

KDD090 - Corporate Environmental Data Reporting

Status	Approved
Owner	CHOUDHARY-ext, Tanvi CHOWDHURY-ext, Ayan Roy HUTTMANN, Arne JAGDISH-ext, Tejas
Stakeholders	FLOURIE, Marie BLANCKE, Ward HUTTMANN, Arne

Issue

At the group level, Syensqo is required to collect and consolidate a broad set of environmental indicators from its industrial sites. This is necessary not only to meet external reporting requirements —such as those defined under the Corporate Sustainability Reporting Directive (CSRD) —but also to monitor progress against internal sustainability targets and ambitions set by corporate, as well as answer institutional questionnaires such as Carbon Disclosure Project (CDP).

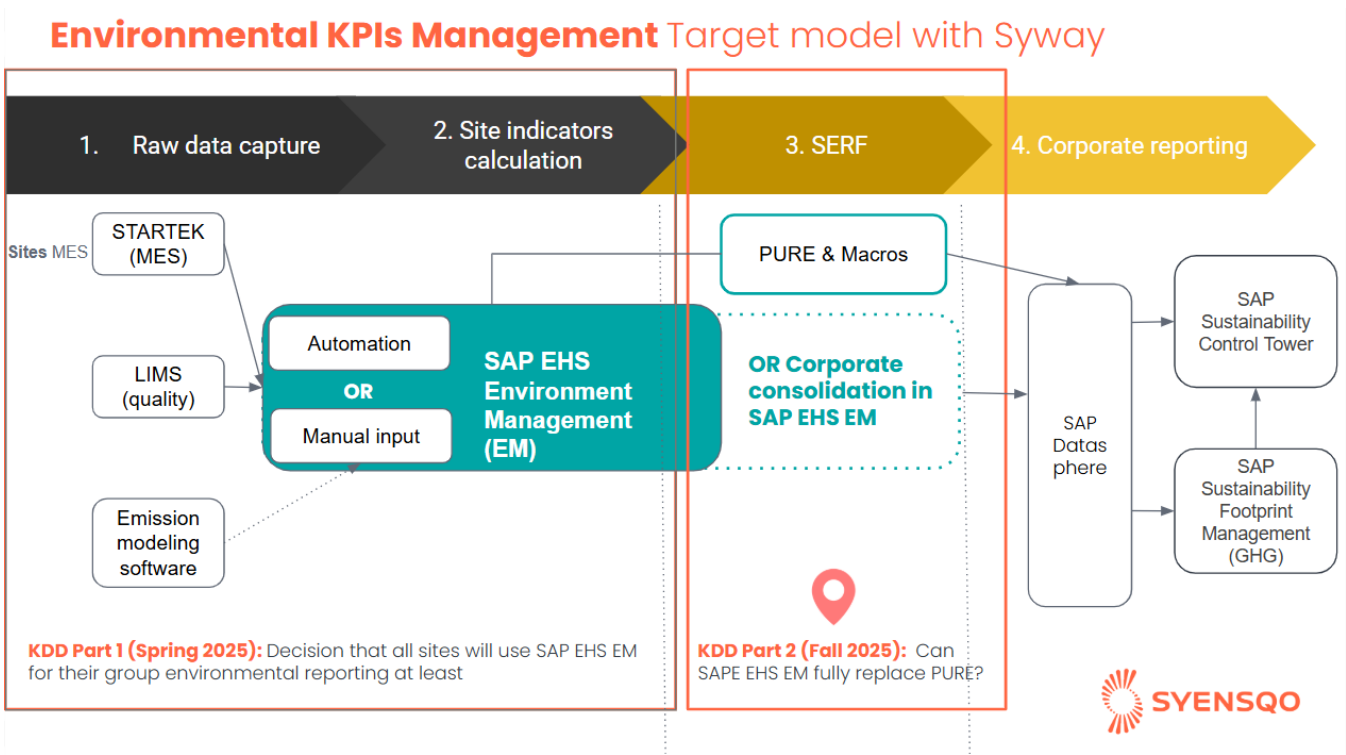
This data collection is currently conducted through an annual campaign using the PURE platform, in which sites are asked to complete the Syensqo Environmental Reporting File (SERF - 7 forms in 2024) . The data consolidation is then performed in PURE. Data is audited and can then be subsequently used for the annual report process or for responding to other questionnaires.

Since the site's data will originate from SAP EHS EM and should eventually be disclosed in SAP SCT (via Datasphere), the goal of this KDD is to evaluate if the process could be conducted fully in SAP, including the corporate consolidation, or if PURE is still needed in the target landscape.

Kindly note that decision to use Datasphere for consolidation is not dependent on this KDD. There are 3 separate instance for SAP EHS for which data needs to be consolidated. SAP Datasphere is part of SAP suite for consolidation and this interface is standard practice suggested by SAP

Please find the decision for Site level reporting here: [KDD079 - Pure Application Replacement - Site Level Reporting](#)

Please find link for the CR related to this KDD:



Recommendation

The SyWay recommendation is to adopt the single, integrated solution of SAP EHS to becomes the sole platform for site and corporate reporting to manage waste, emissions and water. This is Option A in this evaluation, and is found to be the most future-proof approach, with a more streamlined design, than the alternatives considered.

Pros:

- Both site level and corporate level data would be present in single system. Easy traceability and auditability

- Effort required for integration with other SAP component is limited
- More cost efficient as less licensing and maintenance cost is required
- Opportunity to merge the “water live dashboard” and the SERF report for sites in scope: the quarterly data will be used for the annual reporting

Cons :

- Limitation in equation parameter, lengthy equations need to be broken down to smaller ones. This would result in more effort during initial setup.
- More change impact for the PURE Admin

Best For:

- Long-term scalability
- Regulatory compliance
- Harmonized data and performance management across the organization

Background & Context

Syensqo operates in a regulatory environment where environmental data must be collected, validated, reported, audited both at the corporate level and at the individual site level .

On an annual basis, each site within the defined reporting scope is required to submit a comprehensive set of environmental indicators to the corporate Industrial team . These indicators include:

- Emissions to air and water
- Water balance (intake, use, discharge, losses, circularity)
- Waste shipment and treatment
- General information (Environmental fines, climate change related information, additional information on water for CDP, summed production volumes....)

To standardize this process, the corporate team has developed the Syensqo Environmental Reporting File (SERF) , which are implemented through the PURE application (UL 360 platform). The SERF covers more than 1000 KPIs and is structured to support corporate-level reporting requirements under frameworks such as CSRD , as well as internal environmental performance monitoring.

Site representatives are prompted annually to fill out the SERF questionnaires within PURE, after which the corporate team validates, consolidates, and extracts the data for use in the group’s sustainability disclosures.

Group reporting is done on operational and financial perimeter depending on the requirement. The calculation perimeter may be modified based on the properties of the reporting entities (start- and stop-date during their lifetime) and the exact inquiry (e.g. historical perimeter is with inactive sites included, running perimeter is without the past contribution for the past sites). It therefore allows executing ad hoc analysis of past data, for example in the event of a carve-out or spin-off.

Constraints

- System and data should be auditable. Users should be able to add the comment if there is any change in value when data is validated
- The system should keep all historical values for the same indicator / reporting entity and period combination; together with the reasons for the corrections, the name of the person who asked for the correction, the date, etc
- Auditors may impose to make some changes in the reporting process at site or group level to better cater for CSRD requirements
- Need to maintain complex formulas (If and Else) and the full flexibility for the SERF Manager to modify calculation equations and consolidation settings
- Need to be able to update data collection forms every year to cater for reporting frameworks updates
- Need to have flexible reporting to cater for ad-hoc requests and cover both operational and financial reporting parameters
- Need to be able to use time-variable calculation constants and time-variable consolidation rates, the latter is needed for the computation of the financial perimeter

Impacts

- Potential for reduced manual work
- Risk of data inconsistency if systems are not well integrated
- Increased IT and business (site and corporate) workload during the transition phase
- Need for training and change management at site and corporate level

Business Rules

- Indicators must be traceable to source data and auditable
- Any system must support future expansion of KPI scope or manual update of definition or calculation rule with traceability.

Assumptions

- Site Input data is made available in SAP EHS EM, either through manual input or leveraging models
- SAP version will be S/4 HANA 2025 Private Cloud. Supported by [KDD026](#).

Options considered

Option A: Move end to end process to SAP EHS Environment

- **Single, Integrated Solution:** SAP EHS Environment becomes the sole platform to manage group waste, emissions and water reporting end to end.
- After setting up some prerequisites and that sites have submitted their data, calculations are launched at corporate level and results reviewed before being pushed to other SAP modules for reporting.

1) Master Data preparation	2) Retrieving Sites data	3) Review & validate Corporate Data	4) Sending to SAP SCT*
Location Master	Capture via Data Collection	Review aggregated totals	Approved emission data for corporate sustainability consolidation
Listed Substances	Data from manual entry, MES integration, or calculated	Verify units (kg vs tons) and conversion factors	
Chemical / Physical Properties	Use Data Classifiers to categorize and distinguish reportable pollutants	Analyze data trends and anomalies using dashboards	Utilize SAP Datasphere to enable scalability and data transformation, harmonization across multiple systems
Sampling Methods			
Compliance Requirements	Identify data gaps or anomalies	Apply approval workflows for finalizing emission data for corporate disclosure	
Compliance Scenarios	Ensure data completeness and traceability		Map to SCT data models (ESRS E2, E5, etc.) for ESG reporting.
Calculation Templates			
Data Classifiers	Consolidate emission data from all sites	Flag validated datasets for transfer to SAP SCT	
Units of Measures			

Option B: Keep PURE + create integration with SAP

In this architecture, all industrial sites use SAP EHS EM as the standardized platform for site-level environmental data capture and compliance reporting. The corporate environmental reporting platform PURE (based on UL 360) remains in place for annual group-level consolidation and reporting, including CSRD compliance. Data from SAP EHS is exported and integrated into PURE for the Syensqo Environmental Reporting Form (SERF) campaign.

- Sites operate in SAP EHS, entering data on:
 - Emissions to air and water
 - GHG emissions (non CO2)
 - Waste transportation and disposal
 - Water intakes, uses, releases, losses, and reuse
 - General information
- Data is validated locally using SAP EHS validation rules and audit trails.
- On a yearly (Frequency could be varied based on requirement) basis, the data required for SERF is extracted from SAP EHS, transformed as needed, and uploaded or integrated into PURE, where corporate teams run:
 - Campaign monitoring
 - Plausibility checks
 - Final calculations and KPI aggregations
 - External reporting formats
- PURE can still be used for questions not covered in SAP EHS EM
- Results are extracted from PURE and sent SAP Sustainability Control Tower via Datasphere.

Pros:

- Ability to handle complex computation better in 1 formula
- Null value input can be used in logical equations
- Perimeters can be managed more directly in PURE

Cons :

- Fragmented data as site level and corporate level data would reside in 2 different systems
- Integration needs to be established between SAP EHS EM to PURE and from PURE to SAP Datasphere.
- Additional licensing cost for PURE and maintenance needed for integration with SAP
- Very limited user basis and functional scope for PURE

Evaluation

	Option A : Move full scope to SAP EHS Environment	Option B : SAP EHS at Site + PURE at Corporate
System Integration	+ Fully embedded in SAP ecosystem (EHS + SFM + SCT). Native API integration (minimal customization) for SAP EHS - SAP Datasphere - SAP Sustainability Control Tower + Possibility to leverage organizational structure from plant maintenance to avoid redundant updates + HR data from SAP ERP can be leveraged for assigning activities and approvals tasks to relevant stakeholders	- Integration flows needed between SAP EHS EM and PURE and then from PURE to SAP SCT and SAP SFM. • can be done manually (extra workload) • or automated but for a fee (first estimate 15k€ for yearly API charges from UL)
Compliance and Performance management	+ versatility of SAP EHS EM can be used to address local regulatory monitoring and reporting activities (eg environmental permit management) as well as the corporate reporting ("killing 2 birds with 1 stone")	- 2 different source of truth for site level and corporate level compliance and performance management. • 2 systems to be audited • Process controls to be implemented (possibly duplicated) in 2 systems
Computation Flexibility	- Complex computation is possible but one formula is limited to 5 parameters. This means complex and lengthy formulas need to be broken down to smaller formulae. - SAP EHS calculation engine does not include NULL values in calculation. It is possible to calculate with input as 0, while keeping the traceability	+ PURE has possibility to handle the most Complex KPI computation, controlled by the admin user. No restrictions in using lengthy equations. No restrictions in using NULL value as input
Standard Auditability & Traceability of Data	+ improved traceability since everything is 1 system. No risk of data corruption during integration or mapping	- Do not provide end to end traceability due to fragmented landscape, and it will require governance between two systems
Change Management Impact	- more change for the PURE Admin user - Move to SAP would not bring any improvement to the corporate reporting process as SAP is not a best in class player in that area + Sites will use SAP EHS EM as well: allowing mutual training and understanding	+ PURE processes stay unchanged at corporate level

See also

File	Modified
PDF File KDD090 - Corporate Environmental Data Reporting - Approval.pdf Approval	Feb 11, 2026 by CRESPIIN-ext, Edouard

Change log

Version	Published	Changed By	Comment
CURRENT (v. 48)	Dec 11, 2025 08:16	WENNINGER-ext, Sascha	
v. 47	Dec 11, 2025 08:16	WENNINGER-ext, Sascha	
v. 46	Dec 11, 2025 08:08	WENNINGER-ext, Sascha	
v. 45	Dec 11, 2025 08:06	WENNINGER-ext, Sascha	
v. 44	Nov 28, 2025 13:32	CHOWDHURY-ext, Ayan Roy	
v. 43	Nov 28, 2025 11:14	CHOWDHURY-ext, Ayan Roy	
v. 42	Nov 28, 2025 11:12	CHOWDHURY-ext, Ayan Roy	
v. 41	Nov 26, 2025 16:38	CHOWDHURY-ext, Ayan Roy	
v. 40	Nov 26, 2025 16:26	CHOWDHURY-ext, Ayan Roy	
v. 39	Nov 26, 2025 16:21	CHOWDHURY-ext, Ayan Roy	

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Workflow history

This view shows the 5 most recent entries. The complete workflow log is available from the 'Document Activity' menu item.

Feb 11, 2026	Actor	Type	Activity	Version
Approved	LEIGHTON-ext, Dean	State	changed state to Approved at 5:13 pm	v48
Pending SteerCo Review	LEIGHTON-ext, Dean	State	gave <i>Final Approval</i> approval at 5:13 pm	
Jan 07, 2026				
	 FLOURIE, Marie	State	changed expiry date to '21 Jan, 2026 03:03 pm' at 3:03 pm	
		State	changed state to Pending SteerCo Review at 3:03 pm	v48
Pending Stakeholder Review	 FLOURIE, Marie	State	gave <i>Stakeholder Review</i> approval at 3:03 pm	
Dec 12, 2025				
	 TAN-ext, Charmaine	State	changed expiry date to '19 Dec, 2025 08:46 am' at 8:46 am	
		State	changed state to Pending Stakeholder Review at 8:46 am	v48