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CHAPTER	**SUB-CHAPTER**	**REQIREMENT**	**CRITERION**	**Description**	**WEIGHT V6**	**Basic Profile**	**Alignment**	**ISO 9001**	**IATF 16949**	**Notes**
1				STRATEGY AND IMPROVEMENT						
1	1			Vision and Strategy						
1	1	1		Requirement: The organization has a documented Supply Chain Management (SCM) vision and strategy. Why is this important? The organization's SCM vision and strategy should be a fundamental part of the overall business vision and strategy, even though it may already meet the required standard supporting customers. Vision and strategy develop a continual improvement culture to achieve a higher level of performance within a given timeframe. For SCM processes to be efficient and effective, the SCM vision, including MMOG/LE, should be acknowledged as an important part of the operation and resources allocated accordingly.				5.2	n/a	vision and strategy, (especially SCM) not specifically addressed
1	1	1	1	There is a documented vision which includes an SCM strategy that supports the organization's overall business objectives. The strategy should incorporate customer requirements, continual improvement, and reviewed at planned intervals. The strategy is communicated to and understood by all employees within the organization.	F3	X		5.2, 6.2	6.2.2.1	vision not specifically addressed; business objectives could include quality objectives which may reflect delivery performance
1	2			Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG)						

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CHAPTER	SUB-CHAPTER	REQIREMENT	CRITERION	Description	WEIGHT V6	Basic Profile	Alignment	ISO 9001	IATF 16949	Notes
1	2	1		Requirement: The organization has an Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG) program focusing on their expectations towards business ethics, working conditions, human rights, health and safety and environmental leadership. Why is this important? ESG programs are based on fundamental principles of social, environmental and governance responsibility that are consistent with applicable laws and international standards.				n/a	5.1.1.1; 7.1.4 NOTE	business ethics reflected in IATF corporate responsibility; IATF also references ISO 45001 and refers to environmental and other relevant regulatory requirements; ISO 9001 does not address environmental, health & safety or social responsibility as these topics are covered in other ISO standards
1	2	1	1	In its strategic plan, the organization has taken into consideration ESG. ESG considers topics such as business ethics, environment, working conditions, health & safety, responsible supply chain management, human rights.	**F1**	**X**		n/a	n/a	no specific reference to strategic plan in ISO 9001 nor IATF 16949
1	2	1	2	The SCM function is involved in ESG action plans (e.g. reduction of CO footprint of the transport chain, reduction of waste, sustainable packaging).	**F1**			n/a	n/a	ESG not specifically addressed in ISO 9001 nor IATF 16949
1	3			Objectives & Indicators						

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1	3	1		Requirement: There is a process in place to define SCM objectives. Objectives should be measurable, communicated, reviewed and understood within the organization. Why is this important? SCM objectives should define the deliverables necessary to achieve the strategy in terms that can be quantified and measured and can provide a focus for departments and employees to prioritize improvement activities. Key objectives could include customer satisfaction, waste elimination, and internal and external supply chain performance.				6.2	6.2.2.1	Quality objectives may also incorporate or relate to SCM objectives; process for defining objectives is not specified in ISO 9001 nor IATF 16949
1	3	1	1	Objectives are documented, specific, measurable, achievable, realistic, timely and consistent with the organization's SCM strategy. The objectives should be considered when the organization establishes its annual SCM plan and should be clearly communicated to all levels of the organization.	F2	X		6.2	6.2.2.1	mainly aligned, in particular IATF 16949 requires annual (at a minimum) quality objectives and related performance targets
1	3	1	2	Objectives are accepted by all relevant personnel/functions and reviewed with top management at planned intervals.	F2	X		6.2, 9.3.2	6.2.2.1, 9.3.2.1	review of objectives included in management review (9.3)

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1	3	2		Requirement: The organization shall have Key Performance Indicators (KPIs) in place for key areas of the SCM process that support meeting the organization's business objectives, customer requirements and to drive the continual improvement process. Why is this important? Defining, collecting, and analyzing KPI data are important for the organization to measure and assess the efficiency and effectiveness of the supply chain operations. This process helps identify and correct deficiencies in order to achieve the organization's business objectives and support customer satisfaction.				4.4.1 g)	5.1.1.2	KPIs not specifically addressed although process measures of efficiency & effectiveness addressed in IATF 16949; could include SCM-related KPIs
1	3	2	1	Customer supply chain performance indicators (e.g. customer performance rating, ASN accuracy and timeliness, ship-to-schedule, shipping discrepancies, corrective action report/problem report and resolution, production losses) shall be defined and measured.	F3	X		9.1.2	9.1.2.1	included in customer scorecards per IATF 16949
1	3	2	2	Supplier performance indicators (e.g. on-time delivery, receipt discrepancies, ASN accuracy) shall be defined and measured for suppliers, subcontractors, and service providers.	F3	X		9.1.3 f)	8.4.2.4	supplier performance measures addressed
1	3	2	3	Internal performance indicators (e.g. build to schedule, scrap/rework, labor performance, labor effectiveness) shall be defined and measured. Customer specific requirements shall be considered when KPI s are developed.	F3	X		9.1.3	5.1.1.2, 4.3.2	measures of process efficiency & effectiveness

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1	3	2	4	Lead times for all supply chain processes within the organization s responsibility (e.g. procurement, manufacturing, transport, schedule preparation) are defined and measured, including standard and expedited lead-times.	**F2**	**X**		n/a	8.5.1.7	lead time measurement not specifically addressed other than related to production scheduling
1	3	2	5	Indicators are defined to measure the quality of work within SCM processes that specifically include indicators monitored by the customer business process (e.g. incorrect/missing documentation, IT system downtime, EDI error messages, packaging and labeling errors, on-time delivery, receipt discrepancies, ASN accuracy).	**F2**			n/a	9.1.2.1	may be incorporated into customer scorecards
1	3	2	6	Standard costs related to SCM processes (e.g. freight, labor, packaging) and extraordinary costs associated with inefficiencies (e.g. premium freight, overtime, damaged or alternative packaging) are identified and measured in order to be used in continuous improvement process.	**F2**	**X**		n/a	9.1.2.1 d), 8.4.2.4 d)	costs not specifically addressed although incidents of premium freight indicated in IATF 16949
1	4			Measurement, Analysis, and Action Plans						

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1	4	1		Requirement: The organization has a process in place for monitoring, measuring, and analyzing SCM performance indicators throughout the supply chain (e.g. internal, customer, and sub-supplier) on a regular basis to ensure customer satisfaction and that the organization s objectives are met. Why is this important? Regular review and analysis of indicators is essential to monitor progress and performance against objectives. Monitoring, measurement, and analysis of the SCM processes are necessary to demonstrate conformity and continually improve the organization s effectiveness.				9.1.1, 9.1.3	8.4.2.4	not specifically stated to monitor thru-out supply chain
1	4	1	1	Performance against objectives is measured and reviewed with top management and communicated to all relevant personnel/functions/supply chain partners at planned intervals. Graphical analysis tools (e.g. pareto charts) displaying historical and trend data are used to track key metrics over time.	**F2**	**X**		9.3.1	9.3.1.1, 9.1.3.1	graphical analysis not specifically indicated; communication of review results not specifically addressed

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1	4	2		Requirement: There is a process in place to document, implement, and verify the effectiveness of preventive and corrective actions for any deficiency within the SCM process. The timing and status of the corrective actions are reviewed with management to prioritize actions and provide the necessary resources to achieve the results. Why is this important? An effective corrective action process for supply chain issues prevents recurrence of the issue, thus avoiding extraordinary cost and improving customer satisfaction. Formally documenting the corrective action process provides a more controlled method for monitoring, implementing, and verifying the results of the corrective action.				10.2, 9.3.2 c4)	6.1.2.2, 10.2.3, 9.3.3.1	SCM process deficiencies can be included in CAPA process

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1	4	2	1	The organization shall have a documented process(es) for problem solving including: a) defined approaches for various types and scale of problems (e.g. late/inaccurate ASNs, late/missed shipments, BOM errors); b) containment, interim actions, and related activities necessary for control of nonconforming outputs; c) root cause analysis, methodology used, analysis, and results; d) implementation of systemic corrective actions, including consideration of the impact on similar processes; e) verification of the effectiveness of implemented corrective actions; f) reviewing and, where necessary, updating the appropriate documented information; (e.g. update work instructions, train personnel, poka-yoke); g) lessons learned should be applied to other relevant proesses. Where the customer has specific prescribed processes, tools (e.g. 8D, A3), or systems for problem solving, the organization shall use those processes, tools, or systems unless otherwise approved by the customer.	F3	X		10.2	10.2.3	lessons learned not specifically addressed in IATF 16949
1	5			Continual Improvement						

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1	5	1		Requirement: There is a process in place that engages management, employees, and business partners in continually improving the efficiency and effectiveness of the SCM processes throughout the entire organization and with all supply chain partners. Why is this important? The deployment of improvement activities throughout the supply chain is necessary in order to increase efficiency, reduce waste and cost, and improve overall customer satisfaction. The objective is to develop a continual improvement culture in all supply chain partners so that the resulting processes are lean, stable, and sustainable.				10.1, 10.3	10.3.1	documented process required per IATF 16949
1	5	1	1	A documented continual improvement process is in place and used throughout the entire organization with all supply chain partners. The supply chain improvement action plan emphasizes the reduction of process variation, risk and waste.	**F2**			10.3	10.3.1, 9.1.1.1	supply chain partners not addressed
1	5	1	2	The organization's material flow is designed to minimize handling and transportation (e.g. one-piece flow, cellular manufacturing, use of milk runs, load consolidation). Lean techniques (e.g. value stream mapping) are employed to optimize the material flow for new and current parts and production processes.	**F1**			n/a	7.1.3.1	IATF 16949 could extend to SCM processes

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1	5	1	3	The continual improvement process encourages employees and all supply chain stakeholders to submit proposals for continual improvement and time is given to employees to actively participate in continual improvement activities.	**F1**			10.3	7.3.2	not specifically defined
1	5	1	4	The organization leverages an advanced technology supply chain project (e.g., IoT, machine learning, data lakes, augmented reality, blockchain) to improve outcomes such as shop floor digitization, improving supplier performance, delivering comprehensive traceability, reducing skills gap, safeguarding manufacturing, etc.	**F1**			n/a	7.1.3.1	use of advanced technology not specifically addressed
1	5	2		Requirement: There is a process in place to identify and analyze constraints that limit the organization s ability to optimize throughput. Actions are taken to reduce, minimize, or eliminate constraints. Why is this important? For organizations to remain competitive and reduce cost, specific areas of improvement need to be identified throughout the supply chain. Listed in the criteria below there are fundamental processes that should be evaluated by the SCM function as a minimum requirement. There may be additional constraints identified through the organization s internal assessment process and/or continual improvement indicators.				n/a	7.1.3.1	constraints identification and analysis not specifically addressed

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1	5	2	1	There shall be a process in place to identify and, where appropriate, manage constraining processes throughout the supply chain (e.g. production capacity, material flow analysis, labor, supplier) to maximize output while ensuring that production and delivery to the customer are not compromised.	F3	X		n/a	8.5.1.7	process for identifying & managing constraints not specifically addressed
1	5	2	2	Production batch/lot size and throughput times are evaluated on a regular basis and are adjusted accordingly in support of lean objectives.	F2			n/a	8.5.1.7	not specifically defined
1	5	2	3	Set-up/change-over time is evaluated on a regular basis and is adjusted accordingly in support of lean objectives.	F1			n/a	8.5.1.3, 8.5.1.7	set-up/change-over time not specifically addressed
1	5	2	4	An effective cycle counting program is in place to identify root causes of inventory variation and implement corrective actions to prevent recurrence of the cause of variation.	F1			n/a	8.5.4.1	cycle counting program not specified
1	6			Supply Chain Development and Collaboration						

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1	6	1		Requirement: There is a process in place to continually develop the relationship between partners in the supply chain. Why is this important? Successful supply chain relationships begin with mutual trust and respect. The development process should consider customer expectations as well as aspects of ESG such as social, environmental, economic, and legal requirements. Developing relationships relies on organizations working together for mutual benefit and reward for the medium and long term. The process provides a strong basis for responding to market conditions and increasing competitiveness by continually examining the use and introduction of new business techniques, processes, and technology.				n/a	8.4.2.5	various processes/methods can be applied
1	6	1	1	The organization has a processes and documented action plans in place for the continual development of relationships with supply chain partners. (e.g. Suppliers, subcontractors, service providers)	**F2**			n/a	8.4.2.5	not all supply chain partners specified; documentation of action plans not specified
1	6	1	2	A formal method of analysis (e.g. Strengths Weaknesses Opportunities Threats [SWOT] analysis, Benchmarking) is used to assess all supply chain partners.	**F1**			8.4.2	8.4.2.3	formal method not specified; only risk analysis per IATF SI#8

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1	6	2		Requirement: There is a process in place to continually develop working relationships with other functions within the organization to ensure that overall business objectives are satisfied. Why is this important? Understanding, communicating, and satisfying the requirements of other functions are key elements for developing internal relationships in order to achieve business objectives and, ultimately, for improving external customer service. In a typical organization, other functions can be both an internal customer and a supplier. For example, Purchasing provides SCM with supplier purchase order information and SCM provides Purchasing with supplier performance indicators.				n/a	n/a	process for internal customer/supplier working relationships not specifically addressed
1	6	2	1	There are procedures and/or work instructions in place to identify, record, and communicate internal customer and supplier requirements.	F2			4.4.2, 7.5.1 b)	8.3.2.1	typically addressed via multiple processes
1	6	2	2	There is a process in place to continually develop working relationships between internal customers and suppliers. Internal customer satisfaction is measured, analyzed, and reviewed on a regular basis (e.g. internal service rate).	F2			n/a	n/a	process for internal customer/supplier working relationships not specifically addressed
1	7			Risk Assessment and Development						

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1	7	1		Requirement: The organization s top management ensures that a risk management process is in place to assure continuity of supply when it is required to deviate from normal operations. Why is this important? An active risk management analysis process ensures the organization's and customer's requirements are supported during a deviation or disruption from normal business processes. The process should mitigate the risk for both planned and unplanned events.				6.1	6.1.2.3	deviation from normal operations not specified
1	7	1	1	A documented risk assessment process shall be in place to identify areas within the supply chain process that could affect the ability to meet the customer's requirements in the event of a deviation from the normal business process. This could include capacity analysis, cybersecurity threats, pandemic, supplier risk, IT systems, cybersecurity, EDI, labor disruption, transportation, packaging, equipment failure, natural disasters, geopolitical event, etc.	F3	X		6.1	6.1.2.3	documented process not specified; not all SCM risks are specified, (e.g. EDI, transportation, etc.)
1	7	1	2	The organization shall develop policies regarding supply chain cybersecurity threats. Typical supply chain cybersecurity activities for minimizing risks include buying only from trusted vendors, disconnecting critical machines from outside networks, and educating users on the threats and protective measures they can take, etc.	F3	X		n/a	IATF SI# 3, 18, 21	cybersecurity currently addressed via IATF Sis only

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1	7	1	3	The organization s risk assessment process prioritizes which processes should be documented within the contingency/back-up procedures based on probability of occurrence, severity of the impact, detection, etc. The process could include the use of analytic tools as appropriate.	**F2**			6.1	6.1.2.3	structure of prioritization of risks not specified
1	7	1	4	The organization proactively manages and reduces the level of risk identified during the assessment and prioritization process. (e.g.: amends existing cybersecurity plan based on latest prevention tools and techniques).	**F1**			6.1.2	6.1.2.3	proactive intent indicated
1	7	2		Requirement: Back-up/contingency plans for high-risk and/or high impact SCM processes based on the risk assessment (e.g.: IT systems, equipment, transportation, troubled suppliers) are in place to ensure continuity of supply and a return to normal operations. Why is this important? An active risk management analysis process ensures the organization's and customer's requirements are supported during a deviation or disruption from normal business processes. The process should mitigate the risk for both planned and unplanned events.				6.1.2	6.1.2.3	SCM processes could be included

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1	7	2	1	The organization's back-up/contingency plans, based on the risk assessment, shall be documented and shall include, as a minimum, key internal/external contacts, containment actions, recovery steps to return to normal operations, and identification of key personnel responsible for execution.	F3	X		6.1.2	6.1.2.3	content of contingency plans not specified
1	7	2	2	The organization periodically reviews, tests and validates its back-up/contingency plans and procedures. All relevant personnel are trained to ensure a successful execution. The organization incorporates lessons learned and/or incorporates corrective actions.	F3	X		n/a	6.1.2.3, IATF SI# 3	lessons learned and corrective actions implied
1	7	2	3	There is a process in place to analyze and identify tolerable downtimes for IT systems involved in the supply chain, to ensure customer service levels are maintained. Based on the analysis, service levels are defined and maintained with internal and external IT partners. Maintenance and contingency plans exist to manage IT recovery time.	F2	X		7.1.3	n/a	IT systems performance and recovery time not specifically addressed but may be process indicator
1	7	2	4	The organization maps its supply base in order to assess and critically manage potential risks such as natural disaster, geopolitical risk, trade war, port closure, etc.	F2			n/a	n/a	not specifically addressed
1	7	2	5	In the event that a deviation or disruption occurs, the organization evaluates the effectiveness of the back-up/contingency plans and incorporates lessons learned and/or corrective actions as necessary.	F2	X		n/a	6.1.2.3	review, lessons learned and corrective actions implied

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1	7	2	6	The organization has a process that ensures that all instructions to be provided to suppliers are updated, to enable them to act in the event of problems, delays in delivery, or disruptions (e.g. alternative transport, alternative packaging, labelling, etc.).	**F1**			8.4.3	8.4.3.1	not specifically addressed
2				WORK ORGANIZATION						
2	1			Organizational Processes						
2	1	1		Requirement: The organizational structure recognizes the importance within the business of supply chain management, SCM interfaces, and information and physical flows. Why is this important? It is vital to gain a clear understanding of the organizational structure and processes in order to provide a solid foundation for achieving customer satisfaction, internal strategies and objectives, and continual improvement.				5.3	5.3.1, 5.3.2	SCM not specifically addressed
2	1	1	1	The organizational structure is documented and regularly reviewed to ensure there is sufficient focus and resource for all SCM processes.	**F1**			5.3	5.3.1, 5.3.2	documentation and review not specified
2	1	1	2	Documentation exists (e.g. flow charts) describing the physical/material and information flow of all SCM processes, including interfaces with customers, other internal functions, suppliers, subcontractors, and service providers.	**F1**			4.4.2	7.5.1	flow charts and interfaces not specified
2	2			Operating Procedures and Work Instructions						

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2	2	1		Requirement: SCM processes are documented and controlled in procedures and/or work instructions for key elements of the supply chain, including interfaces with customers, suppliers, and other internal/external partners. Why is this important? Procedures and/or work instructions that employees can follow supports consistent, reliable and sustainable processes and can be used for training new and/or back up personnel. Effective procedures and/or work instructions define the purpose of the task, responsibilities, resources, and when, where and how the task is to be executed.				4.4.2, 7.5.1	7.5.1.1, 8.5.1.2	SCM processes to be documented not specified
2	2	1	1	Procedures and/or work instructions are evaluated and reviewed at regular intervals to ensure compliance with the SCM vision, strategies, objectives, and processes.	**F2**	**X**		7.5.3	n/a	review may be included in internal audits, management review
2	2	1	2	Procedures and/or work instructions documentation is controlled as defined within the organization's Quality Management System (e.g. IATF 16949)	**F2**			7.5.3	7.5.1.1, 8.5.1.2	utilize QMS document control process for SCM documentation
2	2	1	3	Procedures and/or work instructions exist for customer interface aspects of the SCM process (e.g. SCM agreements, capacity planning, customer order planning, stock control, packaging procedures, and transport management).	**F2**	**X**		n/a	n/a	not specified; may be addressed via CSRs

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2	2	1	4	Procedures and/or work instructions exist for internal aspects of the SCM process (e.g. assembly and production planning, scheduling, material handling, stock control, and warehousing including MRO inventory).	F2	X		7.5.1 b)	8.5.1.2	depends on extent of process documentation
2	2	1	5	Procedures and/or work instructions exist for the interface with suppliers and other partners in the supply chain process (e.g. performance assessment, receipt of material, stock control, and requirement calculations).	F2	X		8.4.3	8.4.3.1	may be covered in supplier requirements documents
2	3			Resource Planning						
2	3	1		Requirement: A process exists to ensure that adequate resources are in place and that availability and flexibility are assured. Why is this important? It is essential that resources (e.g. employees, IT systems, equipment) are optimized and adaptable to meet the requirements of all SCM operations.				7.1	n/a	resource planning
2	3	1	1	The organization has the ability to adapt its human resources in order to manage and balance workload (e.g. flexibility agreements, peak hours, avoid overtime as long term solution, absenteeism, and different industrial calendars) in compliance with customer requirements.	F2	X		7.1.2	8.5.1.7	human resources could be indicated as consideration for production scheduling
2	3	1	2	The organization conducts reviews periodically and/or at key events (e.g. new product introduction, significant changes in customer demand) to ensure sufficient resources (e.g. space and equipment) are allocated for all SCM processes.	F2			8.1	8.5.1.7	SCM processes not specifically addressed

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2	3	2		Requirement: An internal communication process exists for notifying and reviewing any incidents or deviations from the supply plan. Why is this important? It is important to communicate potential disruptions or deviations from the supply plan with all relevant internal parties so that the extent of any problems can be assessed, contained, and an interim plan established to mitigate or minimize the impact.				7.4	10.2	not specifically addressed
2	3	2	1	There is a process in place to formally review and communicate deviations from the supply plan (e.g. scheduling changes, quality issues) to all relevant parties (e.g. formal meetings, reports, documented alerts of part shortages).	**F2**	**X**		7.4, 8.7.1	8.5.1.7	typically addressed via cross-functional daily or shift meetings
2	4			Work Environment and Human Resources						
2	4	1		Requirement: A process exists for the control and continual improvement of the work environment. Why is this important? People are the organization's main asset. Management is responsible for providing safe and healthy working conditions. The environment should provide a forum for effective communication through all levels of the organization.				7.1.4	7.1.4.1	possible interface to EHSMS
2	4	1	1	The working environment should be in compliance with the customers corporate social responsibilities.	**F2**	**X**		n/a	4.4.1.1	possibly addressed via CSRs

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2	4	1	2	The organization performs regular reviews to ensure compliance with all applicable health and safety rules.	F2			ISO 45001	7.1.4.1	typically addressed via OHSMS
2	4	1	3	Management is actively engaged in improving the work environment (e.g. 5S program, ergonomic principles).	F1			7.1.4	7.1.4.1	specific programs not specified
2	4	2		Requirement: The roles and responsibilities for each job function within the SCM department are clearly defined and documented. Why is this important? Clearly defined roles and responsibilities identify ownership of issues, improve customer satisfaction, and reduce the risk of conflict.				5.3	5.3.1, 5.3.2	SCM roles not specifically addressed
2	4	2	1	Job descriptions for each job function within the SCM department are documented with clearly defined roles and responsibilities. Where applicable job descriptions should reference internal, customer, industry, and government/international requirements. Job descriptions are reviewed regularly and updated as required.	F2	X		5.3, 7.2	5.3.1, 5.3.2, 7.2.1, 7.2.2	job descriptions not specified; addressed via competencies
2	4	2	2	Standardized work sheets are made available for all SCM personnel. (e.g. a. presented in the language(s) understood by the personnel responsible to follow them; b. include rules for operator safety).	F2	X		8.5.1 a)	8.5.1.2	does not specify for SCM

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2	4	3		Requirement: There is a process in place to identify current and required skills for each position and function within the SCM department. Why is this important? Identifying the required skills and qualifications assists human resources in selecting qualified candidates and is the basis for assessing employee competency and training needs. Understanding the competence gap is important to continually improve the capability and strength of the organization.				7.2	7.2.1, 7.2.2	does not specify for SCM
2	4	3	1	The effectiveness of each function is assessed to ensure the needs of the organization are met. The skills and qualifications required for each function within the SCM department are documented.	**F1**			7.2	7.2.1, 7.2.2	skills & qualifications addressed via competencies
2	4	3	2	The current competency of each employee within the SCM department is documented and reviewed on a regular basis. There is a process in place to identify gaps between current and required competency.	**F1**	**X**		7.2	7.2.1, 7.2.2	review frequency not defined

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2	4	4		Requirement: A training and development plan exists for each employee in the SCM department, making sure all business requirements are met. Why is this important? A flexible and effective organization requires competent and knowledgeable personnel to support both internal and external customers in the event of any absence.				7.2	7.2.1, 7.2.2	training & development plan not specified
2	4	4	1	There is a process in place to ensure that sufficient, fully trained employees are in place for all job functions including primary, new hires, contract, third party, relief coverage, and back-ups.	F3	X		7.1.2, 7.2	7.2.1, 7.2.2	
2	4	4	2	Individual development plans exist for each employee including education opportunities. The organization regularly assesses development opportunities through internal, external, customer, and industry resources.	F1			7.2	7.2.1, 7.2.2	individual development plans not specified
2	4	4	3	There is a training management process in place. Training objectives are clearly defined within the SCM organization. Training plans are implemented and reviewed. There is a process in place to monitor the effectiveness of the training on a regular basis.	F1			7.2	7.2.1, 7.2.2	training management specifying objectives, plans not specified

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2	4	5		Requirement: A process is in place to assess and improve employee motivation and performance within the SCM function. Why is this important? Managers should provide feedback on the employee's performance in order to recognize outstanding achievement and/or to take corrective actions when improvement is needed. The appraisal process is also an opportunity for the manager and employee to discuss issues that could improve performance in the entire organization.				n/a	7.3.2	does not specify for SCM
2	4	5	1	The performance of the organization and SCM function is communicated to employees on a regular basis.	**F1**			7.4	n/a	does not specify for SCM
2	4	5	2	There is a regular (minimum once a year) performance review process with the employee that includes an evaluation of their performance against department and the organization's objectives. Opportunities for professional development may also be discussed.	**F1**			7.2	n/a	employee performance review not specifically addressed
2	4	5	3	There is a process to develop action plans as a result of improvement opportunities and training needs that have been identified during the appraisal review.	**F1**			7.2	7.2.1, 7.2.2	appraisal review not specifically addressed
2	5			Crisis Management						

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2	5	1		Requirement: The organization is prepared to deal with a force majeure situation (e.g. parts shortages, labor shortages, unavailability of transportation networks, health and safety concerns) during which supply chain processes need to be managed outside of normal operating routines. Why is this important? In times of a crisis situation the stakes can become critically high for the organization. The supply chain should be agile to adapt to rapidly changing situations and/or to cope with a high level of uncertainty. In this context it is critical that cross functional teams are developed across the organization and collaborative working relationships are established throughout the supply chain.				6.1	6.1.2.3	force majeure not specifically addressed
2	5	1	1	The organization has established a business continuity plan to anticipate a major crisis. The business continuity plan identifies the responsibilities, the functions, and the resources which would need to be activated in the case of such an event.	**F2**	**X**		6.1.2	6.1.2.3	business continuity not differentiated from contingency plan
2	5	1	2	There is a process in place to notify/respond immediately to any situation that has impacted the customer's operation, regardless of origin (e.g. geopolitical, cybersecurity, organization, customer, supplier).	**F2**	**X**		7.4	8.7.1.6	not specifically addressed

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2	5	1	3	There is a process in place for the organization to notify their supply base of any situation that has impacted the organization, regardless of origin (e.g. geopolitical, cybersecurity, organization, customer, supplier). The communication plan should cover identified/potential issues (e.g. unexpected plant stoppage, schedule changes with less than normal lead time, transportation, IT systems).	**F2**			7.4	8.4.3	not specifically addressed
2	5	2		Requirement: To exit a crisis situation the organization needs to have in place a structured approach to confirm that a normal business activities can resume. There is a process to ensure that operations are synchronized with supply chain partners. Why is this important? It is important that all activities resume standard processes as quickly as possible. A restart plan ensures that the organization does not revert to a crisis situation. The restart plan anticipates the lead times required for supply chain partners to resume normal operations.				6.1.2	6.1.2.3, 8.5.1.4	structured approach not specified
2	5	2	1	The organization has a process to identify and confirm that it is in a position to restart normal operations (e.g. requirements are stable, transportation networks have resumed normal routings, labor situation is stable, supplies are available). The restart process includes an acknowledgment from supply chain partners that normal operation can resume.	**F2**			6.1.2	6.1.2.3, 8.5.1.4	supply chain partner acknolwedgement not specified

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2	5	2	2	The organization has a lessons learned process to review events that unfolded during the crisis and to identify opportunities to prevent and/or minimize recurrence.	F2			6.1	6.1.2.3	lessons learned not specifically addressed
3				CAPACITY and PRODUCTION PLANNING						
3	1			Product Realization						
3	1	1		Requirement: The SCM function shall formally participate in, and sign off on, the Product Realization process (e.g. new product, engineering changes). Why is this important? The material organization is involved in each stage (e.g. quoting, engineering) of the Product Realization process (e.g. new product, engineering changes) to ensure that supply chain issues are addressed and parts are available for all phases of production (e.g. prototypes, preproduction, production).				8.1	8.1.1, 8.3.2.1	SCM function not specified although typically included
3	1	1	1	The SCM function shall participate in the Product Realization process (e.g. new product, engineering changes) to ensure that all material planning and logistics requirements are considered (e.g. capacity, bill of material [BOM], routings, material flow, effectivity dates, supplier notification, scheduling, shipping).	F3	X		8.1	8.1.1, 8.3.2.1	SCM activities related to Product Realization not detailed although typically included
3	1	1	2	There are procedures and/or work instructions in place for Product Realization (e.g. new product, engineering changes). The process is reviewed on a regular basis for effectiveness and potential improvements.	F2			8.1, 8.3.6, 8.5.1	8.1.1, 8.3.2.1, 8.3.6.1, 8.5.6.1	APQP, ECR and related processes; typically SCM activities included

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3	1	1	3	All internal and external stakeholders (e.g. Engineering, Production, suppliers, customer) are represented in the review process for Product Realization and Engineering Changes. The results are communicated to all stakeholders.	**F1**			8.1, 8.3.6, 8.5.1	8.1.1, 8.3.2.1, 8.3.6.1, 8.5.6.1	multi-disciplinary approach emphasized in IATF 16949
3	2			Capacity Planning						
3	2	1		Requirement: The organization periodically performs a comparison of its anticipated resources against the customer's long-term projections using contracted capacity volumes, forecasts, incoming projects, evolution of the industry and strategic business scenarios.(e.g. new materials, new technologies, new legislation, new suppliers, localization, globalization) Why is this important? Part of the strategic plan is to review requirements far enough in advance to ensure sufficient resources will be in place and to meet future business scenarios.				n/a	7.1.3.1, 8.2.3.1.3 , 8.5.1.7	capacity planning mentioned although periodic review not specified
3	2	1	1	The organization has developed a strategic planning process including future business scenarios. SCM considerations have been taken into account (e.g. equipment requirements, internal/external capacities, infrastructure needs).	**F2**	**X**		n/a	n/a	may be tied to ISO 9001 4.1 & 6.1 although strategic/scenario planning not specified

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3	2	2		Requirement: The organization shall perform a comparison of its resources against the customer's short-, medium-, and long-term requirements for both production and service/spare parts. A process shall be in place that ensures prompt communication to the customer of any risk that could affect their operations. Why is this important? A major goal of the planning system is to review customer requirements far enough in advance to ensure sufficient resources are in place and to detect potential problems in meeting the demand for both production and service/spare parts. This process must occur in a timeframe that allows for corrective action and minimizes the impact to the customer.				7.1.1, 8.1	8.1.1	not specified
3	2	2	1	There shall be procedures and/or work instructions in place to review resources (e.g. employees, equipment) upon receipt of the production and service/spare parts forecasts and shipping schedules (e.g. 830/DELFOR/planning release and 862/DELJIT, 866/DELJIT/sequenced schedule) and notify the customer of any limitations in meeting the requirements.	F3	X		8.2.3	8.2.3.1.3	documentation of review process not specified

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3	2	2	2	The SCM function shall participate in the capacity management process throughout the product life cycle. The customer's requirements regarding capacity planning management and communication are understood, incorporated, managed, and reviewed regularly. (e.g.: customer/supplier contracted volumes, capacity planning systems, logistics, storage, container fleet size).	F3	X		n/a	7.1.3.1, 8.2.3.1.3 , 8.5.1.7	capacity planning mentioned although formal process not specified for lifecycle
3	2	3		Requirement: The organization s capacity planning process has the capability to ensure that the Production Part Approval Process (PPAP) requirements are available in a timely manner to support customer requirements. Why is this important? The organization s capacity planning process should account for production, service, and PPAP requirements, to ensure that all requirements are met.				8.3.4	8.3.4.4	run@rate included in PPAP
3	2	3	1	PPAP requirements are incorporated into the capacity planning process and scheduled accordingly.	F1			8.3.4	8.3.4.4	capacity planning mentioned although formal process not specified as part of PPAP
3	2	3	2	SCM representation (e.g. Scheduling, Production, Material Control) should be included in PPAP reviews to resolve issues with meeting customer requirements.	F1			8.3.4	8.3.4.4	SCM involvement in PPAP reviews not specified

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3	2	4		Requirement: The capacity planning process includes the review and management of running changes and phase-out parts. Why is this important? The proper management of running changes and phase-out parts avoids unnecessary cost such as the purchase and/or overproduction of materials that would be obsolete.				8.3.6	8.3.6.1	running change and phase-out typically included in ECR although capacity planning process not specified
3	2	4	1	A process is in place to manage running changes and phase-out parts, to ensure sufficient lead time to communicate within the entire supply chain (e.g. customer, suppliers, subcontractors, and service providers). The process ensures continuity of supply of the current part (e.g. inventory buffer).	F2	X		8.3.6	8.3.6.1	running change and phase-out typically included in ECR although lead time evaluation not specified
3	2	5		Requirement: As requirements for current production end and change to service/spare parts only, there is a process in place for SCM agreements to be reviewed and revised, as necessary, for operational parameters, packaging, and logistics. Why is this important? The organization recognizes that service/spare parts are equally as important as current production parts and should be managed to ensure all customer requirements are satisfied. The availability of service/spare parts also minimizes the inconvenience to the consumer whose vehicle is being serviced.				8.2.3	8.2.3.1.3	service/spare parts implied but not specified

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3	2	5	1	When requirements for current production end and change to service/spare parts only, there is a procedure and/or work instruction in place to ensure the contents of a SCM agreement (e.g., lead time, minimum order quantity, packaging, logistics) are reviewed and revised.	**F2**	**X**		8.4.3	8.4.3.1	SCM agreements not specified; change to service/spare parts implied in supplier quality requirements
3	2	5	2	As parts are moved from current production to service, purchase orders and other documents related to service/spare parts are reviewed to ensure customer requirements are met. Documented agreements (e.g. purchase order, Requirement of work, SCM agreement) are in place to ensure the supply of service/spare parts meets customer requirements.	**F1**			8.2.3	8.2.3.1.3	no formal review process specified for transition to service/spare parts
3	2	5	3	The planning horizon and operational parameters (e.g. minimum order quantity, standard pack size, lead time) for service/spare parts are incorporated into the planning system to ensure customer requirements are met.	**F1**			8.1, 8.5.4	8.5.1.7, 8.5.4.1	not specified
3	3			Production Planning						

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3	3	1		Requirement: A process shall exist to automatically integrate and synchronize production requirements and to maintain the parameters of the production planning system. Where systems external to the ERP system are utilized there shall be a robust process to ensure all data is synchronized. Why is this important? An effective production planning process integrates customer requirements with key operational parameters to support on-time delivery to the customer. The resulting plan should be both realistic and attainable.				n/a	8.5.1.7	IATF 16949 indicates "supported by information system" although automatic synchronization not specified
3	3	1	1	The production planning and scheduling system shall automatically integrate customer requirements when generating production schedules. It includes error checking and validation throughout the process.(e.g. invalid part number, purchase order or customer site, cumulative quantity disagreement, incorrect customer set-up, inventory levels, efficiency factor, production time, due date).	F3	X		n/a	8.5.1.7	IATF 16949 indicates "supported by information system" although automatic integration of customer requirements not specified
3	3	1	2	Operational parameters (e.g. transport time, lead times, inventory levels, packaging) and internal production requirements (e.g. supplier constraints, scrap rates, set-up times, lot sizes) shall be reviewed and integrated into the planning and production schedules.	F3	X		n/a	8.5.1.7	mainly aligned in terms of operational parameters to consider
3	3	1	3	The impact of requirement changes on the production plan is reviewed in a timely manner.	F2	X		8.2.4	n/a	requirement change impact on production plan review not specified

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3	3	1	4	The operational parameters (e.g. transport time, lead times, inventory levels, packaging) for 'phase-out' parts are reviewed and adjusted in a timely manner to avoid production over-runs.	**F1**			8.3.6	8.3.6.1, 8.5.4.1	phase-out parts not specifically addressed
3	3	1	5	There is a process to incorporate the customer's fabrication and material authorizations for phase-out parts so that the production planning system generates forecast and shipping requirements in accordance with customer requirements.	**F1**			n/a	8.3.6.1, 8.5.1.7	process not specified
3	3	2		Requirement: The internal production planning process supports lean manufacturing through the use of pull systems that regulate the flow of material in a manufacturing process. Why is this important? Pull systems/Kanban control the flow of resources in a production process. They are demand driven production schedules based on consumption rather than forecasting. Implementing pull systems can help the organization to eliminate waste in handling and storing, and delivering product to the customer on time.				n/a	7.1.3.1	lean manufacturing mentioned in NOTE
3	3	2	1	Pull system concepts (e.g. Kanban, min-max) are used within the shop floor production planning process and where applicable extends to suppliers.	**F1**			n/a	7.1.3.1	pull systems not specified
3	3	2	2	A process exists that uses forecast demand in the design of the pull system (e.g. Kanban loop and lot sizes) and the parameters are reviewed at appropriate intervals.	**F1**			n/a	7.1.3.1	pull systems not specified

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3	3	3		Requirement: The Material Requirements Planning (MRP) incorporates the latest customer requirement into the production planning system. Why is this important? The MRP system should calculate schedules (e.g. production, shipping, supplier) based on the most current information available from the customer to ensure that any changes are processed in a timely manner.				8.4.3	8.4.3.1, 8.5.1.7	MRP not specifically addressed
3	3	3	1	The organization sets the timing and frequency of the Material Requirements Planning (MRP) system process to ensure most recent/optimum customer requirements are used.	F3	X		8.4.3	8.4.3.1, 8.5.1.7	MRP not specifically addressed
3	4			Phase out parts						
3	4	1		Requirement: The organization has a process in place to manage inventories of phase-out parts (e.g. those affected by engineering changes and programs that are being phased out) with both supplier and customer to minimize obsolescence. Why is this important? During engineering change and product phase-out, it is imperative to know and respond to the level of stock in the whole supply chain to ensure customer requirements are met while avoiding the risk of obsolescence, waste, and cost.				n/a	8.5.4.1	phase-out parts not specified

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3	4	1	1	To minimize obsolescence, the organization has a process in place to manage physical inventories of phase-out parts for all stages (i.e. raw, WIP, finished goods).	F3	X		8.5.4	8.5.4.1	IATF 16949 only mentions use of inventory management system to optimize inventory turns, ensure stock rotation
3	4	1	2	The organization has a process in place to manage phase-out parts with suppliers.	F3	X		n/a	n/a	process for managing phase-out parts with suppliers not specified
3	5			Systems Integration						
3	5	1		Requirement: The organization electronically integrates delivery forecasts and shipping schedules using customer specified web-based tools (e.g. EDI, Web EDI, Web Portal). Why is this important? Electronic transfer of data eliminates manual data entry errors and increases efficiency by conveying schedule information more quickly through the supply chain, thus reducing reaction time and cost. The reduction of administrative tasks (e.g. re-keying customer schedules) allows resources to be more productive by working on other value-added activities.				n/a	8.5.1.7	electronic integration not specified

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3	5	1	1	The organization automatically integrates delivery forecasts and delivery requirements (e.g. 830/DELFOR/planning releases and 862/DELJIT/shipping schedules, 866/DELJIT/sequenced shipping schedules) into the planning system, when available electronically from the customer. The automatic integration includes all sites involved in the manufacturing and shipping process to the customer, including warehousing and 3rd party facilities.	F3	X		n/a	8.5.1.7	automatic integration not specified
3	5	2		Requirement: After integrating the customer order information and internal production requirements, the organization's planning and scheduling systems automatically creates and manages supplier schedules. Why is this important? Collecting customer and internal requirements in an integrated system, along with strong controls, should be driving the planning and scheduling process. Required adjustments are done in the planning system prior to generating supplier schedules.				n/a	8.5.1.7	automatic integration not specified
3	5	2	1	The production planning system shall automatically create and manage supplier schedules.	F3	X		8.4.3	8.4.3.1	automatic supplier schedule creation not specified
3	5	2	2	The production planning system is synchronized with all relevant internal (e.g. financial reporting, shipping, timekeeping) and external (e.g. supplier schedules, LSP and LLP) systems.	F1			n/a	8.5.1.7	synchronization with other internal/external systems not specified
4				CUSTOMER INTERFACE						
4	1			Collaboration						

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CHAPTER	SUB-CHAPTER	REQIREMENT	CRITERION	Description	WEIGHT V6	Basic Profile	Alignment	ISO 9001	IATF 16949	Notes
4	1	1		Requirement: The communication processes are defined and agreed between the customer and the organization. The methods of communication are documented and readily available, fully operational, and sustained between parties. Why is this important? The methods of communication for day-to-day operations should be fully defined and documented in order to clarify roles and responsibilities, expectations, and commitments and to avoid the possibility of misunderstandings and conflict. Ideally, the communication process should be defined in a materials management and logistics agreement (e.g. Automotive Supply Chain Management Agreement (ASCMA).				7.4, 8.2.1	8.2.1.1	documentation of these processes not specified
4	1	1	1	There are procedures and/or work instructions that define the responsibilities, frequency, and content of communication with the customer. Communication requirements could be found in SCM agreements, supplier manuals, customer websites, etc.	F2	X		7.4, 8.2.1	8.2.1.1	documentation of these processes not specified
4	1	1	2	The customer's requirements are understood (e.g. schedule adherence, routing instructions, ASN performance), reviewed regularly, and communicated to the appropriate personnel.	F2	X		8.2.3.1	4.3.2	SCM requirements may be included in CSRs

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CHAPTER	SUB-CHAPTER	REQIREMENT	CRITERION	Description	WEIGHT V6	Basic Profile	Alignment	ISO 9001	IATF 16949	Notes
4	1	1	3	The organization provides its customer with a contact list that supports customer operations as required, including 24 hours/7 days support. The contact list comprises name, function, method of communication (e.g. office/mobile numbers, e-mail address, etc.), hours of availability, weekend and emergency contacts, and deputies/back-ups for each SCM function. The contact is able to communicate in the customer's preferred business language.	**F1**			7.4, 8.2.1	8.2.1.1	contact list not specified
4	1	1	4	There is a process in place for reviewing and updating customer contact lists at regular intervals. A customer contact list should include name, function, method of communication (e.g. office/mobile numbers, e-mail address, etc.), hours of availability, weekend and emergency contacts, and deputies/back-ups for each SCM function.	**F1**	**X**		7.4, 8.2.1	8.2.1.1	contact list not specified
4	1	2		Requirement: The organization shall have a process to immediately communicate any potential problems (regardless of origin/responsibility), that could impact the customer's operation including a proposed corrective action. Why is this important? Notifying the customer immediately provides the parties with the opportunity to collaborate on a mutually acceptable solution to prevent interruptions in the delivery process.				7.4, 8.2.1	8.7.1.6	customer notification

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CHAPTER	**SUB-CHAPTER**	**REQIREMENT**	**CRITERION**	**Description**	**WEIGHT V6**	**Basic Profile**	**Alignment**	**ISO 9001**	**IATF 16949**	**Notes**
4	1	2	1	The organization shall use all customer's business systems as required (e.g. inventory management, container management, capacity planning, supplier portals, transport management).	F3	X		7.4, 8.2.1	8.2.1.1	specific business systems may be indicated in CSRs
4	1	2	2	There shall be documented procedures and/or work instructions in place to notify the customer and respond immediately to any situation that could negatively impact the customer's operation, whether originated by the organization, customer, supplier, logistics provider, subcontractor, or other service providers. This process should include a) on what it will communicate; b) when to communicate; c) with whom to communicate; d) how to communicate; e) who communicates.	F3	X		7.4, 8.2.1	8.7.1.6	documented procedure not specified although typically required per CSRs
4	1	2	3	Deviations from customer requirements (e.g. quantity, transportation mode, packaging) shall be resolved with the appropriate customer contact prior to shipment time. Backup packaging may be used based on customer specific requirements and approval.	F3	X		8.7.1	8.7.1.1	back-up packaging not specified although may be addressed via CSRs
4	2			Packaging and Labeling						

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4	2	1		Requirement: The organization shall have a process in place that ensures packaging solutions are agreed by all involved parties and that the labeling meets the customer's specification. Why is this important? Packaging and labeling solutions should support the efficient flow and identification of material. Effective packaging facilitates efficient storage, transportation, and accessibility of parts while providing protection and preventing deterioration. Labeling allows for visual identification of material and supports automated data entry, thus increasing the accuracy of data into the production planning and inventory management systems.				8.2.2, 8.3.3, 8.5.4	8.3.5.1 j)	packaging may be addressed via CSRs or customer technical and/or logistics requirements
4	2	1	1	The organization shall have a documented process to develop and define labeling and packaging solutions for standard and back-up packaging, including pack size, in conjunction with all involved parties and before the start of production. The process should define whether packaging is supplied by the customer or supplier.	F3	X		8.5.4	8.3.5.1 j)	may be addressed via CSRs or logistics requirements
4	2	1	2	There is a process in place to validate the packaging and labeling solution with all involved parties prior to the start of regular production (e.g. at the pre-production and PPAP stage). The process includes a formal sign-off with the customer.	F2	X		8.3.4	8.3.4.4	typically included in PPAP or customer logistics requirements but not specified
4	2	1	3	The organization periodically conducts a physical review of shipments to ensure compliance with defined packaging and labeling requirements.	F2			8.5.4	9.2.2.4	may be included in product audits

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4	2	1	4	All applicable manufacturing, storage, and shipping processes are considered when developing the customer packaging solution.	F1			8.5.4	8.3.5.1 j)	not specified
4	2	2		Requirement: The organization has procedures and/or work instructions for the container management process to ensure availability of customer-approved containers (i.e. returnable and expendable) to support the material flow requirements. Why is this important? The organization tracks the quantity, quality, and location of containers to ensure that the customer-approved container is available at the right time, avoiding disruptions in the production and shipping process. An effective container management process/system can avoid extraordinary costs by preventing material damage, lost containers, and production down-time.				8.5.4	8.5.4.1	container management not specifically addressed
4	2	2	1	A process is in place and agreed by all parties for the procurement, allocation, and monitoring of all packaging material (e.g. returnable containers, expendable packaging, dunnage, spacers). The process includes an agreement for back-up packaging.	F2	X		8.5.4	8.5.4.1	process not specified
4	2	2	2	There are procedures/work instructions in place to manage containers to ensure that the right quantity and quality (e.g. clean, undamaged, suitable) are available to meet customer requirements.	F2	X		8.5.4	8.5.4.1	documentation of container management process not specified

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4	2	2	3	The process ensures that customer-supplied packaging is properly stored and managed based on customer requirements.	**F2**			8.5.3	8.5.4.1	typically addressed in CSRs and logistics requirements
4	3			Shipping						
4	3	1		Requirement: The organization has a shipping process that ensures dock operations are optimized and the quantity shipped reconciles with the customer's requirements. Why is this important? An efficient dock operation minimizes the risk of shipping errors. Missed or inaccurate shipments can result in premium freight and/or production disruption at the customer.				8.5.4	7.1.3.1, 8.5.4.1	optimization of dock operations not specifically addressed
4	3	1	1	Dock operations are optimized taking into consideration capacity of preparation areas, rail docks, loading bays, limits of loading and unloading, freight capacity, scheduled window times, carrier on-time performance, etc.	**F2**			8.5.4	7.1.3.1, 8.5.4.1	optimization of dock operations not specifically addressed
4	3	1	2	Work instructions are in place that define the proper use of equipment used in the shipping process (e.g. scales, counters, scanners).	**F2**			8.5.1 a)	8.5.1.2	work instructions for shipping processes not specified
4	3	1	3	A detection system is in place to identify when items and/or quantities to be shipped do not match the customer's requirements. Discrepancies are investigated and resolved in a timely manner.	**F2**	**X**		8.5.4, 8.6	9.2.2.4, 8.6.1	possibly identified via product audits or additional release controls, (contained shipping)

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4	3	2		Requirement: The organization shall have a process to ensure transport documents are completed according to customer, industry, and government/international standards. Additionally, Advanced Shipping Notices (ASNs) are accurate and transmitted in a timely manner. Why is this important? Accurate and timely documentation helps to avoid delays and extraordinary costs in the transportation of material, including any potential supply chain security and/or customs issues. ASNs transmit information required by the customer so they are aware of shipments that are in transit and are able to track, plan, and manage the receiving process.				8.5.4	8.5.4.1	shipping documentation and ASNs not specified; typically addressed in CSRs or logistics requirements
4	3	2	1	The shipping process shall ensure that all shipments, including documentation, shipping labels, and any additional labels (e.g. hazardous material, destination label, new model label) are prepared to customer, industry, and government/international standards and requirements (e.g. customs handling, C-TPAT, PIP, AEO) including carrier routings.	F3	X		8.5.4	8.5.4.1	typically included in shipping work instructions if available
4	3	2	2	The content of the shipping label shall be reconciled against the customer requirements at the last possible point in the shipping process. When master/mixed load labels are used, they shall be reconciled to the individual container labels.	F3	X		8.5.4	8.5.4.1	check of shipping label not specified

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4	3	2	3	The data content of the shipping labels and/or RFID tag shall be verified using automated systems (e.g. bar code scanning/RFID) to ensure consistency between container content, labels, documentation, and ASN. Verification shall be in accordance with customer requirements.	F3	X		8.5.4	8.5.4.1	automated verification not specified
4	3	2	4	The shipment process shall ensure that the content of each ASN is accurate. The format and content of the ASN and the timing of transmission are all in accordance with customer requirements.	F3	X		8.5.4	8.5.4.1	ASNs not specified
4	4			Transportation						
4	4	1		Requirement: A process is in place to ensure effective and efficient transportation of finished goods in compliance with customer, industry, and government/international requirements. Why is this important? An efficient and effective transportation process provides the means for finished goods to be delivered on-time, undamaged, and at minimum cost.				8.5.4	8.5.4.1	typically addressed via CSRs, logistics requirements
4	4	1	1	For customer-managed transportation, the organization shall monitor carrier activity and communicate issues (e.g. timeliness, trailer capacity constraint, safety concerns, cleanliness) that can negatively impact the customer. And/or: For supplier-managed transportation, the organization shall measure and monitor carrier performance and implement corrective actions for deficiencies that are identified.	F3	X		8.5.4, 9.1.3	8.5.4.1, 9.1.2.1 d)	not clearly indicated customer-managed vs. supplier-managed

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4	4	1	2	Appropriate equipment (e.g. bracing, banding) is used to ensure the product is delivered undamaged to the customer.	**F2**	**X**		8.5.4	8.5.4.1	appropriate equipment not specified
4	4	1	3	Transportation planning is initiated at the beginning of the product life cycle and the carrier, LSP, and/or LLP is involved as early as possible (e.g. product development process).	**F1**			8.1. 8.5.4	8.1.1 b)	involvement of external providers not specified
4	4	1	4	The organization has a process in place to review on a regular basis transportation cost and capacity together with the carrier, LSP, and/or LLP by sharing information (e.g. production volumes, routings).	**F1**			9.1.3 f)	n/a	transportation cost & capacity monitoring not specified
4	4	2		Requirement: Transport utilization should be optimized and reviewed continually. Why is this important? Optimized transport utilization will reduce costs and provide environmental savings (e.g. reduce CO2 emissions).				9.1.3 f)	7.1.3.1	not specified
4	4	2	1	The organization regularly explores opportunities to optimize transportation (e.g.: reload inbound conveyances with outbound product, full truckload through cross docks, CO2 emissions). Underused capacities (both inbound and outbound) are recorded and reviewed regularly to drive the transport optimization process.	**F1**			10.1	7.1.3.1	not specified
4	5			Customer Satisfaction and Feedback						

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4	5	1		Requirement: The organization has a process to measure and improve overall customer satisfaction (including, but not limited to, delivery performance, meeting customer requirements, response to inquiries, communicating action plans, proposing improvements, etc.). Why is this important? The measurement of customer satisfaction is fundamental in identifying areas for business improvement. All customers are considered so that any significant impact with one customer does not negatively impact another customer. A high level of customer satisfaction is important in developing successful, proactive, and long-term business relationships.				9.1.2	9.1.2.1	
4	5	1	1	A process is in place to determine, measure, review, and continually improve customer satisfaction, even if performance data are not formally provided by the customer.	F2	X		9.1.2	9.1.2.1	
4	5	1	2	Customer satisfaction results are published and reviewed internally at regular intervals by management and with the customer, as required. The results are presented visually using charts, graphs, monitors, etc.	F2			9.1.2	9.1.2.1	visual presentation not specified
5				PRODUCTION and PRODUCT CONTROL						
5	1			Material Identification						

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5	1	1		Requirement: The organization shall have a process in place to ensure all material is labeled accurately and/or identified clearly at all stages (e.g., finished goods, WIP, and raw material) in the supply chain. Why is this important? Material that is properly identified reduces the risk of misplaced material, delays, and/or production disruptions.				8.5.2	8.5.2	full alignment
5	1	1	1	The organization shall have a process in place to correctly identify all material from the point of receipt to shipment (e.g. direct part marking, product label, routing card, RFID).	F3	X		8.5.2	8.5.2	
5	1	1	2	The organization makes sure that all part and/or container labels are available at the appropriate time and are applied correctly.	F3	X		8.5.4	8.5.4.1	
5	1	1	3	The organization shall have a documented procedure in place to ensure the appropriate identification of all unusable or damaged material (e.g. scrap, returns, rejections).	F3	X		8.7.1	8.7.1.3	
5	2			Inventory						

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CHAPTER	SUB-CHAPTER	REQIREMENT	CRITERION	Description	WEIGHT V6	Basic Profile	Alignment	ISO 9001	IATF 16949	Notes
5	2	1		Requirement: There is a process in place to identify and control the storage conditions and access to all stages of inventory: finished goods, WIP, and raw material. Why is this important? Optimal conditions for the storage of inventory should be in place in order to avoid loss and consequential cost due to damage, deterioration, or theft.				8.5.4	8.5.4.1	
5	2	1	1	The organization shall have a process in place to accurately and clearly identify all storage locations (e.g. signage, rack labels) for all types of inventory (e.g. scrap, rework, obsolete).	F3	X		8.5.4	8.5.4.1	ID of storage locations not specified
5	2	1	2	The organization has a process in place to safeguard fragile, hazardous, and/or high theft material. There is a controlled storage environment that ensures parts are protected against damage and deterioration.	F2			8.5.4	8.5.4.1	fragile, hazardous, theft-relevant not specified
5	2	2		Requirement: The organization has a process to optimize material flow and track material status as it moves through key points of the process. Why is this important? The primary objective of a lean manufacturing/material flow process is to minimize lead time and costs while creating flexibility within the supply chain. Collection of data at key points of the process allows for accurate tracking and optimizing material flow.				n/a	7.1.3.1, 8.5.4.1	tracking of material status not specified

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5	2	2	1	The organization's material flow is designed to facilitate accurate identification, tracking, and recording of inventory at key production points (e.g. bar code scanning, RFID, Kanban, poka-yoke). Material flow is designed to support FIFO where applicable. The method of storage supports visual management of material (e.g. minimum and maximum levels, color coding, FIFO boards, monitors).	F2	X		8.5.4	8.5.4.1, 7.1.3.1	key production point reporting and visual management of material not specified
5	2	3		Requirement: The organization has a process in place that ensures material records are maintained accurately and discrepancies are fully investigated and corrected in a timely manner. Why is this important? The maintenance of accurate stock records is a prerequisite to ensuring the availability of product for the customer and avoiding production line disruptions. Effective control procedures reduce the risk of stock errors and the consequential impact of excess inventory and obsolescence or, conversely, insufficient material to support customer requirements. The visibility of stock balances to all relevant parties is important for taking actions in a timely manner.				8.5.2	8.5.2.1	mainly from traceability standpoint

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5	2	3	1	'There is a process in place to ensure accurate stock balance of all inventory types (e.g. finished goods, WIP, purchased parts, scrap) and transactions are updated correctly in the organization's IT systems in a timely manner. Deviations are investigated and root causes are identified and corrective actions are implemented to prevent recurrence.	F2	X		8.5.4	8.5.4.1	accurate stock balance, transactions, deviations not specified
5	2	3	2	The organization has a process in place that ensures the structure of the BOM records are accurate and maintained in a timely manner in the organizations planning system. BOM deviations are investigated and the impact on inventory balances is corrected through the perpetual inventory process.	F2	X		8.3.5	8.3.5.1 e)	BOMs not specifically addressed
5	2	3	3	The organization uses techniques and methods (e.g. bar coding, Kanban, poka-yoke) to ensure accuracy of inventory and to eliminate inventory errors.	F2	X		8.5.4	8.5.4.1, 7.1.3.1	techniques & methods not specified
5	2	3	4	The same inventory transaction is used to update both the materials management and accounting systems. All stock records are visible to all relevant functions (e.g. SCM, sales, accounting).	F1			8.5.4	8.5.4.1	inventory transactions not specified
5	2	3	5	Accurate stock balances are maintained by use of physical inventory and/or cycle counts. Cycle counts are performed with adequate frequency depending on usage/volume value, waste percentage, etc.	F1			8.5.4	8.5.4.1	physical inventory and cycle counts not specified

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5	2	3	6	The organization archives records (e.g., inventory records, customer EDI, supplier EDI) as defined by internal and customer requirements for a time period relevant to resolve any issues or potential disputes i.e. obsolescence claim.The archived records should be retrievable and readable.	F1			7.5.3	7.5.3.2.1	records management
5	2	3	7	There are procedures and/or work instructions in place to manage and schedule the regular maintenance and/or calibration of equipment (e.g. scanners, scales) used from the point of receipt to shipment. The assigned process owner will ensure that the status of all equipment is clearly displayed to the respective operators. Records of these activities are maintained.	F1	X		7.1.3, 7.1.5.2	7.1.5.2.1 , 8.5.1.5	include SCM equipment
5	2	4		Requirement: The organization shall have a process in place to identify and route defective or obsolete material in a timely manner. This process shall ensure that defective or obsolete material is segregated, reworked, and/or disposed of properly in order to minimize cost. Why is this important? The process for handling defective or obsolete parts shall ensure material is segregated from production in order to prevent unauthorized routing or distribution of material. The ERP system is updated accordingly to ensure that the parts are not used.				8.7	8.7.1.3, 8.5.4.1	

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5	2	4	1	The organization shall have a process in place that ensures all defective or obsolete material is segregated, marked, contained, reworked, and/or disposed of properly and in a timely manner. This inventory is properly blocked in the organization's ERP and not available for planning purposes.	F3	X		8.7	8.7.1.1 - 8.7.1.7	ERP blocking of material not specified
5	2	4	2	The disposal of material and any claims shall be in accordance with customer requirements.	F2			8.7	8.7.1.2, 8.7.1.7	
5	3			Engineering Change Control						
5	3	1		Requirement: The organization shall have a documented process for managing engineering change throughout the supply chain. Why is this important? The effective management and implementation of engineering change ensures the correct part or level is produced and delivered to the customer and minimizes obsolescence and warranty costs.				8.3.6	8.3.6.1	
5	3	1	1	There is a process in place to ensure that inventory affected by engineering changes is managed from the point of receipt to final shipment in order to meet delivery requirements. The organization reviews and controls changes for production or service provision, to the extent necessary to ensure continuing conformity with requirements	F2	X		8.3.6	8.3.6.1	

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5	3	1	2	There is a process in place to manage and communicate revision control on inbound material from the supplier, including part labeling at the correct revision level and signage to alert the change. All relevant internal and supplier personnel understand the process.	F2	X		8.3.6	8.3.6.1, 8.6.1	communication of revision control not specified
5	3	2		Requirement: The organization manages the life cycle of tooling to ensure customer requirements can be satisfied at all stages of production. Why is this important? Tools must be available and capable of meeting customer requirements for current and/or past model parts for the entire product life cycle.				7.1.3, 8.5.1 d)	8.5.1.6	lifecycle could be emphasized
5	3	2	1	There are procedures and/or work instructions in place on how to manage and record a tool's life cycle (e.g. current status, rework history, ownership, customer authorizations, part assignment, part branding, release number) to ensure customer requirements can be met for current and/or past model parts.	F2	X		7.1.3, 8.5.1 d)	8.5.1.6	lifecycle could be emphasized
5	3	2	2	The SCM function participates in the process to determine when a tool is no longer required and tooling disposal can take place.	F1			7.1.3, 8.5.1 d)	8.5.1.6	SCM participation not specified

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5	3	3		Requirement: The organization shall have a process in place to obtain written customer authorization whenever the product or process deviates from that which is currently approved through the Production Part Approval Process (PPAP). Why is this important? Product or process changes by the organization could have a negative impact on the quality of the part (e.g. form, fit, and function) and/or the cycle time to produce the part.				8.7	8.7.1.1	
5	3	3	1	There shall be a process in place to obtain formal authorization from the customer whenever the product or process deviates from that which was approved during PPAP. The organization shall retain documented information describing the results of the review of deviation, the person(s) authorizing the deviation, and any necessary actions arising from the review.	**F3**	**X**		8.7	8.7.1.1	
5	3	3	2	For each deviation, a corrective action and timing plan is in place to return to the original or superseding specifications; this includes notification to all relevant personnel of the start and end date following approval.	**F1**			8.7	8.7.1.1	need for corrective action not specified
5	4			Traceability						

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5	4	1		Requirement: A lot or serial traceability process shall be in place, as required, which meets customer, industry and regulatory requirements (e.g. Transportation Recall Enhancement, Accountability and Documentation [TREAD] Act, Federal Motor Vehicle Safety Standard [FMVSS], End of Life Vehicle [ELV]). Why is this important? When an issue occurs (e.g. safety, quality), it is vital to be able to trace the affected parts, contain the problem, establish the root cause, and apply corrective measures in a timely manner. The traceability process provides the means to safeguard the consumer and minimize warranty and potential legal costs.				8.5.2	8.5.2.1	
5	4	1	1	There shall be a process that ensures traceability and reporting requirements are met and records are retained according to customer, industry and regulatory requirements. Records shall remain legible, readily identifiable, and retrievable. This may involve traceability of partial lots and/or individual part/pallet/batches for all stages of inventory (finished goods, WIP, raw material).	F3	X		8.5.2, 7.5.3	8.5.2.1, 7.5.3.2.1	
5	4	1	2	Collecting, recording, and tracking of lot, partial lot, and/or serial traceability data is automated (e.g. bar	F2			8.5.2, 7.5.3	8.5.2.1, 7.5.3.2.1	automation of data not specified
6				SUPPLIER INTERFACE						
6	1			Supplier Selection						

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CHAPTER	SUB-CHAPTER	REQIREMENT	CRITERION	Description	WEIGHT V6	Basic Profile	Alignment	ISO 9001	IATF 16949	Notes
6	1	1		Requirement: The requirements of the SCM function shall be considered when selecting suppliers, subcontractors, or service providers for new or existing products or services. Why is this important? The selection of capable and agile suppliers who can demonstrate their ability to manage quality, cost, and delivery performance is extremely important in the development of an effective and efficient supply chain.				8.4.1	8.4.1.2	SCM requirements could be considered
6	1	1	1	The organization shall have a documented process involving the SCM function for the selection process for suppliers, subcontractors, and service providers.	F3	X		8.4.1	8.4.1.2	involvement of SCM could be specified
6	1	1	2	Supply chain performance indicators are part of the supplier, subcontractor, and service provider selection process.	F3	X		9.1.3 f)	8.4.2.4	
6	1	1	3	The Global MMOG/LE or an equivalent assessment is part of the supplier, subcontractor, and service provider selection process.	F2	X		8.4.2	8.4.2.3	MMOG/LE indicated via CSRs
6	2			Supplier Compliance						

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CHAPTER	SUB-CHAPTER	REQIREMENT	CRITERION	Description	WEIGHT V6	Basic Profile	Alignment	ISO 9001	IATF 16949	Notes
6	2	1		Requirement: The supplier is responsible to comply with governmental, safety, environmental, regulations, and laws relative to materials and products supplied to the organization. Why is this important? ESG programs are based on fundamental principles of social, environmental and governance responsibility that are consistent with applicable laws and international standards.				8.4.2 c)1	8.4.2.2	
6	2	1	1	The organization requires that the supplier takes ESG into consideration. ESG considers topics such as business ethics, environment, working conditions, health and safety, responsible supply chain management, human rights. The organization confirms that the supplier meets these expectations (e.g. risk assessment, sustainability	**F1**	**X**		n/a	n/a	ESG not specified; possibly addressed via CSRs
6	2	1	2	The organization confirms that suppliers have cascaded these requirements to their sub-suppliers.	**F1**			n/a	8.4.3.1	"cascade all applicable requirements down the supply chain to the point of
6	3			Supply Chain Management Agreement						

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CHAPTER	SUB-CHAPTER	REQIREMENT	CRITERION	Description	WEIGHT V6	Basic Profile	Alignment	ISO 9001	IATF 16949	Notes
6	3	1		Requirement: A formal Supply Chain Management (SCM) Agreement shall exist with suppliers, subcontractors, and service providers. Why is this important? The day-to-day operational relationship shall be properly defined and documented in order to clarify roles and responsibilities, expectations, and commitments and to avoid the possibility of misunderstandings and conflict. Use of the Automotive Supply Chain Management Agreement (ASCMA) or equivalent is recommended.				8.4.3	8.4.3.1	SCM agreement not specified
6	3	1	1	A formal SCM agreement (e.g. terms and conditions, supplier manual) is in place specifying the conditions of the relationship and is agreed by all parties before the first delivery; deviations from the SCM agreement are immediately investigated, communicated, and rectified.	F3	X		8.4.3	8.4.3.1	typically via terms & conditions and/or supplier requirements manual
6	3	1	2	A process is in place to ensure the SCM agreement is regularly reviewed and revised as necessary.	F2			8.4.3, 7.5.3	8.4.3.1	review/revision cycle not specified
6	3	1	3	The SCM agreement defines the complete operational conditions of the relationship (e.g.: supplier mapping, risk assessment, contingency planning, EDI/Web requirements, capacity, production flexibility, obsolescence, packaging, labeling, and shipping specifications, etc.).	F2	X		8.4.3	8.4.3.1	scope of "SCM agreement" content varies; some direction via CSRs
6	3	1	4	The SCM agreement specifies the language to be used for all forms of communication, including corporate and day-to-day operations.	F2			8.4.3	8.4.3.1	not always specified in supplier agreements

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CHAPTER	SUB-CHAPTER	REQIREMENT	CRITERION	Description	WEIGHT V6	Basic Profile	Alignment	ISO 9001	IATF 16949	Notes
6	3	1	5	The SCM agreement includes procurement and inventory policies based on customer requirements for long lead time and critical components.	F2			8.4.3	8.4.3.1	not always specified in supplier agreements
6	4			Collaboration						
6	4	1		Requirement: A process is in place for two-way communication with suppliers, subcontractors, and service providers to resolve day-to-day issues and emergency situations. Each member is prepared and ready to communicate in the event of a disruption. Why is this important? The methods of communication for day-to-day operations should be fully defined and documented in order to clarify roles and responsibilities, expectations, and commitments and to avoid the possibility of misunderstandings and conflict.				7.4	n/a	not specified

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6	4	1	1	There is a process in place to ensure that suppliers, subcontractors, and logistics providers have procedures and/or work instructions in place to immediately notify the organization and respond to any situation that could negatively impact the organization s operation. This process should include a) on what it will communicate; b) when to communicate; c) with whom to communicate; d) how to communicate; e) who communicates.	F3	X		8.4.3	8.4.3.1	based on supplier agreement

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6	4	1	2	The organization receives a contact list from its suppliers, subcontractors, and service providers, in their preferred format, that supports the organization s operations as required, including 24 hours/7 days support. The contact list comprises name, function, method of communication (e.g. office/mobile numbers, fax number, e-mail address, etc.), hours of availability, weekend and emergency contacts, and deputies/back-ups for each SCM function. The contact is able to communicate in the organization s preferred business language. The organization provides a reciprocal list of their contact information to its suppliers, subcontractors, and service providers.	F2	X		7.4	n/a	contact list not specified
6	4	2		Requirement: A process for electronic data exchange shall be in place with suppliers, subcontractors, and logistics providers. Why is this important? Fast, reliable, and integrated exchange of data significantly improves accuracy, flow, and visibility of information and reduces lead times, administration, and costs. The real-time, automatic exchange of information allows the organization and its suppliers, subcontractors, and service providers to respond more quickly by having greater visibility and thus reduce inventory.				8.4.3	8.4.3.1	Electronic data exchange not specified

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CHAPTER	SUB-CHAPTER	REQIREMENT	CRITERION	Description	WEIGHT V6	Basic Profile	Alignment	ISO 9001	IATF 16949	Notes
6	4	2	1	The organization shall electronically exchange materials and logistics information (e.g. planning releases, delivery forecasts/requirements, ASNs) with suppliers, subcontractors, and service providers using web based tools (e.g. EDI, Web EDI, Web Portal). EDI data shall be in an industry standard format. Web-based tools shall be in compliance with customer requirements. The use of emails, paper documents, faxes, and PDFs are not acceptable. The organization shall strive to implemet electronic data exchange with 100% of its supply base and shall be in compliance with the customer's requirements.	F3	X		8.4.3	8.4.3.1	Electronic data exchange not specified
6	4	2	2	When suppliers are required to transmit an ASN, the content of the ASNs is automatically entered and processed, without manual intervention, into the organization's system (e.g. receiving, inventory, accounts payable).	F2			8.4.3	8.4.3.1	ASNs not specified
6	4	2	3	The organization has a process in place to verify the accuracy of information transmitted and received (e.g. planning and shipping schedules, ASNs) and initiate corrective action if necessary.	F2	X		8.4.3	8.4.3.1	not specified
6	4	2	4	Transmission frequency and planning horizons are adequate for the total lead time of the part or commodity.	F2	X		8.4.3	8.4.3.1	not specified

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6	4	2	5	The organizations s planning system has the capability to automatically detect material shortages upon receipt of the ASN.	**F1**			n/a	8.5.4.1	automatic detection of material shortages not specified
6	5			Packaging and Labeling						
6	5	1		Requirement: There is a process in place that ensures packaging solutions are agreed by all involved parties and that the labeling meets the organization s specification. Why is this important? Packaging and labeling solutions should support the efficient flow and identification of material. Effective packaging facilitates efficient storage, transportation, and accessibility of parts while providing protection and preventing deterioration. Labeling allows for visual identification of material and supports automated data entry, thus increasing the accuracy of data into the production planning and inventory management systems.				8.4.3	8.4.3.1	packaging solutions not specified; typically included in supplier agreement
6	5	1	1	The organization has a process in place to develop and define labeling and packaging solutions for standard and back-up packaging, including pack size, in conjunction with all involved parties and before the start of production.	**F1**			8.3.5	8.4.3.1, 8.3.5.1 j)	back-up packaging not specified
6	5	1	2	Existing packaging and labeling standards are used (e.g. AIAG, Odette) and environmental guidelines for packaging are incorporated where appropriate.	**F1**			8.3.5	8.4.3.1, 8.3.5.1 j)	use of existing standards not specified
6	5	1	3	All applicable manufacturing, storage, and shipping processes are considered when developing the packaging solution.	**F1**			8.3.5	8.4.3.1, 8.3.5.1 j)	not specified, especially for suppliers processes

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6	5	2		Requirement: The organization has a container management process in place to ensure availability of containers to support the material flow requirements. Why is this important? The organization should track the quantity, quality, and location of containers (e.g. returnable, expendable or disposable packaging, dunnage, spacers) to ensure that the approved container is available at the right time, avoiding disruptions in the production and shipping process. An effective container management process/system can avoid extraordinary costs by preventing material damage, lost containers, and production down-time.				8.5.4	8.5.4.1	container management not specified
6	5	2	1	There is a process in place for the procurement, allocation, monitoring and control of all aspects of packaging and container management (e.g. returnable containers, expendable or disposable packaging, dunnage, spacers).	**F2**	**X**		8.4.3	8.4.3.1	not specified
6	5	2	2	The responsibilities for container management are agreed to and documented between the parties.	**F2**			8.4.3	8.4.3.1	container management not specified
6	5	2	3	There is a process in place to regularly review and optimize the container management process in order to reduce total SCM costs.	**F1**			10.1	8.5.4.1	container management not specified
6	6			Transportation						

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6	6	1		Requirement: There is a process in place to ensure effective and efficient transportation of inbound material in compliance with customer, industry, and government/international requirements. Why is this important? An efficient and effective inbound transportation process provides the means for material to be delivered on-time, uninterrupted, undamaged, and at minimum cost. Considerations within the assessment process should also include environmental aspects, customs requirements, supply chain security, and performance measurements (examples available in Odette s Key Performance Indicators for Carriers and LSPs guideline).				8.5.4	8.6.5	transportation not specified
6	6	1	1	Transportation planning is initiated at the beginning of the product life cycle and the carrier, LSP, and/or LLP is involved in the process in a timely manner (e.g. product development process).	**F2**			8.1	8.1.1 b)	transportation planning not specified
6	6	1	2	There is a procedure and/or work instruction in place for resolving transportation issues related to quality (e.g. damages), cost (e.g. premium freight, demurrage), and delivery (e.g. on-time performance) in a timely manner.	**F2**	**X**		10.2	10.2.3	transportation issues not specified
6	6	1	3	The organization has the ability to track and trace inbound material from time of shipment through to receipt.	**F2**	**X**		8.5.2	8.5.2.1	depending on traceability plan
6	7			Material Receipt						

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6	7	1		Requirement: There is a process in place to ensure efficient management of the material receiving process, including sufficient capacity and appropriate equipment. Why is this important? Efficient management of the material receiving process is necessary to facilitate effective material flow and ensures the activity does not become a bottleneck.				7.1	8.6.4	resources for material receiving not specified
6	7	1	1	There are sufficient capacity and resources (personnel, equipment, space, maintenance). based on the mode of delivery (e.g. truck, rail).	**F2**			7.1	8.6.4	capacity and resources for material receipt not specified
6	7	1	2	There is a process in place to optimize the use of docks, space and resources. This process considers all variables of the receiving activities (e.g. scheduling, fixed time slots).	**F1**			n/a	7.1.3.1	optimized use of docks, etc. not specified
6	7	2		Requirement: There is a process in place to verify the accuracy of the labeling and shipping documentation at the point of receipt. Why is this important? Accurate labeling and shipping documentation support the identification and efficient flow of material. Missed or inaccurate information can result in premium freight and production disruption and could impact delivery to the organization s customer. When discrepancies are found, it is important for the organization to work with the suppliers, subcontractors, and/or service providers to develop corrective actions that prevent recurrence.				8.6	8.6.4	verifying accuracy of labeling and shipping documentation not specified

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6	7	2	1	The organization has a process in place to ensure complete and accurate data content (e.g. part number, quantity, revision level, purchase order) of shipping labels and documentation. Receiving discrepancies are recorded and corrective actions are implemented with suppliers, subcontractors, and/or service providers as applicable.	**F2**	**X**		8.6	8.6.4, 8.6.5	process not specified
6	7	2	2	A process is in place to conduct receiving audits based on the frequency and severity of discrepancies.	**F1**			8.6	9.2.2.3, 9.2.2.4	possibly accomplished via manufacturing process and/or product audits
6	7	2	3	Receiving transactions are assigned a unique identifier that can be referenced for audit, investigation and traceability purposes.	**F1**			8.6	8.6.4, 8.5.2.1	unique identifier for receiving transactions not specified
6	7	2	4	The organization uses scanning and/or visual controls to assist the receiving process (e.g. part display board, part identification charts, signage, Kanban tools).	**F1**			8.6	8.6.4	types of controls not specified
6	7	2	5	The organization's receiving process is followed when material is received by a third party (e.g. LLP, LSP).	**F1**			8.6	8.6.4	defined by LSP agreement
6	8			Supplier Assessment						

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6	8	1		Requirement: There is a process in place to assess and monitor the capability and performance of suppliers, subcontractors, and service providers on a regular basis. Why is this important? A formal process for assessing and monitoring supplier capability and performance provides the means to support the organization s SCM strategy, identify opportunities for improvement, and to make a valuable contribution to the achievement of high levels of customer satisfaction.				9.1.3 f)	8.4.2.4	
6	8	1	1	There is a process in place to regularly measure and review supply chain performance of suppliers, subcontractors, and service providers by the use of tools such as supplier scorecards, risks, supplier assessments, etc. The performance is regularly communicated to all relevant parties (e.g. suppliers, management, purchasing) and considered in risk assessment. Process improvement plans are initiated and implemented as required.	F3	X		9.1.3 f)	8.4.2.4, 8.4.2.5	
6	8	1	2	A process is in place to assess the capability of supply chain partners utilizing a formal evaluation tool (e.g. Global MMOG/LE or equivalent) that is leveraged during new product launch and performance review.	F2			8.4.2	8.4.2.3, 8.4.2.4.1	SCM evaluation tool not specified; possibly deployed via CSRs and supplier agreements
6	9			Supply Chain Resilience						

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6	9	1		Requirement: The organization shall implement a risk assessment program dedicated to improve the supply chain resilience and minimize supply chain disruptions Why is it important: In order to maintain continuity of operations the organization must involve the supply chain in identifying risks, developing contingency plans and fast recovery plans.				8.4.2	8.4.2.3, 8.4.2.5	could expand scope of supplier development
6	9	1	1	The organization requires its suppliers to have a risk assessment process in place to identify areas within the supply chain process that could affect the ability to meet the organization s requirements. A supplier s risk assessment process prioritizes which processes should be documented within the contingency/back-up procedures based on probability of occurrence, severity of the impact, detection, etc. The process could include the use of analytic tools as appropriate.	F3	X		8.4.2	8.4.2.3	risk assessment requirement to suppliers deployed via QMS development
6	9	1	2	The organization shall require its suppliers to develop contingency plans that would be implemented in the event of a deviation or disruption from the normal business process. This could include IT systems (e.g. EDI), transportation, packaging, equipment failure, absenteeism, etc.	F3	X		8.4.2	8.4.2.3	contingency plan requirement to suppliers deployed via QMS development