

THE AUTONOMY TEST

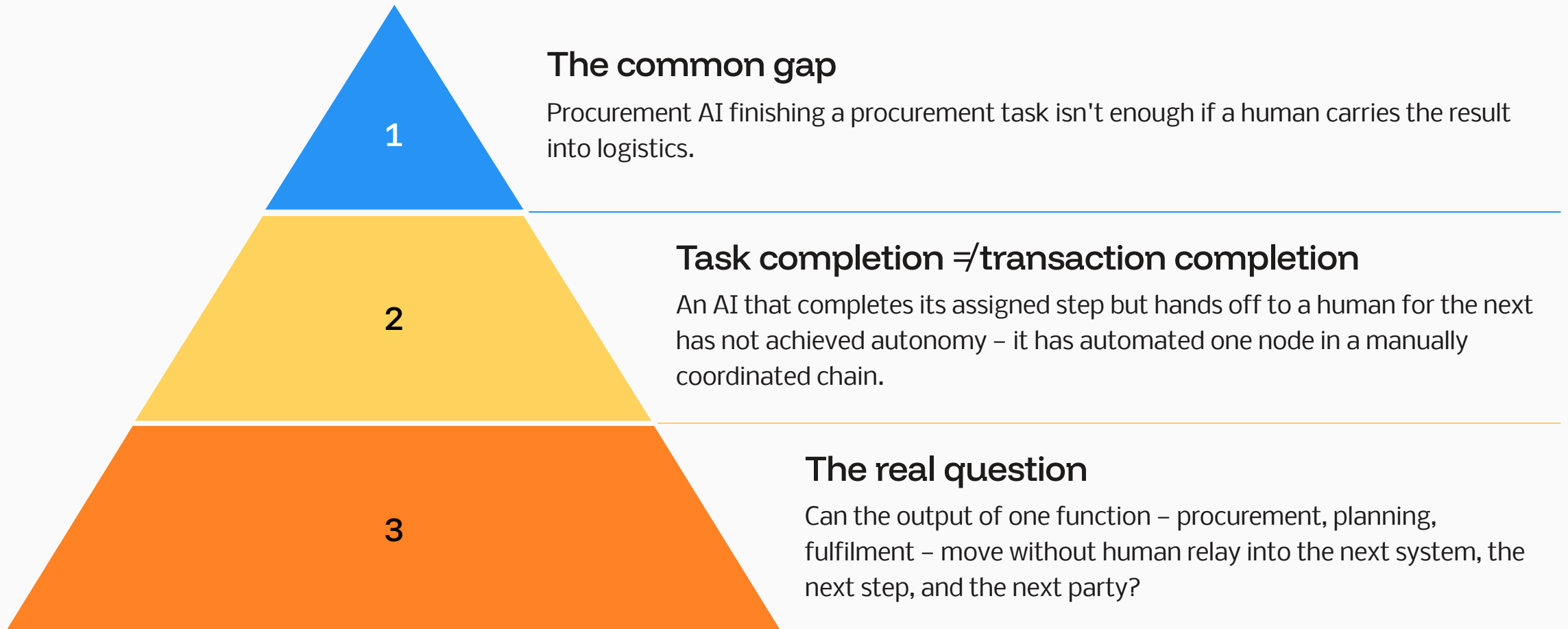
| Your supply chain has AI.

But does the transaction run itself?

LASYA AI

SUPPLY CHAIN EXECUTION

Can the transaction leave the application?



TEST 02

Can it leave your enterprise?

Autonomy that stops at your firewall is internal automation. The transaction must be able to reach the parties your supply chain actually depends on.



Supplier

Can your AI issue, confirm, and amend a purchase order with an external supplier – without a human copying data across systems or making a phone call?



Carrier & Forwarder

Can it book, instruct, and track with a logistics partner without manual intervention at the handoff? Cross-enterprise reach is the dividing line between automation and autonomy.



Broker

The full transaction spans multiple organisations. True autonomy means the AI can navigate those boundaries – not just the ones inside your own walls.

Can it survive an exception?

Happy-path automation is easy

Any system can process a clean order. Autonomy begins when something changes – and the transaction still reaches a verified outcome without a human stepping in to resolve it.

Where exceptions test the system

Quantity revisions. Date shifts. Document discrepancies. Approval escalations.

Each one is a moment where most automation stalls and coordination reverts to people.

Quantity

Order volumes change. Can the transaction update downstream commitments automatically?

Dates

Lead times slip. Can the AI renegotiate or re-route without manual escalation?

Documents & Approvals

Compliance gates and approval workflows are where automation typically breaks down.

Does context travel with it?

One transaction should retain one state. When a change occurs at any point in the chain, every downstream party and system must have access to the same version of the truth – without a human relaying it.

1

What changed?

The trigger: A quantity revision, a date shift, a document rejection – whatever initiated the change must be captured and propagated.

Without context propagation: Downstream systems act on stale data, creating compounding errors across the chain.

2

Why? Who approved it?

The rationale and authority: Autonomous execution requires an auditable record of the reason for change and the approval chain – not just the outcome.

Without this: Compliance, reconciliation, and dispute resolution all revert to manual investigation.

3

What downstream action is required?

The consequence: Every change in a supply chain transaction has a downstream effect. The system must identify and act on that consequence automatically.

One transaction, one state: Context that travels is what separates a coordinated system from a chain of isolated automations.

TEST 05

Can completion be verified?

Action taken ≠ outcome achieved

Sent ≠ received

Booked ≠ confirmed

Instructed ≠ executed

Filed ≠ accepted

01

Trigger

The transaction is initiated – a purchase order issued, a booking made, a shipment instructed.

03

Confirmation

The counterparty or system of record acknowledges the outcome – not just the action.

The transaction should end with evidence

Autonomous execution is not complete when an action is taken. It is complete when the outcome is confirmed – by the counterparty, the system of record, or the governing document.

Without verified completion, autonomy is indistinguishable from disconnected automation.

02

Execution

The AI carries the transaction across systems and parties without manual relay.

04

Evidence

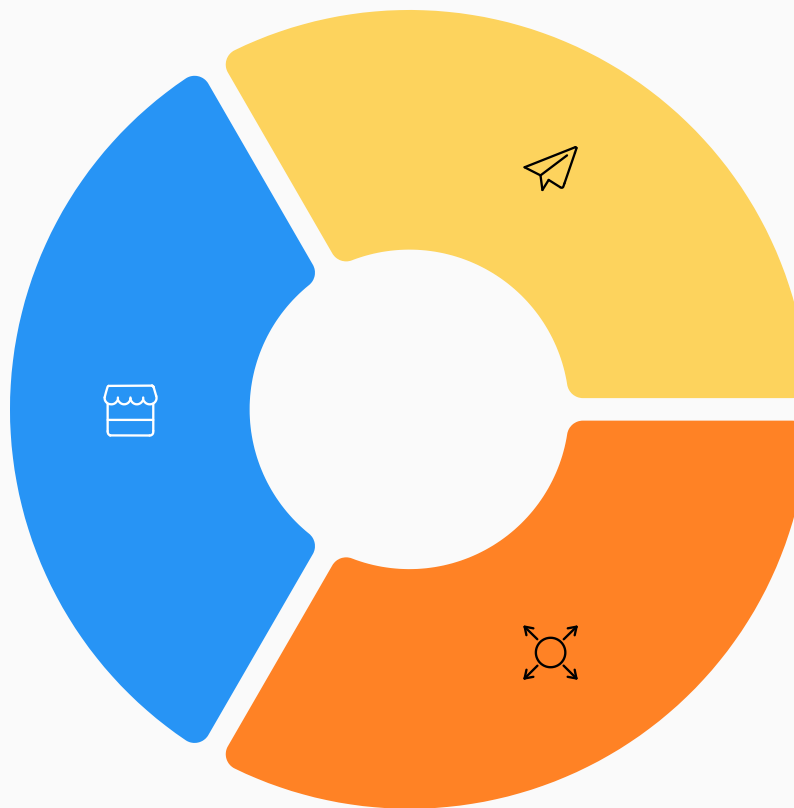
The transaction closes with a verifiable record. ERP is updated. The loop is closed.

Autonomy Rate

Eligible transactions completed end-to-end without manual relay. A single metric that cuts through agent counts, step automations, and recommendation dashboards to ask the only question that matters.

What it measures

The share of eligible supply chain transactions that reach a verified business outcome – end-to-end, cross-enterprise, through exceptions – without a human carrying the result between systems or parties.



What it is not

It does not count automated steps, AI recommendations accepted, or tasks completed inside a single application. Those measure activity. Autonomy Rate measures outcomes.

Why it is harder

Any team can report a high number of automated tasks. Fewer can report a high Autonomy Rate. That difficulty is the point – it is the test that separates a System of Execution from a collection of agents.

LASYA AI

A System of Execution gets the transaction there.

ERP records the outcome.

Your AI stack may be automating tasks while your people still coordinate the transaction. That's the gap the **Autonomy Rate** exposes.



The gap it exposes

Instead of counting agents, recommendations or automated steps, measure how much eligible work reaches a verified business outcome without human relay.



The test that matters

That's a harder test. It's also the one that matters. Lasya AI Autonomous Supply Chain Execution is built to pass it.

Lasya AI Autonomous Supply Chain Execution: Built for the transactions your agents start but your people still finish.