

# PCF Data & Business Processes

## Overview of the Product Carbon Footprint (PCF) Data Governance Process

This documentation outlines the key processes involved in calculating the Product Carbon Footprint (PCF) for Syensqo's products. The goal is to provide a transparent view of how data is created and how it flows through various systems, how it is validated, and how the final PCF calculation is performed. Below is a summary of the processes documented so far:

### 1. Data Creation at Source and Flow Through Systems

The data creation process begins at the source, where specific business objects are identified and tracked throughout their lifecycle. Each process is closely aligned with the type of business object, such as BOM, Raw Materials, Finished Goods, Energy Emission Factors, etc, ensuring that the appropriate data is captured for each category. Depending on the business object, distinct workflows and data handling procedures are implemented to ensure that the data remains accurate and relevant as it moves through different systems.

The flow of data is carefully managed as it transitions between different systems, including the two distinct ERP systems (SAP PF1 & SAP WP1) used by different GBUs. Global Business. This ensures that despite the structural and system differences, the data is standardized and harmonized for use in the overall Product Carbon Footprint (PCF) calculation. Clear ownership is established for each step of the process, with data owners and stewards assigned to oversee the integrity of the data as it moves through the system.

This structured approach allows for seamless data integration, ensuring that the necessary information is available for the accurate calculation of the PCF, regardless of the specific business object or GBU system involved.

### 2. Data Validation by the PCF Process Owner

The PCF process owner plays a critical role in ensuring the accuracy and reliability of the data used for the Product Carbon Footprint (PCF) calculation. This is achieved through a detailed validation process that involves cross-referencing data from multiple systems, including the Bill of Materials (BOM), Consumption (IMEP), Purchasing (SPRINT), and Energy (CERISE). By comparing the data across these systems, the process owner can identify any discrepancies or anomalies at the source.

If any issues or inconsistencies are detected, the PCF process owner initiates further investigation by reaching out to the relevant data owners or stewards responsible for the business object in question. This ensures that any problems are addressed promptly, and accurate data is used in the subsequent steps of the PCF calculation. The validation process is integral to maintaining data integrity and ensuring that the calculated carbon footprint accurately reflects the true environmental impact of the product.

### 3. Functional Calculation of PCF

The functional calculation of the Product Carbon Footprint (PCF) is structured around the different scopes of the PCF, ensuring a comprehensive approach to carbon accounting. For each scope (e.g., Scope 1, 2, and 3 emissions), the process tracks the specific data sources used and how this data is filtered to ensure relevance and accuracy. The sources may vary depending on the business unit's ERP system, but they are consistently aligned with the company-wide calculation framework.

In addition to tracking data sources, the functional logic behind the PCF calculation is clearly defined for each scope. This logic governs how the data is processed, ensuring that it follows the necessary rules and formulas to derive the correct carbon footprint values. Each step of the calculation is documented in detail, from the initial data extraction to the final aggregation of carbon emissions.

The process also includes the creation of various data tables that support the calculation. These tables are populated with filtered and validated data from multiple systems, ensuring that all relevant factors are considered in the PCF calculation. By structuring the data in this way, the calculation process becomes more transparent and traceable, allowing for easy auditing and verification of the results.

### 4. Validation of PCF and Biogenic Carbon Data

Once the PCF is calculated, it undergoes a final validation by the PCF process owner, who verifies both the PCF and the biogenic carbon data. This step is crucial for ensuring that the data aligns with the company's sustainability goals and regulatory requirements. The process is documented, providing transparency and traceability for all PCF-related calculations.

Below you can find the High Level View of the PCF Data Governance and the detailed processes:

[High Level View of the PCF Data Governance](#)