoing assignment for coordination of open access to scientific publications. Consultation and coordination with the Swedish Research Council have taken place on an ongoing basis. KB has obtained views from universities and colleges via the Swedish University and College Association (SUHF). This has taken place on two occasions, partly for the criteria and partly for the proposed method. The assignment will be reported to the government on 28 February 2019.

---

<sup>8</sup> FAIR stands for Findable, Accessible, Interoperable and Reusable. The FAIR principles are prerequisites for research results to be reusable.

## 7.7. Provide a complete and comprehensive data source

Swepub is a centralized entry point for both searching and extracting publication data for scientific publishing at Swedish higher education institutions. The work on further developing the service in 2018 was based on the needs that KB, together with the Swedish University Association (SUHF), the Swedish Research Council and the Swedish University Chancellor's Office (UKÄ), have defined as crucial for bibliometric analyses.

In 2018, four new organizations joined Swepub through the Digital Scientific Archive (DiVA). Swepub now retrieves data from 37 universities and eight government agencies.

Based on discussions about data quality, Swepub's strategic advisory group has (*Swepub Development Council*) has developed a statement of intent on the approach for the continued work. The statement of intent, which is addressed to the rectors and library directors of the universities, lists the responsibilities and the agreed requirements for data deliveries to Swepub to enable bibliometric analyses.

In 2018, KB reviewed the transfer format and based on that worked on the further development of the existing transfer format Swepub MODS. Further further development work during the year has been to create a new platform for Swepub. The purpose of the new platform is partly to be able to work more efficiently and transparently with quality assurance of incoming data, and to simplify the extraction of data.

## 7.8. Cost development in the National performance area overview and collaboration

Within the performance area *National Overview and Collaboration*, personnel costs have mainly increased. The Information Systems Department has expanded its workforce by seven full-time equivalents from 36 to 43, which corresponds to an increase of approximately 20 percent.

**Table 23: Cost development for the performance area National overview and collaboration (SEK thousand)**

National overview and collaboration	2018	%	2017	%	2016 %
Revenue from appropriations	83,012	22%	76,018	21%	72,515 20%
Other income	5,194	34%	4,781	25%	5,606 30%
Costs	- 88,206	22%	- 80,799	21%	- 78,121 21%
Outcome of national collaboration	0		0		0

**Table 24: Costs for national overview and collaboration by expenditure area, excluding transfers (including overhead) (kSEK)**

	2018	2017	2016
Heading 16: Education and university research	63,971	60,573	53,586
Heading 17: Culture, media, religious communities and leisure	20,546	16,557	18,555
External funds	3,689	3,669	5,980
<b>Total costs</b>	<b>– 88,206</b>	<b>80,799</b>	<b>78,121</b>

The performance area *National overview and collaboration* distributes its costs across two expenditure areas (16 and 17), see tables 24 and 25. External funds primarily refer to grants received from the Swedish Research Council and the EU. Funds for Swepub are reported from 2017 within expenditure area 16. For 2016, these grants were from the government and were reported under the line external funds.

For appropriation 17 1:6 ap. 2, an overhead is calculated based on the proportion of annual workforce. For 2018, the overhead is 5,260 thousand SEK, of which 1,781 thousand SEK refers to premises costs and 3,479 thousand SEK are costs for joint administration which are found in the line personnel costs.

KB's transfers are not included in Table 24, as they are not operating costs.

**Table 25: In-depth accounting of costs for national overview and collaboration. Costs excluding transfers (including overhead) (SEK thousand)**

	2018	2018 (oh) 1)	2017	2017 (oh) 1)	2016	2016 (oh) 1)
<b>Heading 16: Education and university research</b>						
Personnel costs	37,844		35,624		29,967	
Costs for premises	10,563		9,540		8,727	
Other operating costs	12,586		12,800		11,750	
Financial costs	57		41		65	
Depreciation and impairment	2,920		2,568		3,079	
<b>Total costs and year-end appropriations 16</b>	<b>63,971</b>	<b>37.9</b>	<b>60,573</b>	<b>35.4</b>	<b>53,586</b>	<b>35.9</b>
<b>Heading 17: Culture, media, religious communities and leisure</b>						
Personnel costs	14,923		10,848		12,659	
Costs for premises	1,781		1,489		1,755	
Other operating costs	3,841		4,220		4,141	
Financial costs	1					
Depreciation and impairment						
<b>Total costs and year-end appropriations 17</b>	<b>20,546</b>	<b>16.5</b>	<b>16,557</b>	<b>10.6</b>	<b>18,555</b>	<b>13.2</b>
<b>External funds</b>						
Personnel costs	233		260		3,937	
Costs for premises						
Other operating costs	3,456		3,409		2,043	
Financial costs						
Depreciation and impairment						
<b>Total costs and external funds</b>	<b>3,689</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>3,669</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>5,980</b>	<b>2.7</b>
<b>Total costs and total burden</b>						
	<b>88,206</b>	<b>54.6</b>	<b>80,799</b>	<b>46.3</b>	<b>78,121</b>	<b>51.8</b>

1) Aak = Annual workforce



A large part of the audiovisual cultural heritage is on carriers that are no longer manufactured. At the same time, KB needs to have technical equipment that can handle these materials. There, issues of competence provision are very important so that knowledgeable personnel are available. Photo: Per and Per Fotograf AB

## Cross-functional issues

## **8. Cross-functional issues**

### **8.1. Competence supply and personnel**

#### **8.1.1. Competence supply**

In KB's three-year business plan 2017 – 2019, a strengthened focus on competence is one of the focus areas. One of the goal statements is that KB should have cutting-edge competence in key areas such as use, digitalization, and services and collaboration. linked to KB's target image. In accordance with the target formulation, KB has continued its work in 2018 to develop more effective methods for KB's long-term competence supply. The aim is to attract, retain and recruit competence based on the needs of the business.

KB has decided on a new personnel policy in 2018 and the implementation is in the final stages. As part of the competence work, a new local transition agreement has also been signed. In addition, KB has entered into an agreement on life and career planning. The support processes for employee appraisals and the methods for following up on the work environment have also been further developed. The results of a survey in 2018 show that employees are satisfied with the physical work environment, but that safety routines need to be developed. That KB has a good work environment is also evident from the group discussions conducted at unit level about the organizational and social work environment.

Regarding efforts to facilitate recruitment, KB has developed the authority's recruitment tools administratively during the year and carried out work on Introductory programs for new employees have been carried out on four occasions during the year.

Overall, KB assesses that the measures taken have contributed to the authority being able to carry out its tasks effectively.

#### **8.1.2. Personnel**

KB has started 62 recruitments in 2018. The result has been 49 employment.

On December 31, 2018, KB had 346 employees, which is slightly more than in 2017 when the number was 337, see Table 26. Of these, the proportion of temporary employees was higher in 2018 compared to 2017. The number of full-time employees was 312, which is a relatively large increase compared to the previous year.

**Table 26: The agency's personnel statistics 2016–2018**

Age and gender etc.	2018	2017	2016
Number of people employed <sup>1)</sup>	346	337	333
Percentage of employed women <sup>2)</sup>	54	55	53
Percentage of employed men <sup>2)</sup>	46	45	47
Average age total number of years <sup>2)</sup>	49.0	49.0	49.0
Middle-aged women <sup>2)</sup>	48.5	49.6	49.0
Average age men <sup>2)</sup>	49.9	49.5	49.0
Percentage of employees aged 30–49 <sup>2)</sup>	45	47	48
Percentage of employees aged 50 or older <sup>2)</sup>	52	52	52
Number of temporary employees (share <sup>3)</sup> )	33 (9.5)	27 (8.0)	25 (7.5)
Percentage of women employed on a temporary basis	64	67	72
Percentage of men employed on a temporary basis	36	33	28
Percentage employee turnover <sup>1)</sup>	11.7	12.5	7.5
Total number of annual workers <sup>4)</sup>	312	301	298

<sup>1)</sup> Includes permanent employees, probationary employees and temporary employees

<sup>2)</sup> Includes permanent employees and probationary employees

<sup>3)</sup> Proportion of temporary employees out of total number of employees

<sup>4)</sup> Information from the Swedish Employers' Agency

Staff turnover has been relatively constant compared to the previous year, but has varied between KB's operations. In the core operations – where the majority of the professional groups are librarians, bookbinders and conservators – turnover has been low. In parts of the support operations, such as HR and IT operations, it has been significantly higher.

KB continues to have an even gender distribution among its employees, 46 percent men and 54 percent women. However, the gender distribution varies between units depending on the focus of the business.

## 8.2. Sick leave

According to the appropriation letter for 2018, KB is tasked with reporting on the measures being taken to reduce sick leave at the authority.

In 2018, KB's sick leave as a percentage of available working hours was 4.2 percent, which is a decrease compared to 2017 when the proportion was 4.4 percent, see Table 27.

**Table 27: Sick leave as a percentage of available working hours 2014-2018**

Age and gender etc.	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014
Total	4.2	4.4	4.6	4.4	3.2
Age group 29 years or younger Age	5.4	5.5	4.5	3.7	1)
group 30–49 Age group	3.7	4.4	4.1	4.3	3.1
50 years or older	4.7	4.3	5.0	4.5	3.3
Sick leave women	5.1	5.5	6.0	5.8	4.5
Sick leave men	3.2	3.0	2.9	2.8	1.8
Proportion of sick leave that refers to absence for a continuous period of 60 days or more	37.3	39.7	40.4	43.6	37.6

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

Sickness absence is not clearly linked to working conditions. KB has therefore chosen to implement a combination of promotional, preventive and rehabilitative measures to reduce sick leave.

New managers have received an individual introduction to what responsibility for work environment issues entails and how sick leave should be handled according to KB's policies and guidelines. All managers have also been offered the opportunity for coaching conversations with the aim of developing their leadership.

Since 2016, KB has held a health week every year to increase awareness of the importance of taking care of your health.

KB's preventive efforts include the unit manager, according to established procedures, following up on employees who have had more than five absences during the last twelve-month period. If the reason for the absence is unclear, an exploratory interview with occupational health care is recommended.

The focus of the rehabilitation work has been to involve managers more in ongoing rehabilitation. The division of responsibilities between the manager, the employee and the occupational health service has become clearer. This has primarily contributed to better management of employees who have longer sick leave, but also to better cooperation.

KB has also worked with customized solutions based on the individual's needs and wishes, such as the opportunity to work from home.

In the spring of 2018, KB conducted a survey on how employees perceived their rights and opportunities at KB. The responses showed satisfaction with KB as an employer. The only ground for discrimination that received a slightly lower result was offensive discrimination.

KB has worked for a number of years to develop routines to prevent and manage cooperation difficulties. In addition to these routines, KB has used a number of other methods and tools to prevent and manage cooperation difficulties. Examples include a number of training initiatives on mediation.

In the spring of 2018, KB developed a so-called health index, which showed that KB has a relatively good value and that the majority of employees have good health.

### 8.3. Modern emergency jobs and internships in the state

According to the appropriation letter for 2018, KB is tasked with contributing to the government's investment in modern emergency jobs in the state.

KB is also tasked by the government to provide internships and accept job seekers with disabilities for internships.

KB is also commissioned by the government to accept newly arrived job seekers for internships.

In 2018, KB implemented a project that made it possible to hire five employees on a temporary basis within the framework of the government's assignment *Modern emergency preparedness jobs in the state*. These appointments are expected to last until October 2019.

KB has also received two interns within the framework of the government's assignment *Praktik i staten*, one of which in the program for newly arrived job seekers and one in the program for people with disabilities. KB has submitted reports to the State Treasury regarding all of these assignments in accordance with the directives.

KB works for equality, diversity and equal opportunities for all. Part of this has meant working actively with employment forms that benefit people who, for various reasons, have difficulties in the labor market. In 2018, KB had 13 employees with labor market policy support (wage subsidy) and three interns within the framework of some other type of labor market measure.

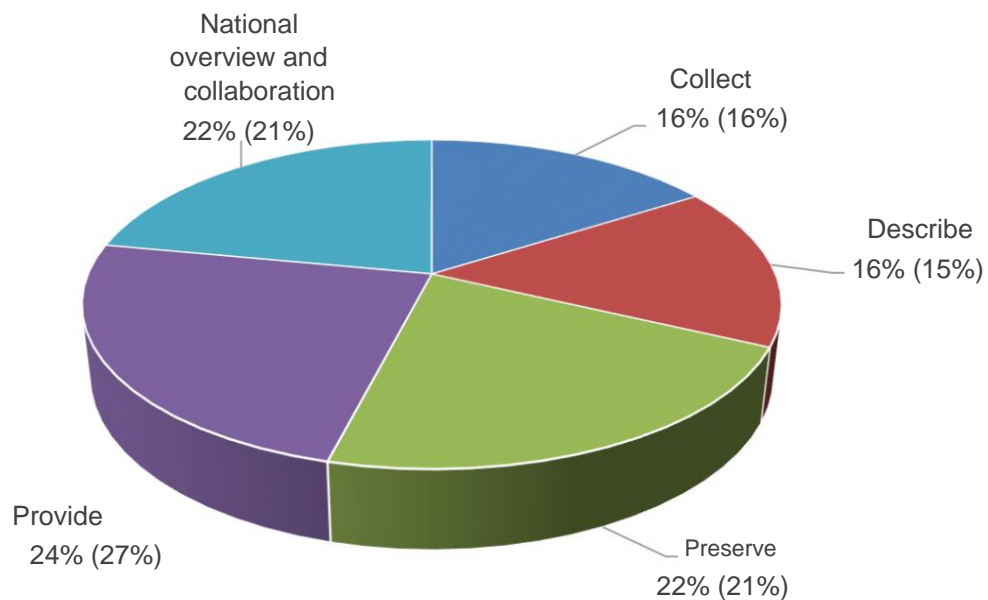
## 8.4. Economic development

### 8.4.1. Summary assessment of cost trends per performance area

KB reports its costs divided into the five performance areas : *Collect*, *Describe*, *Preserve*, *Provide* and *National Overview and Collaboration*.

Diagram 2 shows that of KB's operating costs, *Collecting* 16 percent, *Describing* 16 percent, *Preserving* 22 percent, *Providing* 24 percent and *National overview and collaboration* 22 percent constitute. The corresponding figures for 2017 are shown in brackets.

Diagram 2: Operating costs by performance area 2018 (2017)



The percentage distribution of operating costs has changed slightly compared to the previous year. The major influencing factors are found in the performance areas of *Provision* and *National overview and collaboration*. Within *Provision*, operating costs have decreased by SEK 13,000 thousand.

This decrease is explained by the fact that KB carried out a retrospective digitization of daily newspapers in 2017 corresponding to 13,354 thousand SEK. Of these, 6,000 thousand SEK was financed by appropriations and the remaining amount consisted of grant funds from the Riksbanken Jubilee Fund. Within *National Overview and Collaboration*, it is mainly increased salary costs that have affected the distribution between the different performance areas.

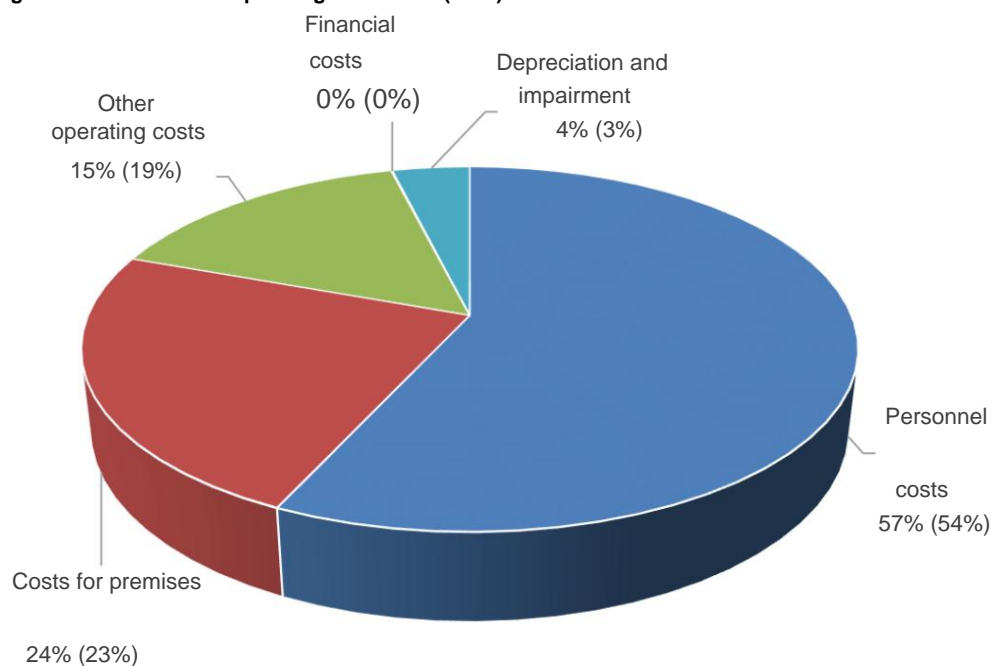
In total, the number of annual workers has increased from 301 in 2017 to 312 in 2018, which corresponds to approximately four percent.

#### 8.4.2. Total costs

KB's total cost development in 2018 corresponds to the increase in appropriations and the use of appropriation savings. Reduced other income is due to KB using up grants for retrospective digitization of daily newspapers in 2017 of SEK 7,354 thousand. For 2018, there were no grant funds for such operations. Depreciation has increased due to a larger investment activities, see diagram 3.

There has been a shift in costs between other operating costs and personnel costs. This can be partly explained by more employees in 2018 and partly by the fact that KB purchased digitization services for 13,300 thousand SEK in 2017, financed both through grants and subsidies.

**Diagram 3 Distribution of operating costs 2018 (2017)**



Distribution of joint revenues and costs is made according to a distribution model based on the department's share of KB's annual workforce.

The common costs are then distributed proportionally based on the salary costs per performance area. There is uncertainty in the figures as no time accounting has been used as a basis for the distribution.

KB's revenue from grants has increased by 9,917 thousand SEK – from 369,282 thousand SEK to 379,199 thousand SEK – which is an increase of 2.7 percent, see table 28. This corresponds to an annual appropriation increase and use of appropriation savings of SEK 1,212 thousand. The decrease in grant income is largely due to a reduced grant from the Riksbank's Anniversary Fund for the retrospective digitization of newspapers.

Personnel costs have increased by SEK 15,640 thousand, from SEK 208,842 thousand in 2017 to SEK 224,485 thousand in 2018. In addition to a normal salary cost trend, the explanation is that the number of annual employees has increased from 301 to 312.

Other operating expenses have decreased by SEK 13,799 thousand compared to 2017 – from SEK 75,147 thousand in 2017 to SEK 61,348 thousand in 2018. The change is explained by a decrease in retrospective digitization of newspapers by SEK 13,354 thousand.

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

Total for KB	2018	%	2017	%	2016 %
Revenue from appropriations	379,199	100%	369,282	100%	356,532 100%
Other income	15,411	100%	19,370	100%	18,498 100%
Costs	-394,610	100%	-388,652	100%	-375,030 100%
- of which Collect	-62,408	16%	-60,878	16%	-60,517 16%
- of which Describe	-61,846	16%	-59,688	15%	-55,586 15%
- of which Preserve	-88,484	22%	-80,583	21%	-79,555 21%
- of which Provide - of which National overview and collaboration	-93,666	24%	-106,704	27%	-101,250 27%
	-88,206	22%	-80,799	21%	-78,121 21%
<b>Operational outcomes</b>	<b>0</b>		<b>0</b>		<b>0</b>

### 8.4.3. Investment and fee budget

According to the appropriation letter for 2018, KB has a fee budget of 6,000 thousand SEK. KB has not had any revenue from fee-based activities. The revenue received has been in accordance with Section 4 of the Fee Ordinance and the outcome in 2018 amounted to 5,758 thousand SEK.

**Table 29 Taxable activities where the revenues are allocated**

Operation	+/- until 2016	+/- 2017	International 2018	Cost 2018	+/- 2018	Accum. +/- expired. 2018
<b>Fee-based activities</b>						
Administrative services	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other income	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Amount</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>

Fee income comes primarily as compensation according to Section 4 of the Fee Ordinance for the provision of copies, conference and training activities. The income is intended to largely cover the costs of the operation.

### 8.4.4. Public procurement

According to the 2018 appropriation letter, KB is tasked with reporting on how it has worked to meet the new requirements for collective agreement-compliant conditions in procurements that exceed the applicable thresholds, which follow from Chapter 17, Sections 2-5 of the Public Procurement Act (2016:1145).

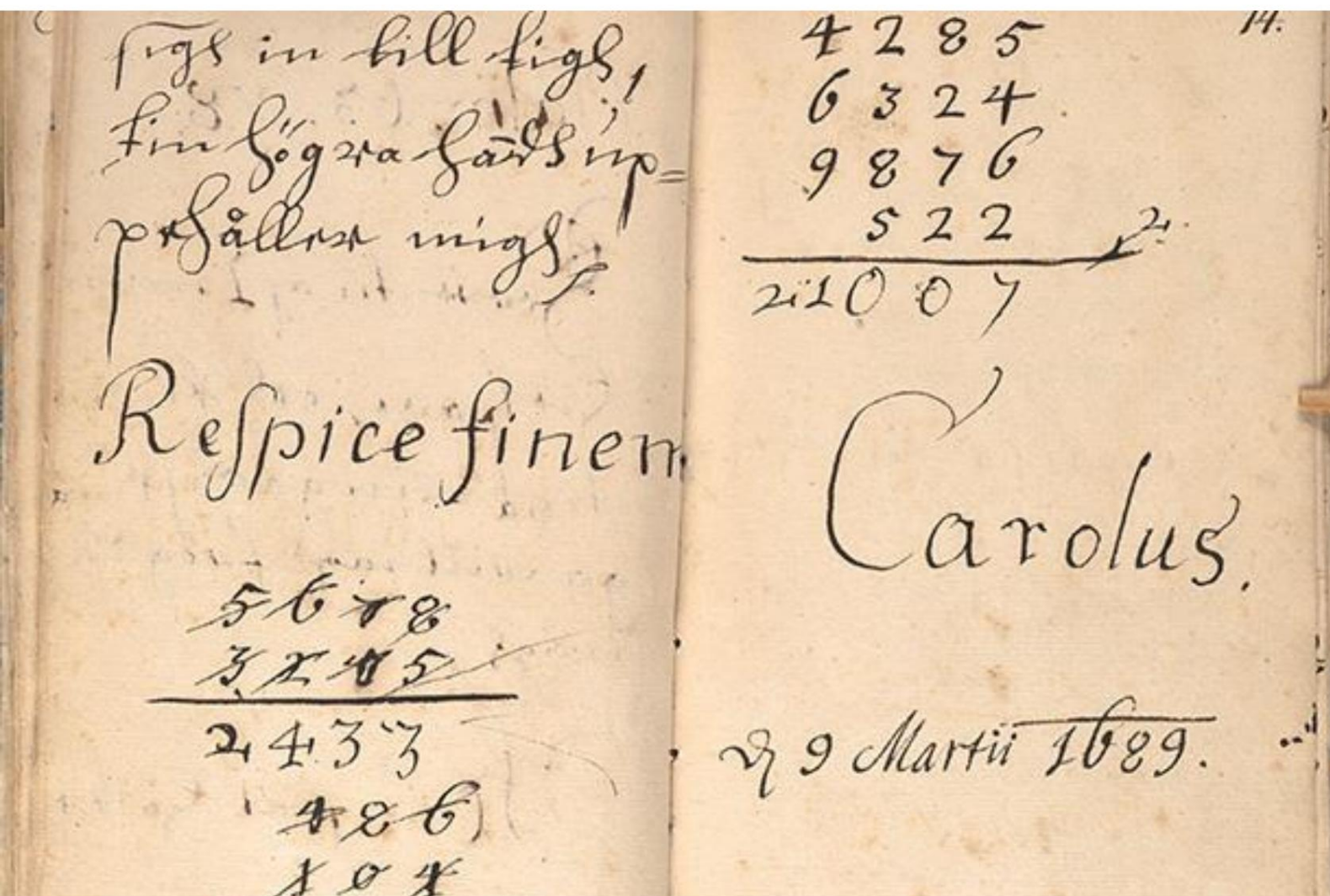
KB has not carried out any procurements that fall within the scope of this assignment in 2018.

## 8.5. GDPR

In 2018, KB implemented the EU's new General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR). A great deal of work has been done to identify in which of KB's systems personal data is processed and how the processing relates to the GDPR. The work has also included the processing of personal data that takes place in KB's collections.

The review has analyzed the purposes of the processing, the legal basis for the processing, and the extent to which there has been a need to obtain consent.

Adjustments and adaptations have been made where necessary. A data protection officer has been appointed to represent KB. The review has been handled as a project in spring 2018 and involved a large number of employees with different functions from across the business. GDPR has a major impact on how KB's digital collections can be provided in the future, and is a standing point in future development and management of systems.



From Charles XII's diary, which is at the Royal Library. On the title page is written in pencil: "Notes of Crown Prince Charles (Charles XII) and his informant Nordenhielm 1688–92. Bound holes about noise." (Signum SE S-HS D 761). Photo: Anna Guldager/KB

## Financial accounting

## 9. Financial accounting

### 9.1. Summary of essential information

	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014
<i>(Thousands of SEK)</i>					
<b>Loan framework National Debt Office</b>					
Granted	63,000	57,000	68,000	72,000	92,000
Utilized	53,151	45,856	42,665	49,676	63,114
<b>Account credits National Debt Office</b>					
Granted	43,000	43,000	43,000	43,000	44,800
Maximum utilization	23,779	19,413	28,730	8,149	21,873
<b>Interest account National Debt Office</b>					
Interest income	243	213	241	146	148
Interest expenses	71	127	189	86	1
<b>Fee income</b>					
<i>Fee revenue allocated</i>					
Estimated amount according to appropriation letter	6,000	8,000	8,000	0	0
Fee income Other	5,758	4,752	5,438	5,677	5,382
fee income	0	0	69	1,100	4,970
<i>Fee revenue that is not allocated</i>					
Estimated amount according to appropriation letter	0	0	0	0	0
Fee income Other	0	0	0	0	0
fee income	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Grant credit</b>					
Granted appropriation 16 3:7 ap 1	11,102	10,870	10,516	10,439	10,397
Utilized appropriation 16 3:7 ap 1	0	0	0	0	0
Granted appropriation 17 1:6 ap 2	1,711	947	936	748	744
Utilized appropriation 17 1:6 ap 2	25	0	282	0	25
<b>Appropriation</b>					
<i>Ramaslag 16 3:7 ap 1</i>					
Budget saving	3,953	5,165	9,195	8,743	7,065
<i>Ramaslag 17 1:6 ap 2</i>					
Budget saving	0	523	0	1,572	0

	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014
<small>(Thousands of SEK)</small>					
<b>Authorizations, not applicable</b>					
<b>Staff</b>					
Number of annual workers (pcs)	312	301	298	305	296
Average number of employees (pcs)	347	334	329	337	330
<b>Operating cost per annual workforce</b>	1,215	1,246	1,203	1,140	1,137
<b>Capital change**</b>					
This year	0	0	0	0	0
Balanced	2,225	2,225	2,225	2,225	2,225

\*\*

From 2009 onwards, appropriations are settled at cost and therefore the year's capital change will be +/- 0.

## 9.2. Income statement

(Thousands of SEK)		Note	2018	2017
<b>Operating income</b>				
Revenue from appropriations			<b>1,379,199,369,282</b>	
Income from fees and other remuneration		2	5,758	4,752
Revenue from grants		3	9,395	14,316
Financial income		4	258	302
<b>Amount</b>			<b>394 610 388 652</b>	
<b>Operating costs</b>				
Personnel costs		5	-224,485	-208,842
Costs for premises Other			-93,330	-91,040
operating costs		6	-61,348	-75,148
Financial costs		7	-265	-205
Depreciation and impairment			-15,182	-13,417
<b>Amount</b>			<b>-394,610 -388,652</b>	
<b>Operational outcomes</b>			<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Transfers</b>				
Funds received from the state budget for financing grants Other funds received			48,824	27,511
for financing grants		8	2,111	0
Contributions submitted		9	-50,935	-27,511
<b>Balance</b>			<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Capital change for the year</b>			<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>

### 9.3. Balance sheet

		Note 2018-12-31	2017-12-31
(Thousands of SEK)			
<b>ASSETS</b>			
<b>Intangible fixed assets</b>			
Capitalized development expenses	10	5,441	1,955
<b>Amount</b>		<b>5,441</b>	<b>1,955</b>
<b>Tangible fixed assets</b>			
Improvement expenses on someone else's	11	20,024	13,778
property Machinery, equipment, installations, etc.	12	33,712	35,526
Ongoing new construction <b>Total</b>	13	1,211	3,965
		<b>54,948</b>	<b>53,270</b>
<b>Current receivables</b>			
Accounts receivable		858	754
Receivables from other authorities Other	14	8,864	7,081
short-term receivables	15	78	9
<b>Amount</b>		<b>9,800</b>	<b>7,844</b>
<b>Period-end entries</b>			
Prepaid costs	16	25,132	25,587
Accrued grant income	17	688	2,150
<b>Amount</b>		<b>25,820</b>	<b>27,737</b>
<b>Settlement with the central government</b>			
Settlement with the central government	18	12,329	– 1,179
<b>Amount</b>		<b>12,329</b>	<b>– 1,179</b>
<b>Cash register and bank</b>			
Interest account balance in the National Debt Office	19	0	2,717
Cash register and bank		16	11
<b>Amount</b>		<b>16</b>	<b>2,728</b>
<b>TOTAL ASSETS</b>		<b>108,354</b>	<b>92,355</b>

(thousands of SEK)	Note 2018-12-31 2017-12-31		
<b>CAPITAL AND LIABILITIES</b>			
<b>Authority capital</b>	<b>20</b>		
State capital	<b>21</b>	1,442	1,442
Donation capital		4,329	1,883
Balanced capital change		2,225	2,225
Change in capital according to the income statement		0	0
<b>Amount</b>		<b>7,997</b>	<b>5,550</b>
<b>Provisions</b>			
Provisions for pensions and similar obligations Other provisions	<b>22</b>	878	987
	<b>23</b>	1,881	1,966
<b>Amount</b>		<b>2,760</b>	<b>2,953</b>
<b>Debts etc.</b>			
Loans in the National Debt Office	<b>24</b>	53,151	45,856
Interest account credit in the National Debt Office	<b>25</b>	1,987	0
Current liabilities to other authorities	<b>26</b>	7,856	8,035
Accounts payable Other		14,270	9,939
current liabilities	<b>27</b>	3,216	3,098
Deposits	<b>28</b>	5	61
<b>Amount</b>		<b>80,486</b>	<b>66,989</b>
<b>Period-end entries</b>			
Accrued costs	<b>29</b>	16,039	13,938
Unspent contributions	<b>30</b>	1,074	2,924
<b>Amount</b>		<b>17,112</b>	<b>16,862</b>
<b>TOTAL CAPITAL AND LIABILITIES</b>		<b>108,354</b>	<b>92,355</b>

## 9.4. Appropriation report

Anslag	Ingående överförings- belopp	Årets tilldelning enl. regleringsbrev	Indragning	Totalt disponibelt belopp	Utgifter	Utgående överförings- belopp
<b>Utgiftsområde 16</b>						
<b>Utbildning och universitetsforskning</b>						
Uo 16 3:7 Ramanslag	5 165	370 085		375 250	-371 297	3 953
ap 1 Kungl. biblioteket ram	5 165	370 085		375 250	-371 297	3 953
<b>Utgiftsområde 17</b>						
<b>Kultur, medier, trossamfund och fritid</b>						
U0 17 1:6 bidrag till regional kulturverksamhet						
ap 2 Samordning inom biblioteksväsendet	523	57 048	-523	57 048	-57 073	-25
<b>Summa Totalt</b>	<b>5 688</b>	<b>427 133</b>	<b>-523</b>	<b>432 298</b>	<b>-428 370</b>	<b>3 928</b>

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

According to the appropriation letter, KB has an appropriation credit of 11,102 thousand SEK at its disposal. The appropriation balance that may be used is 3%.

Conditions for grants 3:7 ap.1 Royal Library

1. Of the allocation, SEK 10,130 thousand shall be allocated for compensation funds in connection with interlibrary loans.

KB has distributed 10,130 thousand SEK.

### Uo 17 1:6 Coordination within the library system

According to the appropriation letter, KB has an appropriation credit of SEK 1,711 thousand. No appropriation balance may be allocated against the appropriation.

The appropriation item shall be used to exercise national oversight and promote collaboration and development within the library sector in accordance with Section 5 of the Library Act's instructions.

This responsibility includes, among other things, allocating grants to certain national structures in the library sector. Support may also be provided for certain development initiatives.

This responsibility also includes distributing grants to depository libraries and the International Library.

Conditions for grants 17 1:6 ap. 2 Coordination within the library system

Of the appropriation, a maximum of SEK 6,000,000 may be used for the assignment to submit proposals for a national library strategy, of which a maximum of SEK 2,000,000 may be used for making e-books available in accordance with government decisions (Ku2014/01693/KI, Ku2015/00747/KI).

KB has used 4,090 thousand SEK for the assignment, of which 2,691 thousand SEK has been used for a national library strategy and 1,399 thousand SEK for making e-books available.

Of the appropriation, a maximum of SEK 25,000 thousand may be used for the assignment of digital skills upgrading in accordance with government decision (Ku2016/02084/KO). KB has used SEK 22,936 thousand.

## 9.5. Additional information

### Accounting principles

#### *Accounting principles applied*

The Royal Library's accounting follows generally accepted accounting principles and the Ordinance (2000:606) on government accounting (FBF) and the Financial Management Agency's (ESV) regulations and general advice. The annual report has been prepared in accordance with the Ordinance (2000:605) on annual accounts and budget documents (FÅB) and the ESV's regulations and general advice.

In accordance with ESV's regulations to Section 10 of the FBF, the authority applies the cut-off date of January 5. Before the cut-off date, the accrual limit is SEK 50,000 if the invoice relates to parts of both 2018 and 2019. If the invoice only relates to 2019, the accrual limit is SEK 25,000. After the cut-off date, invoices exceeding SEK 100 thousand have been booked as accruals.

#### *Cost-based allocation settlement*

Holiday days earned before 2009 are only deducted from the 2009 allocation when withdrawn according to the exception provision. The closing balance in 2018, SEK 1,972 thousand, has decreased by SEK 347 thousand in 2018.

### Valuation principles

#### *Fixed assets*

Non-current assets include proprietary computer programs, acquired licenses and rights, and machinery and equipment that have 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.

#### 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.

Depreciation is calculated on a straight-line basis over the estimated economic life.

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

*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 telecommunication facilities Bookbinding equipment Cafeteria/kitchen equipment
10 years	Interior fixtures
Maximum 10 years	Improvement expenses on someone else's property
Unlimited economic life	Art and cultural assets

### *Intangible fixed assets*

In order for in-house development expenses to be capitalized as a fixed asset, they must have a total value of at least SEK 100 thousand and an economic life of at least 3 years. The depreciation period for intangible fixed assets has been changed to an individual assessment of 3-5 years.

This change has not affected previous years' acquisitions.

### *Current assets*

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

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

### *Liabilities*

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

## 9.6. Notes

(thousands of SEK)

### Income statement

	2018	2017
<b>Note 1 Revenue from appropriations</b>		
Revenue from appropriations	379 199	369,282
<b>Amount</b>	<b>379 199</b>	<b>369,282</b>
<b>According to the appropriation report</b>		
Expenditure	428,370	397 125
Transfers	-48,824	-27,511
<b>Total net expenses</b>	<b>379,546</b>	<b>369,614</b>

The difference between "income from appropriations" and "net expenditure" according to the appropriations report is SEK 347 thousand. This difference is due to the fact that the liability for vacation earned for the year 2009 has decreased. Vacation earned before 2009 is already expensed but is only offset against the appropriation when it is taken out.

### Note 2 Income from fees and other remuneration

Revenue according to Section 4 of the Fees	5,758	4,752
Ordinance Other revenue from fees and other compensation	0	0
<b>Amount</b>	<b>5,758</b>	<b>4,752</b>

### Note 3 Income from grants

Government authorities	7,173	5,250
Riksbankens jubilee fund Other	1,560	7,600
countries and international organizations Other	0	15
organizations and non-profit associations EU institutions	406	1,174
and other EU countries	256	277
<b>Amount</b>	<b>9,395</b>	<b>14,316</b>

**Income statement**

	2018	2017
<b>Note 4 Financial income</b>		
Interest on interest account in the National Debt	243	213
Office Other interest	0	0
income Other financial income	15	89
<b>Amount</b>	<b>258</b>	<b>302</b>

**Note 5 Personnel costs**

Salary costs (excl. employer contributions, pension premiums and other fees according to law and agreement) Other personnel costs	148 117	138,953
	76,368	69,889
<b>Amount</b>	<b>224,485</b>	<b>208,842</b>

The number of annual workers has increased by 11, which explains the increase in salary costs.

The above includes fees to the board, committees and non-employee personnel (contractors).

235	118
-----	-----

**Note 6 Other operating expenses**

Repairs and maintenance	7,556	7,029
Travel, representation, information	3,451	3,428
Purchase of goods	14,148	13,769
Purchase of services	36,193	50,922
<b>Amount</b>	<b>61,348</b>	<b>75,147</b>

Reduced purchases of services compared to the previous year are mainly due to reduced costs for digitization of historical Swedish newspapers and electronic magazines.

Costs for digitization of historical newspapers in 2017 were financed both with a grant of SEK 6,000 thousand and with a grant of SEK 7,354 thousand, mainly from the Riksbank's Anniversary Fund.

**Note 7 Financial expenses**

Interest on interest account in the National Debt Office	71	127
Interest on loans in the National Debt	0	0
Office Other financial costs	194	77
<b>Amount</b>	<b>265</b>	<b>205</b>

The negative interest on loans has been reported as interest income.

**Income statement**

	2018	2017
<b>Note 8 Other funds received for financing grants</b>		
Academy of Literature "TTT text in time"	2,111	0
	<b>2,111</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Note 9 Contributions made</b>		
Interlibrary loan compensation	10,025	10,039
Project	1,747	2,530
support Other	2,111	747
Coordination of the library system appropriation 17 1:6 ap 2	37,052	14,195
	<b>50,935</b>	<b>27,511</b>

**Balance sheet**

	2018-12-31	2017-12-31
<b>Note 10 Capitalized development expenses</b>		
Opening acquisition value (+)	24,472	31,002
Acquisitions for the year (+)	5,628	0
Sales/disposals for the year, acquisition value (-)	0	- 6,530
<b>Total acquisition value</b>	<b>30 100</b>	<b>24,472</b>
Opening accumulated depreciation (-) Depreciation	-22,517	- 27,564
for the year (-) Sales/	-2,142	- 1,483
disposals for the year, depreciation (+)	0	6,530
<b>Total accumulated depreciation</b>	<b>-24,659</b>	<b>- 22,517</b>
<b>Closing book value</b>	<b>5,441</b>	<b>1,955</b>
<b>Note 11 Improvement expenses on other people's property</b>		
Opening acquisition value (+)	29,635	24,617
Acquisitions for the year (+)	8,632	6,745
Sales/disposals for the year, acquisition value (-)	0	- 1,727
<b>Total acquisition value</b>	<b>38,267</b>	<b>29,635</b>
Opening accumulated depreciation (-) Depreciation	-15,857	- 16,120
for the year (-) Sales/	-2,386	- 1,464
disposals for the year, depreciation (+)	0	1,727
<b>Total accumulated depreciation</b>	<b>-18,243</b>	<b>15,857</b>
<b>Closing book value</b>	<b>20,024</b>	<b>13,778</b>

**Balance sheet****2018-12-31 2017-12-31****Note 12 Machinery, equipment, installations etc.**

Opening acquisition value (+)	176,773	207,064
Acquisitions for the year (+)	8,840	13,439
Sales/disposals for the year, acquisition value (-)	0	- 43,730
<b>Total acquisition value Opening</b>	<b>185,613</b>	<b>176,773</b>
accumulated depreciation (-) Depreciation for the	-141,247	-174,404
year (-) Sales/disposals	-10,653	- 10,471
for the year, depreciation (+)	0	43,628
<b>Total accumulated depreciation Closing</b>	<b>-151,900</b>	<b>141,247</b>
<b>book value of which finance</b>	<b>33,712</b>	<b>35,526</b>
lease	0	0

**Note 13 New construction in progress**

Opening acquisition value (+)	3,965	0
Acquisitions for the year (+)	966	3,965
Completed facilities (-)	-3,720	0
<b>Closing book value</b>	<b>1,211</b>	<b>3,965</b>

This note reports acquisitions that are not yet operational.

**Note 14 Receivables from other authorities**

Input VAT receivable	4,801	5,381
Accounts receivable from other authorities	4,063	1,700
<b>Amount</b>	<b>8,864</b>	<b>7,081</b>

**Note 15 Other current receivables**

Receivables from employees	78	9
<b>Amount</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>9</b>

**Note 16 Prepaid expenses**

Prepaid rental expenses Other	22,867	22,452
prepaid expenses	2,265	3,135
<b>Amount</b>	<b>25,132</b>	<b>25,587</b>

**Balance sheet****2018-12-31 2017-12-31****Note 17 Accrued grant income**

Intrastate	299	143
Non-governmental	389	2,006
<b>Amount</b>	<b>688</b>	<b>2,150</b>

**Note 18 Settlement with the central government****Grants in non-interest-bearing flow**

Opening balance	1,667	5,666
Reported against appropriations (+)	57,073	30,751
Funds attributable to transfers etc. paid to non-interest-bearing flow (-)	-44,429	- 34,750

**Receivables (+)/Liabilities (-) regarding appropriations in non-interest-bearing flow****14,311 1,667****Grants in interest-bearing flow**

Opening balance	-5,165	- 9,195
Reported against appropriations (+)	371,297	366 374
Funds transferred to interest account (-) Repayment of funds (+)	-370,085	-362,343
	0	0

**Receivables (+)/Liabilities (-) regarding appropriations in interest-bearing flow****-3,953 - 5,164****Claim regarding holiday pay debt that has not been reported against appropriations**

Opening balance (+)	2,319	2,550
Reported against appropriations during the year according to the exception rule (-)	-347	- 232

**Claim (+) regarding holiday pay liability that has not been reported against appropriations****1,972 2,318****Other receivables/liabilities on the central government account**

Opening balance	0	0
Payments in non-interest-bearing flow (+)		
Payments in non-interest-bearing flow (-)	-44,429	- 34,750
Payments attributable to appropriations and revenue titles (+/-) <b>Other receivables (+)/liabilities (-) on the central government account</b>	<b>44,429</b>	<b>34,750</b>
	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>

**Total Settlement with the central government****12,329 - 1,179**

**Balance sheet**

	2018-12-31	2017-12-31
<b>Note 19 Cash and bank</b>		
Interest account balance	0	2716
Cash	16	11
<b>Closing balance</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>2,728</b>
 <b>Note 20 Government capital (reported last in the section)</b>		
 <b>Note 21 State capital</b>		
Of which state capital without return requirement	1,442	1,442
<b>Closing balance</b>	<b>1,442</b>	<b>1,442</b>
 <b>Note 22 Provisions for pensions and similar obligations</b>		
Opening provision	987	393
Pension cost for the year (+)	302	1,027
Pension payments for the year (-)	-411	-433
<b>Closing provision</b>	<b>878</b>	<b>987</b>
 <b>Note 23 Other provisions</b>		
<b>Skills exchange and skills development measures</b>		
Opening balance	1,966	2,081
Change for the year	-85	-115
<b>Closing balance</b>	<b>1,881</b>	<b>1,966</b>
 <b>Note 24 Loans in the National Debt Office</b>		
Refers to loans for investments in fixed assets.		
Opening balance	45,856	42,665
New loans taken out during the year	21,785	16,878
Amortizations for the year	-14,490	-13,687
<b>Closing balance</b>	<b>53,151</b>	<b>45,856</b>
Approved loan framework according to appropriation letter Investment costs linked to storage needs have decreased.	63,000	57,000

**Balance sheet****2018-12-31 2017-12-31****Note 25 Interest account credit in the National Debt Office**

Granted interest account credit in the National Debt Office according to the appropriation letter	43,000	43,000
Closing debt on the interest account	1,987	0
<b>Amount</b>	<b>1,987</b>	<b>0</b>

The interest account credit is primarily used when reporting EU VAT for the national licensing operations at the beginning of the year. This operation has a turnover of approximately SEK 320 million.

**Note 26 Current liabilities to other authorities**

Output VAT	1,308	688
Employer contributions	3,809	3,690
Accounts payable to other authorities	2,739	3,657
<b>Amount</b>	<b>7,856</b>	<b>8,035</b>

**Note 27 Other current liabilities**

Staff withholding tax Other	3,213	3,091
	3	7
<b>Amount</b>	<b>3,216</b>	<b>3,098</b>

**Note 28 Deposits**

Extra-governmental deposits	5	61
<b>Amount</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>61</b>

*Of which settled after more than twelve months* 0 0

**Note 29 Accrued expenses**

Accrued vacation pay including social security contributions	11,437	11,348
Other accrued wages including social security contributions	356	984
Other accrued expenses	4,246	1,606
<b>Amount</b>	<b>16,039</b>	<b>13,938</b>

Accrued salaries refer to retroactive salary.

**Balance sheet****2018-12-31 2017-12-31****Note 30 Unspent grants**

Grants received from other government agencies	93	40
Contributions received from non-governmental organizations or individuals	981	2,884
<b>Amount</b>	<b>1,074</b>	<b>2,924</b>

*of which grants from government agencies expected to be used:*

within three months	371	611
more than three months to one year	703	2,313
more than one year to three years	0	0
more than three years	0	0
<b>Amount</b>	<b>1,074</b>	<b>2,924</b>

<b>Note 20 Government capital</b>	<b>State capital</b>	<b>Donation-capital</b>	<b>Balanced capital change Insurance compensation</b>	<b>Amount</b>
<b>Closing balance 2017</b>	<b>1,442</b>	<b>1,883</b>	<b>2,225</b>	<b>5,550</b>
<b>Opening balance 2018</b>	<b>1,442</b>	<b>1,883</b>	<b>2,225</b>	<b>5,550</b>
Acquisitions/donations of cultural assets	0	2,446	0	2,446
<b>Total changes for the year</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2,446</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2,446</b>
<b>Closing balance 2018</b>	<b>1,442</b>	<b>4,329</b>	<b>2,225</b>	<b>7,997</b>

## 9.7. Compensation and other benefits

The taxable remuneration and other benefits that KB has paid to KB's senior executives and members of the transparency council during the 2018 financial year are reported in the table below. For these individuals, assignments as board or council members in other government agencies and assignments as board members in limited companies have also been reported.

Any fees for meetings in 2018 will be paid in 2019.

### Senior executives

The National Librarian's remuneration and other benefits refer to payments in 2018.

**Gunilla Herdenberg**, National Librarian, Royal Library of Sweden (Chair of the KB's Transparency Council)

Compensation and other benefits: SEK 1,194 thousand

Assignment: Member (Chairman) of the Board of the University of Borås

### Members of KB's Transparency Council<sup>9</sup>

**Jan-Erik Billinger**, former head of department at the Swedish Film Institute

Fee from KB: 4 thousand SEK

Assignment: Member of the Transparency Council at the Swedish Accessible Media Authority.

**Lars Burman**, Chief Librarian at Uppsala University Fee from KB: 0 thousand SEK

Assignment: Member of the Research and Program Council at the Nordic Africa Institute.

**Maja Fjaestad<sup>10</sup>**, State Secretary at the Ministry of Health and Social Affairs, former Head of Social Policy at Kommunal

Fee from KB: 0 thousand SEK

Assignments: No assignments to report

**Kristina Hedberg**, regional librarian at Library Development Blekinge Kronoberg Fee from KB: 0 thousand SEK

Assignments: No assignments to report.

**Carl Jacobsson**, senior advisor at the Swedish Research Council

Fee from KB: 0 thousand SEK

Assignments: No assignments to report.

---

<sup>9</sup> Refers to the entire year 2018 unless otherwise stated

<sup>10</sup> The period 2018-04-01—2018-04-30

**Cecilia Lindhé**<sup>11</sup>, director of the Center for Digital Humanities at the University of Gothenburg Fee from KB: 0

thousand SEK

Assignments: No assignments to report.

**Henrik Summanen**, business developer for Digisam at the National Antiquities Authority Fee

from KB: SEK 0,000

Assignment: Board member of Alternativ AB.

**Astrid Söderbergh Widding**, Vice-Chancellor at Stockholm University Fee from KB: 0 thousand SEK

Assignment: Member of the Board of Directors of Stockholm University.

**Catta Torhell**, Chief Librarian at Linnaeus University Fee from KB: 0 thousand SEK

Assignments: No assignments to report.

---

11 Period 2018-04-01--ongoing

## 10. Signing of the annual report

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

Stockholm 2019-02-21



Gunilla Herdenberg  
National Librarian



**Royal Library**

Visiting address: Humlegården

Box 5039, 102 41 Stockholm

Phone: 010-709 30 00

Email: [info@kb.se](mailto:info@kb.se)

[www.kb.se](http://www.kb.se)