ANNEX 2: GLOSSARY

Definition, Term	Description
Building Block	Represents a (potentially re-usable) component of business, IT, or architectural capability that can be combined with other building blocks to deliver architectures and solutions. Building blocks can be defined at various levels of detail, depending on what stage of architecture development has been reached. For instance, at an early stage, a building block can simply consist of a name or an outline description. General Characteristics: it is a package of functionalities; it has a defined boundary (recognized by domain experts); it may interoperate with other, inter-dependent, building blocks; it considers implementation and usage, and evolves to exploit technology and standard; it may be assembled from other building blocks; it may be a subassembly of other building blocks; ideally it is re-usable and replaceable, and well specified; it should be loosely coupled to its implementation.
Business Acceptance Criteria	Business Acceptance Criteria (BAC) are the test cases and scenarios that define the testing activities for the validation of all functional requirements, thus ensuring that all determined Business Requirements are correctly implemented by the system.
Call Activity	A call activity triggers another standalone process, which relates to one business function. This process can be triggered from multiple processes.
Definition copy	Definition copies are created on the database when creating new objects on the modelling space. Even though two objects have the same name other they are independent from each other.
Enabling Process Area	Processes related to the facilitation of the way of working of the processes in the core process area. The enabling process area covers the processes related to Economic Operator management, Risk & Fraud, Post-Clearance Controls and Supporting Services.
Gateway	Elements used to control how the process flows. There are a couple of notations used: Exclusive gateways; Event-based gateways; Parallel gateways; Parallel event based gateways; Inclusive gateways and Complex gateways.
General Functional Requirement	A general functional requirement is a functional requirement that cannot be allocated to a specific task in the process, yet it is a functionality of the system that is to be captured.
Occurrence copy	Occurrence copies are used when objects are re-used in more than one process model. The two occurrences in the models are one single database object in the database. Usually there is an object repository in the database for all re-used objects.
Service Task	A service task is an automated task performed by the system

	without human intervention.
To examine	To inspect the content of the information that is to be analysed.
To identify	To consult existing data in order to determine the next activity to be performed.
To submit	To input information for the purpose of recording, by an external actor.
To validate	This verb is not used, see “to Verify”.
Business Cases	Business Cases overview of the changes to the current processes invoked by the implementation of the new legal text. In addition it provides a clear overview of the benefits and efforts for both parties.
Business Data Entity	Business Data Entities may be defined as an entity which is recognized as an independent existence and which can be uniquely identified. An entity is an abstraction from the complexities of some domain. In ARIS the object type “Entity” should be used and will consist out of “data groups”.
Code list	A list of available codes. If a data element has a restricted set of values, it often consists of a value from a particular code list.
Conceptual data model	A Conceptual Data Model provides an overview of the Business Data Entities and illustrates their relationships and multiplicity.
Events	An event is something that happens during the course of the process, affecting the process flow. There are three categories of events: start event, intermediate event and end event.
Information Exchange (IE)	Information Exchanges represent the container of the collection of data groups that are exchanged between 2 parties in a business process model.
Receive Task	A receive task is a task that is designed to receive an IE from an external participant (relative to the system).
Result	A result is an outcome of the business response to an event.
State	The state describes the status of particular business object, such as a customs decision application, or a customs declaration.
Subprocess	A subprocess is a set of activities that have a logical sequence that meet a clear purpose. A subprocess is a process in itself, whose functionality is part of a larger process. It is often used to clarify a (business) function in more detail.
To notify	To notify an external actor (of the business process or the system) with an IE.
To perform	To execute a particular action / business objective.
To verify	To verify whether or not information meets certain criteria, and formulate a conclusion.
User Task	A user task is a typical “workflow” task where a human actor performs the task with the assistance of a software application. This task could be scheduled through a task list manager of

	some sort.
Business Function	A single role within the organization that delivers internal business capabilities according to, for example, required skills, knowledge, resources, etc.,
Business Process	A defined set of business activities that represent the steps required to achieve a business objective. It includes the flow and use of information and resources. This can be represented by a Business Process Model/Diagram or a Value Adding Chain Diagram.
Core Process Area	Processes related to the movement of goods.
Data Area	Group of data related to a generic business domain as could be a business function or process (e.g. data maintained or used in particular processes).
Executable service	This service is supported by at least one software implementation and is typically described in a service repository. That means that the service can be consumed by a software component which is part of the SOA architecture.
IT Design	The IT-Designs contain information on how the software application is (or will be) constructed in order to satisfy the various requirements. It contains information such as process interfaces, Oracle Service Bus configuration, Database adapters and triggers.
Rules & Conditions	Rules and conditions can be applied to data groups or data elements. A rule specifies how a certain data groups/elements should be filled in, and puts a constraint on the content. A condition specifies in which cases a certain data group/element should be filled in and in which not. It forms a constraint on 'when' the data group/element should be filled in, but not on 'how'.
Send Task	A send task is a task that is designed to automatically send an IE to an external participant (relative to the system).
Task	A task is an activity that is included within a process. This can be high level task or more specified. It is unspecified by whom (system or user) the task is to be performed.
Technical Requirement	Technical requirements are associated with technical required input. These technical requirements contain the majority of the NFRs with the exception of the ones that business needs to decide on (e.g. number of concurrent users).
To perform validation	To perform an automated check on an information exchange. This includes at minimum the syntactic checks of the data compliance to its associated rules and conditions.
To record	To store and keep information or data, where it can be found and retrieved, whether or not from a certain system place.
Valid	The positive result of a validation. It means that the verified data conforms to its associated Rules & Conditions.

Business process Area	A business area is a non-overlapping high-level group of business processes with characteristic skills, capabilities and requirements.
Business Requirement	Business Requirements highlight the main functionalities that must be performed to successfully complete a task, logical grouping of tasks or process.
Data Element	A data element is data at the lowest hierarchic level, which does not have a functional context. It is common for different situations and it should be encapsulated by a data group that gives it a functional context. A data element will always have a specified format and could possibly link to a code list.
Data Group	Data groups should be conceived as ‘headers’ or ‘chapters’, logically grouping lower level data groups or data elements. For instance, the data group “Applicant Information” is the ‘header’ under which all data relevant to the applicant will be displayed. A data group (in ARIS the symbol or "data set" is used) is therefore data that has a functional context or meaning.
Functional Requirement	A Functional Requirement describes a specific behaviour or function of the system. It describes what the system is supposed to accomplish.
Multiplicity	The number of possible occurrences in a Data Element or Data Group in relationship to another Data Element or Data Group.
Non-Functional Requirement	A Non-Functional Requirement describes a criteria that can be used to judge the operation of a system. It specifies overall characteristics of a system.
Service contract	A collection of metadata and rules that describes various aspects of a service and to which the consumer must comply. In addition to the different parts of a technical service contract, it contains also information related to Service Level Agreements (if applicable). Service Contracts are key architectural tools for communicating and enforcing policies, as well as other requirements in a heterogeneous and distributed IT environment. It should provide a precise and unambiguous agreement on how the provider and consumer interact.
To acknowledge	To recognize the existence of a fact, event or information.
To determine	To decide by an authoritative or conclusive decision.
To register	To input information into the system for the purpose of recording.
To retrieve	To recover information, whether or not from another source (like a central repository).
Variant copy	Variant copies are created on the database when creating new objects on the modelling space. Yet there remains a technical link between the objects.

Table 1: