Information Architecture for Organizations

Ontological status

Duties, obligations and responsibilities

Corporations...: ... maintain their identity over time
... have real existence separated from their members
... are artificial (or fiat) entities
... are non-summative aggregates
... are long-lasting entities

Corporations units

Descriptive
Structural
Principles of top-level formal ontologies

Objectives
A formal framework to be applied in the context of modern technologies like the Semantic Web
Basis for the architecture for organizing information and knowledge within organizations
Integration and organization of the extensive variety of information systems in charge of corporate procedures

Granular Partition Theory

Theory A
Define units and subunits (or cell and subcell)
Relations between sets and subsets

Theory B
Relations between a set and its members
Fiat objects are created through the projections of the partitions in reality

Aggregate

Mereology deals with materials and does not seem to be the best framework to explain corporations and its units.

What kind of whole corporation would be? (based on BFO)

Objectives

Social Acts Theory

Speech Acts

Language is a way to perform acts through words.

Declarations

It is a social act that brings about, transfers, or revokes a (S)GDC.

Documents Acts

It is a declaration made using a document in order to temporally extend the effects of a declaration.

SGDC: a kind of generically dependent continuant for social contexts (under test).


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