

A Review of Domestic and International Library Publishing Research and Practice in the Past Decade: Post-Print

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Abstract

[Purpose/Significance] To examine the current state of library publishing research and practice both domestically and internationally, identify key research themes, summarize ongoing practical developments, and propose recommendations for future advancement.

[Method/Process] This study employs literature review and web-based survey methods to investigate and analyze the status of library publishing research and practice over the past decade.

[Results/Conclusion] Based on a comparative analysis of domestic and international research and practice, recommendations for the future development of China's library publishing research and practice are proposed from five perspectives: enriching library publishing research, refining library publishing mechanisms, enhancing library publishing service capacities, integrating into the scholarly publishing ecosystem, and providing copyright services for scholarly publishing, with the aim of contributing to the advancement of library publishing research and practice in China.

Full Text

Review of Library Publishing Research and Practice at Home and Abroad in the Past Decade

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Abstract:

[Purpose/Significance] This study aims to understand the current status of li-

library publishing research and practice at home and abroad, summarize hot research topics, review practical progress, and propose future development suggestions.

[Method/Process] This paper adopts literature research and network survey methods to investigate and analyze the status of library publishing research and practice at home and abroad in the past decade.

[Result/Conclusion] Based on comparative analysis of research and practice at home and abroad, this paper puts forward suggestions for future library publishing research and practice in China from five perspectives: enriching library publishing research, perfecting library publishing mechanisms, improving library publishing service capabilities, integrating into the academic publishing ecosystem, and providing academic publishing copyright services, with the aim of benefiting library publishing research and practice in China.

Keywords: library publishing; publishing services; open access publishing; library transformation

With the rapid development of information technology and continuous transformation of the academic research and communication environment, academic publishing entities have become more diverse and publishing models continue to innovate. Open publishing, self-publishing, semantic publishing, and other models are on the rise, giving birth to library publishing as a new paradigm. Libraries possess rich and diverse content resources, a broad and stable user market, mature publishing technologies and platforms, and high-quality collaborative resources [1]. Through long-term development, libraries have built strong capabilities in resource construction and knowledge organization, providing natural advantages for engaging in publishing activities. Meanwhile, user information needs and publishing demands continue to grow. Relevant surveys show that traditional libraries have underestimated the potential demand from researchers for publishing services [2], creating opportunities for library publishing development. Library publishing has become an innovation point and growth area for future library services. Libraries need to leverage their influence in knowledge development, organization, and academic communication to enhance their discourse power in the academic publishing ecosystem. Based on this background, this paper reviews and summarizes library publishing research and practice at home and abroad in the past decade, reflecting current research status and practical progress, and proposes feasible suggestions to guide and reference future development of library publishing in China.

2. Current Status of Library Publishing Research at Home and Abroad

2.1 Data Sources and Publication Trends

This section mainly adopts literature research methods to summarize research status. Foreign literature was sourced from the Web of Science Core Collection using the search query “TI=(library publish* OR library-published services OR library-based publishing),” yielding 170 initial results and 49 valid papers after screening. Chinese literature was sourced from the CNKI academic journal database, limited to CSSCI sources, using the search query: “Title=library publishing” OR “Title=library AND publishing,” yielding 286 initial results and 103 valid papers after reading and screening. The search cutoff date for both domestic and foreign literature was December 31, 2019. Publication trends are shown in Figure 1 [Figure 1: see original paper].

Foreign library publishing practice started earlier. According to a survey report by the Association of Research Libraries (ARL), by the end of 2007, 65% of American university libraries had already or planned to launch publishing services [4]. However, foreign research on this topic is not extensive, with relatively stable publication volume. Domestic library publishing research emerged after 2010, with annual publication volume increasing year by year, reaching a research peak in 2017 with multiple relevant research projects funded, and remaining stable at a high level thereafter. This indicates that library publishing has become a hot research topic in the field of library and information science in China. Therefore, this paper selects library publishing research and practice at home and abroad in the past decade (2010-2019) as the research object to summarize the current status and progress in this field.

2.2 Hot Topics in Foreign Library Publishing Research

2.2.1 Future Development of Library Publishing Current foreign research emphasizes theoretical summarization and sublimation, often based on relatively mature practice to predict future development trends. H.M. Sandy et al. explored the complexity of the scholarly communication ecosystem, studied the publishing status and future direction of academic libraries, and proposed that future library publishing needs to build sustainable financial models and enhance publishing librarians’ skills and service capabilities [5]. T. Walters explored the future role of library publishing services, arguing that universities are the main force in developing library publishing services and that cooperation between libraries and other scholarly publishing-related organizations to establish publishing consortia is crucial [6]. These studies show that enhancing publishing librarians’ capabilities, building sustainable operation mechanisms, and cooperating with publishing-related organizations are key focuses for future library publishing development.

2.2.2 Stakeholder Research in Library Publishing Foreign scholars have also studied stakeholders in library publishing. C. Buscher et al., through case analysis, demonstrated that small journals, student magazines, emerging field journals, and new society publications can all benefit from library publishing models [7]. P. Mangiafico et al. studied libraries and other stakeholders in the academic publishing ecosystem, pointing out that library publishing should promote openness in academic communication, increase support for scholars from institutions and academia, and thus provide more access opportunities for readers [8]. Stakeholder research broadens the perspective of library publishing research and helps expand the coverage of library publishing content and services.

2.2.3 Publishing Capacity of Library Publishing Publishing capacity directly affects library publishing practice. M. Schlosser pointed out that the Library Publishing Coalition (LPC), after years of operation, has produced a rich resource system, established a large member community, and continuously expanded its membership network, which can effectively support library publishing. Libraries can improve their publishing capacity by joining LPC and leveraging its support resources [9]. The development of digital technology has also created new opportunities for library publishing. R.G. Samuel et al. evaluated best practices for open source software used in library publishing, helping decision-makers reduce electronic publishing costs by comparing evaluation processes and software differences [10]. Foreign research explores feasible paths to enhance library publishing capacity from both external support and internal innovation perspectives, providing specific references for practice.

2.2.4 Service Capacity of Library Publishing User-centeredness is the core concept of library publishing services. D.G. Tracy studied how libraries as content producers can improve user reading experience through publishing services [11]. The emergence of predatory journals and publishers has placed higher demands on library publishing service capacity. L. Zhao pointed out that university libraries and librarians should play an active role in providing publishing support for researchers by leveraging their scholarly publishing knowledge and access to publishing resources and tools [12]. J.M. Chung proposed a publishing and usage model based on library-publisher collaboration and designed a publishing platform [13]. Improving library publishing service capacity helps share academic pressure with users, and librarian capacity building and cooperative publishing are effective ways for libraries to enhance service capacity.

2.3 Hot Topics in Domestic Library Publishing Research

2.3.1 Basic Theoretical Research on Library Publishing Current domestic library science research on library publishing theory continues to deepen. Chu Jingli et al. proposed that library publishing represents a new field, new capability, and new challenge for libraries, emphasizing that libraries need to

attach importance to technological innovation and build the role of digital publishers to adapt to changes in the academic publishing field [14]. Zhang Jing et al. discussed the role, function, and positioning of libraries in the academic publishing ecosystem from the perspective of academic information flow [15]. Liu Ziheng et al. analyzed the motivations and conditions for academic libraries to participate in digital publishing, summarized the advantages of academic libraries in content resources, technology platforms, users, and talent, as well as potential uncertainties, and proposed corresponding strategies [16]. Domestic basic theoretical research mainly approaches from perspectives such as research significance, role positioning, and influencing factors, providing references for library publishing practice.

2.3.2 Research on Library Publishing Models and Mechanisms Standardized academic publishing mechanisms are prerequisites for library publishing. Sun Jie et al. proposed strategies that libraries should adopt as supporters, participants, and executors of academic publishing, pointing out that libraries should strengthen cooperation with publishers, university journals, and digital publishing institutions to achieve collaborative development [17]. Fan Jiaqiao proposed current service models and implementation approaches for academic publishing in university libraries from perspectives such as resource guarantee and digital transformation [18]. Li Lu et al. studied the publishing service practices of small academic libraries in the United States and analyzed their implications for small libraries in China [19], filling a gap in research on small library publishing practices.

2.3.3 Research on Cross-border Cooperation in Library Publishing As publishing institutions increasingly bypass libraries to directly serve end users, the intermediary status of libraries is affected. Libraries must change their mindset and actively seek cooperation with external publishing institutions. Dong Wei studied the interest conflicts between digital publishing institutions and libraries, while also pointing out that there is room for cooperation between the two, enabling cross-border collaboration and mutual benefit [20]. Xiao Yanzhu analyzed interest conflicts in the cooperation process between libraries and digital publishing institutions and proposed corresponding strategies for strategic cooperation under an interest balance mechanism [21].

2.3.4 Research on Academic Publishing Literacy Education Academic publishing literacy refers to the knowledge and skills needed by researchers to participate in OA publishing [22]. Currently, academic publishing literacy education in China is still in its infancy. Xu Su et al. introduced the knowledge and capabilities included in academic publishing literacy, discussed the advantages, significance, and challenges of libraries in developing related education, and proposed countermeasures [22]. Zhao Huifang et al. investigated the status of graduate publishing literacy education in 10 American university libraries, pointing out that their multi-level educational framework, rich teaching forms

and interactions, continuously optimized teaching content, and multi-party collaborative education are worth learning from [23]. Therefore, libraries need to keep up with new trends in academic information communication, develop academic publishing literacy education, improve users' publishing awareness and capabilities, and better adapt to the more open and active academic publishing environment under the open access trend.

3. Current Practice of Library Publishing at Home and Abroad

The current practice of library publishing at home and abroad was mainly investigated through network surveys, with survey objects primarily being library websites at home and abroad and relevant international organization and consortium official websites.

3.1 Progress in Foreign Library Publishing Practice

3.1.1 Increasing Recognition and Attention to Library Publishing

ARL pointed out in its *2010 Top Ten Trends in Academic Libraries* [24], *2012 Top Ten Trends in Academic Libraries* [25], and *2018 Top Trends in Academic Libraries* [26] that libraries should help faculty and students handle copyright and related matters in open publishing and online communication, leading the development of academic communication; that open access and library services are new models of scholarly communication and publishing, and that libraries must actively participate or risk being eliminated; and that large publishers' increasing attention to publishing infrastructure and elements of scholarly communication is challenging academic libraries. At the 2014 ARL "Strategic Thinking and Design" meeting [27], it was proposed that by 2033, the role of research libraries would shift from knowledge service providers within universities to collaborators in a rich and diverse learning and research ecosystem. Meanwhile, ARL would launch "large-scale academic publishing" initiatives to help research libraries undergo fundamental transformation. This shows that library publishing has experienced a shift from "need to do" to "must do" to "how to do," highlighting its significance and necessity.

3.1.2 Sound Development of Library Publishing Institutions

The Library Publishing Coalition (LPC), established in 2013, is committed to meeting the needs of the library publishing community and strengthening exchange, cooperation, and resource sharing among library publishing institutions. The *Library Publishing Directory* (hereinafter referred to as the *Directory*), as one of LPC's important project achievements, has been published in six editions since 2014, aiming to document library publishing practice and clarify the unique value of library publishing. Based on content analysis of the *Directory* from 2015-2019, domestic scholars have summarized foreign library publishing practice [28]. This paper further summarizes and investigates these practices, concluding that foreign library publishing practice has the following characteristics:

clear mission and goals; stable organizational forms; diverse funding sources; stable and flexible staffing; various publishing platforms; increasingly rich publications; popularized peer review; extended value-added services; and in-depth cooperative publishing. Specific examples include the University of Tennessee Library establishing NewFound Press as a dedicated publishing department for library publishing services [29]; Purdue University establishing a standardized scholarly publishing service process and publishing open access academic resources through the e-Pubs platform for free reading [30]; and the University of Michigan Press participating in library publishing as a library department, committed to publishing multi-format scholarly and educational materials for wide dissemination and permanent preservation [31]. Foreign library publishing practice is in full swing. According to *Directory* statistics, the number of libraries worldwide providing publishing services increased from 118 in 2014 to 139 in 2019, showing a continuous upward trend in recent years and sound development momentum.

3.2 Current Status of Domestic Library Publishing Practice

3.2.1 Library Publishing Research Begins to Receive Attention Library publishing has achieved good development precisely because it addresses needs that traditional publishing cannot meet by providing low-cost or no-cost publishing services to research users. Under the influence of foreign library publishing activities, the domestic library community has also begun to pay widespread attention to this new publishing model with libraries as the main body. Since 2015, multiple national social science fund key projects and provincial-level projects have been funded to research this topic, kicking off library publishing research in China. Representative projects include “Research on the Impact of New Publishing Models on Academic Libraries” (2015) led by Professor Chu Jingli of the National Science Library, Chinese Academy of Sciences, and “The Role of Academic Libraries in Digital Publishing” (2016) led by Professor Liu Ziheng of Peking University. These projects have produced a series of fruitful results, pushing domestic library publishing research to its peak and exerting important influence on research and practice in this field. This also signifies that theoretical research in this field in China is moving from scattered, sporadic studies toward systematic research.

3.2.2 Library Publishing Practice is Gradually Starting While foreign library publishing is in full swing, some domestic libraries have also directly or indirectly participated in the publishing process. Although still in the initial stage, many beneficial explorations and practices have been conducted in China: for example, Lingnan University Library in Hong Kong provides publishing services based on its digital repository [32], publishing Lingnan University’s digital commons such as theses, journal collections, Lingnan archives, author galleries, and student works in cooperation with student organizations; Peking University established the Peking University Open Access Journals (PKU-OAJ) platform [33], collecting Chinese and foreign academic journals, collections, and internal

publications from various Peking University research units, providing integrated and convenient one-stop services for journal editorial offices and users; the ChinaXiv preprint platform of the Chinese Academy of Sciences accepts preprint deposits and open archiving of published papers from researchers nationwide, providing free reading and permanent access to scientific papers [34], complementing traditional journal publication and effectively promoting open access to research results; and the Chinese Academy of Sciences Institutional Repository Grid [35], in addition to collecting papers and monographs produced by institutions, also serves as a publishing platform for grey literature, conference materials, intelligence reports, and research data publishing. It is evident that some domestic libraries have begun to provide publishing services relying on digital platforms.

4. Comparative Analysis and Future Development Suggestions for Library Publishing in China

4.1 Comparative Analysis of Library Publishing Research and Practice at Home and Abroad

Based on the above, the author collates the current status of library publishing research and practice at home and abroad in Table 1 . In terms of research, library publishing research at home and abroad can be divided into theoretical research and applied research. Foreign research is mostly practice-oriented, focusing on applied research with diverse perspectives, while domestic research concentrates on theoretical discussion and exposition, focusing on theoretical research. In terms of practice, foreign countries have built a relatively systematic operation model with steady development, while domestic practice is in the exploratory stage with considerable room for development. Specific analysis is as follows:

Table 1. Comparison of Library Publishing Research and Practice Status at Home and Abroad (2010-2019)

			Future							Academic	
			De-			Publishing	Service	Basic	Model	Cross-	Pub-
			vel-			Ca-	Ca-	The-	Mech-	border	Liter-
Library			op-			pac-	pac-	oret-	a-	Coop-	acy
Pub-	Research	Theoretical	Research	Stakeholder	Research	Research	Research	Research	Research	Research	Educa-
lish-	Sta-	Re-	Re-	Re-	Re-	Re-	Re-	Re-	Re-	Re-	tion
ing	tus	search	search	search	search	search	search	search	search	search	tion
											Practice
											Sta-
											tus
Foreign											
											Mature
											and
											Pop-
											u-
											lar-
											ized
Domestic											Exploratory
											Stage

4.1.1 Foreign Research Has Diverse Perspectives; Domestic Research is Theoretically Oriented

In theoretical research, foreign studies have diverse perspectives and emphasize theoretical summarization and sublimation. Foreign research often explores the significance and role of library publishing from different angles, pointing out the roles libraries should play and the functions they should perform in corresponding environments, while also focusing on theoretical summarization and forecasting, such as discussing the future role of library publishing and development trends in library and scholarly publishing. Moreover, foreign research perspectives are not limited to the field itself but also study stakeholders, making theoretical research both unique and holistic. Domestic research, in contrast, is more inclined toward theoretical discussion. At the current stage, it is mainly theoretical, primarily based on investigation and summarization of foreign research and practice status, and then studying basic theories, role positioning, influencing factors, and strategic mechanisms of library publishing, discussing the feasibility and significance of implementing library publishing in Chinese libraries. Compared with foreign research, domestic research has less practical experience, so research perspectives still mainly focus on libraries themselves, emphasizing basic exposition with a relatively narrow research scope.

4.1.2 Foreign Research is Highly Practical; Domestic Research Lacks Empirical Studies

In applied research, because foreign library publishing practice is relatively widespread, foreign research content is more targeted and operable. Current foreign research is mainly application-oriented, usually proposing actionable measures to help libraries improve publishing and service capacities, such as providing publishing support for users by improving

librarians' publishing literacy; comparing and analyzing library publishing platforms to help libraries make more rational and full use of them; cooperating with various publishing institutions and utilizing LPC support resources to improve publishing capacity. Domestic applied research is relatively scarce, with more summaries and expositions of advanced foreign experience. Although in recent years some scholars have paid attention to the specific construction of library publishing models, such as constructing an academic library publishing service ecosystem from a knowledge chain perspective [36], constructing library academic publishing strategies and development models based on open access [17], and constructing academic library publishing service mechanisms [37], proposing relatively comprehensive construction strategies, future research still needs to strengthen empirical studies, apply theories to library publishing practice for testing, confirm the operability of theoretical results, and continue research continuity.

4.1.3 Foreign Practice is Mature and Popularized; Domestic Practice is Exploratory

Foreign library publishing practice is relatively mature, having experienced a transformation from passive choice to active improvement, with the number of libraries providing publishing services continuously growing. Investigations show that in terms of operation mechanisms, most foreign libraries providing publishing services have set up “scholarly publishing” columns on their homepage, clearly displaying organizational structure and personnel division, work objectives and content, relevant publishing policies, publishing platforms, and other information, ensuring institutionalized and systematic operation of library publishing. In publishing services, most have established dedicated publishing departments and publishing librarians to engage in publishing services, with clear division of labor and contact information provided for user consultation, carrying out rich publishing activities. In terms of exchange and cooperation, on the one hand, library publishing institutions actively cooperate with user groups and organizations such as faculty, students, universities, and publishers for cooperative publishing; on the other hand, LPC actively organizes and releases rich support resources for libraries to utilize, while holding library publishing symposiums to strengthen horizontal connections among library publishing institutions and promote business exchange and cooperation sharing. In comparison, domestic practice is still exploratory, with fewer libraries providing publishing services, relatively single content, and still a considerable gap compared with developed countries in Europe and America.

4.2 Development Suggestions for Future Library Publishing Research and Practice in China

4.2.1 Enrich Library Publishing Research: Broaden Research Perspectives and Strengthen Empirical Studies

Current domestic research mainly concentrates on theoretical studies, lacking empirical research. Broadening research perspectives and paying more attention to the impact of other participants in the academic publishing field on libraries is of great significance for

libraries to adapt to the new academic communication environment. Strengthening empirical research, especially case studies of library publishing at home and abroad, can provide good references for other academic libraries in China to launch publishing business and is of positive significance for promoting library publishing. Taking ChinaXiv as an example, with joint efforts from project team members, partner institutes, cooperative journals, and academic societies, ChinaXiv has published over 13,000 papers, achieving certain effectiveness in its construction. Based on practical work experience, project team members from the National Science Library, Chinese Academy of Sciences have introduced ChinaXiv's construction background, system construction and services, field expansion and cultivation, organization and management mechanisms, promotion models, construction status, and future development [38], which can effectively provide references for constructing other library publishing platforms in China.

It is also worth noting that the continuous changes in the academic communication environment are transitioning people from an information environment to a data environment, which will bring major transformations to publishing forms [39]. The *Beijing Declaration on Research Data* released in November 2019 also emphasizes that research data funded by public money should be shared and reused globally as much as possible [40]. With the arrival of data-intensive scientific research as the fourth paradigm, data publishing will also enter the field of library publishing. Both library publishing research and practice should attach importance to this important trend. Harvard University has established the "Dataverse Project" [41], a platform with functions for research data publishing, sharing, sampling, and analysis, committed to providing data publishing solutions and data analysis services for universities or other institutions. Library publishing will become part of the future data-based academic ecosystem. Therefore, libraries need to broaden their vision, recognize the importance of data publishing, formulate data management plans and related standards, promote data publishing, dissemination, sharing, and access, and actively practice to lead the wave of academic publishing transformation.

4.2.2 Perfect Library Publishing Mechanisms: Improve Publishing Policies and Standardize Publishing Processes Scientific and comprehensive publishing policies are the guarantee for sustainable development of library publishing. Taking MIT as an example, the library homepage clearly displays columns such as "Open Access Policy," "Research Funder Requirements," and "Copyright and Publishing" [42], specifying paper deposit methods, download statistics, and opt-out policies; summarizing requirements from major U.S. research funders for open access to publications and data; explaining copyright and publishing-related issues; and providing resource support. Additionally, it has established the Department of Scholarly Communications & Collections Strategy (SCCS) to provide academic publishing guidance services, helping libraries integrate into the scholarly communication system as publishers. At present, due to limited library publishing practice in China, existing relevant policies are mostly limited to license information explanations or "FAQ" sec-

tions, with few comprehensive and systematic publishing policies.

Library publishing operation mechanisms should cover the entire publishing process. Taking Purdue University as an example, its process mainly includes pre-publishing guidance, publishing review, publishing editing, and distribution and marketing [43]. The quality control 环节 in publishing review is the core 环节 of the library publishing process and the key to ensuring the quality of academic works. Future library publishing in China needs to strengthen research and practice related to publication quality control. Currently, a typical domestic case is ChinaXiv, which has established a quality control mechanism according to international common practices, including routine paper review, field expert review, open paper commentary, problem paper retraction, and non-credible author list systems [44]. Future library publishing quality control can be further improved by standardizing quality control policies and processes, optimizing platform functions, improving machine-assisted review capabilities, and promoting the improvement of open peer review mechanisms, embedding various stakeholders in the academic communication system into standardized publishing mechanisms.

4.2.3 Improve Library Publishing Service Capacity: Establish Publishing Librarians and Strengthen Promotion Publishing librarian development is key to future libraries' ability to enhance publishing and service capacities. Foreign libraries mostly have established publishing librarians, effectively improving library publishing capacity and achieving good service results. Library publishing in China is still in its initial stage, with low social awareness and researcher trust. Surveys show that Chinese researchers' understanding of library publishing services is insufficient, with only 28.45% of participants having heard of "library publishing services," and most participants being unaware whether their institutional libraries provide publishing services [45]. Conducting library publishing services with publishing librarians as the main body can better promote the transformation of users from understanding and paying attention to this service to recognizing and using this library function, enabling libraries to better root themselves in the academic publishing field and provide publishing services for users.

Specifically, publishing librarian cultivation strategies mainly include capability integration based on subject services, capability extension toward the publishing field, and education and training combined with publishing practice [46]. The author also believes that publishing librarians can assume the following roles to promote library publishing development: (1) Publishing developers, integrating and mastering resources and related technologies needed for library publishing, participating in the entire library publishing process; (2) Publishing supporters, planning, executing, and solving daily library publishing work, providing professional consultation and publishing support services for users through multiple platforms and channels; (3) Publishing trainers, conducting academic publishing literacy education for users, helping users identify publishing needs, mas-

ter essential publishing literacy, and better adapt to the more open academic publishing environment under the open access trend; (4) Promotion advocates, strengthening external promotion to enhance academic recognition and participation in library publishing. Future libraries need to cultivate and establish dedicated publishing librarians, conduct publishing services and promotion, and improve library publishing service capacity on the basis of perfecting the entire library publishing business process.

4.2.4 Integrate into the Academic Publishing Ecosystem: Extensive External Cooperation and Enhanced Horizontal Exchange

As a new field of library services, especially in its initial stage in China, library publishing needs to actively seek external cooperation and enhance institutional horizontal exchange. Cross-border cooperation by library publishing institutions is a hot topic in library publishing research and practice at home and abroad. There are mainly three types of external cooperation models for libraries: (1) Cooperating with university presses to publish various institutional resources, such as the California Digital Library cooperating with the University of California Press to build the eScholarship open access publishing platform [47], providing publishing and production tools including commentary and peer review systems, as well as professional support and consulting services, with various publications on the platform freely accessible to meet internal university publishing and reading needs; (2) Cooperating with publishers to promote scholarly output dissemination, such as the University of Florida (UF) Library collaborating with Elsevier on a pilot project where Elsevier provides free ScienceDirect API to harvest metadata of UF researchers' papers, with paper links and metadata automatically transmitted to the UF institutional repository for free library use [48]; (3) Cooperating with publishing field participant organizations, including academic societies, profit/non-profit organizations, and online publishing companies, such as Lingnan University Library in Hong Kong cooperating with student organizations to publish student publications [49], and Taiwan Normal University Library cooperating with the Public Knowledge Project (PKP) to build an open journal system platform [50] for online management and publishing of the university's journals.

Practice shows that cooperative publishing services have achieved good results. Looking at foreign library publishing practice, we can also find that exchange among library publishing institutions cannot be separated from the promotion of professional organizations. LPC has held multiple library publishing forum symposiums and published supportive resources such as the *Directory*, greatly strengthening horizontal connections among international library publishing institutions and demonstrating the significant role of specialized consortium organizations in promoting library publishing development. Therefore, the Chinese library community should also build library publishing-related organizations suited to national conditions as soon as possible, or strengthen publicity and advocacy to raise the attention of existing academic associations to library publishing services, thereby providing resource guidance and exchange channels for

library publishing practice in China, enhancing horizontal connections and learning exchanges among library publishing institutions, and helping them better integrate into the new academic publishing ecosystem and scholarly communication environment.

4.2.5 Provide Academic Publishing Copyright Services: Attach Importance to Copyright Issues and Develop Copyright Services Copyright services are also important content in library publishing services. Foreign academic libraries attach great importance to copyright services [51], while domestic library publishing research and practice seldom mention copyright issues. Since library publishing is mainly digital publishing, with works being freely open to the public after publication, special attention must be paid to copyright issues. Investigations show that foreign copyright services generally include: establishing copyright consultation offices; creating service web pages introducing basic copyright knowledge; organizing information on copyright-related organizations for users to obtain detailed information; and holding relevant seminars for education and training. For example, the University of Michigan Library has established a copyright office to provide copyright consultation for faculty and students, hold public seminars on copyright, and provide customized copyright education activities. The *Basic Copyright Knowledge Guide* released by the department [52] clearly stipulates copyright term and formalities, copyright ownership, copyright holder rights, user rights, and other content, providing clear references for copyright services in library publishing.

As an open access publishing model, library publishing respects and supports authors in retaining copyright. Although domestic library publishing institutions have paid some attention to copyright issues, the content of copyright services in domestic academic libraries is still mostly limited to single copyright statements on web pages and simple operations of seeking authorization from authors before publication. For example, the *Legal Statement of ChinaXiv* states that it does not require submitters to transfer copyright, only needing to obtain permanent permission from submitters to publish papers [53]; the Chinese Academy of Sciences Institutional Repository seeks authors' opinions before publication and asks authors to decide whether to sign a license authorization letter, then publishes according to the corresponding license agreement. However, there is not much content on user copyright education and training or support resources in domestic publishing institutions. Future library publishing copyright services can learn from foreign experience by establishing copyright management departments where publishing librarians provide copyright consultation services. Publishing librarians can adopt measures such as establishing service web pages to declare copyright information, integrating and recommending relevant resources, and combining online and offline copyright training activities to develop copyright services, avoid copyright disputes, improve users' copyright awareness, regulate user behavior, and promote open access and extensive exchange of various academic works.

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Wang Yihan: Proposed research ideas, designed paper structure, wrote paper content;

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Review on Research and Practice of Library Publishing at Home and Abroad in Recent Ten Years

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Abstract: [Purpose/Significance] To understand the research and practice status of library publishing at home and abroad, summarize hot research topics, review current practical progress, and propose future development suggestions. [Method/Process] This paper adopts literature research and network survey methods to investigate and analyze the research and practice status of library publishing at home and abroad in recent ten years. [Result/Conclusion] Based on comparative analysis of research and practice at home and abroad, this paper puts forward suggestions for future research and practice of library publishing

in China from five aspects: enriching library publishing research, standardizing library publishing mechanisms, improving library publishing service capabilities, integrating into academic publishing ecosystem, and providing academic publishing copyright services, expecting to benefit the research and practice of library publishing in China.

Keywords: library publishing; publishing service; open access publishing; library transformation

Note: Figure translations are in progress. See original paper for figures.

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