

The WOME Procurement Competence Mapping Matrix

How AQAP-2110, DSA 02.OME and the ESA National Occupational Standards align across the explosives procurement lifecycle — and where the audit-visible gaps sit.

NATO QUALITY AQAP-2110 Ed.D (June 2016) under STANAG 4107 Ed.11 imports ISO 9001:2015. Clause 7.2 mandates competence but does not define it for ESA.	UK MOD SAFETY DSA 02.OME V3.0 (July 2024) supersedes JSPs 390/403/482/498/520. Names duty-holders; mandates demonstrable competence; points to ESA NOS for substance.	OPERATIONAL COMPETENCE WOME Functional Skills Framework V3.1, Key Role 6 (Units 6.1–6.9). Performance Criteria + Knowledge Requirements per lifecycle phase.
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Lifecycle phase	AQAP-2110 / ISO 9001:2015 NATO quality — STANAG 4107	DSA 02.OME duty-holder UK MoD safety — V3.0 Jul 2024	ESA NOS Key Role 6 Unit Operational competence — v3.1
1. Requirement definition	Cl. 7.2 Competence — defined, evidenced, managed for personnel whose work affects conformity	Acquisition framework (Part 1) — safety case implications captured at requirement stage	Unit 6.1 — Identify the requirement and specification for ESA
2. Procurement strategy	Cl. 6.1 Risks & opportunities — strategy aligned to QMS planning	Strategy must reflect duty-holder accountability and ESA safety constraints	Unit 6.2 — Define the procurement strategy for ESA
3. Specification contribution	Cl. 7.1.6 Organisational knowledge — maintained, accessible, current	Technical knowledge baseline for ESA characteristics	Unit 6.3 — Contribute to requirement & specification identification
4. Supplier identification	Cl. 8.4 Control of externally provided processes, products & services	Supplier safety competence brought into the assurance scope	Unit 6.4 — Identify potential suppliers of ESA
5. Supplier technical capability	Cl. 8.4.2 Type and extent of control — evaluate against requirements	Technical input to supplier qualification (people, not just QMS)	Unit 6.5 — Provide explosives-related technical input on suppliers
6. Negotiate & award (the tender)	Cl. 8.4.2 Evaluation against documented requirements; defined criteria	Safety not compromised by performance trade-offs; weighted evaluation	Unit 6.6 — Negotiate and award contracts for ESA
7. Order placement	Cl. 8.5.1 Control of production and service provision	Regulated-goods order compliance and audit trail	Unit 6.7 — Place orders for the supply of ESA
8. Contract management	Cl. 9.1.3 Analysis & evaluation — monitor supplier performance	In-life contract safety monitoring; early-warning duty	Unit 6.8 — Manage the contract for the supply of ESA
9. Compliance & close-out	Cl. 10.2 Nonconformity and corrective action	Closing safety-case actions; audit-defensible records retained	Unit 6.9 — Ensure compliance with contract terms for ESA supply

Where the gap shows up in audit. The seams between columns are unowned by any single framework. AQAP-2110 demands competence evidence; DSA 02.OME names the duty-holders; only ESA NOS specifies what competent looks like. A defensible competence programme integrates all three on a single role-by-role line.

How to use this matrix. For each post in your organisation that touches WOME procurement, identify the lifecycle phases it covers, then map across the three columns. Where you cannot produce role-specific evidence under all three frameworks, you have an open competence-evidence gap.

GAP DIAGNOSTIC

Open evidence gap?

A scoped two-to-four-week diagnostic produces the role-by-role accountability picture for your WOME-facing posts.

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