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**Turn noise into
decisions.**

Enterprise Decision Architecture Framework (EDAF™)

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Document control

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Document ID	EDAF-V00
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Version	Date	Status	Change
0.1.0-alpha	16 July 2026	Internal alpha	Established the canonical foundation, publication controls and initial reference figures.

This publication is an internal alpha baseline. It does not claim external adoption, analyst recognition or status as an international standard.

Preface

The Enterprise Decision Architecture Framework (EDAF™) is being developed as a technology-independent discipline for identifying, describing, governing, engineering, operating, measuring and improving enterprise decisions. DecisionOne EDOS is documented as a reference implementation of EDAF; it is not the framework itself.

This alpha publication consolidates the shared foundation that shall govern subsequent EDAF volumes. Definitions, principles, model relationships, notation and publication controls are established before extensive volume drafting so the body of knowledge develops as one coherent standard.

Executive summary

An enterprise is fundamentally a governed network of interconnected decisions that transform information into business outcomes.

EDAF treats a material enterprise decision as a first-class architectural asset. Each decision is represented by a governed Decision Object linked to objectives, capabilities, domains, triggers, context, policies, mechanisms, authority, actions, outcomes, measures, learning and evidence.

The framework separates decision definition from runtime occurrence and from the evidence produced by that occurrence. It also separates recommendation, authorised determination and action. These distinctions support accountability, reconstructability and proportional governance across human, analytical, automated and agentic decision mechanisms.

This baseline defines the canonical meta-model, terminology, fourteen architectural principles, notation and figure rules, document and conformance controls, publication architecture, evidence policy and the controlled route to Volume 0 approval.

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1. Purpose, scope and programme charter

1.1 Purpose

The programme shall define Enterprise Decision Architecture as a coherent, technology-independent architecture discipline. It shall provide concepts, models, methods, governance requirements, operating practices, conformance criteria and reference architectures for treating enterprise decisions as governed architectural assets.

1.2 Constitutional proposition

All EDAF concepts shall be consistent with the following proposition:

An enterprise is fundamentally a governed network of interconnected decisions that transform information into business outcomes.

This proposition is an EDAF architectural premise. It is not presented as an empirically proven universal description of every organisation.

1.3 Scope

EDAF covers:

- decision theory as required for enterprise architecture;
- decision identification, classification and dependency modelling;
- decision-object architecture and lifecycle management;
- ownership, authority, policy, risk, control, assurance and audit;
- decision intelligence and outcome measurement;
- DecisionOps and controlled improvement;
- the requirements and reference model for an Enterprise Decision Operating System;
- implementation methods, industry overlays and conformance assessment.

1.4 Exclusions

EDAF does not prescribe a vendor, product, programming language, cloud provider, rule engine, model type or deployment topology. It does not replace legal advice, sector regulation, organisational governance, enterprise architecture as a whole, or established process and data disciplines.

1.5 Relationship to DecisionOne

DecisionOne EDOS shall be documented as a reference implementation. Product-specific concepts shall be mapped to EDAF concepts through explicit conformance mappings. A DecisionOne capability shall not become normative EDAF merely because the product implements it.

1.6 Intended users

The primary users are enterprise and business architects, decision architects, governing bodies, business owners, risk and compliance functions, operations leaders, data and AI practitioners, software engineers, administrators, educators and assessors.

1.7 Programme principles

1. Coherence takes precedence over volume throughput.
2. Definitions precede elaboration.
3. Normative requirements are separated from guidance and examples.
4. Every externally verifiable claim is sourced.
5. Architecture descriptions are viewpoint-led and stakeholder-specific.
6. Reusable models and figures are maintained as governed assets.
7. Uncertainty and unresolved questions are recorded explicitly.

1.8 Approval model

No publication shall be labelled approved until it passes architecture, terminology, evidence, editorial, visual, accessibility and release-control gates. Approval roles and signatories remain to be appointed.

2. Canonical Enterprise Decision Meta-Model

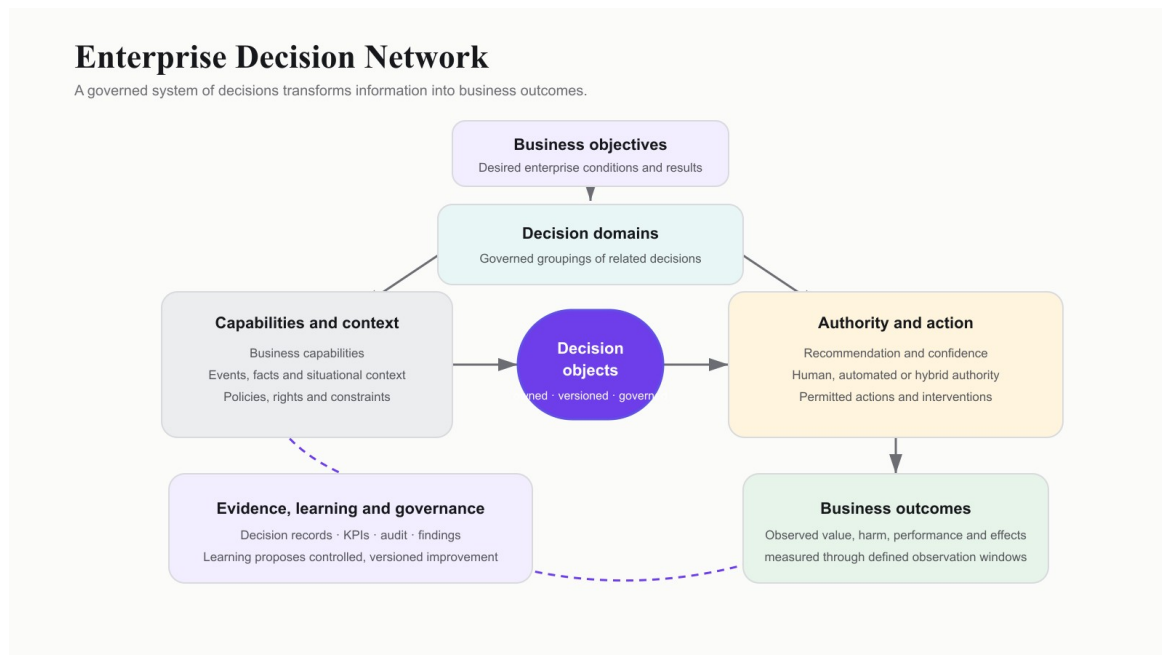


Figure 1 - Enterprise Decision Network

2.1 Purpose

This meta-model defines the concepts and relationships that all EDAF publications shall use. It distinguishes an architectural description of a decision from a runtime decision occurrence and from the evidence produced by that occurrence.

2.2 Meta-model levels

EDAF distinguishes four levels:

1. Enterprise level - objectives, outcomes, capabilities, domains and the enterprise decision network.
2. Definition level - governed decision objects, policies, mechanisms, authority and lifecycle state.
3. Execution level - decision instances, supplied context, evaluation, recommendations, authorisations and actions.
4. Evidence and learning level - decision records, observed outcomes, measures, findings and controlled improvements.

No publication shall use one level as a synonym for another.

2.3 Core entities

2.3.1 Enterprise

An organised socio-technical system pursuing objectives through capabilities and governed decisions. An enterprise may be an organisation, organisational unit, ecosystem or other bounded entity of interest.

2.3.2 Business objective

A desired condition or result that gives direction to decisions. An objective may be decomposed and may have one or more outcome measures.

2.3.3 Business capability

An ability the enterprise requires to produce an effect or outcome. A capability contains or depends on decisions and actions.

2.3.4 Decision domain

A governed grouping of related decisions based on a stable business concern, capability, accountability boundary or subject area.

2.3.5 Decision object

The governed, versioned architectural description of a class of determinations. A decision object specifies the question to resolve, authority, context, mechanisms, constraints, outputs, outcomes, measures and controls.

2.3.6 Decision instance

One occurrence of a decision object for a defined subject, case, time and context.

2.3.7 Decision mechanism

An approved means used to determine or inform a result. Mechanisms include policy interpretation, rules, calculations, models, optimisation, structured judgement and combinations of these.

2.3.8 Recommendation

A proposed response produced by a decision mechanism. A recommendation is not an authorised decision unless the authority model permits the mechanism to authorise it.

2.3.9 Authorised decision

The determination that has passed the applicable authority and control conditions and may direct action.

2.3.10 Action

An execution, communication, state change or intervention performed because of an authorised decision. Decisions and actions are distinct even when implemented in one automated transaction.

2.3.11 Outcome

An observed consequence associated with a decision and subsequent action or non-action. An outcome may be intended or unintended, beneficial or harmful, direct or indirect, immediate or delayed.

2.3.12 Decision record

The immutable or integrity-protected evidence required to reconstruct a decision instance, including identity, time, context, versions, authority, result, reasons and applicable controls.

2.3.13 KPI and measure

A defined quantity or assessment used to evaluate decision performance, quality, risk, operations, control or outcomes. A measure shall state its definition, unit, population, observation window and limitations.

2.3.14 Governance control

A policy, responsibility, approval, segregation, restriction, validation, monitoring or evidence requirement applied to a decision object or instance.

2.4 Canonical Decision Object

Every material EDAF decision object shall address the following attributes. Attributes may be grouped in a view, but their meaning shall not change.

Table 1 - Canonical Decision Object attributes

Attribute	Required meaning
Business Objective	The objective the decision is intended to support.
Business Capability	The capability containing or consuming the decision.
Decision Domain	The governed domain to which the decision belongs.
Decision	The question, unit of determination and permitted result set.
Trigger	The event, request, state or schedule that creates an instance.
Inputs	Typed facts or objects required for determination.
Context	Time-bounded situational information relevant to the instance.
Policies	Authoritative mandates, obligations or permissions.
Rules	Declarative or procedural logic applied to the instance.
Models	Predictive, causal, descriptive or other analytical mechanisms.
Optimization	Objectives and method for selecting among feasible alternatives.
Constraints	Conditions that limit admissible results or actions.
Recommendation	Proposed response before final authority where applicable.
Confidence	Calibrated uncertainty or reliability information, when meaningful.
Explanation	Reasons, evidence and trace appropriate to the audience.
Actions	Permitted actions that may follow an authorised determination.
Outcomes	Consequences to observe and the attribution assumptions.
KPIs	Measures by which performance and effects are evaluated.
Learning	Findings and proposals derived from evidence and outcomes.
Governance	Ownership, authority, materiality, risk and control requirements.
Audit	Evidence required to reconstruct and assess the decision.
Metadata	Identity, version, state, provenance, validity and classification.

2.5 Required relationships

- An enterprise pursues one or more business objectives.

- A business capability supports one or more business objectives.
- A decision domain groups one or more decision objects.
- A decision object supports at least one objective and belongs to at least one domain.
- A decision object may depend on, constrain, inform, authorise, invoke, aggregate, override or supersede another decision object.
- A decision object uses zero or more policies, rules, models, optimisation definitions and constraints.
- A decision instance instantiates exactly one version of a decision object.
- An authorised decision may direct zero or more actions.
- An action may contribute to zero or more outcomes.
- A decision record evidences exactly one decision instance.
- An observed outcome may evaluate multiple decision instances where attribution is explicitly defined.
- Learning proposes a change; it shall not silently mutate an approved decision object.

2.6 Invariants

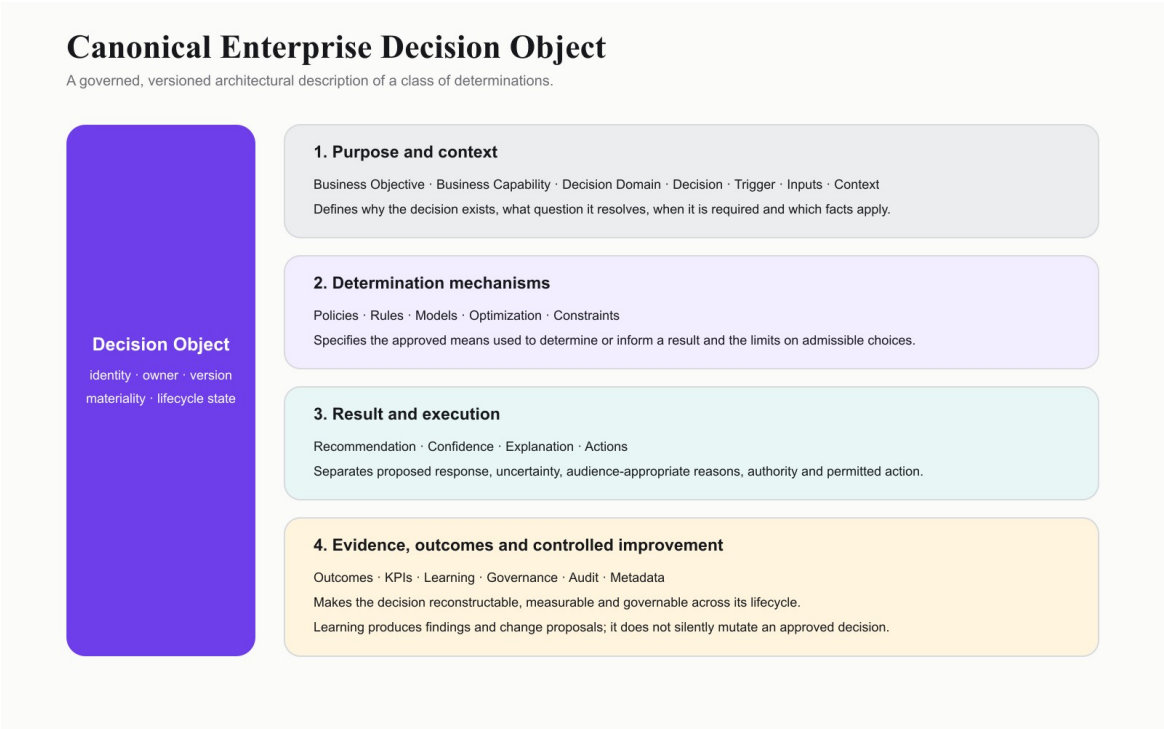
1. Every material decision object shall have one accountable business owner.
2. Every decision instance shall resolve against an identifiable decision-object version.
3. Decision authority shall be explicit.
4. Recommendation, authorisation and action shall remain distinguishable in the evidence model.
5. Time-sensitive inputs, policies and mechanisms shall be evaluated using their applicable effective time.
6. A material decision shall be reconstructable for its required retention period.
7. A controlled improvement shall create a new version or approved configuration state.
8. Uncertainty shall not be represented as confidence unless the measure has a defined interpretation.

2.7 Lifecycle

The alpha lifecycle is: Discover, Design, Validate, Approve, Publish, Execute, Operationalise, Monitor, Learn, Improve and Retire. Design-time stages govern a decision-object version; execution and operational stages govern instances; learning stages govern evidence-based change.

2.8 Extension rule

Industry and implementation meta-models may extend this model. An extension shall identify its base entity, added attributes, constraints, jurisdiction, owner and compatibility rules. It shall not change a canonical definition.



3. Architectural principles

Each principle is mandatory for an EDAF-conformant architecture unless the applicable conformance class permits a documented exception.

3.1 EDAF-PRN-001 - Decisions form an enterprise network

Statement. Enterprise decisions shall be architected as an interconnected network, not only as isolated rules, models or workflow steps.

Rationale. A decision can depend on, constrain, authorise or alter other decisions. Local changes may therefore have enterprise effects.

Implications. Architectures shall identify dependencies, shared sub-decisions, authority relationships and outcome effects.

3.2 EDAF-PRN-002 - A decision is a first-class governed asset

Statement. Every material decision shall have an identifiable, owned, versioned and governed decision object.

Rationale. Decisions embedded only in applications, documents or tacit practice cannot be managed consistently.

Implications. The decision inventory, owner, purpose, mechanisms, controls and lifecycle state shall be explicit.

3.3 EDAF-PRN-003 - Decisions trace to objectives and outcomes

Statement. A decision object shall trace to the objectives it supports and the outcomes by which it is evaluated.

Rationale. Technical performance alone does not establish business or public value.

Implications. Measures shall cover intended value, adverse effects, operational performance and control performance where material.

3.4 EDAF-PRN-004 - Decision, recommendation, authority and action are distinct

Statement. Architectures shall distinguish a proposed recommendation, an authorised determination and an executed action.

Rationale. Conflating these states obscures accountability and can allow analytical outputs to create effects without authority.

Implications. Interfaces, records and controls shall preserve these distinctions even when execution is synchronous.

3.5 EDAF-PRN-005 - Authority is explicit and proportional

Statement. Decision authority and human participation shall be designed explicitly and scaled to materiality.

Rationale. Automation level is a governance choice, not merely a technical capability.

Implications. Approval, abstention, referral, override, appeal and emergency authority shall be defined where applicable.

3.6 EDAF-PRN-006 - All mechanisms are governable

Statement. Rules, models, optimisation, structured judgement and agentic mechanisms shall operate within the same decision-object governance boundary.

Rationale. Governance gaps arise when one mechanism class is treated as exempt or inherently trustworthy.

Implications. Each mechanism shall have provenance, version, validity conditions, tests and fallback behaviour appropriate to its risk.

3.7 EDAF-PRN-007 - Evidence is produced by design

Statement. Material decisions shall produce sufficient evidence for reconstruction, explanation and assurance as part of normal operation.

Rationale. Retrospective reconstruction is unreliable when evidence was not captured at the decision time.

Implications. Records shall identify context, effective versions, authority, result, reasons, controls and timestamps.

3.8 EDAF-PRN-008 - Time and version are architectural dimensions

Statement. Architecture shall preserve the effective time and version of decision-relevant facts, policies, mechanisms and controls.

Rationale. A decision can be correct under one valid-time state and incorrect under another.

Implications. Historical replay shall use the versions and context applicable to the original instance unless the analysis explicitly states otherwise.

3.9 EDAF-PRN-009 - Decisions are observable end to end

Statement. Decision operation shall be observable from trigger through result, action, outcome and improvement.

Rationale. Service availability does not reveal policy behaviour, outcome deterioration, unfair impact or operational overload.

Implications. DecisionOps shall monitor technical, behavioural, risk, control and outcome measures.

3.10 EDAF-PRN-010 - Learning is controlled change

Statement. Learning shall produce evidence, findings and change proposals; it shall not bypass validation, authority or version control.

Rationale. Uncontrolled adaptation can alter enterprise policy or rights without approval.

Implications. Adaptive mechanisms shall have bounded authority, safety controls and reversible release paths.

3.11 EDAF-PRN-011 - Interoperability precedes implementation preference

Statement. Framework models and interfaces shall be portable across technologies and organisational boundaries.

Rationale. A framework tied to one vendor cannot serve as an enterprise architecture discipline.

Implications. Standards-based notation, explicit contracts and exportable metadata should be used where fit for purpose.

3.12 EDAF-PRN-012 - Security, privacy and rights are decision concerns

Statement. Security, privacy, safety, fairness, legality and affected-party rights shall be addressed within decision architecture where applicable.

Rationale. These concerns can arise from what is decided, not only from how data or software is secured.

Implications. Architecture shall identify prohibited uses, data-purpose limits, affected parties, adverse effects, contestability and required safeguards.

3.13 EDAF-PRN-013 - Reuse does not remove accountability

Statement. A reused decision asset shall retain a clear owner and shall be approved for each material context in which it operates.

Rationale. Shared assets can propagate defects and policy assumptions across domains.

Implications. Reuse requires compatibility, impact analysis, jurisdiction and version controls.

3.14 EDAF-PRN-014 - Architecture descriptions are viewpoint-led

Statement. Decision architecture descriptions shall identify their stakeholders, concerns, viewpoints and model kinds.

Rationale. No single model adequately serves executive, operational, governance and engineering concerns.

Implications. Correspondences among views shall be explicit and inconsistencies shall be resolved before approval.

4. EDAF notation and model kinds

4.1 Purpose

This standard defines how EDAF concepts are represented in diagrams. It supplements established notations; it does not redefine DMN, BPMN, ArchiMate or UML.

4.2 General rules

1. Every diagram shall have a figure ID, title, purpose, viewpoint, model kind, scope, legend, source-file reference, version and status.
2. A symbol shall have one semantic meaning within a diagram.
3. Colour shall not be the only carrier of meaning.
4. Relationship direction and type shall be explicit.
5. Crossings, overlaps and unlabeled ambiguous connectors shall be removed.
6. Product-specific elements shall carry the stereotype <<reference implementation>>.
7. Examples shall carry the label Example and shall not be mistaken for requirements.
8. ASCII diagrams are prohibited in released publications.

4.3 Required output forms

Every reusable diagram shall be maintained as:

- an editable .drawio source;
- an .svg publication master;
- a .png raster export for compatibility;
- a PlantUML source when the model kind can be represented without loss.

The SVG and PNG shall be generated from the same approved semantic source. Manual divergence is not permitted.

4.4 Core EDAF symbols

Table 2 - EDAF core diagram symbols

Concept	Primary shape	Required label
Business objective	Rounded rectangle with target marker	Objective name and ID
Business capability	Rectangle with capability band	Capability name and ID
Decision domain	Bounded container	Domain name and ID
Decision object	Hexagon or decision-marked rectangle	Decision question and ID
Decision instance	Decision object with instance marker	Instance ID and time
Policy	Document shape	Policy name, version and authority
Rule	Rule-marked rectangle	Rule-set name and version
Model	Model-marked rectangle	Model name, class and version
Constraint	Bracketed constraint element	Constraint name and severity
Human or organisational actor	Actor or role shape	Role and authority
Action	Action rectangle	Verb-object action label
Outcome	Rounded outcome shape	Outcome and observation window

Concept	Primary shape	Required label
Decision record	Evidence/document shape	Record class and retention
Governance control	Shield/control marker	Control ID and type

The exact visual implementation shall follow the Brillion brand system while preserving the semantics above.

4.5 Relationship vocabulary

The permitted base relationships are: supports, belongs to, depends on, informs, constrains, authorises, invokes, aggregates, supersedes, triggers, directs, evidences, observes, evaluates and proposes change to.

- Solid lines represent structural or authoritative relationships.
- Dashed lines represent informative or evidence relationships.
- Arrows point from the source of the relationship to the target.
- A relationship label is mandatory unless the model kind defines exactly one possible relationship.

4.6 Model kinds

Table 3 - EDAF model kinds

Model-kind ID	Name	Primary question
EDAF-MK-DECISION-OBJECT	Decision Object view	What constitutes this governed decision?
EDAF-MK-DECISION-DEPENDENCY	Decision Dependency Graph	Which decisions depend on or influence others?
EDAF-MK-DECISION-LIFECYCLE	Decision Lifecycle view	How is a decision object governed through time?
EDAF-MK-ENTERPRISE-NETWORK	Enterprise Decision Network	How do decision domains and decisions form an enterprise network?
EDAF-MK-DECISION-STACK	Enterprise Decision Stack	Which architecture layers enable governed decisions?
EDAF-MK-GOVERNANCE	Decision Governance view	Who has authority and which controls apply?
EDAF-MK-RUNTIME	Decision Runtime view	How does a decision instance move from trigger to record?
EDAF-MK-OUTCOME	Decision Outcome view	How are decisions, actions and outcomes connected?
EDAF-MK-EDOS	EDOS Reference Model	Which technology-independent operating capabilities are required?

4.7 Use of external notations

- DMN should be used for formal decision requirements and executable decision logic when its semantics fit.

- BPMN should be used for process, orchestration and case-flow concerns, with decision tasks linked to decision objects.
- ArchiMate may be used for enterprise architecture viewpoints where its concepts are adequate.
- UML or SysML may be used for software or system implementation views.
- EDAF relationships shall be mapped explicitly when an external notation lacks a direct equivalent.

4.8 Brand and accessibility rules

Core figures use Paper or Mist Grey surfaces, Ink text and Violet as the primary accent. A content figure may use one spectrum accent. The full spectrum may be used for data series. Figures shall remain understandable in greyscale, include text labels for critical distinctions and meet the applicable contrast standard.

4.9 Figure manifest

Every figure source directory shall contain a manifest entry with: figure ID, title, owner, semantic source, source hashes, related terms, related clauses, alt text, export dimensions, approval status and last verification date.

5. Conformance and normative language

5.1 Normative words

- shall states a mandatory requirement for conformance;
- shall not states a prohibition;
- should states a recommendation from which a justified departure is permitted;
- should not states a discouraged practice;
- may states permission;
- can states capability or possibility.

Capitalisation does not change normative force. Narrative descriptions that do not use these terms are informative unless a clause explicitly says otherwise.

5.2 Conformance subjects

EDAF shall define separate conformance criteria for:

- an enterprise decision architecture description;
- an enterprise decision object;
- a decision-governance system;
- a DecisionOps operating capability;
- an Enterprise Decision Operating System;
- an implementation method;
- an industry reference architecture.

5.3 Conformance statement

A conformance claim shall identify the EDAF version, subject, conformance class, exclusions, assessed evidence, assessor, assessment date and unresolved nonconformities. Self-declared conformance and independently assessed conformance shall be distinguished.

5.4 No implied product conformance

The presence of a feature in DecisionOne EDOS or another product does not establish EDAF conformance. Conformance requires evidence against the applicable requirements.

6. Document and publication control

6.1 Publication states

The permitted publication states are: Proposed, Draft, In Review, Approved, Published, Superseded and Withdrawn. Approved indicates content approval; Published indicates a controlled release artefact has been issued.

6.2 Versioning

- Programme-development artefacts use semantic versions: major.minor.patch.
- A major change alters a normative concept, conformance requirement or compatibility boundary.
- A minor change adds compatible content or an informative extension.
- A patch corrects wording, layout, metadata or a defect without changing normative meaning.
- Every published artefact shall state its edition, version, release date, status and document ID.

6.3 Mandatory publication components

Every volume release shall contain, in this order where the format permits:

1. professional cover;
2. publication and copyright metadata;
3. revision history;
4. foreword or preface;
5. executive summary;
6. table of contents;
7. list of figures;
8. list of tables;
9. numbered clauses;
10. normative references;
11. glossary;
12. appendices;
13. bibliography;
14. index.

6.4 Normative labelling

Each clause shall be classified as Normative, Informative, Example or Rationale where ambiguity is possible. Requirements shall use the normative language defined in EDAF-CTL-003.

6.5 Source formats and generated formats

Markdown is the controlled prose source unless a publication-specific exception is approved. Diagram sources are draw.io, PlantUML or another approved editable format. DOCX, PDF, HTML, SVG, PNG and PPTX are release outputs generated from controlled sources or the approved Brillion templates.

6.6 Front-matter metadata

Each controlled source shall identify: document ID, title, volume, version, status, owner, approver, classification, effective date, superseded version, canonical-foundation version and bibliography version.

6.7 Cross-reference control

References shall use stable object identifiers, not page numbers alone. Page and section references may supplement an identifier in a released edition. Broken identifiers are release-blocking defects.

6.8 Template control

DOCX and PPTX outputs shall use the controlled Brillion templates recorded in Assets/Templates. Template source files remain authoritative and shall not be overwritten. Every generated file shall pass visual rendering and inspection before release.

Table 4 - EDAF publication register

Volume ID	Publication	Classification	Repository location	Indicative target	Status
EDAF-V00	Enterprise Decision Architecture Framework - Foundation Standard	Normative foundation	01 Foundation Standard/Volume 0 - Foundation Standard	400 pages	Proposed
EDAF-V01	Enterprise Decision Architecture - Engineering the Autonomous Enterprise	Informative philosophy with normative alignment	01 Foundation Standard/Volume 1 - Engineering the Autonomous Enterprise	500 pages	Proposed
EDAF-V02	Enterprise Decision Theory	Normative concepts and validated theory	02 Enterprise Decision Theory	To be baselined	Proposed
EDAF-V03	Enterprise Decision Taxonomy	Normative taxonomy	03 Enterprise Decision Taxonomy	To be baselined	Proposed
EDAF-V04	Enterprise Decision Architecture	Normative architecture	04 Enterprise Decision Architecture	To be baselined	Proposed
EDAF-V05	Decision Governance	Normative governance	05 Decision Governance	To be baselined	Proposed
EDAF-V06	Decision Intelligence	Normative methods and informative techniques	06 Decision Intelligence	To be baselined	Proposed
EDAF-V07	DecisionOps	Normative operating discipline	07 DecisionOps	To be baselined	Proposed
EDAF-V08	Enterprise Decision Operating Systems	Normative technology-independent reference model	08 Enterprise Decision Operating System	To be baselined	Proposed
EDAF-V09	DecisionOne EDOS	Informative reference implementation	09 DecisionOne Platform	To be baselined	Proposed
EDAF-V10	Industry Reference Architectures	Informative conforming overlays	10 Industry Reference Architectures	100 pages per industry	Proposed

Volume ID	Publication	Classification	Repository location	Indicative target	Status
EDAF-V11	Implementation Methodology	Normative method and informative guidance	11 Implementation Guides	To be baselined	Proposed
EDAF-V12	Developer Guide	Implementation guidance	12 Developer Reference	To be baselined	Proposed
EDAF-V13	Administrator Guide	Implementation guidance	13 Administrator Guide	To be baselined	Proposed
EDAF-V14	DecisionOne Academy	Training and certification	14 DecisionOne Academy	To be baselined	Proposed
EDAF-V15	Executive Value Proposition	Informative business publication	15 Sales & Executive	To be baselined	Proposed

6.9 Industry publications within EDAF-V10

The controlled industry set is Healthcare, Insurance, Hospitality, Government, Mining, Retail, Energy, Telecommunications, Media, Education, Manufacturing and Logistics. Each shall use the same industry-overlay structure, conformance statement and canonical terminology.

6.10 Publication dependency baseline

- EDAF-V00 depends on the canonical foundation.
- EDAF-V01 through EDAF-V08 depend on EDAF-V00.
- EDAF-V09 depends on EDAF-V08 and maps to EDAF-V00 through EDAF-V07.
- EDAF-V10 depends on EDAF-V03 through EDAF-V08 and the method in EDAF-V11.
- EDAF-V11 through EDAF-V14 depend on the applicable normative volumes.
- EDAF-V15 shall source every business claim and shall not redefine architecture.

7. Evidence and quality assurance

7.1 Claim classes

EDAF publications shall distinguish:

- Verified fact - supported by a checked source that directly establishes the claim.
- EDAF definition or requirement - created by the framework and identified as normative or proposed.
- Reasonable inference - derived from stated evidence and labelled as an inference.
- Assumption - adopted for analysis or design and labelled with its validation need.
- Opinion or proposal - a judgement or candidate construct that is not established fact.
- Unknown - information that is unavailable or unresolved.

7.2 Evidence hierarchy

Source selection should prefer, in order appropriate to the claim: legislation and regulators; standards bodies; peer-reviewed research; official technical documentation; audited or reproducible organisational evidence; identified analyst research; identified practitioner material.

Vendor material may establish a vendor's documented capability or position. It shall not establish market-wide superiority or independent effectiveness without additional evidence.

7.3 Analyst research

Gartner and Forrester references shall include the exact report title, author, publication date, report identifier where available, access date and the precise claim supported. Paywalled reports shall not be cited from memory or from a secondary summary.

7.4 Quantitative claims

A statistic shall state its population, period, geography, units, method and source where these affect interpretation. Market-size and growth estimates from different definitions shall not be combined as if they measured the same market.

7.5 Mathematical constructs

Each EDAF measure shall state:

- the construct being measured;
- the formula and unit;
- the valid domain and assumptions;
- data requirements and quality controls;
- interpretation and failure modes;
- validation evidence and maturity status.

Decision entropy, velocity, quality, debt and capital remain candidate constructs until these requirements are met.

7.6 Citation control

Every source shall have a source-register ID. Citations shall point to checked sources and support the attached claim. Page or clause references are required for books, standards and long reports when a specific passage is relied upon.

7.7 Prohibited claims

EDAF publications shall not claim to be the world's first, definitive, internationally adopted, Gartner-recognised or otherwise externally endorsed framework without independently verifiable evidence that supports the exact wording.

7.8 Gate 1 - Scope and architecture

- Publication scope matches the publication register.
- No product-specific construct is presented as technology-independent without abstraction.
- Every new concept is represented in or explicitly excluded from the meta-model.

7.9 Gate 2 - Terminology

- Canonical terms match the terminology dictionary.
- Synonyms are mapped; deprecated and prohibited names are removed from current prose.
- Definitions do not conflict across volumes.

7.10 Gate 3 - Traceability

- Clauses, requirements, principles, figures, tables and examples have stable identifiers.
- Cross-references resolve.
- Implementation concepts trace to framework concepts without reverse contamination.

7.11 Gate 4 - Evidence

- External claims have checked sources.
- Sources support the precise attached claim.
- Facts, inferences, assumptions, opinions and unknowns are distinguishable.
- Mathematical measures state units, conditions, validity limits and evidence status.

7.12 Gate 5 - Architecture description

- Stakeholders, concerns, viewpoints, model kinds and correspondences are stated where applicable.
- Figures conform to the notation standard and include legends when required.

7.13 Gate 6 - Editorial and accessibility

- The publication is formal, neutral and free of promotional language.
- Heading hierarchy, captions, tables, alt text and reading order are accessible.
- Lists of figures and tables, glossary, bibliography and index are complete.

7.14 Gate 7 - Format verification

- DOCX and PDF page renders have been inspected page by page.
- PPTX slides have been rendered and inspected slide by slide.
- Spreadsheet sheets and key ranges have been rendered and inspected.

- No clipping, overflow, broken fields, missing glyphs, unresolved placeholders or layout drift remains.

7.15 Gate 8 - Release control

- Revision history, changelog, status workbook and release notes agree.
- Required approvals and review evidence are present.
- All released artefacts have checksums and stable filenames.

8. Roadmap and controlled decisions

8.1 Phase 0 - Constitutional baseline

Exit condition: the meta-model, terminology, principles, notation, identifiers, conformance model and publication architecture are approved as one coherent baseline.

- Freeze the scope and identity of all sixteen volumes.
- Resolve ADR-001 on Volume 1 placement.
- Complete the canonical term set and synonym/deprecation register.
- Produce the first reusable diagrams: Decision Object, Decision Lifecycle, Enterprise Decision Network and Enterprise Decision Stack.
- Define conformance classes for organisations, architectures, decision objects and EDOS implementations.
- Establish the research corpus and source-quality rules.

8.2 Phase 1 - Foundation Standard alpha

Exit condition: Volume 0 is complete enough for architecture review and every normative claim traces to the canonical foundation.

- Draft Volume 0 section architecture and clause-level requirements.
- Create the enterprise decision reference model and maturity model.
- Establish cross-volume dependency and cross-reference matrices.
- Publish an alpha DOCX, PDF, Markdown and HTML set using the Brillion publication template.
- Produce and verify the Volume 0 PowerPoint summary.

8.3 Phase 2 - Core discipline volumes

Exit condition: Volumes 1-8 form a consistent technology-independent body of knowledge.

- Develop theory, taxonomy, architecture, governance, intelligence, DecisionOps and EDOS volumes.
- Validate all mathematical constructs before designating them normative.
- Maintain backward traceability to Volume 0 and forward traceability to implementation guidance.

8.4 Phase 3 - Reference implementation and adoption material

Exit condition: implementation material conforms to, but does not redefine, the framework.

- Complete DecisionOne EDOS reference implementation documentation.
- Complete implementation, developer and administrator guides.
- Produce the academy curriculum and certification controls.
- Produce the executive publication as an informative, evidence-based volume.

8.5 Phase 4 - Industry architectures and release candidate

Exit condition: all industry architectures conform to one shared industry-overlay method and the complete suite passes independent review.

- Develop the twelve industry reference architectures.
- Complete legal, technical, editorial, accessibility and citation review.
- Freeze Release Candidate 1 and publish an errata process.

8.6 ADR-001 - Placement of Volume 1

Status: Provisional Decision: Maintain Volume 0 and Volume 1 as distinct publications within 01 Foundation Standard.

Reason: The brief defines Volumes 0-15 but only folders 01-15; its folder sequence otherwise omits Volume 1. This placement preserves every requested publication and every requested top-level folder until the publication architecture is approved.

Consequence: The folder-to-volume mapping is not one-to-one for folder 01. Cross-references use volume IDs rather than folder numbers.

8.7 ADR-002 - Product naming precedence

Status: Accepted for alpha Decision: Use DecisionOne EDOS for the reference implementation and Omnica Decision Engine (ODE) only for the engine component where relevant.

Reason: The current Brillion Brand Guide retires OMNICA as a Brillion product name. Earlier platform documents that name the full platform DecisionOne OMNICA remain research inputs but are not naming authorities.

8.8 ADR-003 - Canonical lifecycle baseline

Status: Proposed Decision: Use Discover, Design, Validate, Approve, Publish, Execute, Operationalise, Monitor, Learn, Improve and Retire as the alpha lifecycle.

Reason: This sequence is present in the existing DecisionOne BRS and covers both design-time and run-time governance. Volume 0 review may consolidate or group stages without losing their semantics.

8.9 OI-001 - Legal status of EDAF trademark

Status: Unknown Required action: Verify registration, permitted mark usage and jurisdictional requirements before external publication.

8.10 OI-002 - Standards-development governance

Status: Open Required action: Appoint architecture, editorial, evidence and release authorities; define public comment and errata processes.

8.11 OI-003 - Empirical measures

Status: Open Required action: Validate proposed constructs including decision entropy, velocity, quality, debt and capital before normative use.

9. Glossary

9.1 Usage rules

Canonical terms shall be used as defined. A publication may introduce a local synonym only when it maps the synonym to a canonical term. Product, vendor and industry terms shall not replace canonical EDAF terms.

Table 5 - EDAF terminology dictionary

ID	Canonical term	Definition	Status or note
TERM-ENTERPRISE	enterprise	A bounded organised socio-technical system pursuing objectives through capabilities and governed decisions.	Canonical
TERM-EDA	Enterprise Decision Architecture	The fundamental concepts, structures, relationships, principles and governance by which an enterprise's decisions transform information into outcomes.	Canonical
TERM-EDAF	Enterprise Decision Architecture Framework	The EDAF body of knowledge, meta-model, methods, viewpoints, requirements and reference models for Enterprise Decision Architecture.	Canonical
TERM-EDN	enterprise decision network	The set of decision objects and their dependencies, authority relationships, information flows and outcome relationships within an enterprise scope.	Canonical
TERM-OBJECTIVE	business objective	A desired condition or result that gives direction to decisions.	Canonical
TERM-CAPABILITY	business capability	An ability the enterprise requires to produce an effect or outcome.	Canonical
TERM-DOMAIN	decision domain	A governed grouping of related decisions based on a stable concern, capability or accountability boundary.	Canonical
TERM-DECISION	decision	A governed determination that resolves a defined question for a subject or case using applicable context and authority.	Do not use as a synonym for action or record.
TERM-DECISION-OBJECT	decision object	The governed, versioned architectural description of a class of decisions.	Canonical object
TERM-DECISION-INSTANCE	decision instance	One occurrence of a decision object for a defined subject, case, time and context.	Runtime concept
TERM-DECISION-RECORD	decision record	Integrity-protected evidence sufficient to reconstruct and assess a decision instance.	Evidence concept
TERM-DECISION-SERVICE	decision service	A published capability boundary through which a governed decision can be requested or performed.	Technology-independent; may be human, automated or hybrid.
TERM-DECISION-AGENT	decision agent	An autonomous or semi-autonomous actor that requests, performs, coordinates or applies decisions within explicit authority.	It is not itself the decision object.
TERM-TRIGGER	trigger	An event, request, state or schedule that creates or requires a decision instance.	Canonical

ID	Canonical term	Definition	Status or note
TERM-CONTEXT	decision context	Time-bounded situational information relevant to a decision instance.	Distinct from the required input contract.
TERM-POLICY	policy	An authoritative statement of intent, obligation, permission, prohibition or direction.	Canonical
TERM-RULE	business rule	A specific, actionable statement that constrains or derives business behaviour or information.	May implement part of a policy.
TERM-MODEL	decision model	A structured representation of the logic, knowledge, dependencies or analytical mechanisms used by a decision.	Broader than a predictive model.
TERM-RECOMMENDATION	recommendation	A proposed response produced before final authority where the authority model requires a separate authorisation.	Canonical
TERM-AUTHORISED-DECISION	authorised decision	A determination that has satisfied the applicable authority and control conditions.	Canonical
TERM-ACTION	action	An execution, communication, state change or intervention performed because of an authorised decision.	Separate from the decision.
TERM-OUTCOME	outcome	An observed consequence associated with a decision and subsequent action or non-action.	Attribution shall be stated.
TERM-EXPLANATION	decision explanation	Audience-appropriate reasons and evidence for a decision, derived from governed sources and trace.	Canonical
TERM-TRACE	decision trace	A structured account of the evaluation path, data, mechanisms, versions and control events.	Part of the decision record.
TERM-GOVERNANCE	decision governance	The system by which decision authority, accountability, policies, controls, risk and assurance are directed and overseen.	Canonical discipline
TERM-INTELLIGENCE	decision intelligence	The disciplined use of evidence, analysis, simulation and feedback to understand and improve decisions and their outcomes.	Technology-independent
TERM-DECISIONOPS	DecisionOps	The operational discipline for releasing, observing, controlling, assuring and improving decision assets and decision performance.	Canonical discipline
TERM-EDOS	Enterprise Decision Operating System	An enterprise capability system that provides shared services and controls for the end-to-end lifecycle and operation of governed decisions.	Technology-independent reference concept
TERM-DECISIONONE-EDOS	DecisionOne EDOS	Brillion's reference implementation of the EDAF Enterprise Decision Operating System concept.	Product-specific; informative in EDAF
TERM-MATERIALITY	decision materiality	The significance of a decision based on potential value, harm, rights, obligations, scale, reversibility and systemic effect.	Drives proportional governance.
TERM-AUTHORITY-MODEL	authority model	The assignment of rights and conditions for recommending, approving, authorising, overriding and acting on a decision.	Canonical
TERM-ABSTENTION	abstention	An explicit determination not to automate or not to return a substantive result because defined conditions are unmet.	It is a governed result, not a failure.

ID	Canonical term	Definition	Status or note
TERM-OVERRIDE	override	An authorised replacement of a proposed or prior result under stated conditions, with recorded rationale.	Canonical
TERM-QUALITY	decision quality	The degree to which a decision satisfies defined objectives, constraints, evidence, process and outcome criteria.	Metric family; not one universal score.
TERM-VELOCITY	decision velocity	A context-specific measure of the rate or elapsed time by which decisions progress from trigger to authorised result or outcome.	Candidate construct; definition required per use.
TERM-ENTROPY	decision entropy	A proposed measure family concerning uncertainty, dispersion or loss of decision-relevant information.	Research term; not yet normative.
TERM-DEBT	decision debt	The accumulated future cost, risk or constraint created by deferred correction or improvement of decision assets and controls.	Research term; measurement not yet validated.
TERM-CAPITAL	decision capital	A proposed representation of reusable organisational capacity embodied in governed decision assets, knowledge and evidence.	Research term; not yet normative.

9.2 Deprecated and prohibited usage

- DecisionOne OMNICA as the current platform name: deprecated by the Brillion Brand Guide; use DecisionOne EDOS unless referring to a historical document.
- SOPHIE as a current product or engine name: retired by the Brillion Brand Guide.
- Automated Decision Intelligence as the Brillion company line: prohibited; it is a DecisionOne product descriptor only.
- decision as a synonym for rule, model, workflow, action or prediction: prohibited where it causes semantic ambiguity.

Appendix A. Volume 0 controlled outline

Indicative extent: 400 pages

A.1 Front matter

- Cover
- Publication metadata and notices
- Revision history
- Foreword
- Preface
- Executive summary
- Table of contents
- List of figures
- List of tables
- How to use this standard
- Conformance statement

A.2 Part I - Foundation

1. Purpose
2. Scope
3. Normative references
4. Terms, definitions and abbreviations
5. The Enterprise Decision Architecture proposition
6. Manifesto and discipline boundaries
7. Stakeholders, concerns and viewpoints
8. EDAF conformance model

A.3 Part II - Principles and meta-model

1. Architectural principles
2. Canonical Enterprise Decision Meta-Model
3. Enterprise Decision Object
4. Decision identity, metadata and version
5. Decision authority and materiality
6. Architecture correspondences and consistency rules

A.4 Part III - Reference models

1. Enterprise Decision Network
2. Enterprise Decision Stack
3. Decision Reference Model
4. Decision Domain Model
5. Decision Dependency Model
6. Decision Value Chain
7. Decision Lifecycle
8. Decision Governance Reference Model
9. Decision Intelligence Reference Model
10. DecisionOps Reference Model
11. Enterprise Decision Operating System Reference Model

A.5 Part IV - Architecture practice

1. Decision discovery and inventory

2. Decision decomposition and dependency analysis
3. Decision architecture viewpoints
4. Decision patterns and anti-patterns
5. Decision services and agents
6. Policy, rule, model and optimisation integration
7. Decision observability and evidence
8. Outcomes, learning and controlled improvement

A.6 Part V - Governance and assurance

1. Ownership and operating model
2. Risk, compliance, security, privacy and rights
3. Explainability, contestability and human authority
4. Validation, approval, release and audit
5. Decision quality and performance
6. Conformance assessment

A.7 Part VI - Adoption

1. Enterprise Decision Maturity Model
2. Implementation roadmap
3. Industry overlay method
4. Relationship to established disciplines and standards
5. Reference implementation requirements

A.8 Back matter

- Appendix A - Canonical meta-model catalogue
- Appendix B - Principle catalogue
- Appendix C - Viewpoint and model-kind catalogue
- Appendix D - Conformance checklists
- Appendix E - Requirement index
- Appendix F - Cross-reference matrix
- Glossary
- Bibliography
- Index

A.9 Outline controls

Each clause shall identify its normative status, governing canonical objects, required figures, required tables, evidence needs and downstream volume references before prose drafting begins.

Appendix B. Identifier and cross-reference controls

B.1 Identifier syntax

Identifiers are uppercase ASCII and use hyphens. Once published, an identifier shall not be reassigned to a different concept.

Table 6 - EDAF identifier patterns

Object	Pattern	Example
Volume	EDAF-Vnn	EDAF-V00
Control document	EDAF-CTL-nnn	EDAF-CTL-002
Principle	EDAF-PRN-nnn	EDAF-PRN-004
Meta-model entity	EDAF-MM-ENT-NAME	EDAF-MM-ENT-DECISION-OBJECT
Meta-model relationship	EDAF-MM-REL-NAME	EDAF-MM-REL-DECISION-SUPPORTS-OBJECTIVE
Term	TERM-NAME	TERM-DECISION-RECORD
Requirement	EDAF-Vnn-REQ-ccc-nnn	EDAF-V05-REQ-GOV-001
Clause	EDAF-Vnn-Ccc	EDAF-V00-C4.2
Figure	FIG-Vnn-nnn	FIG-V04-012
Table	TBL-Vnn-nnn	TBL-V03-004
Viewpoint	EDAF-VP-NAME	EDAF-VP-GOVERNANCE
Model kind	EDAF-MK-NAME	EDAF-MK-DECISION-DEPENDENCY
Architecture decision	ADR-nnn	ADR-001
Open issue	OI-nnn	OI-003
Source	SRC-TYPE-NAME-VERSION	SRC-OMG-DMN-1.5

B.2 Publication IDs

The canonical volume IDs are EDAF-V00 through EDAF-V15. Folder numbers are storage conventions and shall not be used as volume identifiers.

B.3 Cross-reference form

Controlled Markdown shall reference Object label (relative-path#anchor) and include the stable ID in the visible label or adjacent prose. Generated publications may display clause and page numbers, but the source reference remains identifier-based.

B.4 Deprecation

Deprecated identifiers remain reserved. A replacement mapping shall be added to the cross-reference index and release notes.

This alpha register records the initial authoritative location of shared concepts. It will expand to clause and figure level as volumes are drafted.

Table 7 - Cross Reference Index

Object ID	Authoritative source	Primary consumers	Status
EDAF-MM-001	Canonical Enterprise Decision Meta-Model	All volumes	Draft baseline
TERM-DECISION	Terminology Dictionary	All volumes	Draft baseline
TERM-DECISION-OBJECT	Terminology Dictionary	Volumes 0, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8, 9, 11-14	Draft baseline
TERM-EDOS	Terminology Dictionary	Volumes 0, 4, 5, 7, 8, 9, 11-13	Draft baseline
TERM-DECISIONONE-EDOS	Terminology Dictionary	Volumes 9, 12-15	Draft baseline
EDAF-PRN-001..014	Architectural Principles	Volumes 0, 4-13	Draft baseline
EDAF-NOT-001	Notation Standard	All diagrams and publication figures	Draft baseline
EDAF-CTL-002	Document Control Standard	All publications	Draft baseline
EDAF-CTL-003	Conformance and Normative Language	Normative volumes and assessments	Draft baseline
EDAF-MK-DECISION-OBJECT	Notation Standard	Volumes 0, 3-5, 8-12	Proposed
EDAF-MK-ENTERPRISE-NETWORK	Notation Standard	Volumes 0, 1, 4, 8, 10	Proposed
EDAF-MK-EDOS	Notation Standard	Volumes 0, 4, 8, 9	Proposed

B.5 Cross-volume dependency rule

Volumes 1-15 shall depend on the approved version of Volume 0 and the canonical foundation. Volume 9 shall additionally depend on Volume 8. Industry architectures shall depend on Volumes 3-8 and the industry-overlay method in Volume 11.

B.6 Product mapping rule

Product mappings point from a DecisionOne element to an EDAF concept and record the conformance evidence. They shall not make the EDAF concept dependent on the product element.

Appendix C. Research source register

This register records checked sources. Inclusion does not mean EDAF adopts every concept in a source.

Table 8 - EDAF research source register

Source ID	Source	Authority class	Use in EDAF	Verification status
SRC-OPEN-GROUP-TOGAF-10	The Open Group, The TOGAF Standard, 10th Edition	Standards body	Framework structure, architecture content and governance comparison	Official catalogue verified: https://publications.opengroup.org/standards/togaf
SRC-ISO-42010-2022	ISO/IEC/IEEE 42010:2022, Software, systems and enterprise - Architecture description	International standard	Stakeholders, concerns, viewpoints, model kinds, correspondences and conformance	Official page verified: https://www.iso.org/standard/74393.html
SRC-OMG-DMN-1.5	Object Management Group, Decision Model and Notation, Version 1.5	Formal specification	Decision requirements, logic notation and machine-readable interchange	Official page verified: https://www.omg.org/spec/DMN/1.5/About-DMN
SRC-OMG-BPMN-2.0.2	Object Management Group, Business Process Model and Notation, Version 2.0.2	Formal specification	Process and orchestration notation; decision/process separation	Official catalogue verified: https://www.omg.org/spec/BPMN/2.0.2
SRC-NIST-AI-RMF-1.0	Tabassi, E. (2023), Artificial Intelligence Risk Management Framework (AI RMF 1.0), NIST AI 100-1	Government framework	Risk, trustworthiness and lifecycle-control comparison	Official record and DOI verified: https://doi.org/10.6028/NIST.AI.100-1
SRC-ISO-31000-2018	ISO 31000:2018, Risk management - Guidelines	International standard	Risk concepts and governance alignment	Official page verified: https://www.iso.org/standard/65694.html
SRC-ISO-38507-2022	ISO/IEC 38507:2022, Governance of IT - Governance implications of the use of artificial intelligence by organizations	International standard	AI-governance implications	Official page verified: https://www.iso.org/standard/56641.html
SRC-AWS-WAF	Amazon Web Services, AWS Well-Architected Framework	Official technical framework	Publication pattern, design principles and assessment comparison	Official documentation verified: https://docs.aws.amazon.com/wellarchitected/latest/framework/welcome.html

Source ID	Source	Authority class	Use in EDAF	Verification status
SRC-MS-AZURE-WAF	Microsoft, Azure Well-Architected Framework	Official technical framework	Layered framework, trade-off and maturity-model comparison	Official documentation verified: https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/well-architected/what-is-well-architected-framework
SRC-GOOGLE-WAF	Google Cloud, Google Cloud Well-Architected Framework	Official technical framework	Architecture quality and operational guidance comparison	Official documentation verified: https://docs.cloud.google.com/architecture/framework?hl=en
SRC-BRILLION-BRAND-1	Brillion (Pty) Ltd, Brand Guide v1 (2026)	Internal authority	Naming, colour, typography and brand rules	Local controlled copy verified
SRC-BRILLION-DOC-TEMPLATE	Brillion Document Template	Internal authority	DOCX publication geometry and visual system	Local template rendered and inspected
SRC-BRILLION-PPT-TEMPLATE	Brillion Presentation Template	Internal authority	PowerPoint summary layout and visual system	All eight source slides rendered and inspected
SRC-D1-BRS-1.0	DecisionOne Generalised Decision Engine BRS v1.0 (15 July 2026)	Internal implementation input	Existing asset model, lifecycle, governance and KPI concepts	Local DOCX inspected; informative input only
SRC-D1-SPEC-1.0	DecisionOne Platform System and Software Specification v1.0	Internal implementation input	Domain model, runtime semantics and implementation mapping	Local DOCX inspected; informative input only

C.1 Research controls

- Exact Gartner and Forrester reports remain unregistered until their full bibliographic details and supporting passages are checked.
- Vendor product sources shall be used to describe their products, not to establish independent market claims.
- Source access and quotation shall comply with licence and copyright restrictions.

Bibliography

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D.1 Internal controlled sources

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Index

Term	Primary location
Action	2.3, 2.4 and Glossary
Architectural principles	Section 3
Authority model	2.3, 3.4 and Glossary
Business capability	2.3 and Glossary
Conformance	Section 5
Decision	Section 2 and Glossary
Decision domain	2.3 and Glossary
Decision governance	Sections 2, 3 and Glossary
Decision instance	2.3 and Glossary
Decision intelligence	Glossary
Decision Object	2.4 and Glossary
Decision record	2.3 and Glossary
DecisionOps	Glossary
EDOS	Glossary and publication register
Evidence	Sections 2 and 7
Learning	Sections 2 and 3
Notation	Section 4
Outcome	2.3 and Glossary
Reference implementation	1.5 and Glossary

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