



Bibliographic organisation of continuing resources in relation to the IFLA models: Research within the Croatian corpus of continuing resources

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Introduction

In this paper, a research that was carried out on a sample of Croatian continuing resources will be presented. The study should identify the entities, relationships and attributes according to the guidelines of the IFLA studies, which are necessary to enable the users of the catalogue and other bibliographic databases to find, identify, select and acquire or obtain continuing resources. In the analysis of user actions, the aim of navigation through the catalogue, in accordance with the ICP supplement will also be taken into consideration, which is important for continuing resources since their ongoing publication over an indefinite period of time changes bibliographic features, including a significant change in the title proper. According to current cataloguing standards (IFLA. 2005, 34-36; Verona 2009, 120), such change results in the creation of a new bibliographic record. This paper will indicate the current bibliographic organisation of



continuing resources in Croatia, in comparison with the parameters of the IFLA models, highlighting the potential disadvantages and advantages of the IFLA models in the bibliographic organisation of continuing resources in relation to applicable national regulations, which are used in Croatian cataloguing practice.

New models of the bibliographic organisation of information and continuing resources

Continuing Resources that have been added to the FRBR model are insufficient (IFLA 2004, 10) since the ISBD (CR) was published in 2002 and the ISSN Manual: Cataloguing part in 2009, and also because of the lack of cooperation in relation to the issue of continuing resources. Therefore, IFLA established the Working Group on Continuing Resources which recommended: a fourth mode of issuance, issuing *streaming resources*, adding *aggregate classes* and *seriality* which relate to changes made within continuing resources. (IFLA 2012) Further attempts to solve the problems of continuing resources were transferred to the Working Group on Aggregates which in its final report defined continuing resources as aggregating work, based on the model suggested by O'Neill and Zumer. Aggregate entities are manifestations that contain two or more distinct expressions related in derivation and equivalence, yet are different at the same time: a collection of expressions in which serials and a group of parallel expressions were published together in a single manifestation containing integrating resources. (IFLA 2011) Contrary to this model, theorists of Information Science (Shadle 2007, 155-157) (Tillett 2009), define groups of entities in serials relating to the whole/part relationship where the serial work is a set and sequence of parts that are also works, whilst this model was literally taken from the FRBR model. Theorists of

Information Science (Svenonius 2005, 35), (Smiraglia 2007, 75) and (Jones 2005, 240) also see the modelling of bibliographic families as the work, as well as all its expressions derived from the first work; the modelling is based on the one-to-many relationship that seeks to hold the connection of the same or similar intellectual content, and the many-to-many relationship which includes the collocating function of the catalogue and the aim of navigation as in the ICP. In further effort to create a model of the bibliographic organisation of continuing resources, we noted the need to introduce an ISSN number as an identifier of continuing resources (IFLA. Meeting 2012), through the harmonisation of ISSN and ISBD, as well as coordination with the RDA (*Resource Description and Access*) (ISSN Manual 2012). We also noted the latest process of harmonisation through the PRESSoo model which is the result of cooperation between the ISSN International Centre (ISSN IC) and the Bibliothèque Nationale de France (BnF). (Le Boeuf and Pelegrin, 2014 5; ISSN. PRESSoo, 2014).

Bibliographic organisation of continuing resources in Croatia

Eva Verona wrote the national cataloguing set of rules entitled *A Code and Manual for Compiling Alphabetical Catalogues (PPIAK)* in two volumes 1. Headings and Entry Elements and 2. Catalogue Description, that relies on the recommendations issued by the Statement of Principles in 1961 (Verona 2009, 9). In the first part of the PPIAK, 'Headings and Entry Elements', rules for the II.8 Periodicals¹ were elaborated in just 15 pages within articles 58-68,

¹ Verona used the title for periodicals in the narrow sense, and the term itself implied journals, newspapers and yearbooks, and not a stream of reports and works by certain institutions or a series of conference papers and series. The

which refer to the selection and design of the headings for serials², as well as chapters II.9 Official Periodicals and II.3 art. 9 The Concept of a Corporate Author. The code in the aforementioned articles brings regulations about the title proper and its changes, corporate publisher, distribution, local publications, annexes and index. The second part of the PPIAK Catalogue Description was released in 1983 without incorporating the ISBD(S) from 1977, and is therefore not suitable for the bibliographic description of serials. In Croatian librarianship practice for the bibliographic record of continuing resources, ISBD (CR), ISBD (ER), ISBD (NBM), the national PPIAK code and guidelines for the UNIMARC or MARC 21 format are in use. The Code had met the conditions of its time but the arrival of various resources in libraries and the emergence of online cataloguing are facts which indicate that the Code has become outdated. (Barbarić and Willer 2010, 114). We do not find the precise rules for microform, electronic or integrating resources in the PPIAK. This has been confirmed by a study conducted (Willer and Tomić 2009) in the libraries of South East Europe which have PPIAK as their national cataloguing code, and by the fact that librarian practice indicates a shift away from the policies that are listed in the PPIAK due to the appearance of new types of resources and the application of certain machine-readable standards and library software. However, what is far more important is that the Paris Principles on which the PPIAK

latter types of publications, Verona placed into the section of monographs. It should be noted that Verona differed the terms monograph and periodical. However, it can also be seen that the title of the present-day ISBD(CR) standard puts the emphasis on serials and other continuing resources, whilst the entire concept of the standard is twofold, since there are special rules for serials and special rules for integrating resources.

² As stated in PPIAK, the definition of periodicals is for the most part similar to the present-day definition of a serial as referred to in ISBD(CR).

is based, had been replaced and expanded with new *International Cataloguing Principles - ICP*.

Objectives of the research, the sample and the method

The research³ aims to establish the attributes and relationships from the IFLA studies in relation to the existing bibliographic records in the catalogue of the National and University Library in Zagreb (NUL), which are relevant for the identification of continuing resources. Testing will be carried out by observing bibliographic records of the continuing resource corpus and by comparing the occurrence frequency of certain attributes and relationships from the aforementioned models. User actions (to find, identify, select, obtain and navigate) as required by the IFLA models and new International cataloguing principles, will be examined via access points and relationships in order to identify and gather information on continuing resources. Based on research results, the current model of the bibliographic organisation of continuing resources and its functionality will be compared in relation to IFLA's conceptual models.

Collecting data took place in the ISSN Office for Croatia at the NUL during the period from 2000 to 2011; 2717 running serials as well as 212 titles of running integrating resources were registered. Data on the microfilmed continuing resources was taken from the NUL catalogue, and 219 titles of the microform of continuing resources were found for that particular period. By using the method of deliberate stratified sampling from the listed

³ The survey was conducted for a doctoral thesis entitled Application of the Bibliographic Organisation Models on the Croatian Corpus of Continuing Resources, which was defended under the direction of supervisor PhD, Assistant Professor Ana Barbarić, in November 2014 at the University of Zagreb, Faculty of Humanities and Social Science.

population, the titles to be observed in the NUL catalogue were selected. A sample of serials has 8 strata and the number of titles listed inside the parenthesis will be observed, printed: 1. periodical (273), 2. newspaper (30), 3. series (17); electronic: 4. periodical (50), 5. on CD (30), 6. newspaper (30), 7. series (2) and 8. microforms (27). Integrating resources will be examined through 2 strata: 1. websites (105) and 2. database (1). The researcher will decide on a selection of 565 titles to be studied, attempting to cover all subtypes of periodicals, a journal, yearbook, newsletter, congress, and furthermore all relationships in regards to the same content, but a different media.

Determining the parameters for observation

In determining the parameters for observation, the FRBR model is examined in terms of the bibliographic data of continuing resources and the Group 1 entities work, expression, manifestation and item, FRAD is examined in terms of the Group 2 entities or controlled access points for work, person and corporate body, whilst FRSAD is observed from the aspect of the Group 3 entities as the subject or the subject access point for continuing resources. The FRAD and FRSAD models are examined in this study only at the level that ensures access and identification of continuing resources. The structure of the authorised records for persons, corporate bodies and objects and relationships within those records are not considered in this paper (IFLA. 2009).

The presence/absence of attributes for entities work and expression according to the IFLA models shall be recorded: title, form, scope, date, language, place, history, other distinguishing characteristics, numbering, regularity and frequency of publication, and the possibility of extending the expression (IFLA 2004, 32-37). Furthermore, the relationship between the Group 1 entities work and expression: sequential, whole/part in independent and dependent components, derivative relationships:

parallel edition, second edition, geographical edition, truncation and translation as well as the relationship with the Group 2 entities of person and corporate body that indicate creation of work, realisation of work and the relationship with the Group 3 entities that points to the subject relationship with the work. (IFLA 2004, 48-53) The attributes of entities manifestation and item that are important for their identification will also be recorded: title, statement of responsibility, edition statement, place of publication, name of the publisher and year of publication, carrier type, identifier, as well as equivalence relationship between manifestation and item: reproduction, reprint, facsimile, alternate format (same content and expression, different carrier), simultaneous edition (in relation to the media), as well as the relationship with person and corporate body that are responsible for production or possessing manifestation and item. (IFLA 2004, 37-43) Access points of the bibliographic records for continuing resources will be recorded for: title, name of a person or corporate body (IFLA 2010, 22-29) and object (IFLA Uvjeti 2012, 17-20).

The data obtained through the method of observation will be quantitatively and qualitatively analysed and compared, finally merging in order to show the basic characteristics of continuing resources, and the importance of attributes and relationships that are needed to identify the aforementioned resources. The focus will be on user actions, necessary attributes and the relationships through which continuing resources are identified and gathered. In this case, the user actions of contextualisation and justification which are specified in the FRAD model and more suitable for the authors of authority records than for the general user population, will not be analysed.

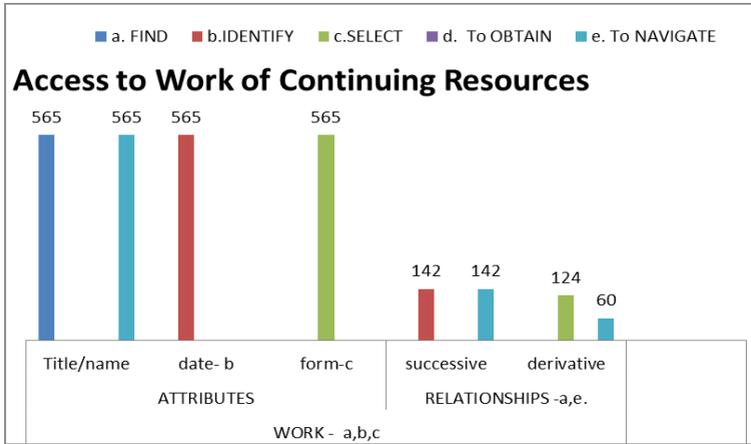
The results of the research

Users find the entity work (IFLA 2004, 18-20) by using the title proper in the bibliographic record. Access is also possible via the generic title with 51 items, as well as through the parallel title found in 47 items. The date of when the work was created is contained in the coded data and numerical data indicating the beginning and ceasing of the publication of the work, as well as the type of work that recognises serials and integrating resources.

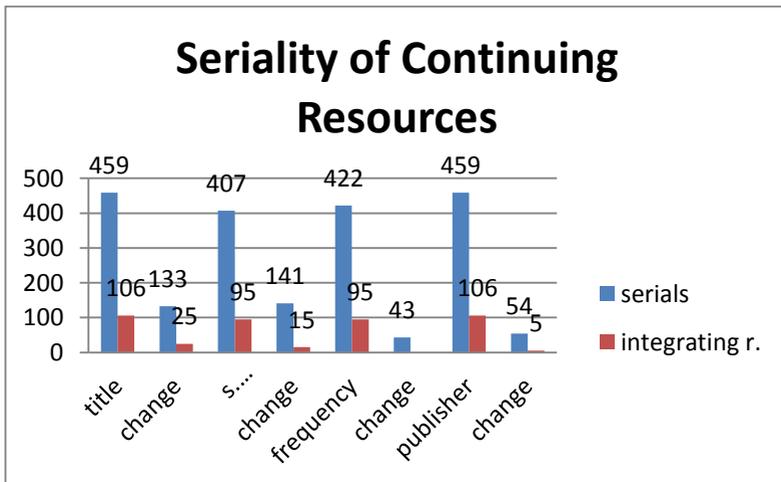
The sequential relationship, (IFLA 2004, 55-57) which also points to the seriality of continuing resources is represented with 142 (25.1%) titles as shown in Graph 1 and largely relates to the continuation. Relationships when serials as the continuation of another serial is registered in 134 (23.7%) titles, out of which 114 titles belong to printed resources, and 8 in integrating resources (1.4%) titles. Relationships merged and split had been noted in 9 serial publications.

Changes that indicate the attribute of seriality of continuing resources are shown in Graph 2: 158 (28%) changes of title, the data of responsibility in 156 (27.6%) titles and the frequency of publication is changed in 43 (7.6%) titles of the observed sample. Changing the frequency of publication is not registered with the integrating resources. Changing the place of publication and the publisher was recorded in 59 (10.4%) titles, and this change was reported in the higher percentage amongst serials. The entity expression (IFLA 2004, 34-37) is identified according to the attribute of numeric data that indicates two types of resources. 469 titles of serials possess numeric data, while integrating resources keep the numeric data in 18 titles which make 17% of the sample of the integrating resources. The research established that a derivative relationship (IFLA 2004, 60-62) at continuing resources was reported in 124 (21.9%) titles. Translation is recorded in 111 (19.6%) titles, out of which 47 (8.3 %) titles have

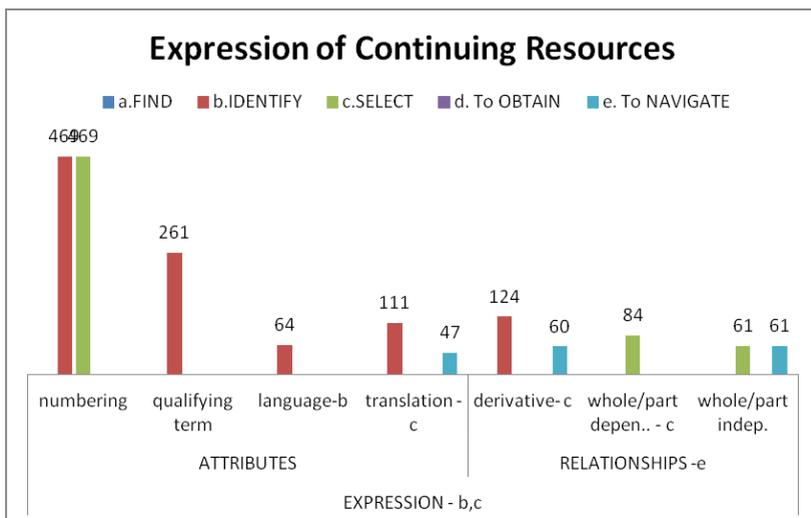
access points, and in 64 (11.3%) the title is possible to identify translation through language reference by examining the bibliographic record. There are 13 other derivative relationships, 7 titles of geographical editions and 6 titles for various editions, all recorded amongst serials.



Graph 1: Access to Work of Continuing Resources



Graph 2: Seriality of Continuing Resource



Graph 3: Identification expression of Continuing Resources

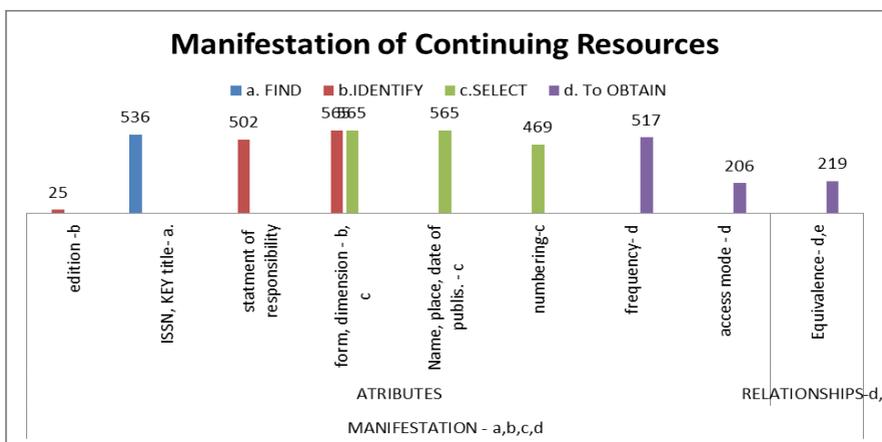
Finding and navigate via the derivative relationship enabled access points in 60 (10.6%) titles, as shown in Graph 3. The study has reported the attribute other distinguishing feature of the entity expression, as an addition to the key title, and has been recorded in 261 (46.2%) titles, as presented in Graph 3.

The whole/part relationship within the same work (IFLA 2004, 59-60, 62-63, 66) in the observed bibliographic records was recorded in 84 (14.9%) titles as a dependent part and 61 (10.8%) titles were recorded as an independent part.

The key title and ISSN code are the attributes of the manifestation (IFLA 2004, 40) which were recorded in 536 (94.8%) items. Statement of responsibility was registered in 502 (88.8%) titles, as shown in Chart 4. Integrating resources and

electronic serials have the attribute direct access in 206 titles. 6 titles of integrating resources and 9 titles of electronic journals have no access address after their ceased publication.⁴ 517 titles have the attribute frequency of publication. Frequency and numbering at microforms were copied from the original bibliographic resources which does not correspond to reality, since this form is complemented cumulatively. The name of publishers and date of publication were recorded in all titles, whilst the place of publication is missing in 2 titles of the integrating resources. Although the note and statement about the edition are the attribute of manifestation, the author believes that this is an attribute of the entity expression (Petrić 2014, 246). There are 25 such notes which point to multiple 'content' editions of expression, geographic, linguistic or some other edition of continuing resources. The equivalence relationship (IFLA 2004, 64-66) was noted in 219 (38.8%) titles of the sample, as shown in Chart 4. Altogether, the aforementioned relationship is recorded in 144 (58.9%) titles of electronic resources and microforms, while printed bibliographic resources have it recorded in 75 (23.4%) titles.

⁴ Scientific journals published on the portal of scientific journals of The Republic of Croatia – HRČAK, have address access via the URL portal and furthermore, via the Croatian Web Archive (HAW) and the URL journal website address. Electronic newspaper and integrating resources have access via the URL address for the title and HAW's. Electronic structure which ceased to be published, and thus has an inactive URL address, has access to archived content that is enabled through HAW's.

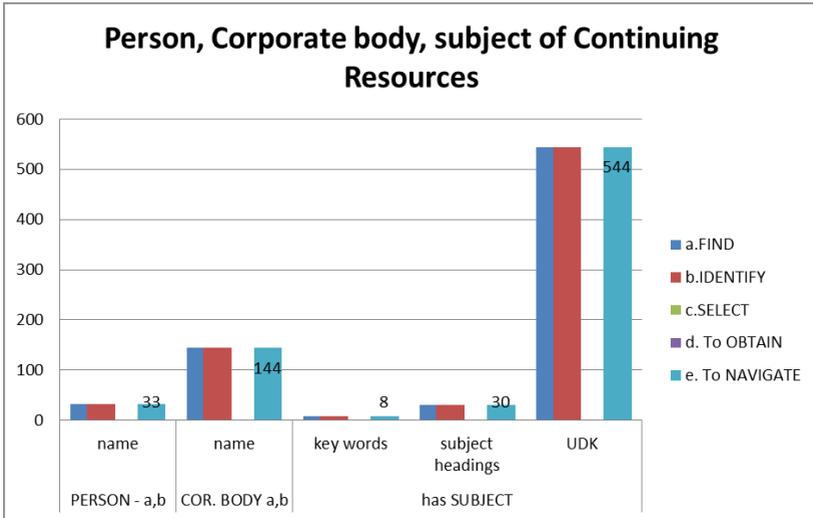


Graph 4. Identification manifestation of Continuing Resources

The equivalence relationship is recorded with serials in 34.9% titles, while 3.9% of integrating resources titles also bear the abovementioned relationship. Manifestations have accompanying material in 65 (11.5%) titles, which can be identified by examining the bibliographic description. It was noted that accompanying material is usually found on a CD, and therefore the issue of its identification with regards to media and content arises.

Achieving the aim of navigation (IFLA 2009) between bibliographic and authorised records of persons and corporate bodies in the observed sample was found in 177 (31.3%) titles and in 33 (5.8%) titles through the person's name, as well as in 144 (25.5 %) titles through the name of corporate bodies, as shown in Graph 5. Access to continuing resources is also possible through authorised subject headings which were recorded in 30 (5.3%) cases, out of which 25 were assigned to integrating resources. Eight titles have an authorised keyword through which it is also possible to access. The highest number of 544 (96.3%) titles from the observed sample goes to a UDC classification code as the ability to access and as the method of content tagged

indexing, which can be seen from Graph 5. The UDC code does not exist in microform and series.



Graph 5: Person, Corporate body, subject of Continuing Resources

Discussion of continuing resources and new bibliographic models

The observed sample of Croatian corpus on continuing resources indicates a greater share of printed serials, i.e. periodical publications. The sample which had been observed during the period of 11 years still retains a high percentage of titles 77.2% (436) which are continuously being published. The largest cessation of publication was recorded in serials - newspapers which makes 23% of the observed sample, which is associated with the crisis in the publishing of printed serials and the transition of newspapers to online websites. The fact that a serial had become an integrating resource has also been manifested in maintaining the numbering in 17% of the samples of integrating

resources, although by definition, integrating resources do not possess numbering (IFLA 2005, 16).

The example of serials which in the same manifestation publish the original text with a simultaneous translation, also refers to the statement by the author (Smiraglia 2007, 75) when referring to a complex work as a set of expressions, translations and parallel issues simultaneously. This piece of information also suggests the conclusion that the classification of obtained serials (O'Neill and Žumer, 2009) is not only a collection of expressions, i.e. articles, but it turned out that serials are a group of parallel expressions which were published in the same manifestation (Petrić 2014, 275), and should have access and be identified via complex work.

The relationship between continuing resources and finite resources was not found in the analysed sample. In Croatian library cataloguing practice, the reprint of continuing resources is catalogued in a printed form as a monograph and there is no display of the relationship between the original and reprint, for example *Zora Dalmatinska*. Relationships between serials and integrating resources, i.e. journals and their websites, for example *In Store*, have also not been established. The meaning of the equivalence manifestation-to-manifestation relationship was given by the author B. Tillet, but the equivalence relationship derived from the work/ expression level was displayed by the authors (Carlyle and Fusco 2002, 258-263) as a network of relationships between the works, where the aforementioned website or reprint was derived from the original work of a printed or electronic serial. Therefore, the relationship between a serial and integrating resource which share the same or similar content, the same or different mode of issuance, is not the equivalence relationship at the manifestation level, but the equivalence at the level of expression of the same work which is not shown in Croatian cataloguing practice. The author (Jones, 1997, 177-198) herself warns of this issue of multiple versions, claiming that this cannot

be solved each time at the manifestation level according to the model many-to-many, since such a relationship serves to identify the expression, unless a change of expression occurred. The research revealed how the attribute *form* of the expression entity is found in continuing resources in the exact way that the authors (Riva 2003, 15-21) and (Shadle 2007, 153-174) classify and differ them in serials: text of the original language, translated text and audio version. To this we must add forms of picture and sound, which as the addition to the form text, are found in the integrated resources. We can conclude that continuing resources have no longer a form of expression, such as monographs, and that will ultimately be a mitigating circumstance in the modelling of the bibliographic organisation of continuing resources.

Identification and access through the whole/part relationship with dependent parts has not been fully presented with a note on the bibliographic relationship, therefore, bibliography of journals which is an article in a magazine, cannot be identified. A display of relationships in the independent bibliographies of journals that are new works is also missing. Analysis of the relationship in serials shows the occurrence of all examined relationships, however, in regards to the integrating resources, there is no record of certain relationships such as the whole/part relationship due to the types of resources and media. Primary relationships that are specified in the FRBR, the equivalence relationship and the whole/part relationship are contained in the structure of integrating resources as its characteristics, and therefore the navigation and selection is enabled by types of resources, rather than by the bibliographic relationship that is specified in the record (Petrić 2014, 175-180). The bibliographic record for integrating resources needs to display the access and change of the title, as well as relationships between the first, second and third group of entities that are listed in the IFLA models, for research has shown that continuing resources do not have a relationship with the second group of person and

corporate body entities. Research has shown that continuing resources are accessed through the title in 68.7% of the titles of the observed bibliographic records. The title proper is not an authorised record for the name/title of the ongoing work (IFLA 2010, 37). Therefore, the sequential relationship is recorded between bibliographic records, and not in authorised records. Generic and parallel titles are also not authorised titles, but access is enabled to identifiers within the MARC 21 format. The ISBD (CR) standard, demands double standards when changing the titles of serials and integrating resources (IFLA 2005, 40). Therefore, within the same bibliographic record, the change in proper titles but not the key title was documented. Results of the research point to the necessity of accruing the attribute qualifying term (IFLA 2010, 37), along with the name of work so that the user could find and identify the continuing resource, rather than browsing the alphabetical order by title, as is the case with the NUL catalogue. The authors (Willer and all. 2011, 115) who analysed the use of the uniform title proper in the union catalogues CROLIST and Slovenian COBISS came to similar results and concluded ‘... insufficient use of the uniform titles proper in the case of Croatian cataloguing practice, and failing to use the existing data on the uniform titles proper as part of the database of authority records in the Slovenian union catalogue, prevented the task of gathering, i.e. finding all the records for a particular work in one place’.⁵

Serial publications can also be accessed and identified through authorised records of persons or corporate bodies, and are connected through the *produced by* relationship, that is the role of an editor (IFLA 2010, 45-46) and can be found exclusively in printed periodicals. In the analysed sample, 20% of titles were found that include a translation but the relationship and the role

⁵ With the note that both Croatian and Slovenian library practice use the same PPIAK cataloguing code.

of *realized by* the new expression, i.e. the translator, has not been mentioned. These results are the consequences of the rules from PPIAK, which do not mention the editor of continuing resources even as a translator (Verona, 2009, 120-121). Therefore, recorded relationships with the name of a person which were discovered are a shift from the national code, as well as a disadvantage in the case of an interpreter. A relationship between a serial and corporate body of which the *created by* relationship is present in 16.2% of bibliographic resources of the observed sample in yearbooks/reports, newsletter and congress, with regard to the regulations from PPIAK (Verona 2009, 27-29). In the observed pattern 11% of serials, have the ability to access through the expanded title, which points to the non-distinctive title and a relationship with the corporate body or corporate publisher. However, the role of relationships cannot be determined. Whether this is the *created by* or *produced by* the corporate body as creator or publisher, has not been precisely stated in the PPIAK (Verona 2009, 28-29, 121-122).

The relationship of the Group 1 and 3 of entities as defined in the FRSAD model *as the work has a subject* relationship is shown as: subject heading, authorised key word and UDC code. Those are the parameters by which users can search the NUL catalogue interface. In Tillet's taxonomy, this relationship is called a descriptive relationship which enables users to find, identify and select an item with respect to the subject that is sought (Tillet 1988, 3-6). However, it should be emphasised that if a user (except for librarians and experts who are familiar with the UDC classification scheme) is not familiar with the UDC table and its numerical meanings which were added to the content, the user will not be able to find/access continuing resources in the NUL

browser, because access through natural language had not been given via the UDC code.⁶

Users can select and obtain a manifestation and item since a sufficient number of attributes that allow users to select was noticed; in fact, it met the needs of access and demands of the system in regards to electronic resources which had not been provided by the PPIAK and there is a clear influence by the ISBDs. The changes that are recorded in the manifestation are the changes on the statement of responsibility, a change of the place of publication and of the publisher, including change of the frequency of publication. Some of those listed attributes, such as the frequency of publication is vital data for the entire record of the serials' collection in the procurement and arrival record module, etc. During the research, it was noticed that resources in the microform have the equivalence relationship with the printed form, yet 12 titles of the microform from the observed sample also contain digital reproduction⁷, even though that cannot be seen from the microform records. In this regard (Riva 2003, 16-17), it is stated that a manifestation can be treated as a reproduction (electronic, printed or microform), if a part of the same expression is set as the original manifestation. However, in

⁶ Croatian library practice used UDC classification for content indexing but does not support the standardised control of classification authority data and does not add classification codes and descriptive parts, and it is therefore impossible for users to carry out research / browsing over a particular topic / subject. However, the advantage of the classification in the subject access depends on the quality of the graphical user interface in which users search, view and navigate through the catalogue. T. Petrić. Identification of serials as subject entities: the seminar work. Course: Management of information and knowledge (PDS Information Sciences), Prof. Dr. Jadranka Lasić Lazić, 2011

⁷ Visible at the portal old Croatian newspaper. Available at: <http://dnc.nsk.hr/Newspapers/Default.aspx>.

case there is a difference in the *mode of expression*, then it is not a reproduction.⁸

Conclusion

The research was carried out in order to present the current bibliographic organisation of continuing resources through the example of the Croatian corpus and the application of the parameters from the IFLA models; and to point out the potential disadvantages of the current model and the applicability of the IFLA models. Results of the research indicate that the current model of the bibliographic organisation shows the appearance of attributes that are listed in the IFLA models and which allow us to identify the continuing resources item, as shown in Graphs 1, 3 and 4.

The results of the research and parameters of the FRBR model indicate the lack of attributes of the entity work, since the basic types of continuing resources: serials and integrating resources were not included. The entity expression of a serial usually has one expression and that is the expression text, whilst integrating resources can have a 'combination of the aforementioned modes'. Therefore, judging by the research results, it is necessary to update the expression entity with attributes of *mode of expression* which corresponds to the division in the entity work and these are static serials of the attribute of *addition*, whilst current integrating resources have the attributes of *updating and replacement*. The attribute of edition points to different variations of the same form of expression, for example the linguistic or geographical edition and is therefore more suitable being the attribute of the entity expression. The next logical string of numbering, the expected regularity and frequency of publication, i.e. the *mode of*

⁸ Riva, P. Defining the Boundaries: FRBR, AACR and the Serial. // The Serial Librarian 45, 3(2003), pp. 15-21

issuance, are attributes which are more suitable for the manifestation since they indicate the status of the publication and the form of publishing, and they do not alter the forms of expression and its wording or the content of the work. These attributes of manifestation may change with respect to the media of publication of continuing resources; hence there is change in the manifestation. Also, the attribute of manifestation other distinguishing characteristic should be added to the entity work in the authorised record as stated in the FRAD model, and not at the level of the description of the manifestation (Petrić 2014, 273).

Bibliographic records for all types of resources were recorded, although that was not envisaged by PPIAK, and it is clear that the practice has moved away from the national code which does not offer solutions for all types of resources and ever more so demanding users. The conducted research and analysis of the results reveal a number of facts which make the existing model of bibliographic organisation of continuing resources disfunctional. The present bibliographic records for continuing resources fulfil the first task of the catalogue according to the ICP and that is to find bibliographic resource, but not the second objective set work with all the changes, expressions, parts and manifestations (IFLA 2009). The current model is based only on the many-to-many relationship which enables identification of manifestations, and is in accordance with the integrated ISBD. Furthermore, due to the lack of distinctive element and authorised heading of continuing resources, it is difficult for the user to have simultaneous access and identification of work and expression, which certainly is not the user-oriented catalogue that allows the user to quickly find, identify and obtain the requested item. The next reason for disfunctionality is the insufficient presentation of the relationship of derivative and sequential relationships in continuing resources. The user has not been informed of the translation or the existence of expression in another type of

resource, of the reprint or digital reproduction, nor of all changes within continuing resources. If all relevant relationships are not shown, the goal of navigation and gathering cannot be achieved, nor the user access which has been enlisted in IFLA models. The fourth reason that the model is non-functional is the relationship between the first and second group of entities which is not clear or precise when it comes to roles and entities connected at the level of work, expression and manifestation. And finally but no less important is the relationship between the first and third group of entities that during research showed a high degree of presence and the possibility of navigating and identifying continuing resources in between bibliographic records, but not finding them. Judging by all the above, the current model of bibliographic organisation of Croatian corpus of continuing resources, with respect to the new IFLA model, requires certain changes in order for the user to have easier access and to be able to identify continuing resources.

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ABSTRACT: Comprehensive research on continuing resources has not been conducted in Croatia, therefore this paper will indicate the current bibliographic organisation of continuing resources in comparison to the parameters set by the IFLA models, and the potential flaws of the IFLA models in the bibliographic organisation of continuing resources, in comparison to the valid national code which is used in Croatian cataloguing practice. Research on the corpus of Croatian continuing resources was performed in the period from 2000 and 2011. By using the listed population through the method of deliberate stratified sampling, the titles which had been observed were selected. Through the method of observation of bibliographic records of the selected sample in the NUL catalogue, the frequency of occurrence of parameters from the IFLA models that should identify continuing resources will be recorded and should also show the characteristics of continuing resources. In determining the parameters of observation, the FRBR model is viewed in terms of bibliographic data, FRAD is viewed in terms of other groups or entities or controlled access points for work, person and the corporate body and FRASAD in terms of the third group of entities as the subject or the subject access to continuing resources. Research results

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indicate that the current model of bibliographic organisation presents a high frequency of attributes that are listed in the IFLA models for all types of resources, although that was not envisaged by the PPIAK, and it is clear that the practice has moved away from the national code which does not offer solutions for all types of resources and ever more so demanding users. The current model of bibliographic organisation of the corpus of Croatian continuing resources in regards to the new IFLA model requires certain changes in order for the user to more easily access and identify continuing resources. The research results also indicate the need to update the entity expression with the attribute mode of expression, and entity manifestation with the attributes mode of issuance, as well as further consideration in terms of the bibliographic organisation of continuing resources.

KEYWORDS: Bibliographic organisation; Continuing resources; FRAD; FRBR; ICP; PPIAK.

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