Statement on PRESS$_{OO}$

PRESS$_{OO}$ is an object-oriented model, defined as an extension of the FRBR$_{OO}$ model, which strives to capture a conceptualization of bibliographic information relating to continuing resources that remains based on the high-level concepts of FRBR, but goes more into the details of the specificities of continuing resources. The intention of the developers of PRESS$_{OO}$ was to solve the issues raised by the application of the FRBR model to continuing resources, while retaining the key notions that characterize the FR family of models.

PRESS$_{OO}$ was developed in 2012-2014 by a working group consisting of representatives from the ISSN International Centre and the Bibliothèque nationale de France (BnF). In this process, some members from the BnF contributed expertise with the modelling techniques used to define FRBR$_{OO}$, while members of the ISSN International Centre and other members from the BnF contributed the relevant domain expertise in the description of continuing resources. Although the developers of PRESS$_{OO}$ are members of IFLA, they did not act as such when developing PRESS$_{OO}$, and they had no mandate whatsoever from IFLA to perform that task. As a consequence, PRESS$_{OO}$ cannot be regarded as an IFLA document.

The FRBR Review Group acknowledges that, although the *Final Report on Functional Requirements for Bibliographic Records* says, on p. 5, in its "Areas for Further Study" section, that "The identification and definition of attributes for various types of material could be extended through further review by experts and through user studies. In particular, the notion of 'seriality' (…) merit[s] further analysis," nothing has been done so far in order to cover that area within the framework of the development of the entity-relationship models that make up the FR family of models. PRESS$_{OO}$ fills this gap regarding the modelling of the notion of seriality.

Although some specific attributes are declared for the Expression and Manifestation entities for serials, it is difficult to say that continuing resources are fully modelled in FRBR. The example provided on p. 23 (*The Wall Street Journal* as a Work realized in two distinct Expressions, *The Wall Street Journal Eastern Edition* and *The Wall Street Journal Western Edition)* seems to indicate that local editions of serials are to be regarded as instances of the Expression entity: that view has been challenged by serials specialists[1] and results in complications when implemented in practice. Arguably, any local, linguistic etc. edition of a serial is a Work in its own right.

The FRBR Review Group endorses PRESS$_{OO}$ as a valid ontology that can be used to express the semantic relationships embedded in descriptions provided by libraries (i.e., bibliographic and authority data) for continuing resources in a way that is fully compatible with FRBR$_{OO}$. At its meeting

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[1]   JONES, Ed. The FRBR Model As Applied to Continuing Resources. *Library Resources & Technical Services,* 2005, 49(4), 227-242. Available from: http://www.ala.org/alcts/sites/ala.org.alcts/files/content/resources/lrts/archive/49n4.pdf [Accessed: 20th June 2014].
        SHADLE, Steve. FRBR and serials: an overview and analysis. *The Serials Librarian,* 2006, 50(1-2), 83-103. Available from: http://dx.doi.org/10.1300/J123v50n01_09 [Accessed: 20th June 2014].
        TARANGO, Adolfo R. *FRBR for Serials: Rounding the Square to Fit the Peg.* Presentation, ALA Annual Conference (June 2008), UC San Diego (June 2008), and CONSER Operations Meeting (May 2008).

on 4 April 2014 in Den Haag, the CIDOC CRM Special Interest Group endorsed PRESS$_{OO}$ as a valid and technically compatible extension of CIDOC CRM and FRBR$_{OO}$.

Summary of differences between PRESS$_{OO}$ and the original FR models

It should be noted that, as an extension of FRBR$_{OO}$, PRESS$_{OO}$ deviates from the original FR models on some points. The differences between PRESS$_{OO}$ and the FRBR, FRAD and FRSAD models are not sufficient for PRESS$_{OO}$ to be regarded as an unrelated model that IFLA (and more particularly, the IFLA Cataloguing Section) would not endorse and recommend, but any possible users of PRESS$_{OO}$ should be made aware of them, so that their choices might be fully informed. In addition to the differences already existing between FRBR$_{OO}$ and the FR family of models in their entity-relationship definition, and which are listed in the FRBR Review Group's *Statement on FRBR$_{OO}$,* the points on which PRESS$_{OO}$ deviates from FRBR include, but are not limited to, the following:

- Any serial, whether it is an "autonomous" publication or the local, linguistic etc. edition of a "larger" serial, is regarded as an instance of F18 Serial Work, i.e., as a Work in its own right.
- Any individual volume of a continuing resource is regarded as an instance of F19 Publication Work, i.e., also as a Work in its own right (although not an authorial Work, according to the distinction introduced by FRBR$_{OO}$ between authorial Works and publishers' Works).
- As Expressions and Manifestations of continuing resources that are still being published are not complete and do not represent the complete Work, they are not really taken into account, and the modelling effort focuses instead on the description of the predictability of behaviour of continuing resources rather than on the complete WEMI structure from the FRBR Group 1 entities. For instance, a distinction is introduced between language as an element foreseen in the issuing policy of a continuing resource, and the language actually found in the Expression of that continuing resource once all volumes thereof have been published, and which may happen to be a different language than the one that was foreseen in its issuing policy. Similarly, dimensions of carrier are no longer seen as an attribute of the Manifestation entity, but as an element of the issuing policy of the continuing resource as a Work—an element which has the potential to change over time.
- The predictability of behaviour of continuing resources is modelled through decomposing the overall issuing policy of a continuing resource into multiple individual aspects of that overall issuing policy, which the model labels "issuing rules." As a consequence, much of the description of continuing resources is transferred to the Z12 Issuing Rule class, rather than directly associated with the F18 Serial Work class, as any individual issuing rule of a given continuing resource can be modified over time, without any loss of identity of that continuing resource.
- Events are introduced in order to account for such characteristic notions of continuing resources as: continuations, splits, mergers, absorptions, etc.
- The notion of storage unit is introduced as a distinct notion from Item: two Items bound together or united in any other manner that transforms them into a single physical object are regarded as forming an instance of the Z9 Storage Unit class (without losing their own characterization as Items).
- The notion of responsibility of a given ISSN centre over the metadata associated with a given ISSN is introduced in order to meet the specific needs of the ISSN International Centre, but is not expected to be implemented by any other possible users of the model.