

Government Enterprise Architecture



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



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Document

Purpose

The purpose of this *document* is to provide NZ Government agencies with a core reference architecture model covering data and information, and the accompanying taxonomy or 'categorisation terminology', as part of the Government Enterprise Architecture for New Zealand (GEA-NZ v3.1) suite of reference models.

The primary purpose of the GEA-NZ Data and Information Reference Model and Taxonomy is to discover, describe, manage, protect, and to share and reuse information consistently within and across agencies and their business partners. The GEA-NZ Data and Information Reference Model and Taxonomy is a flexible and standard-based framework to enable information sharing and reuse across agencies via a standard description and discovery of common data and information. It also promotes the uniform practice of data and information management.

Government Enterprise Architecture for New Zealand

The overall consistency and cohesiveness of cross government services, shared services and common capabilities, can be improved when government entities apply common reference taxonomies to deliver consistent and aligned views of commonly required operational and technological services.

The objective of a Reference Model is to provide widely accepted core taxonomy, and an appropriate visual representation of that taxonomy. A Reference Taxonomy defines the terminology, and provides a useful, coherent, consistent, and structured description of the components of an Enterprise Architecture. The need for reference architectures and associated taxonomies as part of a Government Enterprise Architecture is described in the *GEA-NZ v3.1 Context Document*.

There are *eight* architecturally significant dimensions within the Government Enterprise Architecture for New Zealand v3.1 framework. Each of these dimensions has a *Reference Model* which comprises:

- Structure and description of the dimension
- Context within the GEA-NZ v3.1
- Reference taxonomy, where appropriate
- Description of artefacts and relationships with other artefacts

GEA-NZ v3.1 uses reference taxonomies to provide categorisation terms to describe the architecture of capabilities for use across All of Government (AoG). Reference taxonomies reduce complexity by abstracting, organising and simplifying complex information sets.

The usage of the GEA-NZ reference models and taxonomies, at government, agency and sector level, will help drive ICT efficiencies and transformation programmes through identification of opportunities for development and reuse of shared solutions. This will enable the implementation of the *Government ICT Strategy and Action Plan to 2017* and *Better Public Services: Results for New Zealanders*.

Use of GEA-NZ v3.1 reference models will:

- Provide common language to promote service, information, and system and technology interoperability.
- Support improved quality and speed of sharing information.
- Promote the identification and demand aggregation of sharable and common capabilities to improve the efficacy, utility and cost effectiveness of ICT across government.
- Foster traceability of features to meet the requirements of change.
- Support the re-use of solutions and services
- Support the AoG Data Governance initiatives

Scope

This document provides a description of the GEA-NZ v3.1 Data and Information Reference Model and Taxonomy. It provides the basis for information sharing, for developing specific data architectures and for data modelling patterns. These architectures and patterns can be readily used across government where the terms from the reference taxonomy are used consistently.

This document does not include the use of software tools to construct and manage GEA-NZ v3.1 models.

Note: References to related documents are contained within the context of this document.

Audience

The intended audience of this document is (but not limited to):

- Agencies' Enterprise, Business, Data, and Solution Architects
- Information Service Management Providers
- Business partners involved in development and delivery of business and technology solutions
- Information and IT Managers
- Business Subject Matter Experts
- Security Specialists for Certification & Accreditation activities (C&A)

Authors

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Approval

This document has been created following engagement with the Chief Architect Forum (CAF) and the Government Enterprise Architecture Group (GEAG). The content will be subject to three month review and improvement. The Government Enterprise Architect team will manage revisions and will indicate priorities for this work. Approval for changes will be sought through the GEAG.

Acknowledgements

This version of the GEA-NZ Data and Information Reference Model and Taxonomy was developed by the Government Enterprise Architecture team, part of System Transformation Team, Department of Internal Affairs, New Zealand. It was peer-reviewed and approved by GEAG members.

Additionally, feedback received from a number of experts from various agencies was greatly appreciated.

Version Control

Version	Date	Comment	Modified by	Approved by	Next Review Date
V3.0	March 2015	Approved by the GEAG on 26 March 2015. To be added in next release: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Address profiling aligned with ISO 19160 - Additional Enterprise events 	Regine Deleu	GEAG	June 2015
V3.1	July 2015	Major Changes ¹ :	Regine Deleu	GEAG	June 2016
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Added the relationship between the data and information categories and GEA-NZ dimensions. - Changes to D1 Motivators: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Changed D1.01 Direction to D1.01 Strategy -more focused on strategic management. - Added Benefit, Influence, and Disruption to Controls. - Changed D1.02.01 Administrative controls to Operational controls. - Added Scope of Use as an operational control. - Added Acquisition Method as a financial control. - Added Act and Cabinet Minute. - Added Human Right, Employment Right, Property Right, Consumer Right to D1.03.02 Rights - Changes to D2 Entities: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Changed D2.02.04 Address Purpose to D2.02.04 Purpose of Location. - Added the D2.02.02.01 Geopolitical locations. - Added Work place, Facility Location, Storage, Place of Event to D2.02.04 Purpose of Location. - Merged D2.03.04 Financial Assistance and D2.03.05 Revenue into D2.03.04 Financial Item. - Added D2.03.05 Goods with 34 categories according to the International Classification of Goods - World Intellectual Property Organisation - Geneva - 2011, New Zealand is a participant. - Added D2.03.07 Urban Infrastructure with Water Supply System, Electric Power System, Transport Network, Sanitation System, and Communication System. - Added D2.03.08 Accommodation - Added D2.03.09 Dwelling Type - Identifier changes for Artefact (was D2.03.07 now D2.03.10), Waste (was D2.03.08 now D2.03.11), and Item Usage (was D2.03.09 now D2.03.20) - Added D2.03.99 Other Item - Added reference to the statistical standards classification to D2.01.01.02 Individual, D2.01.02 Qualification, D2.01.02.03 Industry, D2.01.02.04 Occupation, D2.01.04 Party Relationship, D2.03.08 Accommodation, and D2.03.09 Dwelling Type. - Changes to D3 Activities: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Added D3.01.05 Claim with Claim of Definition, Claim of Cause, Claim of Value, Claim of Policy, and Claim of Fact. - Added D3.01.06 Request with Request for Information, Request for Proposal, Request for Quotation, Request for Tender, Request for Approval, and Request for Comments. - Added D3.01.07 Order as a Case to categorise the tracking information of an order. - There are additional Business events: Seed Capital, Start-up, Hiring, Termination of Employment, Merge, Demerge, Stock Exchange Listing, Stock Exchange De-listing, Change Name, Bankruptcy, and Cease. - D3.02.05 Property has been changed to D3.02.05 Trade with the following categories: Trade, Buying, Selling, Importing, Exporting, and Renting. - Name change D3.02.09.03 Action to Interaction Type. - Added D3.03.06 Services from Business with categories according to the International Classification of Services - World Intellectual Property Organisation - Geneva - 2011, New Zealand is a participant. Notes use of ANZSIC Industrial Classification and ANZSRC Research Classification. - Added reference to the statistical standards classification to D3.01.02.04 Offence. 			

¹ A detailed 'What's Changed - GEA-NZ v3.0 vs v3.1' overview can be requested.

Development

The GEA-NZ Data and Information Reference Model and Taxonomy has been adapted for New Zealand based on the Queensland Government Enterprise Architecture Framework (QGEA v2.0). It is intended as a baseline starting point and will be evolving as needed.

Background

The GEA-NZ v3.1 Data and Information Reference Model and Taxonomy is a first release of any government information reference taxonomy for New Zealand.

In terms of Government Enterprise Architecture practices across the world there is no single agreed data and information reference model or taxonomy.

Approach

Representatives from the Chief Architects Forum (CAF) and the Government Enterprise Architecture Group (GEAG), and other agencies review and contribute to the taxonomies.

Tools

The GEA-NZ v3.1 Data and Information Reference Model has been developed using Sparx Systems Enterprise Architect² modelling tool. The diagrams are published using .png files, Sparx packages, and Microsoft Excel.

² Sparx Systems Enterprise Architect, Ultimate Edition, has been selected by Government Enterprise Architecture in August 2014 as the go forward tool for developing and maintaining GEA-NZ.

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Executive Summary

The primary purpose of the GEA-NZ Data and Information Reference Model and Taxonomy is to discover, describe, manage, protect, and to share and reuse information consistently within and across agencies and their business partners.

The Government Enterprise Architecture for New Zealand (GEA-NZ) Data and Information Reference Model and Taxonomy categorises and describes the New Zealand Government Information consistently in three pillars:

- **Motivators:** Information relating to authority or governance. They contain information in the form of potential, imagined or desired states. For example, risk management information is concerned with potential hazards, their likelihood and consequences.
- **Entities:** Information relating to instances of entities or things. Tangible items that the business must know about and for which different instances can be uniquely identified or distinguished from one another.
- **Activities:** Information needed to track or monitor moments, periods or events that occur over time. This type of information is focused on occurrences that must be tracked for business reasons or represent a specific point in the evolution of 'The Business'.

The GEA-NZ Data and Information Reference Model and Taxonomy provides guidance to agencies for implementing repeatable and reusable patterns to enable data sharing in accordance to the *Government ICT Strategy and Action Plan to 2017* and *Better Public Services: Results for New Zealanders*.

Use of the GEA-NZ Data and Information Reference Model will:

- Facilitate CIOs in establishing common information language to promote services, information, systems, and technology interoperability.
- Enable conversations to reach cross-agency agreements around: governance, data architecture and information sharing.
- Promote the identification and demand aggregation of sharable and common capabilities to improve the efficacy, utility and cost effectiveness of ICT across government.
- Foster traceability of features to meet the requirements of change.
- Support the re-use of solutions and services.
- Support the AoG Data Governance initiatives.

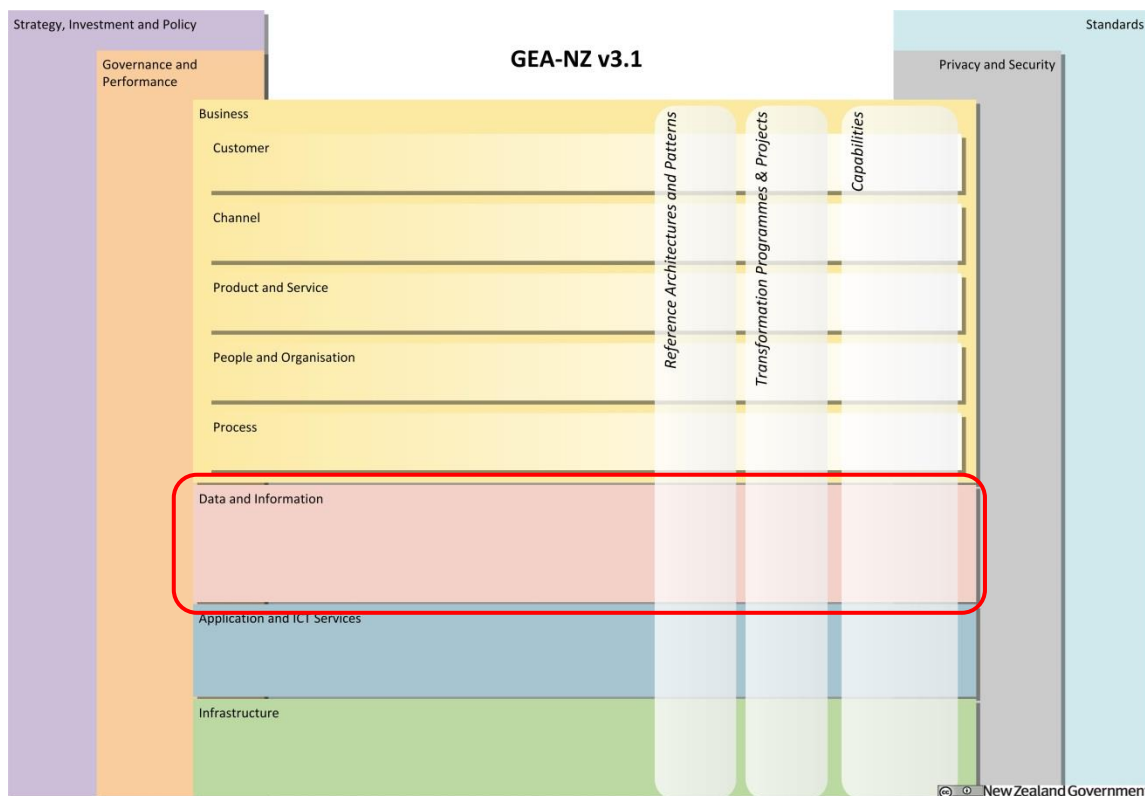
Ultimately, the aim is to increase collaboration between agencies, reduce risk, reduce number of incompatible systems across and within agencies, and contribute to government-wide interoperability commitments in an affordable manner.

Data and Information Reference Model and Taxonomy

Introduction

The primary purpose of the GEA-NZ Data and Information Reference Model and Taxonomy is to discover, describe, manage, protect, and to share and reuse information consistently within and across agencies and their business partners.

The GEA-NZ Data and Information Reference Taxonomy is an integral part of the Government Enterprise Architecture for New Zealand v3.1 (GEA-NZ v3.1), the structure of which appears below.



The following table shows the context with the other GEA-NZ reference models.

Data and Information	provides a framework for trusted data and information that can be used for strategic decision making	Strategy, Investment and Policy
	provides a framework for trusted data and information that can be used for business performance management	Governance and Performance
	provides the data and information structures that support business services, processes, capabilities, information sharing, and reuse	Business
	provides the authoritative data and information structures to be used by application and ICT services	Application and ICT Services
	provides the data and information requirements for technology and infrastructure services	Infrastructure
	provides the data and information requirements and models needed for security and privacy	Security and Privacy
	sets the data and information requirements that drive development and scope of corresponding standards	Standards

Principles

The value of reference models comes from applying them as part of business as usual activities across agencies in a consistent manner. They are used to provide a consistent view across a complex system of business services and supporting ICT.

This consistency ensures that the delivery of government services can become customer centric, and that investments can be made that benefits the system as a whole, not just specific agency in accordance with the guiding principles of the *Government ICT Strategy and Action Plan to 2017* which are:

- **Centrally led, collaboratively delivered**
The Strategy and Action Plan will be led by the GCIO and delivered in collaboration with agency chief executives.
- **Customer centricity**
Customer insights must inform service design and delivery. Customers should be shielded from the internal complexities of Government.
- **Trust and Confidence**
Build public trust and confidence in government's ability to maintain the privacy and security of information. This underpins our ability to use digital channels.
- **Simplify by design**
Remove complexity, fragmentation and duplication, and reengineer business processes end-to-end.
- **Share by default**
Capabilities must be shared by default rather than by exception.

Benefits

The GEA-NZ Data and Information Reference Model will provide the following benefits to agencies, sectors and their business partners involved in the delivery of public services and joint capabilities:

- Drives sharing of information at the business layer to ease access to more, better, personalised and integrated services.
- Identification of opportunities to improve efficiencies and effectiveness of current capabilities. To guide change towards shared common services.
- For agencies' Four Year Plan to help show what they will achieve and how it will be achieved aligning to Better Public Services and all-of-government shared services.

This will ultimately result in increased collaboration between agencies, reduced risks, reduced number of incompatible systems across and within agencies, and it contributes to government-wide interoperability commitments in an affordable manner.

Goals

The key goals of the GEA-NZ Data and Information Reference Model are:

- Pursuing the goal of Open Data by improving discovery, access, and sharing.
- Identifying authoritative sources of information across government.
- Using data and information to meet customer, agency and government needs.
- Supporting common and shared services and aiding cross-agency collaboration.
- Positioning agencies to operate in a global information environment.
- Developing shared vocabularies to facilitate reuse of data across communities.
- Providing governance and performance measures to ensure the trust, accountability, and security of data being shared or exchanged.
- Reducing cost and customer impact from the redundant collection of citizen and organisation data.

How to use

Compare Data Sources across Agencies

The GEA-NZ Data and Information Reference Model and Taxonomy identifies data categories, regardless of usage context. Used in combination with the GEA-NZ Business, Application & ICT Services, and Infrastructure Reference Models and Taxonomies, we can classify the data that is managed in a given data source by the goals, objectives or business context in which that data is used. Classifying a set of data sources by the Data and Business taxonomies produces a data set that can be searched to determine, for example, which data sources contain a common data class but use it for different business contexts. For a large set of data sources, that search capability saves considerable time over manually examining each data source to see if it contains what is required.

Information Discovery

The GEA-NZ Data and Information Reference Taxonomy can be used to perform information discovery for programmes, projects and business processes. It is a simple but very efficient and effective process, for instance used during the workshop in the Discovery phase of the Accelerated Delivery Methodology. It helps to understand the context of a scenario or subject as early as possible in a project, programme, or scenario.

The GEA-NZ Information Discovery Process approach and examples are described in GEA-NZ Information Discovery Process Guidelines.

Categorisation

The GEA-NZ Data and Information Reference Model and Taxonomy is a flexible and standard-based framework to enable information sharing and reuse across agencies via a standard description and discovery of common data and information. It also promotes the uniform practice of data and information management.

The GEA-NZ Data and Information Reference Model and Taxonomy includes three information pillars and nine category groups that can be used as a common language to categorise New Zealand government information consistently at a high level. The information pillars are:

- **Motivators:** Information relating to authority or governance such as plans, controls, contracts. They contain information in the form of potential, imagined or desired states. For example, risk management information is concerned with potential hazards, their likelihood and consequences.
- **Entities:** Information relating to instances of entities or things such as parties, places, and items. Tangible items that the business must know about and for which different instances can be uniquely identified or distinguished from one another.
- **Activities:** Information needed to track or monitor moments, periods, events and cases that occur over time. This type of information is focused on occurrences that must be tracked for business reasons or represent a specific point in the evolution of 'The Business'.

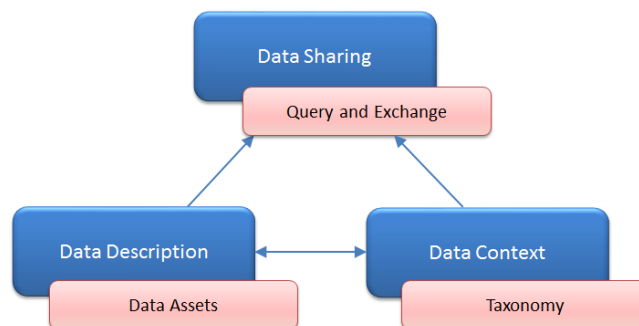


The nine information categories within these pillars will be described in more detail later in the document.

Data and Information Exchange

The GEA-NZ Data and Information Reference Model and Taxonomy provides a standard means by which data is described, categorised, and shared. It also provides guidance for data and information exchange within and across agencies and their business partners. The data and information exchange is based on the following assertions:

- **Data Context:** Data Context [categorizes data and information](#) assets into the three pillars of information. Data Context will answer key questions about the data required within and across agencies and establishes the basis for data governance. Data Context also enables discovery of data, and can provides linkages to the other GEA-NZ Reference Models.
- **Data Description:** Data Description provides a means to uniformly capture the semantic and syntactic structure of data. This enables comparison of metadata (data about data) for purposes of harmonization, and supports the ability to respond to questions regarding what is available in terms of Data Descriptions (metadata).
- **Data Sharing:** The Data Sharing describes the access and exchange of data, where access consists of recurring requests (such as a query of a data asset), and exchange consists of fixed, recurring information exchanges between parties. Data sharing is enabled by capabilities provided by both the Data Context and Data Description areas.



Abstract Data Architecture Model

The abstract model is an architectural pattern to optimize agency data architectures. It is abstract in that it allows multiple technical implementations³. This architectural pattern is designed to optimize an agency's data architecture for information integration, interoperability, discovery and sharing. The pattern achieves this optimization by defining, arranging and relating the standard information concepts in a data architecture and specifying common attributes for each concept. The diagram below depicts all the concepts and relationships in the abstract model.

Before defining each information concept, it is important to understand the highlights of the model in the three areas of data architecture.

- The [Data Description](#) area focusses on understanding the data at two levels of abstraction: the metadata artefacts required to understand the data and how those metadata artefacts are aggregated into a managed Data Asset catalogue. There are two basic types of metadata recommended in the Data Description section of the abstract model: logical data models to describe Structured Data Resources, and Digital Data Resource metadata (such as Dublin Core elements) to describe Semi-Structured and Unstructured Data Resources. The division of data along these two axes is intended to support harmonization (via comparison of logical data models) and registration (via description of universal resource attributes). Implementation of the Data Schema concept group would take the form of Entity⁴-Relationship diagrams, class diagrams, etc. Implementation of the Digital Data Resource could be records in a content management system or metadata catalogue.
- The [Data Context](#) area focusses on management mechanisms to capture the context of data in an organization. Those mechanisms are the [Data and Information Reference Model and Taxonomy](#) and a Data Asset catalogue. A Data Asset is a collection of Digital Data Resources that is managed by an organization, categorized for discovery, and governed by a data steward. A key attribute of a Data Asset is whether it is authoritative and if so designated, authoritative on which Entity or Attribute of the logical data model (see Data Schema in the Data Description section of the abstract model)⁵. Implementation of a Data Asset catalogue is recorded in a metadata registry.
- The [Data Sharing](#) area focusses on how information is packaged for and/or exposed to the Consumer. The key concepts are Exchange Packages as containers for fixed messages and Query Points as descriptions of data access points⁶.

An institutional process that includes roles and responsibilities for data stewardship for each project or program in the agency needs to be defined as part of a policy that governs data Quality⁷, Security, Privacy and Confidentiality.

There are a number of areas that should be addressed in building a Security, Privacy and Confidentiality Policy for an agency. These include:

³ Some agencies use the DOD Discovery Metadata Specification (DDMS) for Digital Data Resource attributes while another agency may choose to use the Dublin Core elements; both their implementation maps to the abstract model.

⁴ It should be noted that the term "entity" here, and in subsequent Dublin Core attributes, does not have the same exact meaning as the "Entity" in the Information Categorisation.

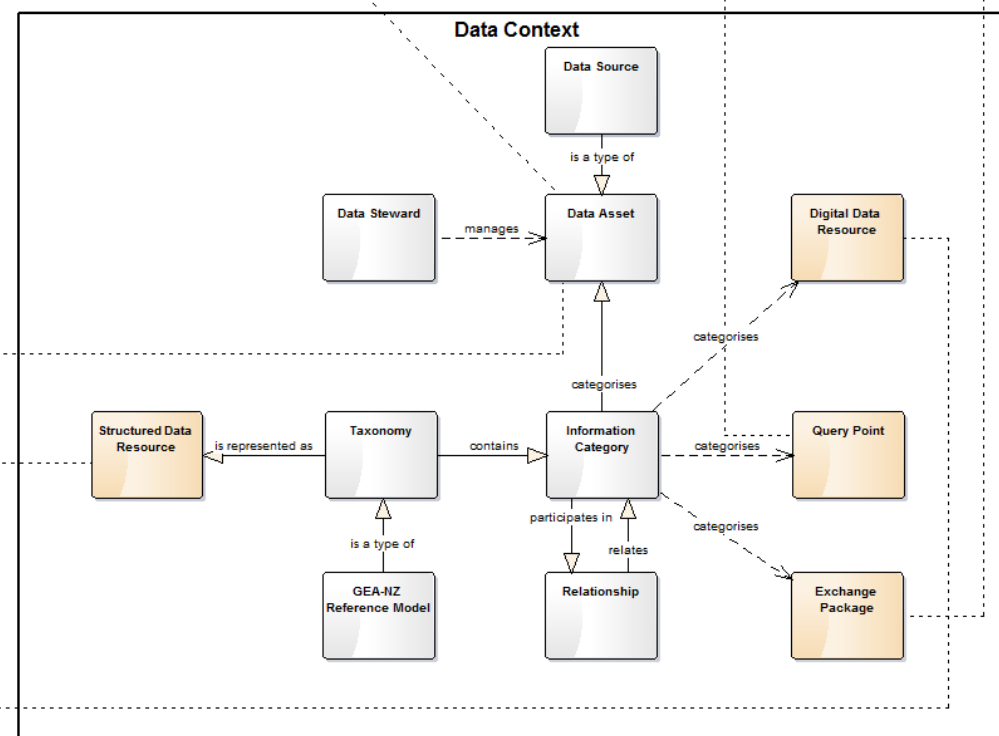
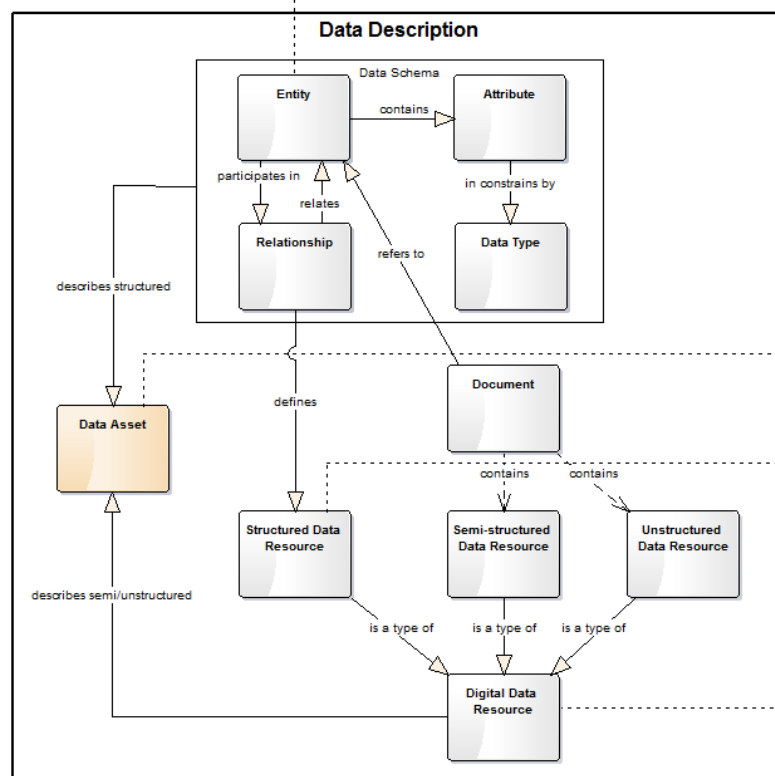
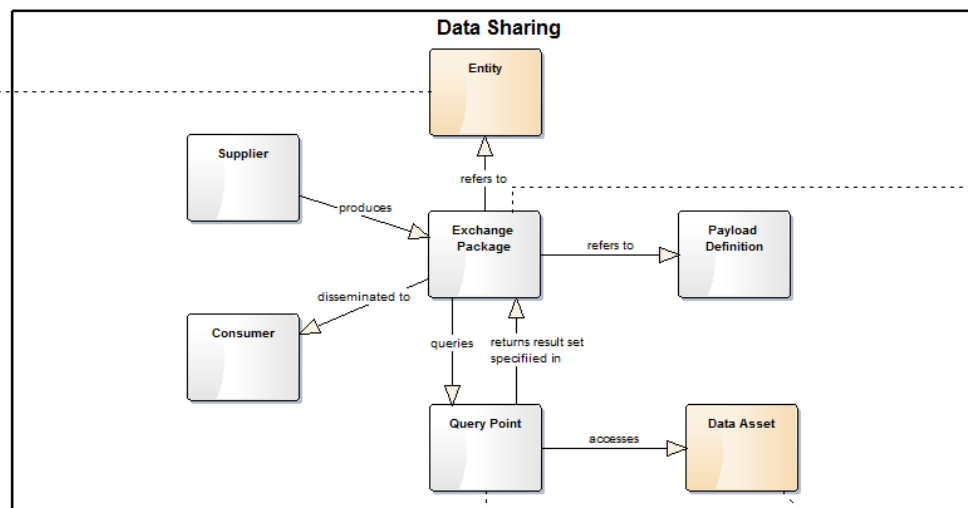
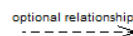
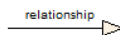
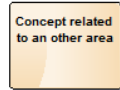
⁵ Implementation of the taxonomy could take the form of extensible Markup Language (XML) Topic Maps, Web Ontology Language (OWL) hierarchies or ISO11179 Classification schemes.

⁶ Implementation of Exchange Packages could be standard XML messages or EDI transaction sets. Implementation of Query Points could be descriptions in a Universal Description, Discovery and Integration (UDDI) or ebXML registry of a data access Web service.

⁷ See the GEA-NZ v3.1 Data and Information Quality Management framework.

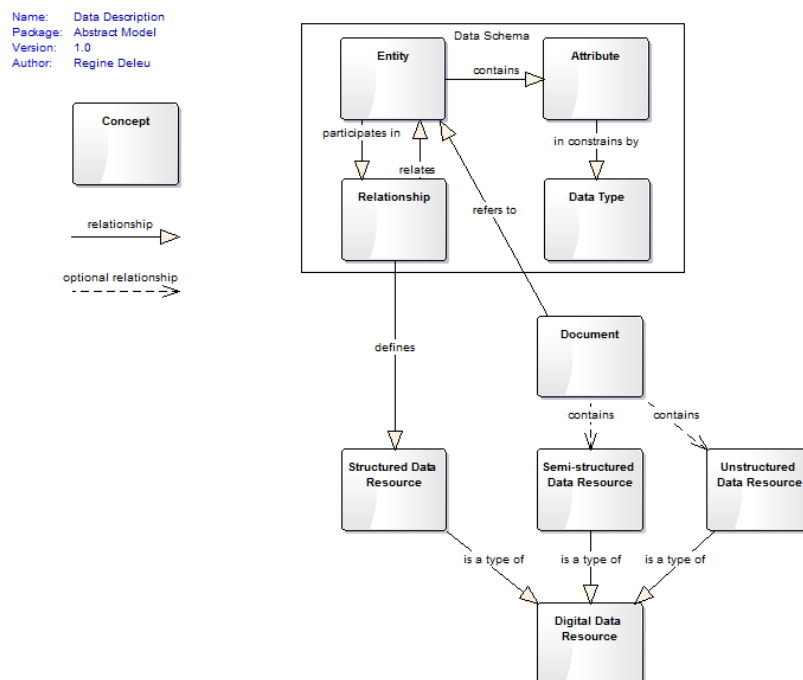
- Constructing a policy that is compliant with legislation, Executive Orders and Standards.
- Addressing sensitivity of information that eliminates possible compromise of sources and methods of information collection and analysis.
- Establishing the practices of data stewardship.
- Addressing specific data access policies defined by the responsible steward; for example:
 - Data is available for open, unrestricted access
 - Data is accessible only to a group
 - Data access is a function of the person (his or her identity), data about that person (e.g., current position), and data about the environment (e.g., physical location)
 - Data is self-protecting through digital rights management or similar technologies

Name: Abstract Model
 Package: Abstract Model
 Version: 1.0
 Author: Regine Deleu



Data Description

The Data Description section of the abstract model depicts the concepts that comprise the Data Description area and the relationships between them. Concepts are expressed as boxes, while relationships are expressed as arrows. A concept group, an aggregation of related concepts, is also expressed in this section of the abstract model as the Data Schema concept group.



Data Schema

Data Schema is a representation of metadata, often in the form of data artefacts such as logical data models or conceptual data models. The Data Schema concept group is comprised of those concepts pertaining to the representation of structured data. A Data Schema provides a means to provision data sharing services that is independent of the values of the data in the data resource that it describes.

Relationships

- A Data Schema *defines* a Structured Data Resource
- A Data Schema *describes* a Structured Data Asset

Entity

An Entity is an abstraction for a person, place, object, event, or concept described (or characterized) by common Attributes. For example, "Person" and "Agency" are Entities. An instance of an Entity represents one particular occurrence of the Entity, such as a specific person or a specific agency.

Relationships

- An Entity *contains* an Attribute
- An Entity *participates in* a Relationship with another Entity

Data Type

A Data Type is a constraint on the type of physical representation that an instance of an Attribute may hold (e.g. "string" or "integer").

Relationships

- None

Attribute

An Attribute is a characteristic of an Entity whose value may be used to help distinguish one instance of an Entity from other instances of the same Entity. For example, an Attribute of a “Person” Entity may be “IRD number”.

Relationships

- An Attribute *is constrained by* a Data Type

Relationship

A Relationship describes the relationship⁸ between two Entities.

Relationships

- A Relationship *relates* an Entity

Digital Data Resource

A Digital Data Resource is a digital container of information, typically known as a file. A Digital Data Resource may be one of three specific types of data resources, each corresponding to one of the three types of data described earlier, and each described below (see “Structured Data Resource”, “Semi-Structured Data Resource”, and “Unstructured Data Resource”). It will be a container for the metadata about the data resource.

Relationships

- A Digital Data Resource *describes* a Semi-structured Data Asset
- A Digital Data Resource *describes* an Unstructured Data Asset

Structured Data Resource

A Digital Data Resource containing structured data. This data can be accessed in a uniform manner, independent of data values, once the Data Schema is known.

Relationships

- A Structured Data Resource *is a type of* Digital Data Resource

Semi-Structured Data Resource

A Digital Data Resource containing semi-structured data. This will generally consist in part of structured data and in part of unstructured data.

Relationships

- A Semi-Structured Data Resource *is a type of* Digital Data Resource

Unstructured Data Resource

A Digital Data Resource containing unstructured data. Unstructured data is collection of data values that are likely to be processed only by specialized application programs.

Relationships

- An Unstructured Data Resource *is a type of* Digital Data Resource

Document

A Document is a file containing Unstructured and/or Semi-Structured Data Resources.

⁸ It should be noted that the term “relationship” is used in two ways here. The concept named “Relationship” participates in relationships with other concepts in the abstract model, and also defines the relationship between entities when it is applied to a specific scenario.

Relationships

- A Document *may contain* an Unstructured or Semi-Structured Data Resource
- A Document *refers to* an Entity

Note: While a Document can contain structured data, it normally has explanatory material included, which would cause it to therefore be considered semi-structured. It is for this reason that there is no “contains” relationship from Document to Structured Data Resource. It is very important to separate Documents from Structured Data Resources because they are processed very differently. The difference between a Document and a Digital Data Resource, therefore, is that a Digital Data Resource can contain structured data.

Data Description Attributes

This section will expand on the concepts presented above to include attributes⁹ that are associated with each concept in the Data Description section of the abstract model. A description will be provided for each attribute, along with an example where necessary for clarity. All Unstructured Data Resource attributes and their descriptions are taken from the [Dublin Core Metadata Initiative \(DCMI\), Version 1.1](#). All references to “resource” within descriptions of Unstructured Data Resource should therefore be interpreted as “Unstructured Data Resource”. The above URL provides additional information on attribute descriptions and usage.

Concept	Attribute	Description	Example
Entity	Identifier ¹⁰	A unique string associated with an Entity for identification purposes.	“D205XKA”
	Name	The name of the Entity	“Person”
	Description	A description of the Entity	
Data Type	Name	The name of the Data Type	“string”
	Description	A description of the Data Type	
Attribute	Name	The name of the Attribute	“Date of Birth”
	Description	A description of the Attribute	
Relationship	Name	The name of the Relationship	“works for”
	Origin	Name of the concept that is the origin (i.e. the “from” concept”) of the Relationship	
	Destination	Name of the concept that is the destination (i.e. the “to” concept”) of the Relationship	
Digital Data Resource	See “Structured Data Resource”, “Semi-Structured Data Resource”, and “Unstructured Data Resource” ¹¹		
Structures Data Resource	See all concepts within “Data Schema” group.		
Semi-Structured Data Resource	See “Structured Data Resource” and “Unstructured Data Resource”		
Unstructured Data Resource	Title	A name given to the resource	“Information Exchange Report – June 2015”
	Resource Identifier	An unambiguous reference to the resource within a given context.	“D205XKA”

⁹ It should be noted that the term “attribute” is used here in a different way than for the concept named “Attribute”. Here, an “attribute” is used to describe characteristics of each of the concepts in the abstract model.

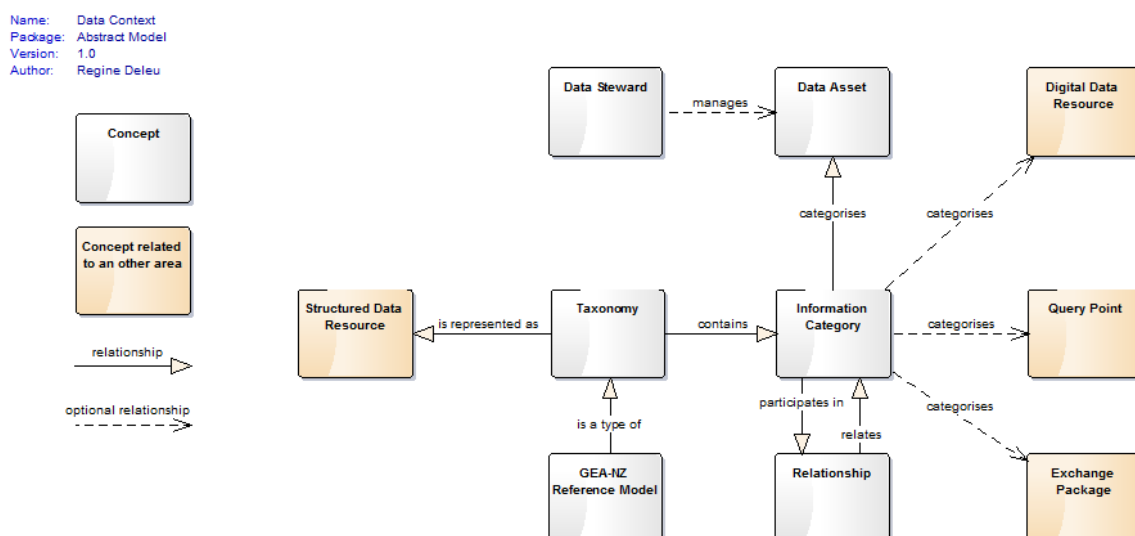
¹⁰ The ‘Identifier’ attribute is described at an abstract level in order to be consistent with the abstract nature of the reference model. Therefore, there are no references to aspects such as identifier uniqueness, representation format, or similar. Implementation based on the GEA-NZ Data and Information Reference Model will introduce such aspects as needed according to their requirements.

¹¹ As shown in the abstract model, a Digital Data Resource may be one of these three specific types of data resources.

	Date	A date of an event in the lifecycle of the resource. Will typically be associated with the creation or availability of the resource	
	Creator	An entity (“Party”, see Information Categorisation) primarily responsible for making the content of the resource	
	Format	The physical or digital manifestation of the resource. Typically, format may include the media-type or dimensions of the resource.	“text/plain”
	Description	An account of the content of the resource	
	Source	A reference to a resource from which the present resource is derived. Recommended best practice is to reference the resource by means of a string or number conforming to a formal identification system.	
	Subject	A topic of the content of the resource.	
	Resource Type	The nature or genre of the content of the resource.	“Service”
	Publisher	An entity (“Party”, see Information Categorisation) responsible for making the resource available.	
	Contributor	An entity (“Party”, see Information Categorisation) responsible for making contributions to the content of the resource.	
	Language	A language of the intellectual content of the resource.	“eng”
	Relation	A reference to a related resource.	“521LXF”
	Coverage	The extent or scope of the content of the resource.	“Wellington”
	Rights Management	Information about rights held in and over the resource.	“Public domain”
Document	See “Structured Data Resource” and “Semi-Structured Data Resource”		

Data Context

The Data Context section of the abstract model depicts the concepts that comprise the Data Context area and the relationships between them. Concepts are expressed as boxes, while relationships are expressed as arrows.



Taxonomy

Taxonomy is a collection of controlled vocabulary terms organized into a hierarchical structure. Taxonomies provide a means for categorizing or classifying information within a reasonably well-defined associative structure, in which each term in a taxonomy is in one or more parent/child (broader/narrower) relationships to other terms in the taxonomy. A common example of a taxonomy is the hierarchical structure used to classify living things within the biological sciences from Carols Linnaeus¹², as shown below:

Category	Value for humans
Kingdom	Animalia
Phylum	Chordata
Class	Aves
Order	Anseriformes
Family	Anatidae
Genus	Tadorninae
Species	Hymenolaimus

The taxonomies which are used within GEA-NZ v3.1 are:

- Business Reference Taxonomy
- Data & Information Reference Taxonomy
- Application & ICT Services Reference Taxonomy
- Infrastructure Reference Taxonomy

Other taxonomies can be used for specific purposes like the Carols Linnaeus taxonomy within Department of Conservation (DoC), Geospatial taxonomy within Land Information New Zealand (LINZ), etc.

Relationships

- A Taxonomy *contains* a Topic
- A Taxonomy *is represented as* a Structured Data Resource

¹² Carl Linnaeus was a Swedish botanist, physician, and zoologist, who laid the foundations for the modern biological naming scheme of binomial nomenclature. He is known as the father of modern taxonomy, and is also considered one of the fathers of modern ecology.

Structured Data Resource

See the [Data Description](#) chapter.

Topic

Topic is a category within a Taxonomy. A Topic is the central concept for applying context to data. For example, an agency may have a Taxonomy that represents their organizational structure. In such a Taxonomy, each role in the organizational structure (e.g. CIO) represents a Topic.

Relationships

- A Topic *categorizes* a Data Asset
- A Topic *may categorize* a Digital Data Resource
- A Topic *may categorize* a Query Point
- A Topic *may categorize* an Exchange Package
- A Topic *participates in* a Relationship with another Topic

Digital Data Resource

See the [Data Description](#) chapter.

Query Point

See the [Data Sharing](#) chapter.

Exchange Package

See the [Data Sharing](#) chapter.

Relationship

Relationship describes the relationship between two Topics. For example, a relationship between a Party and an Item.

Relationships

- A Relationship *relates* a Topic

Data Asset

Data Asset is a managed container for data. In many cases, this will be a relational database; however, a Data Asset may also be a Web site, a document repository, directory or data service. For example: A document that is stored and managed within a data asset (such as a document repository) has management context provided for it through the metadata that is associated with that document within the document repository. Such metadata may include the Dublin Core attributes that are described in the [Data Description](#) chapter

Relationships

- A Data Asset *provides management context for* a Digital Data Resource

Data Steward

Data Steward is a person responsible for managing a Data Asset.

Relationships

- A Data Asset *may be managed by* a Data Steward

GEA-NZ Reference Model

GEA-NZ Reference Model represents the four GEA-NZ v3.1 reference models (Business, Data and Information, Application and ICT Services, and Infrastructure). Its purpose is to provide a linkage to these reference models, which are themselves Taxonomies. These are depicted as a special kind of Taxonomy due to their importance in overall categorisation of information.

Relationships

- The GEA-NZ Reference Models *are types of* Taxonomies

Data Context Attributes

This section will expand on the concepts presented above to include attributes that are associated with each concept in the Data Context section of the abstract model. A description will be provided for each attribute, along with an example where necessary for clarity.

Concept	Attribute	Description	Example
Taxonomy	Identifier ¹³	A unique string associated with a Taxonomy for identification purposes.	"A1.02.03"
	Name	The name of the Taxonomy	"Application and ICT Services"
	Description	A description of the Taxonomy	
Topic	Name	The name of the Topic	"Accounts Payable"
	Description	A description of the Topic	
Relationship	Name	The name of the Relationship	"part of"
	Origin	Name of the concept that is the origin (i.e. the "from" concept") of the Relationship	
	Destination	Name of the concept that is the destination (i.e. the "to" concept") of the Relationship	
Data Asset	Identifier	A unique string associated with a Data Asset for identification purposes.	"D205XKA"
	Type	Type of the Data Asset – e.g. database, Web site, registry, directory, data service, etc.	"database"
	Geospatial Enabled	Designates whether or not the Data Asset supports or provides Geospatial data.	"no"
Data Steward	Employee ID	Data Steward's employee ID.	
	Department	Department for which Data Steward works.	
	Initial Data	The date that Data Steward became associated with the Data Asset.	
GEA-NZ Reference Model	Acronym	Reference Model acronym	"ARM"
	Name	Reference Model name	"Application and ICT Services Reference Model"

¹³ The 'Identifier' attribute is described at an abstract level in order to be consistent with the abstract nature of the reference model. Therefore, there are no references to aspects such as identifier uniqueness, representation format, or similar. Implementation based on the GEA-NZ Data and Information Reference Model will introduce such aspects as needed according to their requirements.

Data Sharing

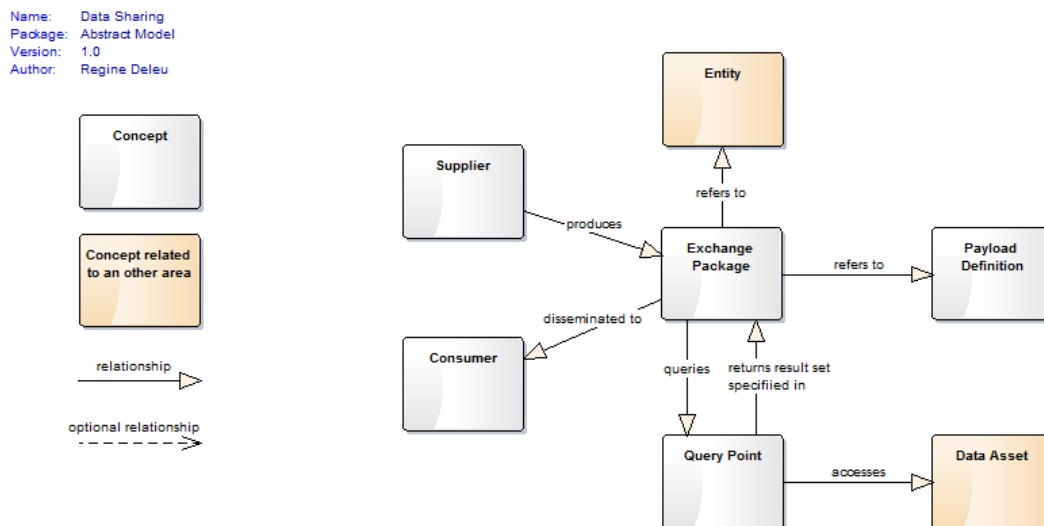
The Data Sharing section of the abstract model covers two primary aspects of data sharing:

- **Data Exchange:** Fixed, recurring transactions between parties, such as the regular exchange of environmental testing data among national, local, and regional entities. These exchanges are implemented with data exchange services.
- **Data Access:** Requests for data services, such as a query of a Data Asset. These requests are supported by Data Access Services.

The Data Sharing area is supported by the [Data Description](#) and [Data Context](#) areas in the following ways:

- **Data Description:** Uniform definition of Exchange Packages and Query Points supports the capability to effectively share them within and between agencies.
- **Data Context:** Categorization of Exchange Packages and Query Points supports their discovery, and their subsequent use in data access and data exchange.

The Data Sharing section of the abstract model depicts the concepts that comprise relevant to this chapter. In this instance the model depicts the Data Sharing concepts for the abstract model and the relationships between them. Concepts are expressed as boxes, while relationships are expressed as arrows.



Exchange Package

Exchange Package is a description of a specific recurring data exchange between a Supplier and a Consumer. An Exchange Package contains information (metadata) relating to the exchange (such as Supplier ID, Consumer ID, validity period for data, etc.), as well as a reference to the Payload (message content) for the exchange. An Exchange Package can also be used to define the result format for a query that is accepted and processed by a Query Point in a data sharing scenario.

Relationships

- An Exchange Package *refers to* an Entity
- An Exchange Package *is disseminated to* a Consumer
- An Exchange Package *queries* a Query Point
- An Exchange Package *refers to* a Payload Definition

Entity

- See the [Data Description](#) chapter.

Supplier

Supplier is a Party (person or organization) that supplies data to a Consumer.

Relationships

- A Supplier *produces* an Exchange Package

Consumer

Consumer is a Party (person or organization) that consumes data that is supplied by a Supplier.

Relationships

- None

Payload Definition

Payload Definition is an electronic definition that defines the requirements for the Payload (data) that is exchanged between a Supplier and a Consumer.

Relationships

- None

Query Point

Query Point is an endpoint that provides an interface for accessing and querying a Data Asset. A concrete representation of a Query Point may be a specific URL at which a query Web Service may be invoked.

Relationships

- A Query Point *accesses* a Data Asset

Data Asset

See the [Data Context](#) chapter.

Data Sharing Attributes

This section will expand on the concepts presented above to include attributes that are associated with each concept. A description will be provided for each attribute, along with an example where necessary for clarity.

Concept	Attribute	Description	Example
Exchange Package	Identifier ¹⁴	A unique string associated with an Exchange Package for identification purposes.	"PAJ937"
	Name	The name of the Exchange Package.	"Payables Child Support"
	Description	A description of the Exchange Package.	
	Classification	The security classification for the Exchange Package	"R" (Restricted)
	Frequency	The frequency at which the exchange occurs	"Monthly"
Supplier	Identifier	A unique string associated with a Supplier for identification purposes.	"051246985"
	Name	The name of the Supplier.	
	Primary Contact	Name and contact information of the Supplier's primary contact for this particular exchange.	
Consumer	Identifier	A unique string associated with a Consumer for identification purposes.	"98546321"
	Name	The name of the Consumer.	
	Primary Contact	Name and contact information of the Consumer's primary contact for this particular exchange.	
Payload Definition	Identifier	A unique string associated with a Payload Definition for identification purposes.	"PCS4152-985-2014"
	Name	The name of the Payload Definition.	
Query Point	Identifier	A unique string associated with a Query Point for identification purposes.	http://www.thisisanexample.nz/querypoint
	Name	The name of the Query Point.	
	Description	A description of the Query Point	
	Query Language	A stipulation of the query languages that are supported by the Query Point (e.g. SQL-92, CQL (Z39.50), XQuery, HTTP GET, etc.).	"SQL-92"

¹⁴ The 'Identifier' attribute is described at an abstract level in order to be consistent with the abstract nature of the reference model. Therefore, there are no references to aspects such as identifier uniqueness, representation format, or similar. Implementation based on the GEA-NZ Data and Information Reference Model will introduce such aspects as needed according to their requirements.

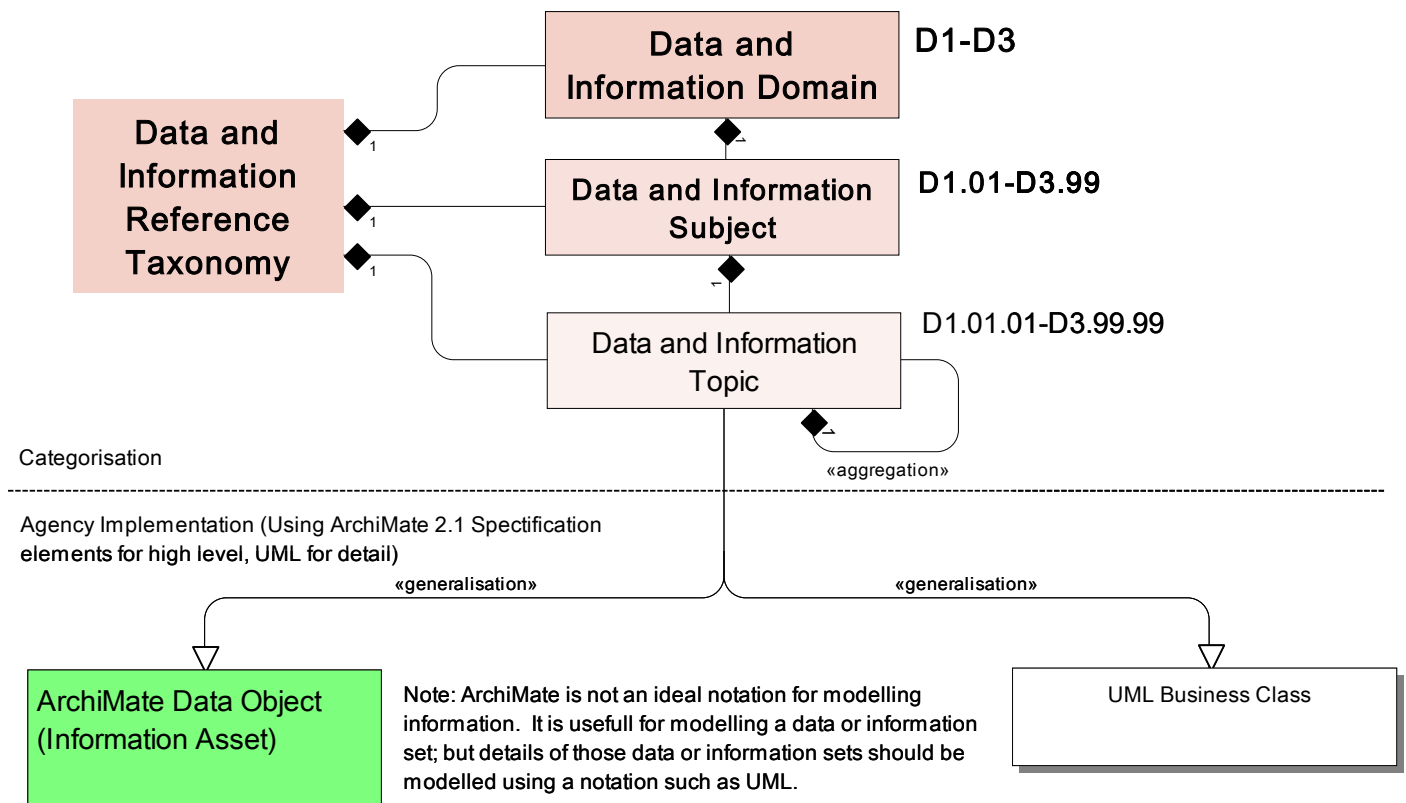
Data and Information Taxonomy

Structure

The GEA-NZ Data and Information Reference Taxonomy model is a hierarchical structure made up of application domains, which are divided into data and information subjects, which have topics. Topics can have multiple levels where more detail is required.

The diagram below shows the structure of the taxonomy and an approach for implementation using the *Open Group ArchiMate*¹⁵ elements and relationships.

GEA-NZ v3.1 Data and Information Reference Taxonomy Structure

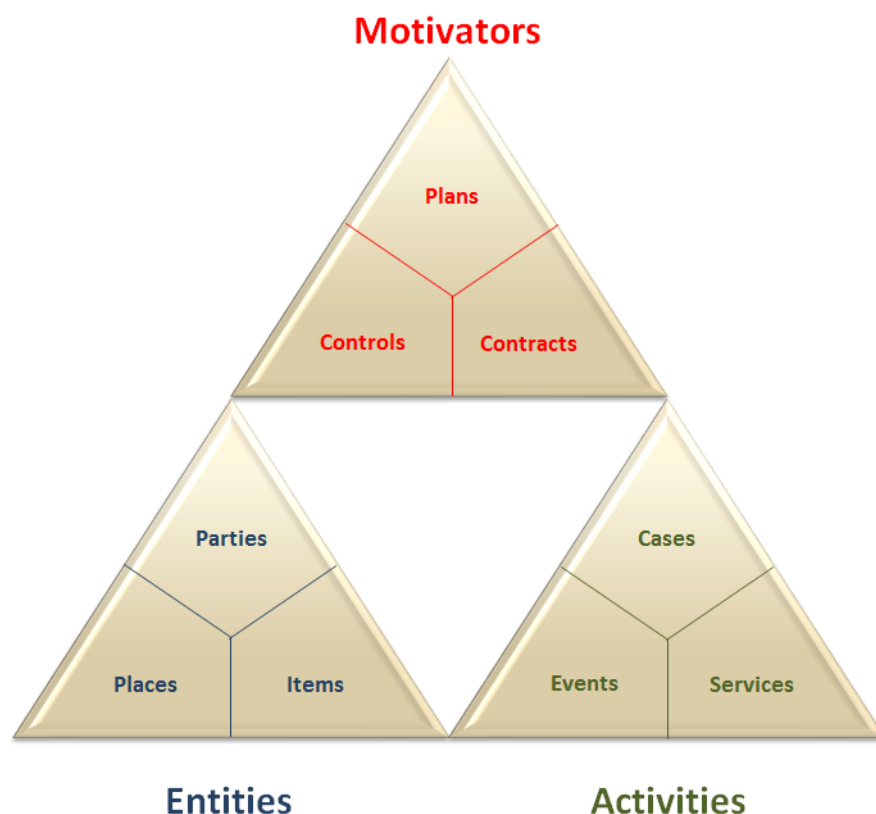


¹⁵ ArchiMate is an emerging standard for enterprise architecture modelling in the GEA-NZ Standards.

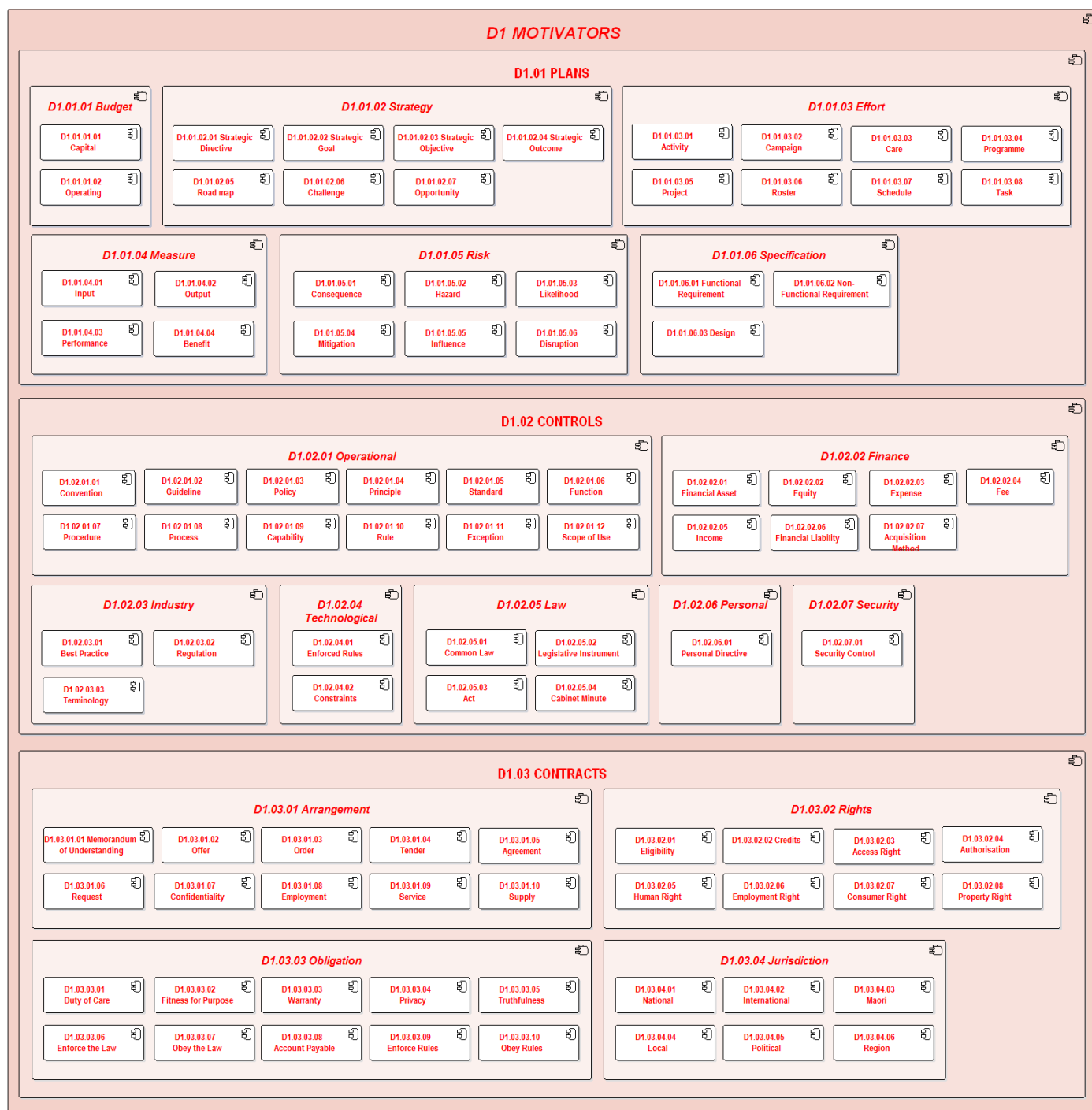
Data and Information Domains

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



Note: Detailed diagrams are available as .png files, and this table is available as an Excel file.

Name	Description
D1 Motivators	Information relating to authority or governance. They contain information in the form of potential, imagined or desired states For example; risk management information is concerned with potential hazards, their likelihood and consequences. These may not be actual real world instances as they may never actually occur. Hence they are merely 'imagined' or 'scenario based' instances that may come to exist in certain circumstances based on experience of the people involved. These types of information assets include information generated through the application of knowledge (experience), imagination and intellectual ideas (concepts). However, this does not make its classification any less critical. The framework therefore contains a number of domains which relate to Motivators. Specifically: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Plans - Controls - Contracts
D1.01 Plans	Information relating to courses of action created for the accomplishment of a direction.
D1.01.01 Budget	Information relating to budget direction or processes.
<i>D1.01.01.01 Capital</i>	Detailed information relating to capital budget planning.
<i>D1.01.01.02 Operating</i>	Detailed information relating to operational budget planning.
D1.01.02 Strategy	Detailed information relating to strategic management. Strategic management analyses the major initiatives taken by an organisation's top management, involving resources and performance in internal and external environments. It entails specifying the organization's mission, vision and objectives, developing policies and plans.
<i>D1.01.02.01 Strategic Directive</i>	Detailed information relating to planning of strategic or organisational directives. Strategic or organisational directives are specific communications (written or oral) which initiate or govern actions, conduct or procedures in an organization. Essentially, a directive is a statement which indicates the mandatory features of a policy.
<i>D1.01.02.02 Strategic Goal</i>	Detailed information relating to strategic and organisational goals, such as key learning, key results, targets, and others.
<i>D1.01.02.03 Strategic Objective</i>	Detailed information relating to strategic and organisational objectives, such as KPIs.
<i>D1.01.02.04 Strategic Outcome</i>	Detailed information relating to strategic business outcomes.
<i>D1.01.02.05 Road map</i>	Detailed information relating to strategic business road maps.
<i>D1.01.02.06 Challenge</i>	Detailed information relating to strategic and organisational challenges.
<i>D1.01.02.07 Opportunity</i>	Detailed information relating to strategic and organisational opportunities.
D1.01.03 Effort	Information relating to the required effort to achieve or fulfil a work related activity.

<i>D1.01.03.01 Activity</i>	Detailed information relating to planning of activities.
<i>D1.01.03.02 Campaign</i>	Detailed information relating to planned campaigns.
<i>D1.01.03.03 Care</i>	Detailed information relating to planning of activities for an individual to achieve an outcome (PDP).
<i>D1.01.03.04 Programme</i>	Detailed information relating to programmes plans.
<i>D1.01.03.05 Project</i>	Detailed information relating to project plans.
<i>D1.01.03.06 Roster</i>	Detailed information relating to rosters.
<i>D1.01.03.07 Schedule</i>	Detailed information relating to schedules.
<i>D1.01.03.08 Task</i>	Detailed information relating to planning of tasks.
D1.01.04 Measure	Information which tracks the effectiveness in relation to activities managed by the organisation (inputs/outputs) or employee performance.
<i>D1.01.04.01 Input</i>	Detailed information relating to input measurements.
<i>D1.01.04.02 Output</i>	Detailed information relating to output measurements.
<i>D1.01.04.03 Performance</i>	Detailed information regarding the performance of an individual, group, organization, system or component.
<i>D1.01.04.04 Benefit</i>	Detailed information regarding the benefits of individual, group, organization, system or component.
D1.01.05 Risk	Information about person(s) or thing(s) which relate to risk management within organisation.
<i>D1.01.05.01 Consequence</i>	Detailed information relating to consequences of a risk.
<i>D1.01.05.02 Hazard</i>	Detailed information relating to risk hazards.
<i>D1.01.05.03 Likelihood</i>	Detailed information relating to likelihood of a risk.
<i>D1.01.05.04 Mitigation</i>	Detailed information relating to risk mitigation.
<i>D1.01.05.05 Influence</i>	Detailed information relating to influences that can impact the organisation's operations, strategic goals, outcomes, etc.
<i>D1.01.05.06 Disruption</i>	Detailed information relating to disruptions that can impact the organisation's operations, objectives, goals, outcomes, etc.
D1.01.06 Specification	Information dealing with properties and constraints that are specifically binding either on the organisation as a whole or individuals within the organisation. Specifications contain features and requirements that may have properties such as their desirability in the form of mandatory, optional, selectable, standard etc.
<i>D1.01.06.01 Functional Requirement</i>	Detailed information relating to functional requirements.
<i>D1.01.06.02 Non-Functional Requirement</i>	Detailed information relating to non-functional requirements.

<i>D1.01.06.03 Design</i>	Detailed information relating to solution designs.
D1.02 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.
D1.02.01 Operational	Information about controls that provide the foundation for administration of an organisation. These can be interpretations or applications of external or internal standards. Also included are concepts such as processes.
<i>D1.02.01.01 Convention</i>	Detailed information relating to conventions, which are general agreements about basic principles or procedures.
<i>D1.02.01.02 Guideline</i>	Detailed information relating to guidelines, which are principles put forward to set standards or determine a course of action. For example guidelines on tax reform.
<i>D1.02.01.03 Policy</i>	Detailed information relating to policies. A policy is a plan or course of action intended to influence and determine decisions, actions, and other matters.
<i>D1.02.01.04 Principle</i>	Detailed information relating to principles, which are accepted rules or actions on conduct.
<i>D1.02.01.05 Standard</i>	Detailed information relating to standards, which are accepted or approved examples of something against which people, processes, items are measured.
<i>D1.02.01.06 Function</i>	Detailed information relating to functions, which are actions, roles or purposes.
<i>D1.02.01.07 Procedure</i>	Detailed information relating to procedures. A procedure is a series of steps taken to accomplish an end.
<i>D1.02.01.08 Process</i>	Detailed information relating to processes. A process is a series of operations performed in the making or treatment of a product.
<i>D1.02.01.09 Capability</i>	Detailed information relating to capabilities; capacity to be used, treated, or developed for a specific purpose.
<i>D1.02.01.10 Rule</i>	Detailed information relating to rules. Rules are authoritative regulations or directions concerning method or procedure, as for a court of law, legislative body, or other human institution or activity.
<i>D1.02.01.11 Exception</i>	Detailed information around anything excluded from or not in conformance with a general rules, principles, regulations, etc.
<i>D1.02.01.12 Scope of Use</i>	Detailed information around the scope of use of assets.
<i>Public Sector Ownership</i>	Detailed information around the operational controls for assets owned by the public sector ownership, through a specific agency.
<i>Public Sector Operated</i>	Detailed information around the controls for assets operated by the public sector ownership, through a specific agency, etc.
<i>Non-Governmental Ownership</i>	Detailed information around the operational controls for assets owned by an entity based or controlled within the New Zealand, and existing entirely outside of the NZ Government control.

<i>Non-Governmental Operation</i>	Detailed information around the controls for assets operated by an entity based or controlled within New Zealand, and existing entirely outside of the NZ Government control.
<i>International Entity Ownership</i>	Detailed information around the operational controls for assets owned by an entity based or controlled outside of New Zealand, and existing entirely outside of the NZ Government control.
<i>International Entity Operation</i>	Detailed information around the controls for assets operated by an entity based or controlled outside of the New Zealand, and existing entirely outside of the NZ Government control.
<i>Cross-Departmental</i>	Detailed information around assets that is provided for active use across more than one departmental boundary.
<i>Intra-Departmental</i>	Detailed information around assets that is provided for active use by more than one sub-agency within a single NZ Government Department.
<i>Intra-Agency</i>	Detailed information around assets that is provided for active use only within a single sub-agency of a larger NZ Government department.
D1.02.02 Finance	Information about the financial structures that provide management and control over the economic resources of the organisation such as account and chart of account. Note: Financial transactions are NOT controls. Financial transactions record the financial dimensions of events and thus are part of activities of the organisation (service & interaction). Other controls such as financial standards and policies are administrative controls.
<i>D1.02.02.01 Financial Asset</i>	Detailed information relating to the financial control of assets.
<i>D1.02.02.02 Equity</i>	Detailed information relating to the financial control of equities, monetary value of a property or business beyond any amounts owed on it in mortgages, claims, liens, etc.
<i>D1.02.02.03 Expense</i>	Detailed information relating to the financial control of expenses. An expense is a cost of something, such as time or labour, necessary for the attainment of a goal.
<i>D1.02.02.04 Fee</i>	Detailed information relating to the financial control of fees; a fixed sum charged, as by an institution or by law, for a privilege: a license fee; tuition fees. Also a charge for professional services: a surgeon's fee.
<i>D1.02.02.05 Income</i>	Detailed information relating to the financial control of income. Income is the amount of money or its equivalent received during a period of time in exchange for labour or services, from the sale of goods or property, or as profit from financial investments.
<i>D1.02.02.06 Financial Liability</i>	Detailed information relating to financial obligations entered in the balance sheet of the organisation.
<i>D1.02.02.07 Acquisition Method</i>	Detailed information relating to acquisition methods. An acquisition method defines the method by which assets are acquired.
<i>Public sector-built</i>	Detailed information around acquisition methods for assets built by the NZ Government; Government Off The Shelf (GOTS)

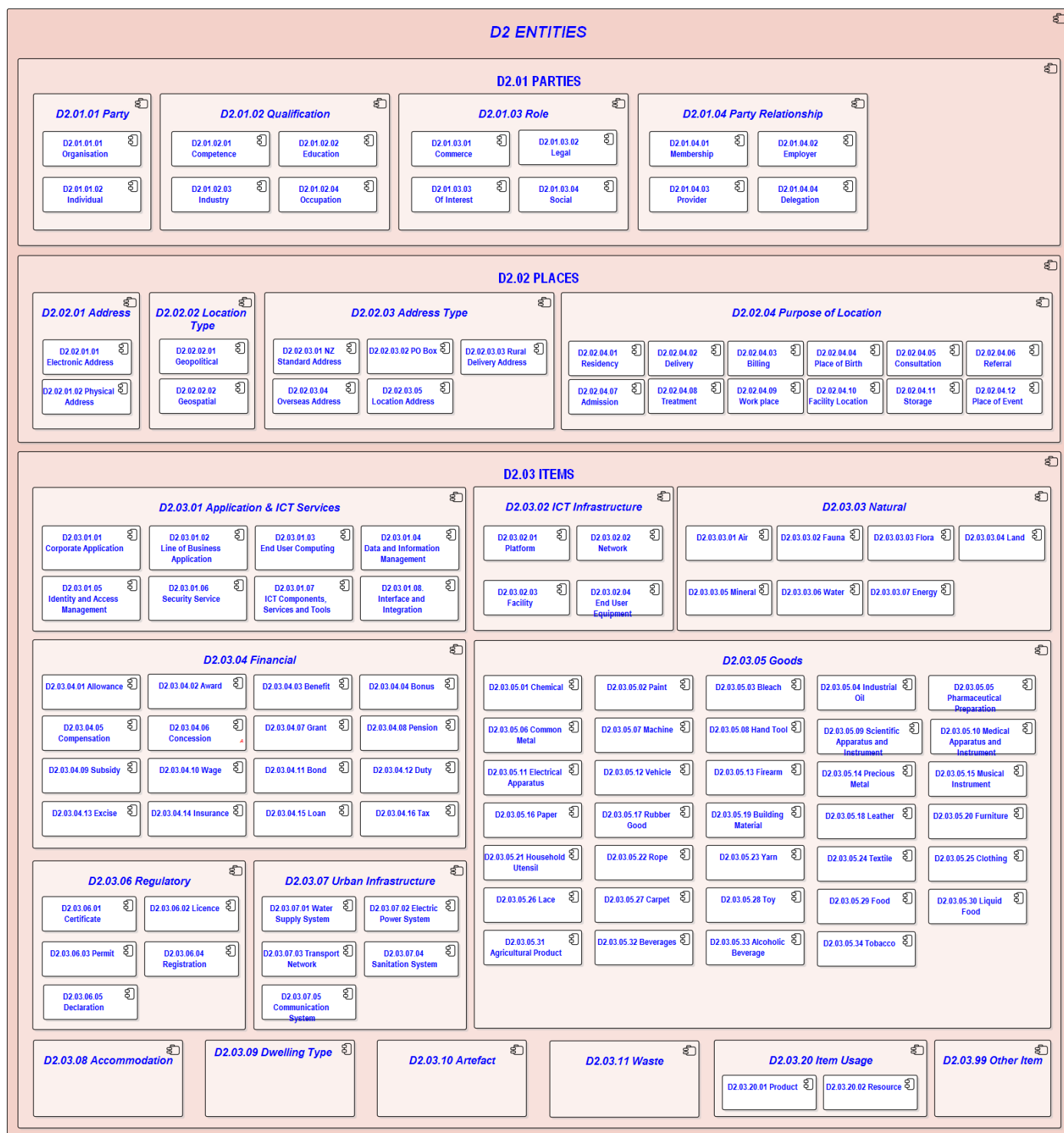
<i>Sole Source Contract</i>	Detailed information around sole source contracts. Sole Source means a contract for the purchase of supplies or services that is entered into or proposed to be entered into by an agency after soliciting and negotiating with only one source.
<i>Open Competition</i>	Detailed information around full and open competition acquisition methods. Full and open competition acquisition methods are used with respect to a contract action, meaning that all responsible sources are permitted to compete.
<i>Enterprise License Agreement (ELA)</i>	Detailed information around Enterprise License Agreement (ELA) acquisition methods. An ELA is an agreement to license the entire population of an entity (employees, on-site contractors, off-site contractors) accessing a software or service for a specified period of time for a specified value. Consolidated contracts are often confused with ELAs. Consolidated contracts generally are limited by the number eligible to use the software or service.
<i>Blanket Purchasing Agreement (BPA)</i>	Detailed information around Blanket Purchase Agreement (BPA) acquisition methods. BPA is a simplified method of filling anticipated repetitive needs for supplies or services by establishing “charge accounts” with qualified sources of supply.
<i>Point Purchase</i>	Detailed information around point purchase acquisition methods. Point purchase is a broad term encompassing one-time, non-contract purchases that typically involve a smaller amount of money than ELAs, BPAs, or other longer-term contractual arrangements.
<i>Collaborative Competition</i>	Detailed information around models where no one supplier can bid for the entire service. Suppliers must collaborate to provide the end to end service required.
D1.02.03 Industry	Information about industry practice issued by an industry specific regulation or professional body.
<i>D1.02.03.01 Best Practice</i>	Detailed information relating to endorsed or recommended industry practices. These are distinct from and in addition to, administrative controls. For instance in the health sector: clinical practices, medication prescribing standards, operating protocol, patient privacy guidelines, and equipment maintenance standards.
<i>D1.02.03.02 Regulation</i>	Detailed information relating to endorsed or recommended industry specific regulations, rules of behaviour and procedure. These are distinct from and in addition to administrative controls. For instance: patient identity verification rule, medication and dose verification rule, procedure site verification rule, clinical procedure mandatory task, equipment calibration verification rule.
<i>D1.02.03.03 Terminology</i>	Detailed information of defined sets of concepts and related terms, including definitions and usage guidelines, and the industry-specific business context within which they are to be used.
D1.02.04 Technological	Information about technical constraints.
<i>D1.02.04.01 Enforced Rules</i>	Detailed information relating to enforced rules around chosen or legacy systems, i.e. Windows policies.
<i>D1.02.04.02 Constraints</i>	Detailed information relating to technical constraints imposed by a chosen or legacy technology.

D1.02.05 Law	Information about controls in the form of legislation (statues, regulations, etc.) enacted by Parliament, precedent arising from their interpretation or interpretation of prior case law by the judiciary.
D1.02.05.01 Common law	Detailed information relating to common laws A common law is established by court decisions rather than by statutes enacted by legislatures.
D1.02.05.02 Legislative Instrument	Detailed information relating to legislation, which are laws enacted by a legislative body.
D1.02.05.03 Act	Detailed information relating to Acts. An act is a constitutional plan passed by Congress or any legislature that is referred to as a “bill” until ratified and becomes a law.
D1.02.05.04 Cabinet Minute	Detailed information relating to Cabinet minutes. Cabinet minutes are issued that record the outcome of Cabinet's consideration of the previous week's Cabinet committee decisions. The outcomes of Cabinet's consideration of the committee's decisions are recorded in Cabinet minutes entitled "The report of the [xx] Cabinet committee". These minutes detail in table format whether Cabinet confirmed or amended each decision. If a decision has been amended, it will be the subject of a separate Cabinet minute. Cabinet minutes are distributed within 2 - 3 days of the Cabinet meeting. They are sent only to Ministers. Ministers usually receive two copies of a Cabinet minute. One copy is for the Minister and the other is for the Minister to give to the chief executive of the department, if the Minister wishes.
D1.02.06 Personal	Information about the constraints an individual places on interactions with the government, or agency.
D1.02.06.01 Personal Directive	Detailed information relating to directives of an individual, such as release of personal information, advance care directive.
D1.02.07 Security	Information about the constraints security places on interactions within and across the government, agencies and 3th parties.
D1.02.07.01 Security Control	Detailed information relating to security controls (physical, logical, or information).
D1.03 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.
D1.03.01 Arrangement	Information relating to contracts, agreements or other arrangements with other agencies, governments, public or private organizations. This information may or may not include the actual legal documents such as MOUs, tenders etc.
D1.03.01.01 Memorandum of Understanding	Detailed information relating to terms of agreement, not the legal instrument.
D1.03.01.02 Offer	Detailed information relating to offers, such as proposals, quotes, and others.
D1.03.01.03 Order	Detailed information relating to orders, official request to be made, supplied, or served.
D1.03.01.04 Tender	Detailed information relating to tenders. Tender refers to the process whereby government invite bids for large projects that must be submitted within a finite deadline.

<i>D1.03.01.05 Agreement</i>	Detailed information relating to Service level Agreements (SLA), Master Service Agreements (MSA), Statement of Work (SoW), Purchase Agreement (PA), etc.
<i>D1.03.01.06 Request</i>	Detailed information relating to requests, such as request for information, request for assistance, etc.
<i>D1.03.01.07 Confidentiality</i>	Detailed information relating to confidentiality, such as commercial-in-confidence (CIC), non-disclosure, privacy, and other
<i>D1.03.01.08 Employment</i>	Detailed information relating to employment contracts.
<i>D1.03.01.09 Service</i>	Detailed information relating to service contracts.
<i>D1.03.01.10 Supply</i>	Detailed information relating to supply contracts.
D1.03.02 Rights	Information relating to moral or legal entitlement to have or do something.
<i>D1.03.02.01 Eligibility</i>	Detailed information related to eligibilities (fit or proper to be chosen; worthy of choice; desirable).
<i>D1.03.02.02 Credits</i>	Detailed information relating to credit rights like account receivable, e. i. a legally enforceable claim for payment held by a business against its customer/clients for goods supplied and/or services rendered in execution of the customer's order.
<i>D1.03.02.03 Access Right</i>	Detailed information related to access rights to facilities, services, processes, information, etc.
<i>D1.03.02.04 Authorisation</i>	Detailed information related to authorisation, e. i. right to give orders or make decisions.
<i>D1.03.02.05 Human Right</i>	Detailed information related to human rights. Note: Human rights in New Zealand are addressed in the various documents which make up the constitution. Specifically, the two main laws which protect human rights are the New Zealand Human Rights Act 1993 and the New Zealand Bill of Rights Act 1990. In addition, New Zealand has also ratified numerous international United Nations treaties. The 2009 Human Rights Report by the United States Department of State noted that the government generally respected the rights of individuals, but voiced concerns regarding the social status of the indigenous population.
<i>D1.03.02.06 Employment Right</i>	Detailed information related to employment rights. New Zealand has a comprehensive set of employment laws that help keep workplaces fair.
<i>D1.03.02.07 Property Right</i>	Detailed information related to property rights. The terms private, common and public are often based on the concepts of excludability (who can determine who benefits from the resource) and rivalness (whether use is affected by the number of users). These concepts apply across a range of rights associated with property, such as access, withdrawal, management and exclusion.
<i>D1.03.02.08 Consumer Right</i>	Detailed information related to consumer rights. Consumer rights are expressed as a series of guarantees that a seller automatically makes when buying any goods or services.
D1.03.03 Obligation	hat information which is held by an organisation which relates to its obligations. This information could relate to statutory obligations, duty of care etc.

<i>D1.03.03.01 Duty of Care</i>	Detailed information relating to the obligations of duty of care.
<i>D1.03.03.02 Fitness for Purpose</i>	Detailed information relating to something that is good enough to do the job it was designed to do.
<i>D1.03.03.03 Warranty</i>	Detailed information relating to warranties.
<i>D1.03.03.04 Privacy</i>	Detailed information relating to privacy obligations.
<i>D1.03.03.05 Truthfulness</i>	Detailed information relating to the obligation to be truthful.
<i>D1.03.03.06 Enforce the Law</i>	Detailed information relating to the obligation to enforce laws and regulations.
<i>D1.03.03.07 Obey the Law</i>	Detailed information relating to the obligation to obey laws and regulations.
<i>D1.03.03.08 Account Payable</i>	Detailed information related to account payables or billable, i.e. money which an agency owes to vendors for products and services purchased on credit.
<i>D1.03.03.09 Enforce Rules</i>	Detailed information relating to the obligation to enforce rules, like organisational rules, educational rules, industrial rules, etc.
<i>D1.03.03.10 Obey Rules</i>	Detailed information relating to the obligation to obey rules, like organisational rules, educational rules, industrial rules, etc.
D1.03.04 Jurisdiction	Information about political and geographical areas in which an organisation operates.
<i>D1.03.04.01 National</i>	Detailed information relating to national jurisdictions.
<i>D1.03.04.02 International</i>	Detailed information relating to international jurisdictions.
<i>D1.03.04.03 Maori</i>	Detailed information relating to Maori jurisdictions, i.e. Iwi, Rohe, Hapu.
<i>D1.03.04.04 Local</i>	Detailed information relating to local jurisdictions.
<i>D1.03.04.05 Political</i>	Detailed information relating to political jurisdictions.
<i>D1.03.04.06 Regional</i>	Detailed information relating to regional jurisdictions.

Entities



Note: Detailed diagrams are available as .png files, and this table is available as an Excel file.

Name	Description
D2 Entities	Information relating to instances of entities or things. Tangible items that the business must know about and for which different instances can be uniquely identified or distinguished from one another. Not surprisingly the majority of domains within the Framework are related to information about entities: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Parties - Places - Items
D2.01 Parties	Information dealing with the people and organisations of importance to an organisation, including their qualifications, relationships and, in the case of an organisation, unit structure.
D2.01.01 Party	Information dealing with people or organisations, particularly where an information asset has no requirement to address either of these party sub-types directly. This includes custodians or those with statutory responsibilities.
D2.01.01.01 Organisation	Information dealing with organisations, particularly where an information asset has no requirement to address either of these party sub-types directly. Different types of organisations are: corporations, government agencies and sectors, informal organisations. Informal organisations include communities, families, households, market segments, non-legal organisations, subject groups, and organisational units.
D2.01.01.02 Individual	Information dealing with an individual. <p>Note: Specific standard classifications can be found:</p> <p>Family Type - http://www.stats.govt.nz/methods/classifications-and-standards/classification-related-stats-standards/family-type.aspx</p> <p>Gender identity classification - http://www.stats.govt.nz/methods/classifications-and-standards/classification-related-stats-standards/gender-identity.aspx</p> <p>Household composition - http://www.stats.govt.nz/methods/classifications-and-standards/classification-related-stats-standards/household-composition.aspx</p> <p>Iwi - http://www.stats.govt.nz/methods/classifications-and-standards/classification-related-stats-standards/iwi.aspx</p> <p>Labour Force Status - http://www.stats.govt.nz/methods/classifications-and-standards/classification-related-stats-standards/labour-force-status.aspx</p> <p>Language - http://www.stats.govt.nz/methods/classifications-and-standards/classification-related-stats-standards/language.aspx</p> <p>Living Arrangements - http://www.stats.govt.nz/methods/classifications-and-standards/classification-related-stats-standards/living-arrangements.aspx</p> <p>Māori Descent - http://www.stats.govt.nz/methods/classifications-and-standards/classification-related-stats-standards/maori-descent.aspx</p> <p>Number of Children - http://www.stats.govt.nz/methods/classifications-and-standards/classification-related-stats-standards/number-of-children.aspx</p> <p>Status in employment - http://www.stats.govt.nz/methods/classifications-and-standards/classification-related-stats-standards/status-in-employment.aspx</p>

D2.01.02 Qualification	<p>Information which relates to persons or organisations of a qualifying nature. In terms of person this could be educational qualifications or competency levels whereas organisations may hold information relating to industry standards.</p> <p>Note: Qualifications classification information can be found here - http://www.stats.govt.nz/methods/classifications-and-standards/classification-related-stats-standards/qualifications.aspx</p>
D2.01.02.01 Competence	Detailed information relating to party's competencies, experience based or professional.
D2.01.02.02 Education	Detailed information relating to party's education history, such as higher education, schools, vocations. Attributes can be degrees, diplomas, certificates.
D2.01.02.03 Industry	<p>Detailed information relating to party's (mostly of an organisation) specific industry.</p> <p>Note: The Australia New Zealand Industrial Classification (ANZSIC) refers to specific industries and can be found here - http://www.stats.govt.nz/methods/classifications-and-standards/classification-related-stats-standards/industrial-classification.aspx</p>
D2.01.02.04 Occupation	<p>Detailed information relating to a party's occupation, such as accountant, ambassador, auditor, commissioner, consultant, doctor, governor, health professional, journalist, lawyer, police officer, public servant, researcher,, student, teacher, technician, trainee, etc.</p> <p>Note: Occupation classification information can be found here - http://www.stats.govt.nz/methods/classifications-and-standards/classification-related-stats-standards/occupation.aspx</p>
D2.01.03 Role	Role information which relates to persons or organisations. Persons or organisations may play any number of roles such as customer, supplier, employee etc.
D2.01.03.01 Commerce	Detailed information relating to commercial roles, such as advisor, affiliate, agent, board member, candidate, carrier, client, contact, contractor, customer, director, distributor, employee, employer, operator, owner, partner, recipient, regulator, service provider, stakeholder, supplier, etc.
D2.01.03.02 Legal	Detailed information relating to legal roles, such as commissioner, counsel, defendant, investigator, offender, source, suspect, witness.
D2.01.03.03 Of Interest	Detailed information relating to roles a party plays in any subject of interest.
D2.01.03.04 Social	Detailed information relating to social roles, such as child, parent, father, mother, grandparent, guardian, husband, wife, widow, widower. Or non-familiar, such as patient, citizen, victim, volunteer, ward.
D2.01.04 Party Relationship	<p>Information about the relationship between two or more parties.</p> <p>Note: Specific standard classifications can be found:</p> <p>Relationship - http://www.stats.govt.nz/methods/classifications-and-standards/classification-related-stats-standards/relationship.aspx</p> <p>Legally Registered Relationship Status - http://www.stats.govt.nz/methods/classifications-and-standards/classification-related-stats-standards/legally-registered-relationship-status.aspx</p>
D2.01.04.01 Membership	Detailed information relating to membership to groups, forums, etc.
D2.01.04.02 Employer	Detailed information relating to relationship of an employer towards other parties, such as employee, government, industry.

<i>D2.01.04.03 Provider</i>	Detailed information relating to relationship as a provider of services towards other parties.
<i>D2.01.04.04 Delegation</i>	Detailed information related to the relationship of delegation, both delegator / delegated.
D2.02 Places	Information about places, positions or areas of resources, infrastructures and other concepts, as well information about locations of parties, events, items, where services are executed. (Ref. OASIS CIQ Address Profile and ISO 16190 for data modelling purposes).
D2.02.01 Address	Detailed information related to an address. An address takes the meaning of a unique location for 1) a physical or geographical location or 2) an internet or IP address.
<i>D2.02.01.01 Electronic Address</i>	Detailed information around an electronic address, such as domain (URL/URI), email address, fixed line, internet protocol address, mobile, network address, Simple Mail Transfer Protocol (SMTP), telecommunication number.
<i>D2.02.01.02 Physical Address</i>	Detailed information related to geographic addresses.
D2.02.02 Location Type	Information of a geospatial or geopolitical nature held by an organisation. Not to be confused with "physical" things such as water, land and so on all of which are resources that have a geospatial location.
<i>D2.02.02.01 Geopolitical</i>	Detailed information related to geopolitical places, such as council, country, electorate, locality, nation, region, and province.
<i>D2.02.02.01.01 New Zealand region</i>	New Zealand is divided into sixteen regions for local government. The New Zealand regions geographic datasets can be found here , the description of each region can be found here .
<i>D2.02.02.01.02 International geographical region</i>	International geographical region is used to indicate the international regional location in which an asset is deployed. These dimensions are derived from the UN listing of macro geographical regions, available here .
<i>D2.02.02.02 Geospatial</i>	Detailed information related to geospatial places, such as area, lot, parish, statistical area, suburb, town, village, and zone.
D2.02.03 Address Type	Identifies the types of address. For example, residential addresses, businesses addresses, postal addresses etc.
<i>D2.02.03.01 NZ Standard Address</i>	Detailed information relating to standard New Zealand addresses.
<i>D2.02.03.02 PO Box</i>	Detailed information relating to PO Box, a numbered box in a post office assigned to a person or organization, where letters for them are kept until called for.
<i>D2.02.03.03 Rural Delivery Address</i>	Detailed information relating to rural delivery addresses which have no standard NZ format.
<i>D2.02.03.04 Overseas Address</i>	Detailed information relating to addresses in other countries.
<i>D2.02.03.05 Location Address</i>	Detailed information relating to physical location addresses including coordinates.
D2.02.04 Purpose of Location	Information about the purpose of a given address or location (Ref. OASIS CIQ Address Profile).
<i>D2.02.04.01 Residency</i>	Detailed information relating to home addresses, both current and previous.
<i>D2.02.04.02 Delivery</i>	Detailed information related to delivery addresses.
<i>D2.02.04.03 Billing</i>	Detailed information related to billing addresses.
<i>D2.02.04.04 Place of Birth</i>	Detailed information related to the place of birth.
<i>D2.02.04.05 Consultation</i>	Detailed information related to the location of a consultation.

<i>D2.02.04.06 Referral</i>	Detailed information related to location of a referral.
<i>D2.02.04.07 Admission</i>	Detailed information related to the location of an admission. (Ref. CIQ Address Profile)
<i>D2.02.04.08 Treatment</i>	Detailed information related to the location of a treatment.
<i>D2.02.04.09 Work place</i>	Detailed information related to the workplace location or address.
<i>D2.02.04.10 Facility Location</i>	Detailed information related to the location of a facility.
<i>D2.02.04.11 Storage</i>	Detailed information related to the location of storage of goods or other items.
<i>D2.02.04.12 Place of Event</i>	Detailed information related to the location of an event.
D2.03 Items	Information about items (typically finite in nature) that are used, created, purchased, consumed, sold or under the control of an organisation.
D2.03.01 Application & ICT Services	Information about application and ICT service assets. Note 1: For the detailed description on applications and ICT services see the GEA-NZ v3.1 Applications and ICT service Model and Taxonomy. Note 2: ICT service is software components that can be re-used and linked together to form a application or provide a function.
<i>D2.03.01.01 Corporate Application</i>	Detailed information related to corporate applications, such as applications for enterprise resource planning, financial and asset management, HR management, business continuity, etc. (see A1).
<i>D2.03.01.02 Common Line of Business Application</i>	Detailed information related to common LoB application, such as applications to manage product and services, marketing, customer and partner relationships, customer accounting, etc. (see A2).
<i>D2.03.01.03 End User Computing</i>	Detailed information related to end user computing, such as applications to manage end user devices, end user tools, mobile applications, productivity suits, etc. (see A3).
<i>D2.03.01.04 Data and Information Management</i>	Detailed information related to data and information management ICT services, such as services for interoperability, data governance, quality management, data protection etc. (see A4).
<i>D2.03.01.05 Identity and Access Management</i>	Detailed information related to identity and access management ICT services, such as services for identity governance, identity administration, authentication, authorisation, directory, etc. (see A5).
<i>D2.03.01.06 Security Service</i>	Detailed information related to security ICT services, such as encryption, network security; public key infrastructure, security controls, etc. (see A6).
<i>D2.03.01.07 ICT Components, Services and Tools</i>	Detailed information related to software and ICT services for operational management and maintenance of applications, ICT components and services (see A7).
<i>D2.03.01.08 Interface and Integration</i>	Detailed information related to software and ICT services that support how agencies will interface and integrate both internally and externally (see A8).
D2.03.02 ICT Infrastructure	Information about man made surroundings that provide setting for organisational activity, such as platforms, networks, facilities, and end user equipment. Note: For the detailed description on infrastructures see the GEA-NZ v3.1 Infrastructure Model and Taxonomy.
<i>D2.03.02.01 Platform</i>	Detailed information related to platforms, such as hardware, platform operating systems, and virtualisation (see I1).
<i>D2.03.02.02 Network</i>	Detailed information related to networks, such as network types, traffic types, network infrastructure, transmission types, and network protocol layering (see I2).
<i>D2.03.02.03 Facility</i>	Detailed information related to facilities, such as facility types, operational controls, facility physical security, and facility infrastructure (see I3).

<i>D2.03.02.04 End User Equipment</i>	Detailed information related to end user equipment, such as desktop equipment, mobility equipment, user peripherals, embedded technology devices, and equipment operating systems (see I4).
D2.03.03 Natural	Information held by organisation which relate to natural resources.
<i>D2.03.03.01 Air</i>	Detailed information related to air, such as condition, pollution, health.
<i>D2.03.03.02 Fauna</i>	Detailed information related to fauna.
<i>D2.03.03.03 Flora</i>	Detailed information related to flora.
<i>D2.03.03.04 Land</i>	Detailed information related to land or earth, such as percentage of rocks, soil, mud, pollution, usage, etc.
<i>D2.03.03.05 Mineral</i>	Detailed information related to minerals.
<i>D2.03.03.06 Water</i>	Detailed information related to water, such as ground water, river water, sea water.
<i>D2.03.03.07 Energy</i>	Detailed information related to energy.
D2.03.04 Financial	Information related to financial assistance products. Financial assistance products are products of a financial and personal nature. Usually a qualifier applies before a person or organisation is eligible.
<i>D2.03.04.01 Allowance</i>	Detailed information related to allowances. An amount of money that someone receives regularly, in order to pay for the things they need, such as housing allowance, fuel allowance, etc.
<i>D2.03.04.02 Award</i>	Detailed information related to awards. An amount of money that the government gives to someone who has achieved something.
<i>D2.03.04.03 Benefit</i>	Detailed information related to benefits. Money or other help that the government gives people who need financial help, for example because they do not have a job.
<i>D2.03.04.04 Bonus</i>	Detailed information related to bonuses. Extra money that someone gets in addition to the usual salary, for example a Christmas bonus.
<i>D2.03.04.05 Compensation</i>	Detail information related to compensations. An amount of money that someone receives because something bad has happened to them.
<i>D2.03.04.06 Concession</i>	Detailed information related to concessions. A reduction in the price of something for some groups of people such as students.
<i>D2.03.04.07 Grant</i>	Detailed information related to grants. A sum of money given by a government for a particular purpose, such as research grant.
<i>D2.03.04.08 Pension</i>	Detailed information related to pensions. A regular payment made by the government to people of or above the official retirement age and to some widows and disabled people.
<i>D2.03.04.09 Subsidy</i>	Detailed information related to subsidies. A sum of money granted by the government or an agency to help an industry or business keeps the price of a commodity or service low.
<i>D2.03.04.10 Wage</i>	Detailed information related to wages. A fixed regular payment earned for work or services, typically paid on a daily, weekly, bi-weekly or monthly basis.
<i>D2.03.04.11 Bond</i>	Detailed information related to bonds. A bond is a sealed instrument under which a person, corporation, or government guarantees to pay a stated sum of money on or before a specified day.
<i>D2.03.04.12 Duty</i>	Detailed information related to income from duties.

<i>D2.03.04.13 Excise</i>	Detailed information related to income from internal tax or duty on certain commodities, as liquor or tobacco, levied on their manufacture, sale, or consumption within the country.
<i>D2.03.04.14 Insurance</i>	Detailed information related to insurance.
<i>D2.03.04.15 Loan</i>	Detailed information related to revenue from loans.
<i>D2.03.04.16 Tax</i>	Detailed information related to revenue from taxes.
D2.03.05 Goods	Information related to goods. The goods are categorised according to the International Classification of Goods - World Intellectual Property Organisation - Geneva - 2011, New Zealand is a participant. The Classification is based on the Classification prepared by the United International Bureau for the Protection of Intellectual Property (BIRPI) - predecessor of WIPO. The Classification has 34 classes, listed here as categories of goods.
<i>D2.03.05.01 Chemical</i>	<p>Detailed information relating to chemicals used in industry, science and photography, as well as in agriculture, horticulture and forestry, unprocessed artificial resins, unprocessed plastics, manures, fire extinguishing compositions, tempering and soldering preparations, chemical substances for preserving foodstuffs, tanning substances, adhesives used in industry (BIRPI - Class 1).</p> <p>Note: Includes those chemicals which go to the making of products belonging to other categories.</p> <p>This does not include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Raw natural resins (D2.03.05.02) – Chemical products for use in medical science (D2.03.05.05) – Fungicides, herbicides and preparations for destroying vermin (D2.03.05.05) – Adhesives for stationery or household purposes (D2.03.05.16) – Salt for preserving foodstuffs (D2.03.05.30) – Straw mulch (D2.03.05.31)
<i>D2.03.05.02 Paint</i>	<p>Detailed information relating to paints, varnishes, lacquers, preservatives against rust and against deterioration of wood, colorants, mordant, raw natural resins, metals in foil and powder form for painters, decorators, printers and artists (BIRPI - Class 2).</p> <p>Note: This category includes mainly paints, colorants and preparations used for the protection against corrosion.</p> <p>This does not include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Unprocessed artificial resins (D2.03.05.01) – Laundry blueing (D2.03.05.03) – Cosmetic dyes (D2.03.05.03) – Paint boxes (articles for use in school) (D2.03.05.16) – Insulating paints and varnishes (D2.03.05.17)
<i>D2.03.05.03 Bleach</i>	<p>Detailed information relating to bleaching preparations and other substances for laundry use, cleaning, polishing, scouring and abrasive preparations, soaps, perfumery, essential oils, cosmetics, hair lotions, dentifrices (BIRPI - Class 3).</p> <p>Note: Includes mainly cleaning preparations and toilet preparations.</p> <p>This does not include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Chemical chimney cleaners (D2.03.05.01) – Degreasing preparations for use in manufacturing processes (D2.03.05.01) – Deodorants other than for personal use (D2.03.05.05) – Sharpening stones and grindstones (hand tools) (D2.03.05.08)
<i>D2.03.05.04 Industrial Oil</i>	Detailed information relating to industrial oils and greases, lubricants, dust absorbing, wetting and binding compositions, fuels (including motor spirit) and illuminants, candles and wicks for lighting (BIRPI - Class 4).

D2.03.05.05 Pharmaceutical Preparation	<p>Detailed information relating to pharmaceutical and veterinary preparations, sanitary preparations for medical purposes, dietetic substances adapted for medical use, food for babies, plasters, materials for dressings, material for stopping teeth, dental wax, disinfectants, preparations for destroying vermin, fungicides, herbicides (BIRPI - Class 5).</p> <p>Note: This also includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Sanitary preparations for personal hygiene, other than toiletries – Deodorants other than for personal use – Cigarettes without tobacco, for medical purposes <p>This does not include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Sanitary preparations being toiletries (D2.03.05.03) – Deodorants for personal use (D2.03.05.03) – Supportive bandages (D2.03.05.10)
D2.03.05.06 Common Metal	<p>Detailed information relating to common metals and their alloys, metal building materials, transportable buildings of metal, materials of metal for railway tracks, non-electric cables and wires of common metal, ironmongery, small items of metal hardware, pipes and tubes of metal, safes, goods of common metal not included in other classes, ores (BIRPI - Class 6).</p> <p>Note: Includes mainly unwrought and partly wrought common metals as well as simple products made of them.</p> <p>This does not include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Bauxite (D2.03.05.01) – Mercury, antimony, alkaline and alkaline-earth metals (D2.03.05.01) – Metals in foil and powder form for painters, decorators, printers and artists (D2.03.05.02)
D2.03.05.07 Machine	<p>Detailed information relating to machines and machine tools, motors and engines (except for land vehicles), machine coupling and transmission components (except for land vehicles), agricultural implements other than hand-operated, incubators for eggs (BIRPI - Class 7).</p> <p>Note: This also includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Parts of motors and engines (of all kinds) – Electric cleaning machines and apparatus <p>This does not include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Hand tools and implements, hand-operated (D2.03.05.08) – Motors and engines for land vehicles (D2.03.05.12)
D2.03.05.08 Hand Tool	<p>Detailed information relating to hand tools and implements (hand-operated), cutlery, side arms, razors (BIRPI - Class 8).</p> <p>Note: This also includes hand-operated implements used as tools in the respective professions.</p> <p>This does not include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Machine tools and implements driven by a motor (D2.03.05.07) – Surgical cutlery (D2.03.05.10) – Paper knives (D2.03.05.16) – Fencing weapons (D2.03.05.28)

<p><i>D2.03.05.09 Scientific Apparatus and Instrument</i></p>	<p>Detailed information relating to scientific, nautical, surveying, photographic, cinematographic, optical, weighing, measuring, signalling, checking (supervision), life-saving and teaching apparatus and instruments, apparatus and instruments for conducting, switching, transforming, accumulating, regulating or controlling electricity, apparatus for recording, transmission or reproduction of sound or images, magnetic data carriers, recording discs, automatic vending machines and mechanisms for coin-operated apparatus, cash registers, calculating machines, data processing equipment and computers, fire-extinguishing apparatus (BIRPI - Class 9).</p> <p>Note: This also includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Apparatus and instruments for scientific research in laboratories – Apparatus and instruments for controlling ships, such as for measuring and for transmitting orders <p>This does not include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – The following electrical apparatus and instruments: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Electromechanical apparatus for the kitchen (grinders and mixers for foodstuffs, fruit presses, electrical coffee mills, etc.), and certain other apparatus and instruments driven by an electrical motor (D2.03.05.07) (b) Electric razors and clippers (hand instruments) (D2.03.05.08) (c) Electric toothbrushes and combs (D2.03.05.21) (d) Electrical apparatus for space heating or for the heating of liquids, for cooking, ventilating, etc. (D2.03.05.11) – Clocks and watches and other chronometrical instruments (D2.03.05.14) – Control clocks (D2.03.05.14)
<p><i>D2.03.05.10 Medical Apparatus and Instrument</i></p>	<p>Detailed information relating to surgical, medical, dental and veterinary apparatus and instruments, artificial limbs, eyes and teeth, orthopaedic articles, suture materials (BIRPI - Class 10).</p> <p>Note: This also includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Special furniture for medical use – Hygienic rubber articles – Supportive bandages
<p><i>D2.03.05.11 Electrical Apparatus</i></p>	<p>Detailed information relating to apparatus for lighting, heating, steam generating, cooking, refrigerating, drying, ventilating, water supply and sanitary purposes (BIRPI - Class 11).</p> <p>Note: This also includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Air conditioning apparatus – Bed warmers, hot water bottles, warming pans, electric or non-electric – Electrically heated cushions (pads) and blankets, not for medical purposes – Electric kettles – Electric cooking utensils <p>This does not include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Steam producing apparatus (parts of machines) (D2.03.05.07) – Electrically heated clothing (D2.03.05.09)
<p><i>D2.03.05.12 Vehicle</i></p>	<p>Detailed information relating to vehicles, apparatus for locomotion by land, air or water (BIRPI - Class 12).</p> <p>Note: This also includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Motors and engines for land vehicles – Couplings and transmission components for land vehicles – Air cushion vehicles <p>This not include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Railway material of metal (D2.03.05.06) – Motors, engines, couplings and transmission components other than for land vehicles (D2.03.05.07) – Parts of motors and engines (of all kinds) (D2.03.05.07)

<i>D2.03.05.13 Firearm</i>	<p>Detailed information relating to firearms, ammunition and projectiles, explosives, fireworks (BIRPI - Class 13).</p> <p>Note: This also includes pyrotechnical products. This category does not include matches (D2.03.05.34)</p>
<i>D2.03.05.14 Precious Metal</i>	<p>Detailed information relating to precious metals and their alloys and goods in precious metals or coated therewith, not included in other classes, jewellery, precious stones, horologic and chronometrical instruments (BIRPI - Class 14).</p> <p>Note: This also includes jewellery (i.e., imitation jewellery and jewellery of precious metal and stones), and cuff links, tie pins.</p> <p>This does not include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Certain goods in precious metals (classified according to their function or purpose), for example: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Metals in foil and powder form for painters, decorators, printers and artists (D2.03.05.02) (b) Amalgam of gold for dentists (D2.03.05.05) (c) Cutlery (D2.03.05.08) (d) Electric contacts (D2.03.05.09) (e) Pen nibs of gold (D2.03.05.16) – Objects of art not of precious metals (classified according to the material of which they consist).
<i>D2.03.05.15 Musical Instrument</i>	<p>Detailed information relating to musical instruments (BIRPI - Class 15).</p> <p>Note: This also includes mechanical pianos and their accessories, musical boxes, and electrical and electronic musical instruments.</p> <p>This does not include apparatus for the recording, transmission, amplification and reproduction of sound (D2.03.05.09)</p>
<i>D2.03.05.16 Paper</i>	<p>Detailed information relating to paper, cardboard and goods made from these materials, not included in other classes, printed matter, bookbinding material, photographs, stationery, adhesives for stationery or household purposes, artists' materials, paint brushes, typewriters and office requisites (except furniture), instructional and teaching material (except apparatus), plastic materials for packaging (not included in other classes), printers' type, printing blocks (BIRPI - Class 16).</p> <p>Note: This also includes paper knives, duplicators, and plastic sheets, sacks and bags for wrapping and packaging.</p> <p>This does not include colours (D2.03.05.02), and hand tools for artists (for example, spatulas, and sculptors' chisels) (D2.03.05.08).</p>
<i>D2.03.05.17 Rubber Good</i>	<p>Detailed information relating to rubber, gutta-percha, gum, asbestos, mica and goods made from these materials and not included in other classes, plastics in extruded form for use in manufacture, packing, stopping and insulating materials, flexible pipes, not of metal (BIRPI - Class 17).</p> <p>Note: This also includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Electrical, thermal and acoustic insulating materials and plastics, being for use in manufacture in the form of sheets, blocks and rods. – Rubber material for recapping tires – Padding and stuffing materials of rubber or plastics – Floating anti-pollution barriers
<i>D2.03.05.18 Leather</i>	<p>Detailed information relating to leather and imitations of leather, and goods made of these materials and not included in other classes, animal skins, hides, trunks and traveling bags, umbrellas, parasols and walking sticks, whips, harness and saddlery (BIRPI - Class 18).</p> <p>Note: This does not include clothing, footwear, and headgear.</p>

D2.03.05.19 Building Material	<p>Detailed information relating to Building materials (non-metallic), non-metallic rigid pipes for building, asphalt, pitch and bitumen, non-metallic transportable buildings, monuments, not of metal (BIRPI - Class 19).</p> <p>Note: This also includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Semi-worked woods (for example: beams, planks, panels) – Veneers – Building glass (for example, floor slabs, glass tiles) – Glass granules for marking out roads – Letter boxes of masonry <p>This does not include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Cement preservatives and cement-waterproofing preparations (D2.03.05.01) – Fireproofing preparations (D2.03.05.01)
D2.03.05.20 Furniture	<p>Detailed information relating to furniture, mirrors, picture frames, goods (not included in other categories) of wood, cork, reed, cane, wicker, horn, bone, ivory, whalebone, shell, amber, mother-of-pearl, meerschaum and substitutes for all these materials, or of plastics (BIRPI - Class 20).</p> <p>Note: This also includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Metal furniture and furniture for camping – Bedding (for example: mattresses, spring mattresses, pillows) – Looking glasses and furnishing or toilet mirrors – Registration number plates not of metal – Letter boxes not of metal or masonry <p>This does not include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Special furniture for laboratories (D2.03.05.09) and for medical use (D2.03.05.10) – Bedding linen (D2.03.05.24) and eiderdowns (D2.03.05.24)
D2.03.05.21 Household Utensil	<p>Detailed information relating to Household or kitchen utensils and containers (not of precious metal or coated therewith), combs and sponges, brushes (except paint brushes), brush-making materials, articles for cleaning purposes, steel wool, unworked or semi-worked glass (except glass used in building), glassware, porcelain and earthenware not included in other classes (BIRPI - Class 21).</p> <p>Note: This includes mainly small, hand-operated utensils and apparatus for household and kitchen use as well as toilet utensils, glassware and articles in porcelain.</p> <p>Note: This also includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Utensils and containers for household and kitchen use, for example, kitchen utensils, pails, pans of iron, of aluminium, of plastics or of other materials, small hand-operated apparatus for mincing, grinding, pressing, etc. – Candle extinguishers, not of precious metal – Electric combs – Electric toothbrushes – Dish stands and decanter stands <p>This does not include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Cleaning preparations, soaps, etc. (D2.03.05.03) – Small apparatus for mincing, grinding, pressing, etc., driven by electricity (D2.03.05.07) – Razors and shaving apparatus, clippers (hand instruments), metal implements and utensils for manicure and pedicure (D2.03.05.08) – Cooking utensils, electric (D2.03.05.11) – Toilet mirrors (D2.03.05.20)

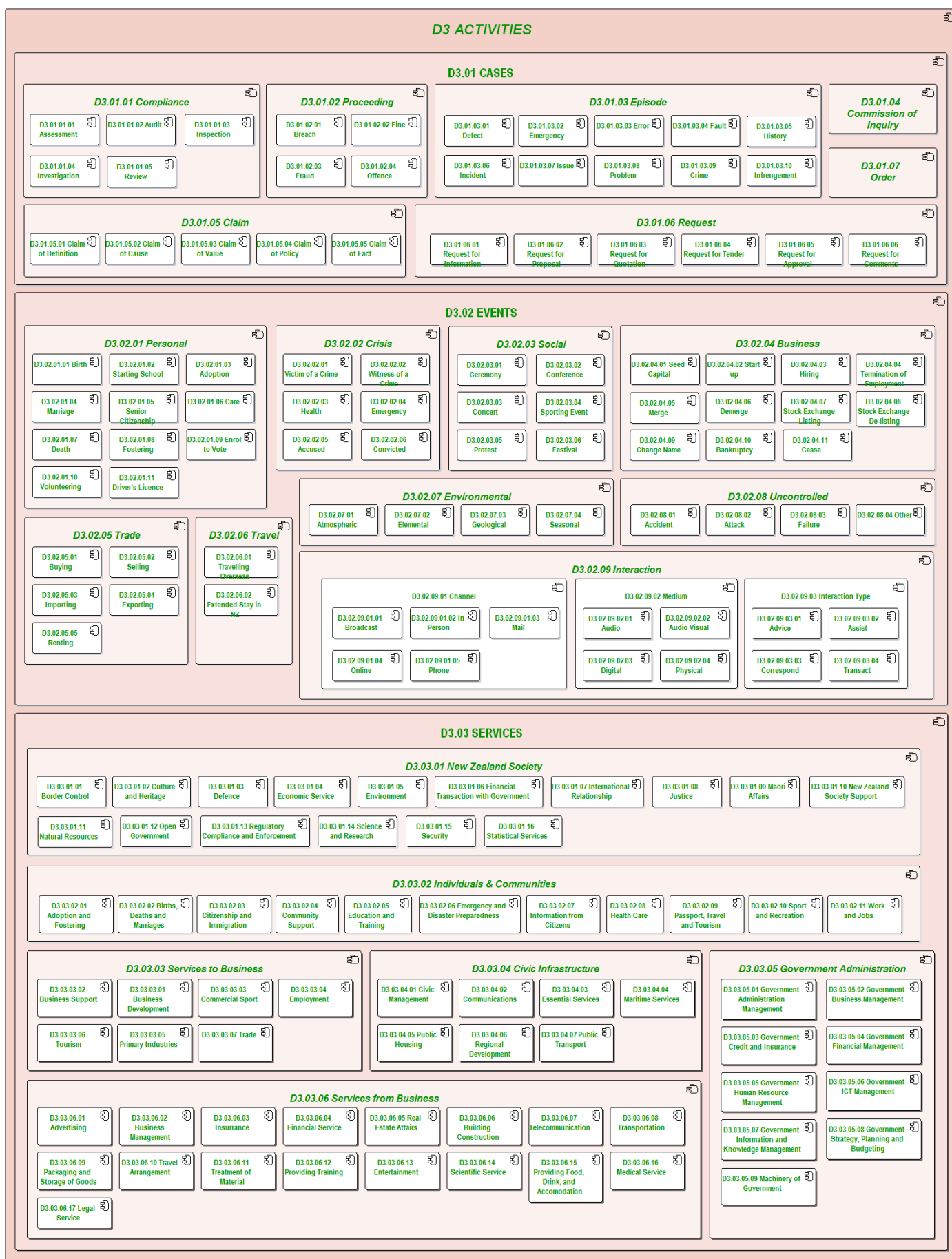
<i>D2.03.05.22 Rope</i>	<p>Detailed information relating to ropes, string, nets, tents, awnings, tarpaulins, sails, sacks and bags (not included in other classes), padding and stuffing materials (except of rubber or plastics), raw fibrous textile materials (BIRPI - Class 22).</p> <p>Note: This also includes cords and twines in natural or artificial textile fibres, paper or plastics.</p> <p>This does not include strings for musical instruments (D2.03.05.15).</p>
<i>D2.03.05.23 Yarn</i>	<p>Detailed information relating to yarns and threads, for textile use (BIRPI - Class 23).</p>
<i>D2.03.05.24 Textile</i>	<p>Detailed information relating to textiles and textile goods not included in other categories, like bed and table covers (BIRPI - Class 19).</p> <p>Note: This category does not include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Electrically heated blankets, for medical purposes (D2.03.05.10) and not for medical purposes (D2.03.05.11) – Table linen of paper (D2.03.05.16) – Horse blankets (D2.03.05.18)
<i>D2.03.05.25 Clothing</i>	<p>Detailed information relating to clothing, footwear, headgear (BIRPI - Class 25).</p>
<i>D2.03.05.26 Lace</i>	<p>Detailed information relating to lace and embroidery, ribbons and braid, buttons, hooks and eyes, pins and needles, artificial flowers (BIRPI - Class 26).</p> <p>Note: This also includes slide fasteners. This category does not include yarns and threads for textile use (D2.03.05.23).</p>
<i>D2.03.05.27 Carpet</i>	<p>Detailed information relating to carpets, rugs, mats and matting, linoleum and other materials for covering existing floors wall hangings (non-textile). (BIRPI - Class 27).</p>
<i>D2.03.05.28 Toy</i>	<p>Detailed information relating to games and toys, gymnastic and sporting articles not included in other classes, decorations (BIRPI - Class 28).</p> <p>Note: This also includes fishing tackle and equipment for various sports and games.</p> <p>This does not include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Candles (D2.03.05.04) – Diving equipment (D2.03.05.09) – Amusement apparatus adapted for use with television receivers only (D2.03.05.09) – Electrical lamps (garlands) for decoration (D2.03.05.11) – Fishing nets (D2.03.05.22) – Clothing for gymnastics and sports (D2.03.05.25) – Confectionery and chocolate decorations (D2.03.05.30)
<i>D2.03.05.29 Food</i>	<p>Detailed information relating to food, such as meat, fish, poultry and game, meat extracts, preserved, dried and cooked fruits and vegetables, jellies, jams, compotes, eggs, milk and milk products, edible oils and fats (BIRPI - Class 29).</p> <p>Note: This mainly includes foodstuffs of animal origin as well as vegetables and other horticultural comestible products which are prepared for consumption or conservation.</p> <p>This does not include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Baby food (D2.03.05.05) – Dietetic substances adapted for medical use (D2.03.05.05) – Salad dressings (D2.03.05.30) – Fertilised eggs for hatching (D2.03.05.31) – Foodstuffs for animals (D2.03.05.31) – Live animals (D2.03.05.31)

<i>D2.03.05.30 Liquid Food</i>	<p>Detailed information relating to coffee, tea, cocoa, sugar, rice, tapioca, sago, artificial coffee, flour and preparations made from cereals, bread, pastry and confectionery, ices, honey, treacle, yeast, baking-powder, salt, mustard, vinegar, sauces (condiments), spices, ice (BIRPI - Class 30).</p> <p>Note: This mainly includes foodstuffs of plant origin prepared for consumption or conservation as well as auxiliaries intended for the improvement of the flavour of food.</p> <p>This does not include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Salt for preserving other than for foodstuffs (D2.03.05.01) – Medicinal teas and dietetic substances adapted for medical use (D2.03.05.05) – Baby food (D2.03.05.05) – Raw cereals (D2.03.05.31) – Foodstuffs for animals (D2.03.05.31)
<i>D2.03.05.31 Agricultural Product</i>	<p>Detailed information relating to agricultural, horticultural and forestry products and grains not included in other classes, live animals, fresh fruits and vegetables, seeds, natural plants and flowers, foodstuffs for animals, malt (BIRPI - Class 31).</p> <p>Note: These are mainly land products not having been subjected to any form of preparation for consumption, live animals and plants as well as foodstuffs for animals. This also includes raw woods, raw cereals, and fertilised eggs for hatching, mollusc and crustacean (live).</p> <p>This does not include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Cultures of micro-organisms and leeches for medical purposes (D2.03.05.05) – Semi-worked woods (D2.03.05.19) – Artificial fishing bait (D2.03.05.28) – Rice (D2.03.05.30) – Tobacco (D2.03.05.34)
<i>D2.03.05.32 Beverages</i>	<p>Detailed information relating to beers, mineral and aerated waters and other non-alcoholic drinks, fruit drinks and fruit juices, syrups and other preparations for making beverages (BIRPI - Class 32).</p> <p>Note: This includes mainly non-alcoholic beverages, as well as beer and de-alcoholised drinks.</p> <p>This does not include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Beverages for medical purposes (D2.03.05.05) – Milk beverages (milk predominating) (D2.03.05.29) – Beverages with coffee, cocoa or chocolate base (D2.03.05.30)
<i>D2.03.05.33 Alcoholic Beverage</i>	<p>Detailed information relating to Alcoholic beverages (except beers) (BIRPI - Class 22).</p> <p>Note: This does not include, in particular:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Medicinal drinks (D2.03.05.05) – De-alcoholised drinks (D2.03.05.32).
<i>D2.03.05.34 Tobacco</i>	<p>Detailed information relating to tobacco, smokers' articles, matches (BIRPI - Class 34).</p> <p>Note: This also includes tobacco substitutes (not for medical purposes).</p> <p>This does not include cigarettes without tobacco, for medical purposes (D2.03.05.05), and certain smokers' articles in precious metal (D2.03.05.14).</p>
D2.03.06 Regulatory	Information on regulatory products managed by an organisation. For example, camping permit, driver's licence, car registration, teacher registration etc.
<i>D2.03.06.01 Certificate</i>	Detailed information related to certificates. A certificate is an official document attesting a fact.
<i>D2.03.06.02 Licence</i>	Detailed information related to licenses. A license is a formal permission from a governmental or other constituted authority to do something, as to carry on a business or profession.

<i>D2.03.06.03 Permit</i>	Detailed information related to permits. A permit is a written order granting special permission to do something.
<i>D2.03.06.04 Registration</i>	Detailed information related to registrations. A registration is a certificate attesting to the fact that someone or something has been registered.
<i>D2.03.06.05 Declaration</i>	Detailed information related to declarations. A declaration is a formal statement presenting the complainant's claim in an action.
D2.03.07 Urban Infrastructure	Information related to urban infrastructure. Urban infrastructure refers to the engineered systems (water, energy, transport, sanitation, information) that make up a city.
<i>D2.03.07.01 Water Supply System</i>	<p>Detailed information related to a water supply system. A water supply system or water supply network is a system of engineered hydrologic and hydraulic components which provide water supply.</p> <p>A water supply system typically includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - A drainage basin. - A raw water collection point, above or below ground, where the water accumulates. - Water purification facilities. - Water storage facilities such as reservoirs, water tanks, or water towers. - Additional water pressurizing components such as pumping stations may need to be situated at the outlet of underground or above ground reservoirs or cisterns. - A pipe network for distribution of water to the consumers, which may be private houses or industrial, commercial or institution establishments, and other usage points (such as fire hydrants). - Connections to the sewers.
<i>D2.03.07.02 Electric Power System</i>	<p>Detailed information related to an electric power supply system. An electric power system is a network of electrical components used to supply, transmit and use electric power.</p> <p>A electric power system typically includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Suppliers, like batteries, fuel cells or photovoltaic cells - Conductors which carry power from the generators to the load - Reactors which consume reactive power and are used to regulate voltage on long transmission lines - Capacitors, passive two-terminal electrical components used to store energy electro statically in an electric field. - Power electronics, semi-conductors based devices that are able to switch quantities of power ranging from a few hundred watts to several hundred megawatts <p>This category does not include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Loads, range from household appliances to industrial machinery (see D2.03.05 Goods)
<i>D2.03.07.03 Transport Network</i>	Detailed information related to transport networks. A transport network, or transportation network is a realisation of a spatial network, describing a structure which permits either vehicular movement or flow of some commodity. Examples are network of roads and streets, railways, pipes, aqueducts, and power lines. One can distinguish land, sea and air transportation networks.

<i>D2.03.07.04 Sanitation System</i>	<p>Detailed information related to sanitation systems to provide a hygienic means of promoting health through prevention of human contact with the hazards of wastes as well as the treatment and proper disposal of sewage or wastewater.</p> <p>This includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Sanitary sewers and sewage treatment systems - Surface runoff systems - Solid waste and excreta systems - Pit latrines, dry toilets, and urine-diverting dry toilets - Septic tanks <p>This does not include waste itself (see D2.03.10)</p>
<i>D2.03.07.05 Communication System</i>	<p>Detailed information related to a communication system. A communications system is a collection of individual communications networks, transmission systems, relay stations, tributary stations, and data terminal equipment (DTE) usually capable of interconnection and inter operation to form an integrated whole.</p>
D2.03.08 Accommodation	<p>Information related to short-term accommodation provided on a commercial basis, excluding long-term accommodation and accommodation that is provided on a non-commercial basis.</p> <p>Note: Accommodation classifications can be found here - http://www.stats.govt.nz/methods/classifications-and-standards/classification-related-stats-standards/accommodation/definition.aspx</p>
D2.03.09 Dwelling Type	<p>Information related to occupied dwelling type is used to monitor trends and developments in housing and institutional dwellings, to plan for the future housing and service needs of the community.</p> <p>Note: Specific standard classifications can be found:</p> <p>Occupied Dwelling Type - http://www.stats.govt.nz/methods/classifications-and-standards/classification-related-stats-standards/occupied-dwelling-type.aspx</p> <p>Dwelling occupancy status - http://www.stats.govt.nz/methods/classifications-and-standards/classification-related-stats-standards/dwelling-occupancy-status.aspx</p>
D2.03.10 Artefact	<p>An artefact is an item of value and manifests in a concrete form such as reports, documents, tables, books, instruction manuals, evidence, etc. Artefact in software development is a tangible by-product produced during the development of software. There is also virtual artefact, an object in a digital environment.</p>
D2.03.11 Waste	<p>Information related to the waste used, managed or produced by the organisation. This includes human and animal excreta, solid wastes, domestic wastewater, industrial wastes and agricultural wastes.</p>
D2.03.20 Item Usage	<p>Identifies the ways in which an organisation may use an item. For example, software can be a product for one organisation, but be a resource for another.</p>
<i>D2.03.20.01 Product</i>	<p>Information about tangible outputs of processes which an organisation can offer to other parties. Products are considered tangible as their primary composition is physical items or representation of items of value.</p>
<i>D2.03.20.02 Resource</i>	<p>Resources are not kept or assigned to parties except to accomplish an activity within the organisation, typically during an interaction or the supply of products or delivery of services.</p> <p>Note: Human resources are considered parties within the framework who undertake activity as opposed to being resources.</p>
D2.03.99 Other Item	<p>Detailed information of other items not categorised within D2.03</p>

Activities



Note: Detailed diagrams are available as .png files, and this table is available as an Excel file.

Name	Description
D3 Activities	Information needed to track or monitor moments, periods or events that occur over time. This type of information is focused on occurrences that must be tracked for business reasons or represent a specific point in the evolution of 'The Business'. For example: In order to enable business activity monitoring to assess conformance with performance measures an agency may capture information about the execution of key processes, such as the number of transactions performed. The framework domains which relate to Moments are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Cases - Events - Services
D3.01 Cases	The information relating one or more parties for the purpose of coordinating the various events, services and products 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 resources through interactions to products or services on a once off or ad hoc basis.
D3.01.01 Compliance	Information about an occurrence by a person or organisation that is under official investigation.
<i>D3.01.01.01 Assessment</i>	Detailed information related to performing an assessment, the act of assessing; appraisal; evaluation.
<i>D3.01.01.02 Audit</i>	Detailed information related to performing an audit, to make an audit of; examine (accounts, records, etc.) for purposes of verification.
<i>D3.01.01.03 Inspection</i>	Detailed information related to performing an inspection or viewing.
<i>D3.01.01.04 Investigation</i>	Detailed information related to performing an investigation, to search out and examine the particulars of in an attempt to learn the facts about something hidden, unique, or complex, especially in an attempt to find a motive, cause, or culprit.
<i>D3.01.01.05 Review</i>	Detailed information related to performing a review, to survey mentally; take a survey of.
D3.01.02 Proceeding	Information about a case held by an organisation related to interpretation of the law. Could be civil or criminal in nature.
<i>D3.01.02.01 Breach</i>	Detailed information related to breaches, such as breach of contract, defamation, the recovering of debts, and family disputes over care arrangements for children, and others.
<i>D3.01.02.02 Fine</i>	Detailed information related to fines, such as parking fine, speeding fine, and others.
<i>D3.01.02.03 Fraud</i>	Detailed information related to fraud.

<i>D3.01.02.04 Offence</i>	<p>Detailed information related to an offence. The Australian and New Zealand Standard Offence Classification (ANZSOC) provide a systematic ordering of criminal offences defined in the criminal laws of the Australian state and territory, and New Zealand jurisdictions.</p> <p>Note: The ANZSOC classification can be found here - http://www.stats.govt.nz/methods/classifications-and-standards/classification-related-stats-standards/offence.aspx</p>
D3.01.03 Episode	Information focused on individual's interactions with an agency, organisation or enterprise, which is tacked as a sequence over a period of time. For example a health service which tracks a patient's episode(s) of care.
<i>D3.01.03.01 Defect</i>	Detailed information related to cases concerning defects, such as time of occurrence, a repeated defect, solution, etc.
<i>D3.01.03.02 Emergency</i>	Detailed information related to emergency cases.
<i>D3.01.03.03 Error</i>	Detailed information related to errors, a deviation from accuracy or correctness.
<i>D3.01.03.04 Fault</i>	Detailed information related to cases concerning faults, a defect or imperfection; flaw; failing.
<i>D3.01.03.05 History</i>	Detailed information related to history, meaning a sequence of events, such as family history.
<i>D3.01.03.06 Incident</i>	Detailed information related to cases concerning incidents, an individual occurrence or event.
<i>D3.01.03.07 Issue</i>	Detailed information related to cases concerning issues, a point in question or a matter that is in dispute which needs a decision.
<i>D3.01.03.08 Problem</i>	Detailed information related to problems, any question or matter involving doubt, uncertainty, or difficulty.
<i>D3.01.03.09 Crime</i>	Detailed information related to cases concerning crimes, actions or instances of negligence that is deemed injurious to the public welfare or morals or to the interests of the state and that is legally prohibited.
<i>D3.01.03.10 Infringement</i>	Detailed information related to cases concerning infringements, a breach or infraction, as of a law, right, or obligation; violation; transgression.
D3.01.04 Commission of Inquiry	Information relating to inquiries into various issues. Commissions report findings, give advice and make recommendations. While their findings are not legally binding, they can be highly influential.
D3.01.05 Claim	Information about claims. We can categorize almost all arguments as belonging to one of the following types: claims of definition, claims of cause, claims of value, claims of policy, and claims of fact. We get a better sense of which type of argument it is (or that we want to construct) by looking at the questions that it answers (or that we want to answer about it). Many times the claim defines the structure of the entire case, on occasion, it functions as a supporting claim for the larger argument (so more than one claim might operate in the same case).

<p><i>D3.01.05.01 Claim of Definition</i></p>	<p>Detailed information related to claims of definition. In a claim of definition, the arguer can assume that the audience agrees on the meaning of a term that is being placed into a certain category, but it is the definition of the category that is controversial or arguable.</p> <p>Example: Zygotes and embryos are human beings.</p> <p>Explanation: The definition of a zygote has been vastly agreed upon by members of the community of biological scientists. The definition that is being called into question in the example above is the meaning (definition) of the term human being or the meaning of the concept of life.</p> <p>Questions it can answer:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - What is it? - What is it like? - How should it be classified? - How should it be interpreted? - How does its usual meaning change in a particular context?
<p><i>D3.01.05.02 Claim of Cause</i></p>	<p>Detailed information related to claims of cause. Claims of cause seek to argue a cause and effect relationship.</p> <p>Example: The widespread prescription of antidepressants is directly responsible for an increase in teen suicide rates.</p> <p>Questions it can answer:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - What caused it? - Is there a disagreement about a cause related to your issue? - Where did it come from? - What are the effects? - What probably will be the results on a short or long term basis?
<p><i>D3.01.05.03 Claim of Value</i></p>	<p>Detailed information related to claims of value. Claims of value involve judgments, appraisals, and evaluations. Everyone has a bias of sorts, often embedded in social, religious, and/or cultural values.</p> <p>Questions it can answer:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - How bad is it? How good? ... in whose eyes? - How moral or immoral? - What is it worth? ... to whom? - What are the competing values around this topic? - Has the value been properly applied to the claim of fact?
<p><i>D3.01.05.04 Claim of Policy</i></p>	<p>Detailed information related to claims of policy. Claims of policy typically provide a solution or another series of questions in response to the claims of fact. Claims of policy are often procedural, organized plans. It calls for a specific course of action and focus on whether a change in policy or behaviour should take place.</p> <p>Questions it can answer:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - What should we do? - How should we act? - How can we solve this problem? - What course of action should we pursue?

D3.01.05.05 Claim of Fact	<p>Detailed information related to claims of fact. Claims of fact appear to be statements of fact. Claim of fact posits whether something is true or untrue, but there must always be the potential for controversy, conflict and conversion. I.e. The sun is shining today is not a claim of fact, but signs and symptoms of a medical emergency can be, as well as a defendant accused of a crime. Claims of fact must be specific as to time, place, people involved, and situation.</p> <p>Questions it can answer:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Did it happen? - Is it true? - How do we know this?
D3.01.06 Request	Information about requests that need to be tracked.
D3.01.06.01 Request for Information	<p>Detailed information related to requests for information (RFI). A RFI is a standard business process whose purpose is to collect written information about the capabilities of various suppliers. An RFI is primarily used to gather information to help make a decision on what steps to take next. RFIs are therefore seldom the final stage and are instead often used in combination with the following: request for proposal (RFP), request for tender (RFT), and request for quotation (RFQ). In addition to gathering basic information, an RFI is often used as a solicitation sent to a broad base of potential suppliers for the purpose of conditioning suppliers' minds, developing strategy, building a database, and preparing for an RFP, RFT, or RFQ.</p>
D3.01.06.02 Request for Proposal	<p>Detailed information related to requests for proposals (RFP). A RFP is a solicitation, often made through a bidding process, by an agency or company interested in procurement of a commodity, service or valuable asset, to potential suppliers to submit business proposals. It is submitted early in the procurement cycle, either at the preliminary study, or procurement stage. The RFP presents preliminary requirements for the commodity or service, and may dictate to varying degrees the exact structure and format of the supplier's response. Effective RFPs typically reflect the strategy and short/long-term business objectives, providing detailed insight upon which suppliers will be able to offer a matching perspective. Similar requests include a request for quotation and a request for information.</p> <p>In principle, an RFP:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Informs suppliers that an organization is looking to procure and encourages them to make their best effort. - Requires the company to specify what it proposes to purchase. If the requirements analysis has been prepared properly, it can be incorporated quite easily into the Request document. - Alerts suppliers that the selection process is competitive. - Allows for wide distribution and response. - Ensures that suppliers respond factually to the identified requirements. - Is generally expected to follow a structured evaluation and selection procedure, so that an organization can demonstrate impartiality - a crucial factor in public sector procurements.

<i>D3.01.06.03 Request for Quotation</i>	Detailed information related to requests for quotation (RFQ). A RFQ is a standard business process whose purpose is to invite suppliers into a bidding process to bid on specific products or services. RFQ, generally means the same thing as IFB (Invitation For Bid). An RFQ typically involves more than the price per item. Information like payment terms, quality level per item or contract length are possible to be requested during the bidding process. To receive correct quotes, RFQs often include the specifications of the items/services to make sure all the suppliers are bidding on the same item/service. Logically, the more detailed the specifications, the more accurate the quote will be and comparable to the other suppliers. Another reason for being detailed in sending out an RFQ is that the specifications could be used as legal binding documentation for the suppliers.
<i>D3.01.06.04 Request for Tender</i>	Detailed information related to requests for tender (RFT). A RFT is a formal, structured invitation to suppliers, to bid, to supply products or services. In the public sector an official fee is needed to fortify and secure the tender bid engagement/win documents, such a process may be required and determined in detail by law to ensure that such competition for the use of public fund is open, fair and free from bribery and nepotism. For example, a government may put a building project 'out to tender', that is, publish an invitation for other parties to make a proposal for the building's construction, on the understanding that any competition for the relevant government contract must be conducted in response to the tender, no parties having the unfair advantage of separate, prior, closed-door negotiations for the contract. An evaluation team will go through the tenders and decide who will get the contract.
<i>D3.01.06.05 Request for Approval</i>	Detailed information related to requests for approval (RFA). There are different kinds of RFAs. - RFA of Materials is used by contractors to request approval for materials used on state contracts. - RFA of Outside Activity is used in health cases - RFA for Recruiting - etc.
<i>D3.01.06.06 Request for Comments</i>	Detailed information related to requests for comments (RFC). A RFC is a formal document from the Internet Engineering Task Force (IETF) that is the result of committee drafting and subsequent review by interested parties. Some RFCs are informational in nature. Of those that are intended to become Internet standards, the final version of the RFC becomes the standard and no further comments or changes are permitted. Change can occur, however, through subsequent RFCs that supersede or elaborate on all or parts of previous RFCs.
D3.01.07 Order	Information relating to orders and tracking of the orders.
D3.02 Events	Information relating to planned or spontaneous occurrences recognised by the organisation that may demand a response. Note: For more detail on life events see the Federated Service Delivery (FSD) projects.
D3.02.01 Personal	Information around personal events like birth, starting school, getting married, etc.
<i>D3.02.01.01 Birth</i>	Detailed information related to giving birth.
<i>D3.02.01.02 Starting School</i>	Detailed information related to starting school.
<i>D3.02.01.03 Adoption</i>	Detailed information related to adopting a child.
<i>D3.02.01.04 Marriage</i>	Detailed information related to get married.
<i>D3.02.01.05 Senior Citizenship</i>	Detailed information related to becoming a senior citizen.

<i>D3.02.01.06 Care</i>	Detailed information related to going into care.
<i>D3.02.01.07 Death</i>	Detailed information related to a death.
<i>D3.02.01.08 Fostering</i>	Detailed information related to fostering a child.
<i>D3.02.01.09 Enrol to Vote</i>	Detailed information related to the event of enrolling to vote and voting.
<i>D3.02.01.10 Volunteering</i>	Detailed information related to the event of volunteering for public services.
<i>D3.02.01.11 Driver's Licence</i>	Detailed information related to getting a driver's licence.
D3.02.02 Crisis	Information about events that describe a personal crisis.
<i>D3.02.02.01 Victim of a Crime</i>	Detailed information related to the event of being a victim of a crime.
<i>D3.02.02.02 Witness of a Crime</i>	Detailed information related to the event of being a witness of a crime.
<i>D3.02.02.03 Health</i>	Detailed information related to a health event, such as illness and operations.
<i>D3.02.02.04 Emergency</i>	Detailed information related to an emergency.
<i>D3.02.02.05 Accused</i>	Detailed information related to being accused of a crime.
<i>D3.02.02.06 Convicted</i>	Detailed information related to being convicted of a crime.
D3.02.03 Social	Information relating to planned or spontaneous occurrences of a social nature that may require a response by an organisation.
<i>D3.02.03.01 Ceremony</i>	Detailed information related to ceremonies. This can be: - A formal religious or public occasion, especially one celebrating a particular event, achievement, or anniversary. - The ritual observances and procedures required or performed at grand and formal occasions.
<i>D3.02.03.02 Conference</i>	Detailed information related to conferences. This can be: formal meeting of people with a shared interest, typically one that takes place over several days, or a commercial association for the regulation of an area of activity or the exchange of information.
<i>D3.02.03.03 Concert</i>	Detailed information related to concerts. A concert is a musical performance given in public, typically by several performers or of several compositions.
<i>D3.02.03.04 Sporting Event</i>	Detailed information related to sporting events, an activity involving physical exertion and skill that is governed by a set of rules or customs and often undertaken competitively, often sports.
<i>D3.02.03.05 Protest</i>	Detailed information related to protests, an event at which people gather together to show strong disapproval about something.
<i>D3.02.03.06 Festival</i>	Detailed information related to festivals. This can be a day or period of celebration, typically for religious reasons or an organized series of concerts, plays, or films, typically one held annually in the same place.
D3.02.04 Business	Information related to a type of event relating to the business of the organisation.
<i>D3.02.04.01 Seed Capital</i>	Detailed information related to seeding a business. Seed capital is needed to get most businesses off the ground. It is considered a high-risk investment, but one that can reap major rewards if the company becomes a growth enterprise. This type of funding is often obtained in exchange for an equity stake in the enterprise, although with less formal contractual overhead than standard equity financing.
<i>D3.02.04.02 Start-up</i>	Detailed information related to starting up a business.
<i>D3.02.04.03 Hiring</i>	Detailed information related to hiring staff.

<i>D3.02.04.04 Termination of Employment</i>	Detailed information related to terminating a employment contract.
<i>D3.02.04.05 Merge</i>	Detailed information related to merging of two or more companies, generally by offering the stockholders of one company securities in the acquiring company in exchange for the surrender of their stock.
<i>D3.02.04.06 Demerge</i>	Detailed information related to a demerger, the separation of a large company into two or more smaller organizations, particularly as the dissolution of an earlier merger.
<i>D3.02.04.07 Stock Exchange Listing</i>	Detailed information related to listing a company on the stock exchange.
<i>D3.02.04.08 Stock Exchange De-listing</i>	Detailed information related to de-listing or removing a company from the stock exchange.
<i>D3.02.04.09 Change Name</i>	Detailed information related to changing the name of a company.
<i>D3.02.04.10 Bankruptcy</i>	Detailed information related to a company going bankrupt.
<i>D3.02.04.11 Cease</i>	Detailed information related to closing a company.
D3.02.05 Trade	Information about events that hold substantial meaning for an individual but which are tracked by an organisation such as birth, deaths, health condition etc.
<i>D3.02.05.01 Buying</i>	Detailed information related to buying goods or real estates.
<i>D3.02.05.02 Selling</i>	Detailed information related to selling goods or real estates
<i>D3.02.05.03 Importing</i>	Detailed information related to importing goods.
<i>D3.02.05.04 Exporting</i>	Detailed information related to exporting goods.
<i>D3.02.05.05 Renting</i>	Detailed information related to renting goods or real estate.
D3.02.06 Travel	Information related to traveling overseas or coming into New Zealand.
<i>D3.02.06.01 Travelling Overseas</i>	Detailed information related to traveling overseas.
<i>D3.02.06.02 Extended Stay in NZ</i>	Detailed information related to an extended stay in New Zealand.
D3.02.07 Environmental	Information held by an organisation about environmental activities such as atmospheric pressures, geological formations, rainfall etc.
<i>D3.02.07.01 Atmospheric</i>	Detailed information related to atmospheric event, such as cyclone, hail, hurricane, lightning, rain, snow, typhoon, wind, pressure.
<i>D3.02.07.02 Elemental</i>	Detailed information related to elemental event, such as avalanche, fire, flood, landslide, tsunami, etc.
<i>D3.02.07.03 Geological</i>	Detailed information related to geological event, such as earthquake, eruption, formation.
<i>D3.02.07.04 Seasonal</i>	Detailed information related to seasonal events.
D3.02.08 Uncontrolled	Information about events that occur spontaneously, but to which the organisation is required to respond..
<i>D3.02.08.01 Accident</i>	Detailed information related to an accident, such as crash, explosion, implosion, spill, etc.
<i>D3.02.08.02 Attack</i>	Detailed information related to attacks, such as arson, bombing, coup, kidnapping, biological attack, terrorism, uprising, and threats which lead to an offence.
<i>D3.02.08.03 Failure</i>	Detailed information related to a failure, such as blackout, nuclear meltdown, etc.
<i>D3.02.08.04 Other</i>	Detailed information related to other uncontrolled events.

D3.02.09 Interaction	Information about activity that describes a relevant process or action undertaken by the enterprise. Interactions may be undertaken in response to events, the delivery of products or provision of services. It is important to understand that interactions happen in "response" as well as in "request". E.g. Request for a book via face to face, followed by an online e-mail confirmation of order, followed by physical delivery of book.
<i>D3.02.09.01 Channel</i>	A channel or mode by which an interaction takes place. For example face-to-face, in-person or by mail etc.
<i>D3.02.09.01.01 Broadcast</i>	<i>Detailed information related to broadcasting, such as billboard advertisement, on air, radio transmission, and television transmission.</i>
<i>D3.02.09.01.02 In Person</i>	<i>Detailed information related to face-to-face interactions.</i>
<i>D3.02.09.01.03 Mail</i>	<i>Detailed information related to mail delivery, such as courier, postal, walker, etc.</i>
<i>D3.02.09.01.04 Online</i>	<i>Detailed information related to online interactions, such as electronic message, email, extranet, instant message, internet, intranet, SMS, etc.</i>
<i>D3.02.09.01.05 Phone</i>	<i>Detailed information related to phone interaction, such as fax, IVR, voice, etc.</i>
<i>D3.02.09.02 Medium</i>	The format in which information content is supplied to others, provided internally to the organisation or purchased from an external provider.
<i>D3.02.09.02.01 Audio</i>	<i>Detailed information related to audio as a medium.</i>
<i>D3.02.09.02.02 Audio Visual</i>	<i>Detailed information related to audio visual as a medium, such as film, streaming media, web content, etc.</i>
<i>D3.02.09.02.03 Digital</i>	<i>Detailed information related to digital mediums, such as graphical user interface (GUI), human computer interface (HCI), machine to machine (M2M), etc.</i>
<i>D3.02.09.02.04 Physical</i>	<i>Detailed information related to physical mediums, such as metal, paper, plastic, wood, smoke, stone, soil, etc.</i>
<i>D3.02.09.03 Interaction Type</i>	Actions represent the information about key interactions that occur. Concepts such as Operators Assisted and Self Service are just relationships from parties in their appropriate roles to an action.
<i>D3.02.09.03.01 Advice</i>	<i>Detailed information related to giving advice.</i>
<i>D3.02.09.03.02 Assist</i>	<i>Detailed information related to assisting, such as referral, support, etc.</i>
<i>D3.02.09.03.03 Correspond</i>	<i>Detailed information related to correspondence, such as announcement, declaration, invitation, notice, request, response, etc.</i>
<i>D3.02.09.03.04 Transact</i>	<i>Detailed information related to transaction, such as activate, admit, application, approval, assess, advice, booking, cancellation, charge, close, consult, delivery, diagnose, examine, initiate, intercept, invoice, monitor, payment, release, review, sale, suspend, test, etc.</i>
D3.03 Services	Information about expected, advertised or agreed duties, functions or activities which the organisation offers to other parties. Services can be thought of as intangible products which are primarily comprised of time and expertise. That is not to say that a Party receiving a Service does not receive some tangibles as part of their Interaction. Merely that the major component of delivery is activity - not physical items. Note: For the detailed description on business services see the GEA-NZ v3.1 Business Reference Model and Taxonomy.
D3.03.01 New Zealand Society	Information related to services delivered across New Zealand individuals, communities, and businesses (see GEA-NZ v3.1 Business Reference Model - B1 New Zealand Society).
<i>D3.03.01.01 Border Control</i>	Detailed information related to border control services (see B1.01).

<i>D3.03.01.02 Culture and Heritage</i>	Detailed information related to services to support culture and heritage (see B1.02).
<i>D3.03.01.03 Defence</i>	Detailed information related to services to support the defence and protection of the nation (see B1.03).
<i>D3.03.01.04 Economic Service</i>	Detailed information related to services to support the economic management of public funds and other resources (see B1.04).
<i>D3.03.01.05 Environment</i>	Detailed information related to services to support the management of surrounding natural and built environment (see B1.05).
<i>D3.03.01.06 Financial Transaction with Government</i>	Detailed information related to provisioning earned and unearned financial or monetary-like benefits to individuals, groups, or corporations (see B1.06).
<i>D3.03.01.07 International Relationship</i>	Detailed information related to services around international relationships (see B1.07).
<i>D3.03.01.08 Justice</i>	Detailed information related to services to provide justice, apply legislation, etc. (see B1.08).
<i>D3.03.01.09 Maori Affairs</i>	Detailed information related to services to support the advancement of Maori people (see B1.09).
<i>D3.03.01.10 New Zealand Society Support</i>	Detailed information related to services to assist individuals and organisations (see B1.10).
<i>D3.03.01.11 Natural Resources</i>	Detailed information related to services to support the sustainability use and management of energy, minerals, land, and water (see B1.11).
<i>D3.03.01.12 Open Government</i>	Detailed information related to services around transparency that gives citizens oversight of the government (see B1.12).
<i>D3.03.01.13 Regulatory Compliance and Enforcement</i>	Detailed information related to services to monitor and oversight of specific individuals, groups, industries, or communities participating in regulated activities (see B1.13).
<i>D3.03.01.14 Science and Research</i>	Detailed information related to services to support and promote research and systematic studies (see B1.14).
<i>D3.03.01.15 Security</i>	Detailed information related to services to maintain the safety of New Zealand at all levels of society (see B1.15).
<i>D3.03.01.16 Statistical Services</i>	Detailed information related to services to provide high quality, objective and responsive statistics (see B1.16).
D3.03.02 Individuals & Communities	Information related to services delivered specifically to New Zealand individuals and communities (see GEA-NZ v3.1 Business Reference Model - B2 Individuals & Communities).
<i>D3.03.02.01 Adoption and Fostering</i>	Detailed information related to services to support a person who wants to adopt or foster another person, usually a child. (see B2.01).
<i>D3.03.02.02 Births, Deaths and Marriages</i>	Detailed information related to these life events of New Zealand citizens, and residents (see B2.02).
<i>D3.03.02.03 Citizenship and Immigration</i>	Detailed information related to services to assist people wishing to enter New Zealand on a permanent or temporary basis (see B2.03).
<i>D3.03.02.04 Community Support</i>	Detailed information related to services to assist citizens in a particular district or those with common interests and needs (see B2.04).

<i>D3.03.02.05 Education and Training</i>	Detailed information related to services to support the provisioning of skills and knowledge to citizens and the strategies to make education available to the broadest possible cross-section of the community (see B2.05).
<i>D3.03.02.06 Emergency and Disaster Preparedness</i>	Detailed information related to services to deal with and avoid both natural and manmade disasters (see B2.06).
<i>D3.03.02.07 Information from Citizens</i>	Detailed information related to services to support avenues through which the government exchange information and explicit knowledge with individuals (see B2.07).
<i>D3.03.02.08 Health Care</i>	Detailed information related to services to prevent, diagnose and treat diseases or injuries, to provision health care services and medical research (see B2.08).
<i>D3.03.02.09 Passport, Travel and Tourism</i>	Detailed information related to services to support New Zealand citizens traveling or living overseas, and local and overseas tourists traveling within New Zealand (see B2.09).
<i>D3.03.02.10 Sport and Recreation</i>	Detailed information related to services to support, promote and encourage operating and marinating amenities or facilities for cultural, recreational and sporting activities (see B2.10).
<i>D3.03.02.11 Work and Jobs</i>	Detailed information related to services to support employment, develop careers, and gain professional accreditation for individuals (see B2.11).
D3.03.03 Services to Business	Information related to services delivered specifically to New Zealand businesses (see GEA-NZ v3.1 Business Reference Model - B3 Businesses).
<i>D3.03.03.01 Business Development</i>	Detailed information related to services to assist business growth and management, and support advocacy programs and advising on regulations surrounding business activities (see B3.01).
<i>D3.03.03.02 Business Support</i>	Detailed information related to services to support the private sector, including small business and non-profit organisations assisting businesses to comply with reporting requirements of the government (see B3.02).
<i>D3.03.03.03 Commercial Sport</i>	Detailed information related to services to cover the commercial aspects of sport when run as a business (see B3.03).
<i>D3.03.03.04 Employment</i>	Detailed information related to services to support the employment growth and working environment (see B3.04).
<i>D3.03.03.05 Primary Industries</i>	Detailed information related to services to support rural and marine industries (see B3.05).
<i>D3.03.03.06 Tourism</i>	Detailed information related to services to encourage recreational visitors to a region, and support the tourism industry (see B3.06).
<i>D3.03.03.07 Trade</i>	Detailed information related to services to support purchase, sale or exchange of commodities and advising on trade regulations (see B3.07).
D3.03.04 Civic Infrastructure	Information related to services delivering New Zealand infrastructure (see GEA-NZ v3.1 Business Reference Model - B4 Civic Infrastructure).
<i>D3.03.04.01 Civic Management</i>	Detailed information related to services to provision integrated support for town planning and building projects, coordinate of building projects, provide advice on building regulations and guidelines (see B4.01).
<i>D3.03.04.02 Communications</i>	Detailed information related to services to support the growth of industries that enable and facilitate communication and transmission of information (see B4.02).

<i>D3.03.04.03 Essential Services</i>	Detailed information related to services to provision essential community services, evaluate land use, town planning, etc. (see B4.03).
<i>D3.03.04.04 Maritime Services</i>	Detailed information related to services to negotiate passage for sea transport and maritime jurisdiction, provide advice on regulations and manage maritime infrastructure (see B4.04).
<i>D3.03.04.05 Public Housing</i>	Detailed information related to services to supply low cost accommodations, provide advice on guidelines, evaluate the need for public housing, setting construction targets, support on-going maintenance of public houses (see B4.05).
<i>D3.03.04.06 Regional Development</i>	Detailed information related to services to support infrastructure projects, extend facilities beyond urban boundaries and support the installation of equipment to enable communications (see B4.06).
<i>D3.03.04.07 Transport</i>	Detailed information related to services to support road, rail and air transportation systems (see B4.07).
D3.03.05 Government Administration	Information related to delivering New Zealand government wide operations and support services (see GEA-NZ v3.1 Business Reference Model - B5 Government Administration).
<i>D3.03.05.01 Government Administration Management</i>	Detailed information related to services that involve day-to day management and maintenance of the internal administrative operations (see B5.01).
<i>D3.03.05.02 Government Business Management</i>	Detailed information related to services that involve activities associated with the management of how the government conduct its business (see B5.02).
<i>D3.03.05.03 Government Credit and Insurance</i>	Detailed information related to services that involve the use of government funds to cover the subsidy cost of a direct loan or loan guarantee or to protect/indemnify members of the public from financial losses (see B5.03).
<i>D3.03.05.04 Government Financial Management</i>	Detailed information related to services that involve agency's use of financial information to measure, operate and predict the effectiveness of efficiency of an entity's activities in relation to its objectives (see B5.04).
<i>D3.03.05.05 Government Human Resource Management</i>	Detailed information related to services that involve all activities associated with the recruitment and management of personnel (see B5.05).
<i>D3.03.05.06 Government ICT Management</i>	Detailed information related to services that involve the coordination of information and technology resources and solutions required to support or provide a service (see B5.06).
<i>D3.03.05.07 Government Information and Knowledge Management</i>	Detailed information related to services that involve the ownership or custody of information and intellectual assets held by the government (see B5.07).
<i>D3.03.05.08 Government Strategy, Planning and Budgeting</i>	Detailed information related to services that involve the government activities of determining strategic direction, identifying and establishing programs, services and processes (see B5.08).
<i>D3.03.05.09 Machinery of Government</i>	Detailed information related to services that involve executing legislative processes in Houses of Parliament, assemblies or councils (see B5.09).

D3.03.06 Services from Business	<p>Information related to services delivered by businesses. The services here are categorised according to the International Classification of Services - World Intellectual Property Organisation - Geneva - 2011, New Zealand is a participant. The Classification is based on the Classification prepared by the United International Bureaux for the Protection of Intellectual Property (BIRPI) - predecessor of WIPO.</p> <p>Note 1: The Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification (ANZSIC) 2006 is used to compile and analyse industry statistics in New Zealand and Australia.</p> <p>Note 2: The Australian and New Zealand Standard Research Classification (ANZSRC) is used in the collection, analysis, and dissemination of research and experimental development statistics in Australia and New Zealand.</p>
D3.03.06.01 Advertising	<p>Detailed information related to advertising services rendered by advertising establishments primarily undertaking communications to the public, declarations or announcements by all means of diffusion and concerning all kinds of goods or services.</p> <p>Note: This includes the distribution of prospectuses, directly or through the post, or the distribution of samples. This category refers to advertising in connection with other services, such as those concerning bank loans or advertising by radio.</p>
D3.03.06.02 Business Management	<p>Detailed information related to services to support business management, mainly services rendered by persons or organizations principally with the object of help in the working or management of a commercial undertaking, or help in the management of the business affairs or commercial functions of an industrial or commercial enterprise.</p> <p>Note: This includes the bringing together, for the benefit of others, of a variety of goods (excluding the transport thereof), enabling customers to conveniently view and purchase those goods, such services may be provided by retail stores, wholesale outlets, through mail order catalogues or by means of electronic media, for example, through web sites or television shopping programmes, and services consisting of the registration, transcription, composition, compilation or systematization of written communications and registrations, and also the compilation of mathematical or statistical data.</p>
D3.03.06.03 Insurance	<p>Detailed information related to services rendered in relation to insurance contracts of all kinds, such as services dealing with insurance such as services rendered by agents or brokers engaged in insurance, services rendered to insured, and insurance underwriting services.</p>
D3.03.06.04 Financial Service	<p>Detailed information related to services rendered in financial and monetary affairs. This includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Services of all the banking establishments, or institutions connected with them such as exchange brokers or clearing services - Services of credit institutions other than banks such as co-operative credit associations, individual financial companies, lenders, etc. - Services of 'investment trusts' of holding companies - Services of brokers dealing in shares and property - Services connected with monetary affairs vouched for by trustees - Services rendered in connection with the issue of travellers' cheques and letters of credit - Hire- or lease-purchase financing.
D3.03.06.05 Real Estate Affairs	<p>Detailed information related to services of realty administrators of buildings, i.e., services of letting or valuation, or financing.</p>

<i>D3.03.06.06 Building Construction</i>	<p>Detailed information related to services rendered by contractors or subcontractors in the construction or making of permanent buildings, as well as services rendered by persons or organizations engaged in the restoration of objects to their original condition or in their preservation without altering their physical or chemical properties. This includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Services relating to the construction of buildings, roads, bridges, dams or transmission lines and services of undertakings specializing in the field of construction such as those of painters, plumbers, heating installers or roofers. – Services auxiliary to construction services like inspections of construction plans. – Services of shipbuilding. – Services consisting of hiring of tools or building materials. – Repair services, i.e., services which undertake to put any object into good condition after wear, damage, deterioration or partial destruction (restoration of an existing building or another object that has become imperfect and is to be restored to its original condition). – Various repair services such as those in the fields of electricity, furniture, instruments, tools, etc. – Services of maintenance for preserving an object in its original condition without changing any of its properties.
<i>D3.03.06.07 Telecommunication</i>	<p>Detailed information related to services allowing at least one person to communicate with another by a sensory means. Such services include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Allow one person to talk to another. - Transmit messages from one person to another. - Place a person in oral or visual communication with another (radio and television). – Services which consist essentially of the diffusion of radio or television programmes.
<i>D3.03.06.08 Transportation</i>	<p>Detailed information related to services rendered in transporting people or goods from one place to another (by rail, road, water, air or pipeline) and services necessarily connected with such transport. This also includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Services rendered by companies exploiting stations, bridges, rail-road ferries, etc., used by the transporter. - Services connected with the hiring of transport vehicles. - Services connected with maritime tugs, unloading, the functioning of ports and docks and the salvaging of wrecked ships and their cargoes.
<i>D3.03.06.09 Packaging and Storage of Goods</i>	<p>Detailed information related to services relating to the storing of goods in a warehouse or other building for their preservation or guarding. This also includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Services connected with the packaging and parcelling of goods before dispatch. - Services consisting of information about journeys or the transport of goods by brokers, information relating to tariffs, timetables and methods of transport. - Services relating to the inspection of vehicles or goods before transport.
<i>D3.03.06.10 Travel Arrangement</i>	<p>Detailed information related to services consisting of information about journeys by tourist agencies, information relating to tariffs, timetables and methods of travel.</p>
<i>D3.03.06.11 Treatment of Material</i>	<p>Detailed information related to services not included in other categories, rendered by the mechanical or chemical processing or transformation of objects or inorganic or organic substances and any process involving a change in its essential properties (for example, dyeing a garment), and services of material treatment which may be present during the production of any substance or object other than a building, for example, services which involve cutting, shaping, polishing by abrasion or metal coating.</p>

<i>D3.03.06.12 Providing Training</i>	Detailed information related to services rendered by persons or institutions in the development of the mental faculties of persons or animals. This also includes presentation of works of visual art or literature to the public for cultural or educational purposes.
<i>D3.03.06.13 Entertainment</i>	Detailed information related to services having the basic aim of the entertainment, amusement or recreation of people.
<i>D3.03.06.14 Scientific Service</i>	Detailed information related to services provided by persons, individually or collectively, in relation to the theoretical and practical aspects of complex fields of activities, such services are provided by members of professions such as chemists, physicists, engineers, computer programmers, etc. This includes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Services of engineers who undertake evaluations, estimates, research and reports in the scientific and technological fields - Scientific research services for medical purposes.
<i>D3.03.06.15 Providing Food, Drink, and Accommodation</i>	Detailed information related to services provided by persons or establishments whose aim is to prepare food and drink for consumption and services provided to obtain bed and board in hotels, boarding houses or other establishments providing temporary accommodation.
<i>D3.03.06.16 Medical Service</i>	Detailed information related to medical care, hygienic and beauty care given by persons or establishments to human beings and animals, it also includes services relating to the fields of agriculture, horticulture and forestry. This includes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Medical analysis services relating to the treatment of persons (such as x-ray examinations and taking of blood samples). - Artificial insemination services. - Pharmacy advice. - Animal breeding. - Services relating to the growing of plants such as gardening. - Services relating to floral art such as floral compositions as well as garden design.
<i>D3.03.06.17 Legal Service</i>	Detailed information related to legal services, security services for the protection of property and individuals, personal and social services rendered by others to meet the needs of individuals. This includes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Services rendered by lawyers to individuals, groups of individuals, organizations and enterprises. - Investigation and surveillance services relating to the safety of persons and entities. - Services provided to individuals in relation with social events, such as social escort services, matrimonial agencies, funeral services.

