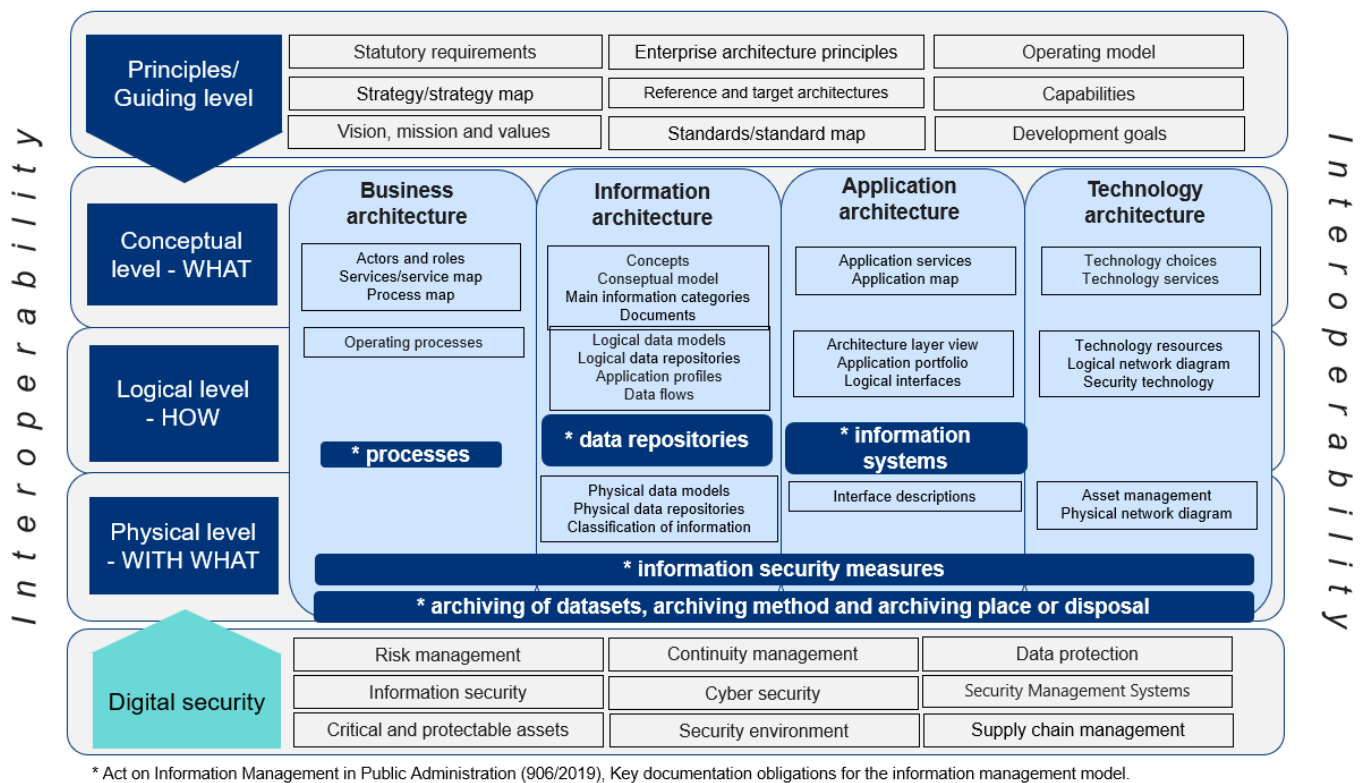




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Description of the Enterprise Architecture Framework for Suomi.fi Service Developers



Source: Enterprise Architecture Framework for Suomi.fi Service Developers v. 1.5, Figure 1

Framework for enterprise architecture descriptions.

Principles/guiding level	
Element in Figure 1	Description
Statutory requirements	Regulations form the binding framework conditions for enterprise architecture. They contain legislation, decrees and official regulations that guide operations, data processing, service implementation and technological solutions. The enterprise architecture must be in line with the regulations in force.
Strategy/strategy map	Strategy defines the organisation's long-term goals and choices. A strategy map concretises the strategy into objectives, priorities and causal relationships between them. Enterprise architecture serves as



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	a tool for implementing the strategy, structuring how the strategic objectives are realised in the activities and structures.
Vision, mission and values	The vision describes the desired future state, the mission the organisation's basic task and the values the principles that guide operations. These form the strategic starting point on which the target state and development policies of enterprise architecture are based.
Enterprise architecture principles	Enterprise architecture principles are policies of a permanent nature that guide development and define how solutions are planned and implemented.
Reference and target architectures	A reference architecture defines general, reusable models and principles for a specific target area. A domain architecture applies and specifies these to the organisation's own operating environment.
Standards/standard map	Enterprise architecture work is based on established principles and good practices for describing architecture. The ISO/IEC/IEEE 42010 standard on architectural descriptions provides a general reference basis for the structure and thinking of architectural descriptions, but the practical work uses organisation-specific frameworks and modelling practices, such as TOGAF and ArchiMate.
Operating model	In the context of enterprise architecture, the concepts of management model and operating model are used partly interchangeably and are overlapping in places. A management model determines who steers and decides on enterprise architecture work and on what principles, while an operating model determines how architecture work and the organisation's operations are implemented in practice through roles, responsibilities, processes and operating methods, and how strategic goals are linked to daily activities and service provision.
Capabilities	Capabilities describe the organisation's ability to produce value and carry out its tasks regardless of organisational structures. They combine activities, knowledge, expertise and technology and serve as a key bridge between the strategy and the implementation of services.
Development goals	Development objectives are concrete objectives derived from the strategy and the target state, used to develop the current state. They guide the roadmap, projects and other development activities and determine what the changes aim to achieve.

Business architecture





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Element in Figure 1	Description
Actors and roles	Actors and roles describe the parties participating in the activities and their responsibilities and tasks. They clarify the division of responsibilities and support the uniform implementation of the operating model. This is typically described as a RACI matrix.
Services/service map	Services describe what is offered by the organisation to stakeholders. A service map structures services into logical entities and describes their interrelationships and their connection to strategic goals.
Process map	A process map provides a top-level view of an organisation's key operating processes and their relationships. It supports the understanding of the whole and the targeting of development, taking into account automated processes.
Operating processes	Operating processes describe in detail how work progresses in stages and how the services are produced in practice. They concretise the operating model and act as the starting point for development and automation in accordance with the process map.

Information architecture	
Element in Figure 1	Description
Concepts	Concepts define a shared understanding of the meanings and contents used in activities. They lay the foundation for the uniform interpretation and interoperability of concepts between different actors and entities.
Conceptual models	Conceptual models describe key concepts, their characteristics and interrelationships, regardless of technical implementation. They support shared understanding and serve as the starting point for data modelling.
Main information categories	Main information categories structure data into logical entities that are central to an organisation's operations. They support the management and prioritisation of information.
Documents	Documents describe official, preserved and managed data sets of official or legal importance. They are linked to data lifecycle management and data management.



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Logical data models	Logical data models describe the structure and relationships of data at a system-independent level. They serve as a bridge between concept models and physical data models.
Logical data repositories	Logical information repositories describe where data as a whole are grouped, regardless of physical implementation. They support the formation of an overall picture of data management.
Data flows	Data flows describe how data is transferred between systems, services and actors. They support integration planning and data lifecycle management.
Physical data models	Physical data models describe the structure of data in technical implementation, such as database structures. They guide the implementation and maintenance of systems.
Physical data repositories	Physical information repositories describe concrete data storage locations and technical solutions. They support data availability, performance and manageability.
Classification of information	The classification of information defines the requirements set for the processing of information concerning the confidentiality, accuracy and usability of the information. The classification guides the processing, storage, use and disclosure of data throughout the data lifecycle and serves as a basis for technical and administrative protection measures and the definition of responsibilities.

Application architecture	
Element in Figure 1	Description
Application services	Application services describe the functional entities offered by the applications that support the operating processes and service provision.
Application map	An application map provides a top-level view of an organisation's key applications and their relationships. It supports the formation of an overview and the identification of overlaps.
Architecture layer view	The architecture layer view structures the application architecture into logical layers, such as user interface, application, database, and integration layers.
Application portfolio	An application portfolio describes an organisation's applications in use and those planned, their purpose of use, ownership and life



	cycle. It is used to manage overlaps, costs, and development prioritisation in relation to business objectives.
Logical interfaces	Logical interfaces describe the content of the interaction between the applications, i.e. which data and functionalities the application offers or uses without commitment to the technical implementation method. They enable the independent development of applications, support interoperability and serve as a starting point for the implementation of physical APIs.
*Information systems	The term information system used in the information management model and the Information Management Act and the term application used in Suomi.fi for Service Developers describe the same content. The terminological difference is due to the legal, guidance and communication context and does not imply a difference in the substance or purpose of the concepts.
Interface descriptions	Interface descriptions define the content and functions provided by the described interface as well as the requirements for their technical implementation and use, including requirements related to information security, access rights and protection.

Technology architecture	
Element in Figure 1	Description
Technology choices	Technology choices define the permitted and recommended technologies, platforms and products used in the organisation. They guide development towards unity, manageability and cost-effectiveness.
Technology services	Technology services describe the general-purpose services provided by the technology platform, such as identification, logging, integration and capacity management. They support applications and business services in a unified and reusable manner.
Technology resources	Technology resources refer to the computing, storage, networking and other basic technical resources available. They form the basis for running applications and services.
Logical network diagram	A logical network diagram shows the main elements of a network's structure and their relationships at the conceptual level. It does not contain device or location information, but describes the functional structure of the network.
Security technology	Security solutions are described as part of the technology architecture, but at the same time, they form a cross-cutting area



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	across the entire enterprise architecture. The descriptions take into account key information security and privacy requirements as well as the supporting controls and solutions, and their impacts on processes, data, applications, and technology.
Asset management	Asset management in enterprise architecture means the systematic identification, description and lifecycle management of the organisation's operational, information, application, technology and security assets. It is used to form an overall picture of what assets are used, what they are linked to and how they support the organisation's goals.
Physical network diagram	A physical network diagram describes the concrete implementation of a network, such as devices, connections and locations. It supports technical maintenance, fault management and security (SOC) implementation of networking solutions.

Digital security	
Element in Figure 1	Description
Risk management	Risk management is part of the steering of enterprise architecture and ensures that enterprise architecture solutions support an acceptable level of risk. It guides the target state, prioritisation and architectural boundary conditions in all different EA perspectives (business, information, application and technology)
Information security	Information security is a cross-cutting requirement of enterprise architecture that is taken into account in business, information, application and technology architecture. In enterprise architecture, it is translated into principles, policies and architectural boundary conditions.
Critical and protectable items	Enterprise architecture identifies critical and protected targets as part of the current and target state descriptions. This guides the definition of the security level, dependencies and continuity requirements.
Continuity management	Continuity management requirements guide enterprise architecture solutions, such as the use of back-up arrangements and distributed solutions. The requirements are taken into account both in the current state and when developing the target state.
Cyber security	Cybersecurity guides technological and application solutions in enterprise architecture based on threat modelling and ensuring that the enterprise architecture supports anticipation, detection and responsiveness.



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Security environment	A security environment description forms the source data for the current state and development needs of the enterprise architecture. Its changes can trigger enterprise architecture updates and target state checks.
Data protection	Data protection is integrated into enterprise architecture through data models, processes and application solutions and supports the implementation of the “privacy by design” principle.
Security management systems	Security management systems are linked to the enterprise architecture management model and architecture control. They ensure that enterprise architecture solutions are in line with approved policies and requirements.
Supply chain management	The dependencies and risks of supply chains are taken into account in enterprise architecture as part of ecosystem and technology descriptions, supporting transparency, assessment of alternative solutions and management of supplier dependencies.