The development of publishing activities by university libraries is a new competence that libraries successfully fulfill based on their knowledge, skills, and experience. Our university recently opened an opportunity for the cooperation of the library and the publishing house. Literature review and a study were conducted to identify such practices at European universities. The study consisted of a content analysis of websites followed by e-mail communication. It was conducted in cooperation with students at the Institute of Information Studies and Librarianship at the Charles University in Prague.

University libraries already master all pieces of the academic publishing puzzle:

- **Document management background** – electronic information resources management, experience with new document types and formats incl. course and multimedia materials, metadata knowledge and skills, close communication with content providers.

- **Methodological background** – deep knowledge of scholarly communication, peer-review process, research assessment, citation metrics, and research output quality requirements at national and international levels also with regard to low-quality and questionable publications.

- **Ethical background** – information and publishing ethics related to the quality of research outputs (junk science, salami publications, plagiarism).

- **Business and legal background** – Open Access and new business models, related copyright issues.

- **Technical background** – online publishing tools, content management tools, repositories, various party persistent identifiers.

University libraries are not only administrators, but also content producers. In most cases, they have mentioned to be publishing scholarly peer-reviewed outputs. Chronologically, the first step was usually setting up repositories and archiving university outputs followed by providing publishing support to authors, all the way to providing further publishing services such as graphical design, typesetting, printing and publishing. University libraries publish especially scholarly journals and tend to support less commercial disciplines in social sciences and humanities, e.g. library science, sociology, religious studies, philosophy, and linguistics. Further outputs include course materials and monographs, university papers, bulletins and brochures as well as materials aimed at promoting research activities and individual university departments. Journals, theses and dissertations tend to be published electronically, other materials, incl. special publications, are more often published in print. Besides publishing activities, the libraries often administer publishing standards for their university, such as DOI, ORCID, etc., and provide publication platform for open access publishing.

The study revealed the already observed fact that university libraries support to authors, all the way to providing further publishing services such as graphical design, typesetting, printing and publishing. The libraries mostly refer to have taken publishing activities over from the publishing house to closely cooperate with the publishing house, and to be providing new activities and competencies in digital publishing. All these examples show that library users as well as authors highly benefit from this cooperation, which in the final consequence enhances the university performance and reputation.

**Conclusion:**

The libraries mostly refer to have taken publishing activities over from the publishing house to closely cooperate with the publishing house, and to be providing new activities and competencies in digital publishing. All these examples show that library users as well as authors highly benefit from this cooperation, which in the final consequence enhances the university performance and reputation.

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