

New Zealand Government

Government Enterprise Architecture



**GEA-NZ v3.1
Data and Information
Reference Model and Taxonomy
Approved July 2015**

Data and Information Domains

The GEA-NZ Information Reference Model and Taxonomy includes three data and information domains and nine subjects that can be used as a common language to categorise New Zealand Government information consistently at a high level. The information domains and subjects are:

- Motivators

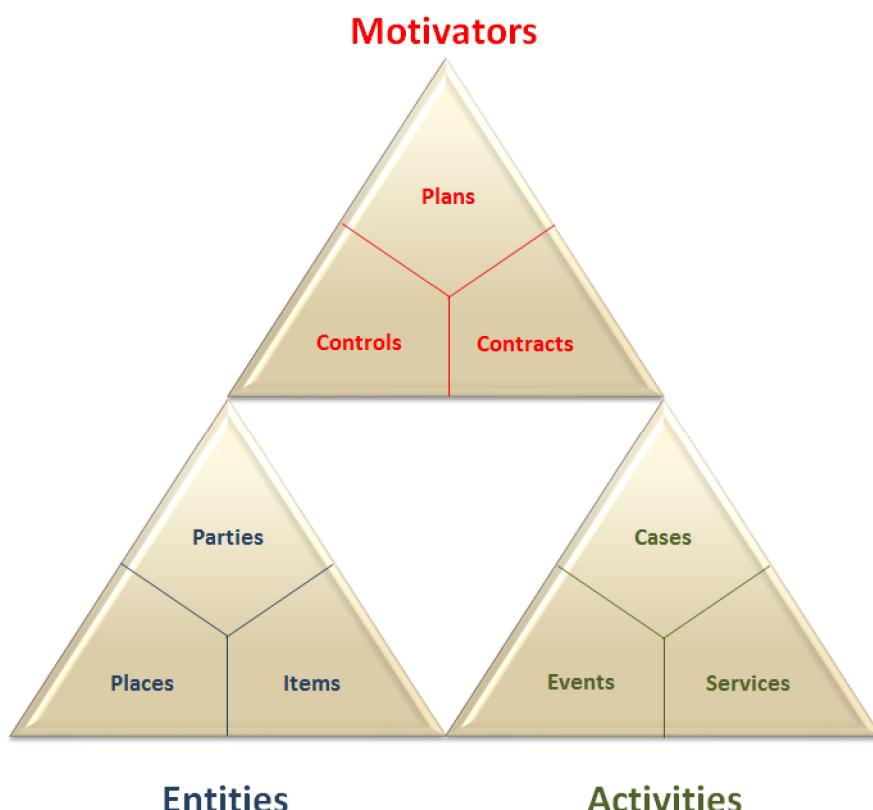
- **Plans:** Information relating to courses of action created for the accomplishment of a direction.
- **Controls:** The information that describes or documents constraints on activities within an organisation. Essentially the rules or policies that provide the basis for management or governance of an organisation.
- **Contracts:** Information relating to the implicit and explicit agreements that describes the terms and conditions relating to a mutual understanding between parties or between parties and society that arise as a result of the existence of a control.

- Entities

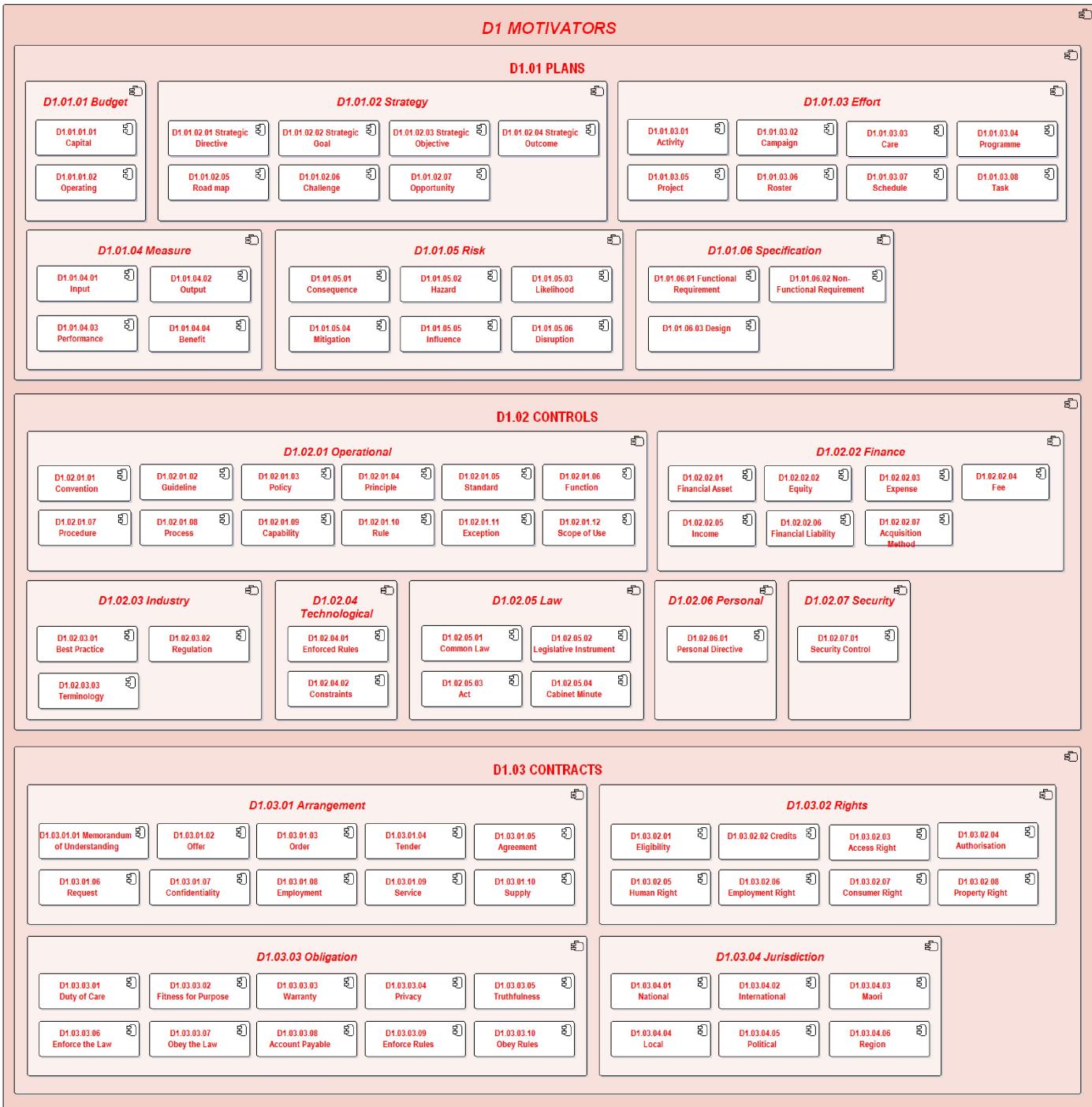
- **Parties:** Information dealing with the persons and organisations of importance to an enterprise, including their classification, the relationships between them and, in the case of organisations, their unit structure.
- **Places:** Information about places, positions or areas of resources, infrastructures and other concepts, as well information about locating and communicating with parties.
- **Items:** Information about items (typically finite in nature) that are used, created, purchased, consumed, sold or under the control of an organisation.

- Activities

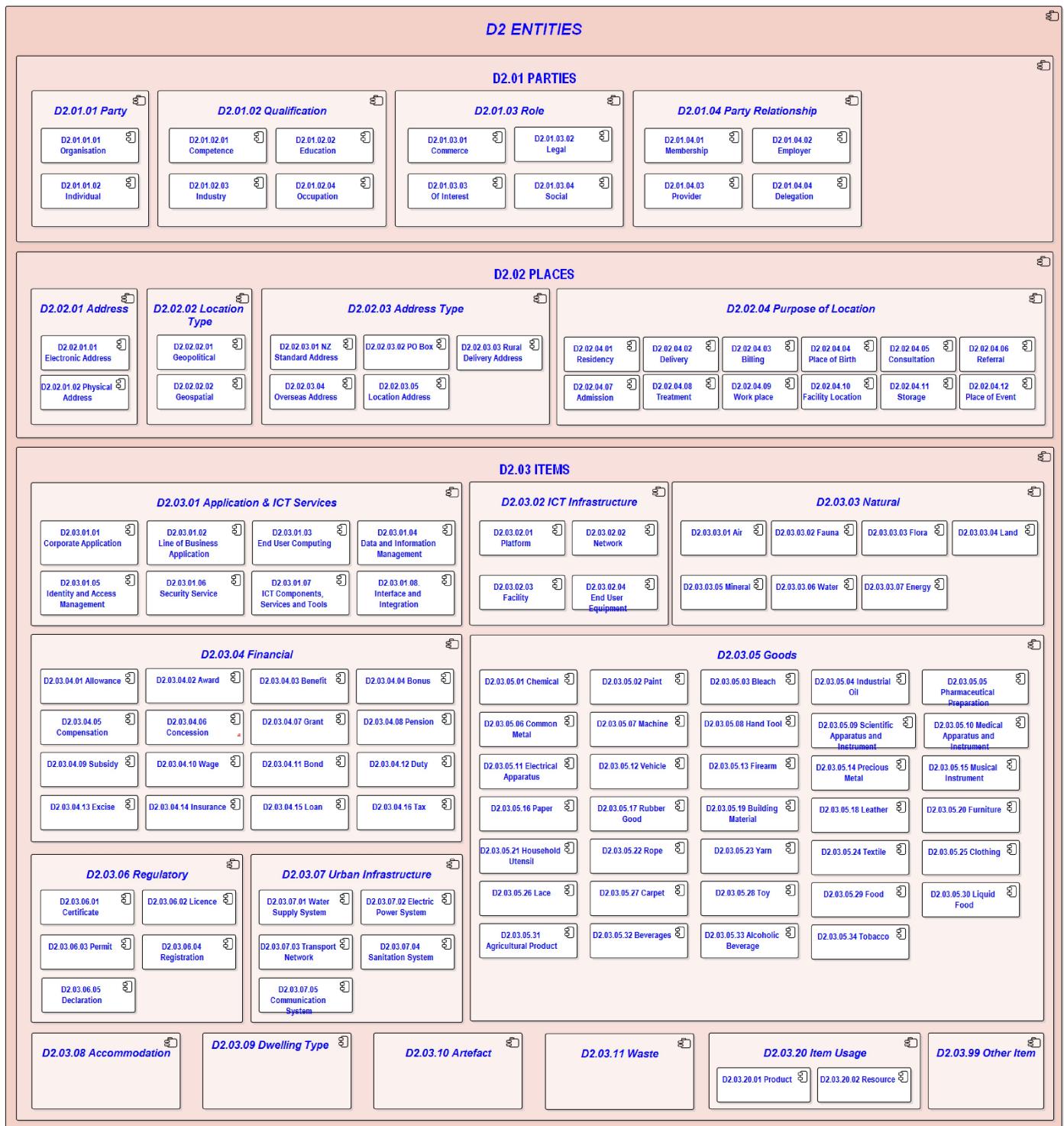
- **Cases:** The information relating one or more parties for the purpose of coordinating the various events, services and items in order to achieve a successful outcome. Case information is more focused on party's interactions over the long term, not merely the linking of items through interactions on a once off or ad hoc basis.
- **Events:** Information relating to planned or spontaneous occurrences recognised by the organisation that may demand a response.
- **Services:** Information about the expected, advertised or agreed duties, functions or activities which the enterprise offers to other parties. Services can be thought of as intangible products which are primarily comprised of the enterprises time and expertise.



Motivators



Entities



Activities

