# Introduction

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Financial systems often operate across institutions, platforms, jurisdictions, organizations, and technical environments. They exchange structured information, coordinate operational behavior, apply rules, produce analytical results, control release, record provenance, and preserve evidence. A Logical Architecture must organize those responsibilities before any implementation profile selects technologies, products, protocols, programming languages, deployment mechanisms, or runtime infrastructure.

Part 1: Conceptual Architecture defines the conceptual foundation for the Financial Systems Archetype. This part builds outward from that foundation by defining a distributed, node-based Logical Architecture as a Platform Independent Model. It treats the system as a network of identifiable logical Nodes that communicate via explicit logical Communication Endpoints and exchange logical Data Structure Instances conforming to logical Data Structure Definitions.

This part makes distribution a logical architectural choice. The Logical Architecture supports independently operating Logical Nodes, cross-boundary communication, and participation in Runtime Planes, including the Control Plane, Data Plane, Health and Observability Plane, Policy and Release Plane, and Audit and Provenance Plane. This logical distribution supports modularity, separation of concerns, traceability, evidence, governance, and independent evolution.

This part remains technology-neutral. Implementation profiles select mechanisms such as DDS, REST, RPC, Protocol Buffers, message queues, event streams, file exchange, shared services, libraries, threads, tasks, processes, containers, virtual machines, or other mechanisms to realize the logical architecture. Those choices support a selected implementation context. They do not define the Logical Architecture / PIM.

This part provides the reusable logical foundation for domain profiles, including the FX Demo Logical Profile. Domain profiles specialize this Logical Architecture for a specific financial Domain. Implementation profiles then map the Logical Architecture to selected technologies, and deployment, testability, and evidence plans define how those implementations run, produce evidence, and support review.

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