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STRATEGIC WHITEPAPER | 2027 HORIZON

The 2027 SAP PI/PO Migration Playbook

From Legacy Integrations to SAP Integration Suite

An evidence-led operating model for assessment, architecture, controlled migration waves, business testing and long-term integration governance.

THE INTEGRATION TRANSFORMATION PATH

01
PI/PO ESTATE
Interface inventory
Owners and dependencies

→

02
MIGRATION DECISION
Assessment and design
Tool coverage and risk

→

03
INTEGRATION SUITE
Cloud or private runtime
Tested business services

MAINTENANCE MILESTONE	LONG-HORIZON PLANNING	OPERATING METHOD
31 DEC 2027	OPTIONAL TO 2030	6 DECISION GATES

DECISION BRIEF / BOARDROOM VIEW

Executive Summary

The decision is not simply replacing middleware. It is protecting business flows while changing how integration is designed, governed and supported.

EXECUTIVE THESIS: MAKE THE ESTATE VISIBLE BEFORE MIGRATION.

THE CENTRAL QUESTION

Which integration services must be preserved, which can be retired, and what evidence is required to move each safely to SAP Integration Suite?

THREE FACTS THAT SET THE PACE

2027

Mainstream maintenance

PI/PO 7.5 alignment with SAP NetWeaver 7.5.

2030

Optional extended horizon

Subject to contractual and product-specific conditions.

6

Decision gates

Discover / Assess / Design / Prove / Migrate / Operate.

A DEFENDABLE PROGRAM STARTS WITH

- **Business-service mapping:** tie every technical flow to outcomes, application dependencies, volume profiles and accountable owners.
- **Assessment with limits:** distinguish SAP Migration Assessment categories from actual Migration Tooling coverage; inspect custom objects manually.
- **Target-architecture decisions:** evaluate cloud runtime, private processing, connectivity, security, monitoring and process constraints.
- **Business acceptance:** prove message correctness, recovery, reconciliation and operational handover before retirement.

MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATION

Authorize a bounded 30-day discovery and pilot-design phase. Require a signed inventory, migration disposition for each material interface, and a test-backed business-service plan before approving a full migration budget.

Scope note: This is a strategic planning framework. It is not a promise of automatic conversion, a customer-specific quotation or a substitute for review of SAP support contracts and technical guidance.

Contents & Reader Guide

The sequence moves from maintenance facts and discovery evidence to architectural choices, execution gates, tests and governance.

CONTENTS: TECHNICAL DEPTH FOLLOWED BY DECISION TOOLS.

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HOW TO USE THE PACK

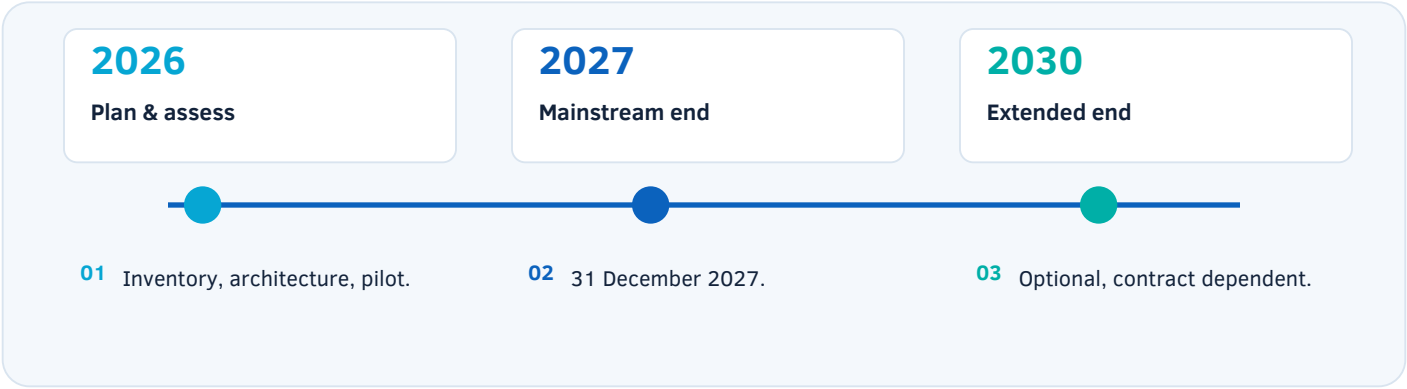
Leaders: pages 2, 4-5, 10, 19-21. **Integration architects:** pages 6-9, 11-13. **Delivery and QA owners:** pages 14-18. **Compliance and procurement:** pages 4, 12, 17, 20 and 22.

SUPPORT TIMELINE / COMPLIANCE

2027 Is a Planning Milestone

SAP PI/PO 7.5 maintenance aligns with the SAP NetWeaver 7.5 strategy. Confirm release and entitlements before committing to a date.

FIGURE 01: SUPPORT HORIZONS AND BUSINESS RESPONSE.



WHAT CHANGES - AND WHAT DOES NOT

Mainstream maintenance: for PI/PO 7.5, SAP states the end of mainstream maintenance is 31 December 2027. Optional extended maintenance is available until 31 December 2030 under applicable conditions. This is not an automatic software shutdown on 1 January 2028. Availability, support level and pricing depend on the individual customer contract and installed product stack.

Beyond 2030: SAP clarified in October 2026 that Java-related support arrangements for SAP NetWeaver Application Server Java 7.5 are scheduled to conclude at the end of 2030. Customer-specific maintenance is not equivalent to the expiring third-party support and rights. This creates a material planning constraint for a Java-based PI/PO estate.

Horizon	Expected business concern	Required management record
Now - 2027	Complexity and budget are not yet visible	Support inventory, assessment scope and pilot charter
2028 - 2030	Residual integrations continue operating under extended arrangements, if contracted	Coexistence plan, support owner and exit date
After 2030	Java-related and other support limits become more restrictive	Explicit exception and risk-acceptance decisions

EVIDENCE TO CAPTURE

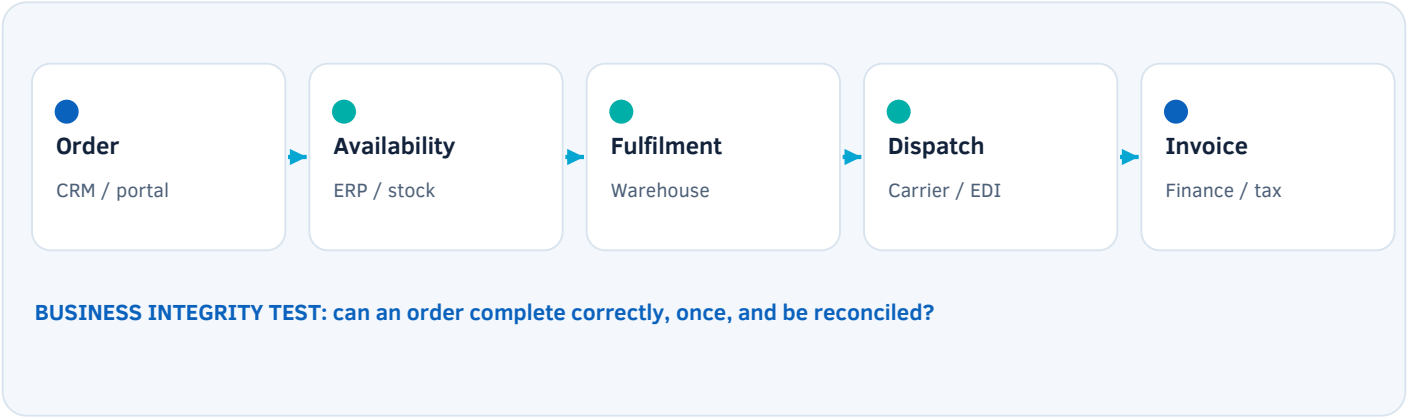
Release and support package; maintenance contract; critical add-ons; Java and database dependencies; third-party adapters; and the owners of every support assumption.

BUSINESS DEPENDENCY / SERVICE OUTCOMES

Start With Business Services

An interface count is not a business outcome. Map the complete transaction from origin to reconciliation before moving its middleware.

FIGURE 02: EXAMPLE ORDER-TO-CASH DEPENDENCY CHAIN.



FOUR MAPPING QUESTIONS TO RESOLVE

PROCESS OWNER

Who can confirm correct business behavior, not only successful transport?

FAILURE IMPACT

What happens when messages are delayed, duplicated, rejected, or out of order?

REAL DEPENDENCIES

Which applications, partners, schedules and operational controls are involved?

ACCEPTANCE CRITERIA

What output and recovery evidence proves the complete service still works?

ILLUSTRATIVE DECISION

A sales-order message may trigger pricing, warehouse execution, carrier confirmation and an invoice. Moving only the first interface can create inconsistent business records even when every individual HTTP or adapter test passes. A migration wave should name the whole service, its dependent applications, test fixtures and owner-approved reconciliation results.

MANAGEMENT LENS

Prioritize the flows that are both material to operations and technically understood. The most important process should be assessed early, but not necessarily chosen as the first migration pilot.

DISCOVERY / SCOPE CONTROL

Inventory the PI/PO Estate

Reliable estimates need both technical facts and business validation. The configured estate and the actively used estate are not the same.

TABLE 01: MINIMUM INVENTORY FOR MIGRATION PLANNING.

Inventory field	Why it matters	Proof or control to collect
Interface ID and landscape	Defines scope and uniqueness	Export configuration, environments and version.
Source and target systems	Finds network and application dependencies	Endpoint list, owners and credentials.
Process and business sponsor	Makes acceptance accountable	Service map and named process owner.
Adapter / protocol	Exposes target connector and constraints	Protocol details, certificates and security.
Mappings and custom code	Highlights redesign and tool limits	UDFs, Java, XSLT, adapter modules.
Usage and throughput	Informs capacity and obsolescence	Message logs, volume, peaks and SLA.
Error and recovery behavior	Preserves operational integrity	Retry, ordering, idempotency, replay rules.
Business criticality	Guides prioritization	Impact, calendar and regulatory needs.
Test and cutover evidence	Determines readiness to move	Golden payloads, approvals and rollback.
Disposition and wave	Converts inventory into delivery decisions	Retire, reuse, migrate, redesign or defer.

INVENTORY CAUTION

Rarely executed does not mean safe to retire. Monthly financial close and annual compliance interfaces can be critical even with negligible daily traffic.

WORKSHEET / EVIDENCE LEDGER

The Evidence Register

Use a compact, reviewable record for each scenario. This template is designed to be populated from project evidence, not assumed from tool output.

TABLE 02: RECOMMENDED PER-INTERFACE DECISION RECORD.

Field to populate	What must be recorded
Interface reference	Landscape / ID / environment / last active date
Business service	Value stream, process sponsor and criticality
Source and target	Application IDs, protocol, endpoint and authentication
Current implementation	Adapter, mapping, orchestration, custom code and add-ons
Runtime characteristics	Volumes, size, peak windows, SLA and dependency
Assessment result	SAP category + assessment run/date + confidence
Tooling analysis	Supported migration pattern, manual steps and exclusions
Target disposition	Retire / reuse / migrate / redesign / defer
Target pattern	Cloud Integration, Edge Integration Cell or other approved option
Business validation	Test fixtures, expected outcome, sign-off owner
Decision owner	Risk, dependencies, delivery wave, approval and date

EVIDENCE COMPLETENESS CONTROLS

- **Source traceability:** identify whether a value came from a configuration export, runtime monitoring, application owner or project estimate.
- **Exception transparency:** use "unknown" and an action owner when facts cannot be confirmed; do not substitute "low risk".
- **Decision history:** record who approved changes in classification, target architecture, scope and migration wave.

SAP TOOLING / CLASSIFICATION

Read the Assessment Correctly

SAP Migration Assessment evaluates scenario compatibility. It does not promise one-click conversion or business-ready equivalence.

FIGURE 03: THREE ASSESSMENT CATEGORIES.

1

READY TO MIGRATE

Available capabilities match. Manual or semi-automatic migration may still need adjustments.

2

ADJUSTMENT REQUIRED

A partial match. End-to-end integration design or connected systems require change.

3

EVALUATION REQUIRED

Unclear, limited or unavailable functionality needs detailed manual evaluation.

THE DISTINCTION MOST PROGRAMS MISS

ASSESSMENT CATEGORY IS NOT MIGRATION TOOL COVERAGE

A scenario marked "Ready to migrate" means the relevant functionality is represented in SAP Integration Suite, not that SAP Migration Tooling will generate and deploy an equivalent production flow automatically. Coverage depends on the supported pattern, implementation details and product limitations.

Decision logic for each scenario

- **1 - Capture the category.** Record the tool run, source configuration objects and scenario context.
- **2 - Identify the tooling path.** Check standard vs. pipeline approach, supported object and adapter patterns, and specific migration restrictions.
- **3 - Document manual engineering.** Count security, mapping, connectivity, monitoring, lookup and operational changes.
- **4 - Require business validation.** Treat production readiness as a test-backed decision, not a traffic-light label.

OFFICIAL BASIS

SAP Help Portal: Migration Assessment Concepts; Migration Tooling; Known Limitations of Migration Assessment and Migration Tooling.

COMPLEXITY / REDESIGN RISK

Where Automation Stops

The highest-risk scenarios often hide in behavior that an automated compatibility label cannot fully explain.

TABLE 03: HIGH-VALUE TECHNICAL REVIEW TRIGGERS.

Scenario type	SAP-documented constraint	Required treatment
Custom adapter modules	Migration Tooling does not import custom modules automatically.	Analyze logic, then reimplement or redesign.
Custom Java / function libs	Complex mappings and nested dependencies may be unsupported or unassessed.	Inspect source and verify output equivalence.
Multi-message transforms	N:1 and M:N scenarios are not supported by Migration Tooling.	Redesign orchestration and correlation.
JDBC transactional reads	Some select-then-update behavior lacks an equivalent transaction model.	Revisit transaction semantics and data consistency.
B2B / BRM / BPM objects	Migration Assessment does not fully analyze these process objects.	Manual review plus partner/process tests.
RFC / JDBC lookups	Migration Tooling does not convert certain mapping lookups.	Implement supported alternative and retest.
Ordering / EOIO	Migrated configuration may not preserve ordering semantics automatically.	Design queue access and stress-test order.
Fault and error handling	Equivalent behavior may need new exception subprocesses.	Specify and test retry and error contracts.

PRACTICAL INTERPRETATION

A migration tool is a development accelerator, not a warranty that external partners, accounting entries, retries and exception handling will behave identically. Assign the redesign decision to an architect and the acceptance decision to the business owner.

ARCHITECTURE / SCOPE REDUCTION

Five Disposition Decisions

Decide what should happen to each integration before you estimate development and testing.

FIGURE 04: RETIRE, REUSE, MIGRATE, REDESIGN OR DEFER.

1	RETIRE	No longer needed. Validate actual non-use and obtain sign-off.
2	REUSE	Check standard integration content or supported target patterns.
3	MIGRATE	Convert a supported flow and complete configuration and tests.
4	REDESIGN	Replace unsupported logic, orchestration or coupling.
5	DEFER	Time-bound exception with owner, controls and exit plan.

DISPOSITION APPROVAL QUESTIONS

- **Retire:** can operations demonstrate the process has no valid business or regulatory demand?
- **Reuse:** does available integration content meet the actual functional contract and support expectations?
- **Migrate:** does the scenario fit a supported pattern with bounded manual activities?
- **Redesign:** what target behavior, data contract and architecture decision replace the old implementation?
- **Defer:** who accepts interim risk, how is it monitored, and when must the exception close?

PORTFOLIO ECONOMICS

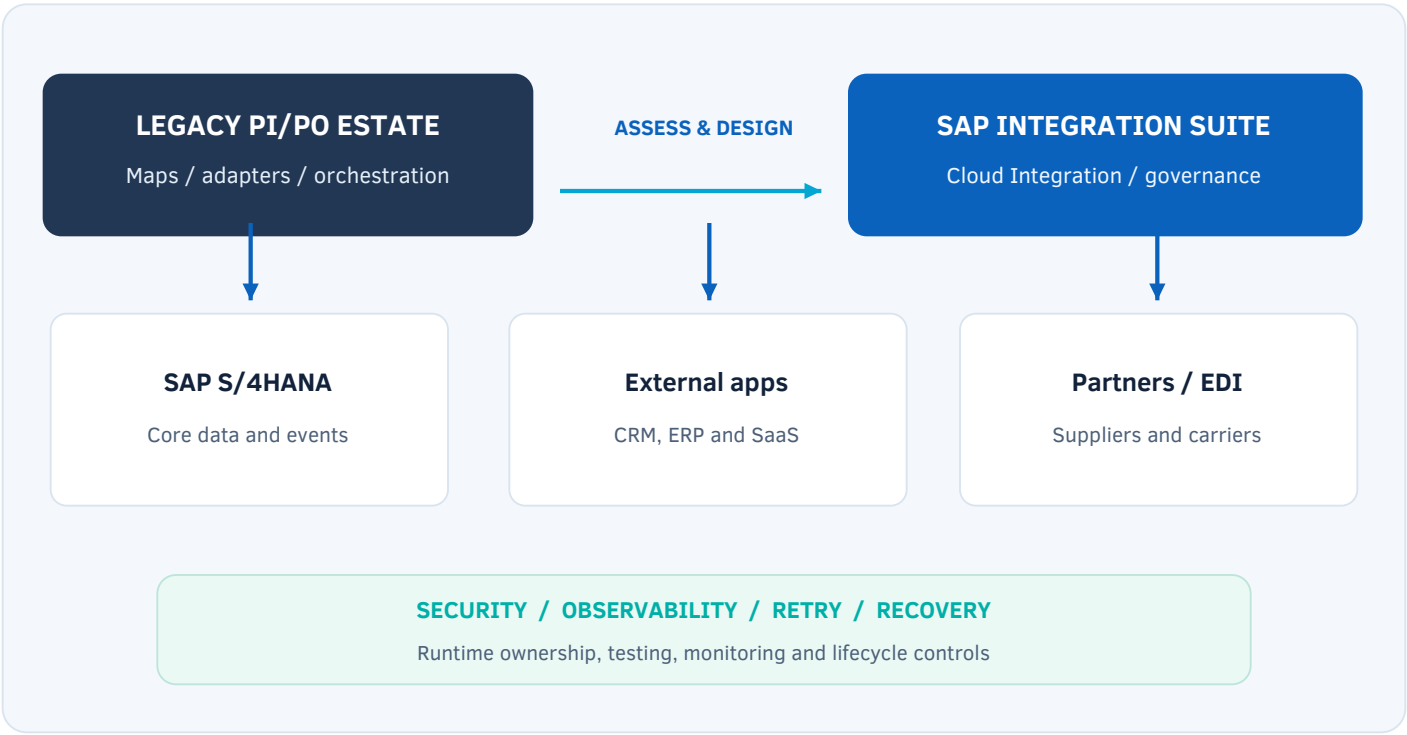
Avoid counting every configured object as a mandatory rebuild. Retirement and standard-content reuse can reduce workload, but only if business ownership and functionality are verified.

TARGET STATE / INTEGRATION DESIGN

Design the Target Architecture

Move from tightly coupled integration dependencies to governed, observable services. The runtime is one decision within the full operating model.

FIGURE 05: AN ILLUSTRATIVE BUSINESS-INTEGRATION TOPOLOGY.



WHAT THE ARCHITECTURE MUST ANSWER

CONTRACTS & APIS

Identify released interfaces, transformation contracts and allowed event patterns.

CONNECTIVITY

Validate endpoints, network paths, certificates, identity and data residency.

OPERATIONAL PROOF

Define monitoring, correlation, error handling, recovery and audit evidence.

LIFECYCLE

Assign versioning, deployments, change control and accountable runbook owners.

CLEAN-CORE ALIGNMENT

A migration is an opportunity to reduce point-to-point coupling. Use governed integration contracts rather than embedding every new requirement inside the SAP system of record.

CLOUD / PRIVATE RUNTIME

Choose the Right Execution Model

Cloud Integration and Edge Integration Cell serve different deployment needs. Architecture fit is more important than a default choice.

TABLE 04: CAPABILITY AND OPERATING-RESPONSIBILITY COMPARISON.

Decision axis	Cloud Integration	Edge Integration Cell
Execution location	Cloud-run integration flows within the subscribed SAP service.	Private/on-premises runtime under customer operations.
Typical driver	Cross-system cloud and hybrid integration, managed connectivity.	Selected network, latency, residency or local processing requirements.
Operating ownership	Configure and govern tenant, flows, credentials and monitoring.	Also manage Kubernetes, infrastructure, database/storage and runtime lifecycle.
Network architecture	Plan cloud-to-private paths and outbound/inbound security.	Plan private runtime nodes, load balancing, traffic paths and synchronization.
Design and governance	Cloud-based design and management in SAP Integration Suite.	Cloud control plane with runtime in a private environment.
Decision evidence	Service plans, interface profiles, security tests and support design.	Documented necessity plus infrastructure capacity and ownership.
Common failure	Assuming every legacy protocol or custom mapping is automatic.	Underestimating the skills and operational burden of the private runtime.

DESIGN REVIEW - NON-NEGOTIABLE CHECKS

- **Data:** location of processing, retention, masking, replay and audit obligations.
- **Connectivity:** firewall pathways, identity, credentials, certificate rotation and external partners.
- **Reliability:** throughput, queueing, timeouts, ordered processing, alerting, disaster recovery.
- **People:** BTP administrator, integration developer, infrastructure team and support ownership.

ARCHITECTURE PRINCIPLE

A private runtime can be appropriate, but it must be justified by a documented requirement and an agreed operating model, not by assuming it is a drop-in PI/PO replacement.

OPERATING MODEL / GOVERNANCE

The Six-Gate Migration Method

Each gate requires evidence to advance. Program status measures decisions closed, not only integrations counted.

FIGURE 06: DISCOVER / ASSESS / DESIGN / PROVE / MIGRATE / OPERATE.

01 DISCOVER

Verified baseline

EXIT EVIDENCE

Inventory and owners

02 ASSESS

Compatibility and risk

EXIT EVIDENCE

Disposition and effort

03 DESIGN

Approved architecture

EXIT EVIDENCE

Patterns and controls

04 PROVE

Representative pilot

EXIT EVIDENCE

Tests and economics

05 MIGRATE

Controlled waves

EXIT EVIDENCE

Cutover and reconcile

06 OPERATE

Sustainable support

EXIT EVIDENCE

Runbooks and retirement

REVIEW CADENCE AND AUTHORITY

Forum	Standing question	Minimum artifact
Weekly workstream	Which technical or business evidence is still missing?	Issue log with owners and due dates.
Biweekly architecture	Which scenarios require redesign or an exception?	Decision record and tested pattern.
Migration gate	Can the named approver authorize the next controlled step?	Exit criteria, tests and risk acceptance.
Executive steering	Does the plan still deliver retirement and value objectives?	Wave roadmap, budget and residual risk.

GOVERNANCE RULE

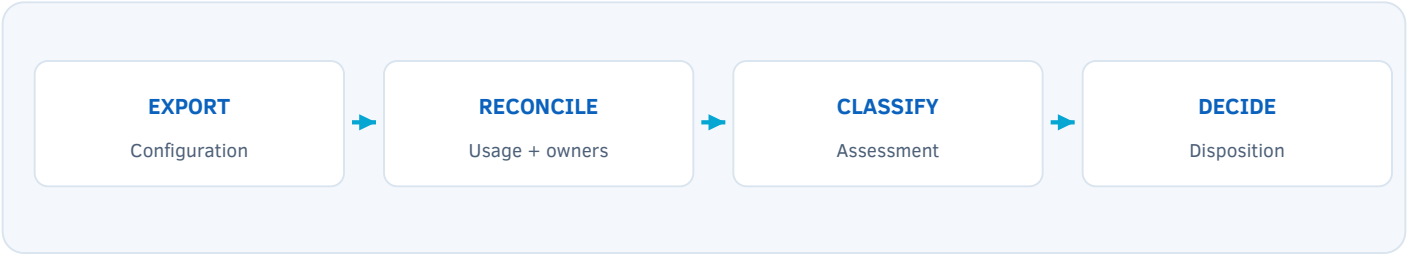
No gate passes because a dashboard looks green. Evidence, ownership, exceptions and explicit approval determine readiness.

GATES 01 + 02 / EVIDENCE

Discover, Then Assess

Turn runtime and configuration data into a reviewable technical baseline with business context.

FIGURE 07: FROM CONFIGURATION EXPORT TO AGREED MIGRATION SCOPE.



GATE 01 - DISCOVER

- **Technical baseline:** collect ICOs and related configuration, adapters, mappings, connected systems and relevant runtime statistics.
- **Business mapping:** reconcile active and infrequent interfaces with process owners, service criticality and partner dependencies.
- **Quality checks:** duplicate objects, dormant endpoints, missing owners, incomplete samples and unsupported add-ons go into an exception register.

GATE 01 EXIT

A signed inventory with scope boundaries, baseline volumes, critical process map and one accountable owner for each material flow.

GATE 02 - ASSESS

- **Use SAP tooling:** capture Migration Assessment categories, supported tool pattern and known limitations for each scenario.
- **Inspect blind spots:** review custom modules, Java/XSLT dependencies, B2B, BPM, BRM, lookups, ordering and transaction semantics.
- **Make a proposal:** assign risk, a preliminary retire/reuse/migrate/redesign/defer disposition, complexity and target-wave hypothesis.

GATE 02 EXIT

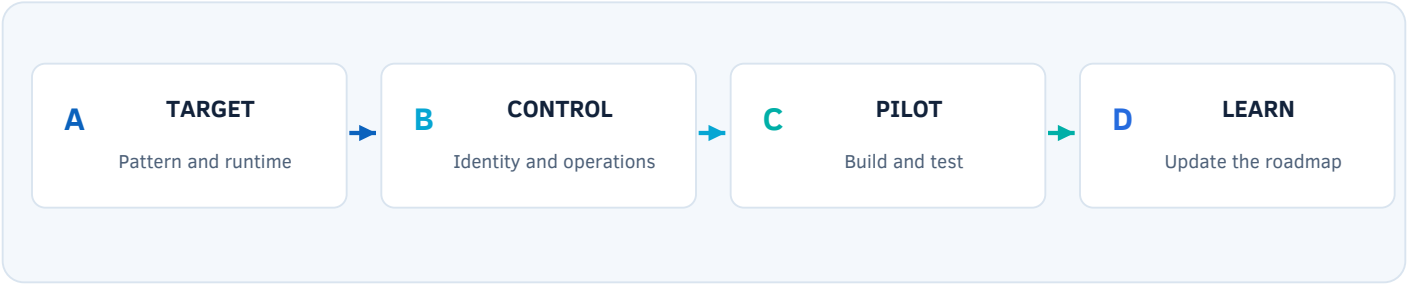
Each scenario has a traceable compatibility assessment, tooling coverage view, manual action estimate, exception owner and recommended disposition.

GATES 03 + 04 / SOLUTION

Design, Then Prove

Use architecture decisions and a representative pilot to replace assumptions with measured engineering and test evidence.

FIGURE 08: ARCHITECTURE TO PILOT LEARNING LOOP.



GATE 03 - DESIGN

- **Approve target patterns:** adapters, APIs, events, transformations, error contracts, queue behavior and partner connectivity.
- **Set control boundaries:** identity, secrets, certificates, retention, data residency, audit and monitoring.
- **Define waves:** sequence by process dependency, calendar constraints, technical changes and partner testing availability.

GATE 03 EXIT

Approved target architecture, design decision records, security model, test strategy, named approvers, wave plan and rollback principle.

GATE 04 - PROVE

- **Select a bounded pilot:** include representative adapter, mapping, security and failure behavior; add a complex scenario when practical.
- **Run a golden test set:** positive, negative, duplicate, out-of-order, timeout and replay cases using approved sample data.
- **Measure actual effort:** compare estimated to measured build, test, deployment and support activities before extrapolating.

GATE 04 EXIT

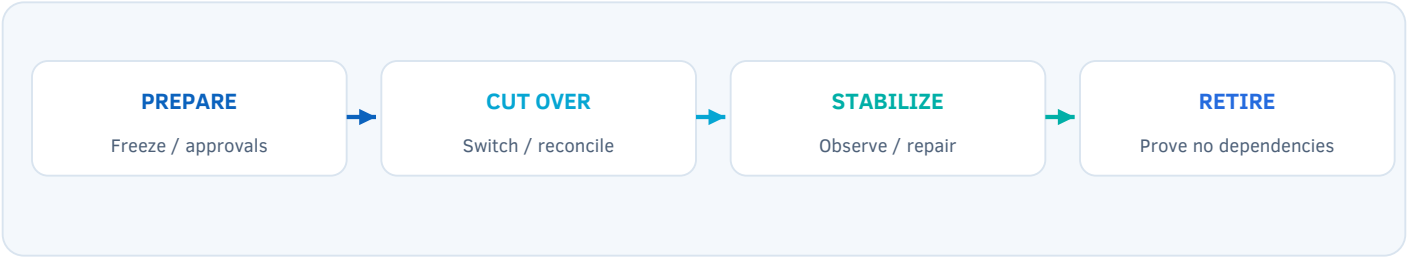
Signed test results, known functional differences, monitored pilot behavior, updated cost model and a justified go/no-go recommendation.

GATES 05 + 06 / EXECUTION

Migrate, Then Operate

A successful deployment is incomplete until end-to-end business behavior, support ownership and legacy retirement are controlled.

FIGURE 09: CUTOVER, STABILIZATION AND DECOMMISSION.



GATE 05 - MIGRATE

- **Controlled change window:** lock the runbook, approvals, contacts, network changes, credentials, tests and rollback triggers.
- **Reconcile actual outcomes:** validate counts, business keys, processing latency and downstream system state - not only transport success.
- **Stabilize deliberately:** run parallel processing only where it is safe and explicitly approved; record incidents and temporary workarounds.

GATE 05 EXIT

Business acceptance, deployment evidence, reconciliation, monitoring coverage, open-defect ownership and safe cutover or rollback decision.

GATE 06 - OPERATE

- **Operational handover:** transfer runbooks, alerts, recovery steps, integration ownership, credentials and support escalation.
- **Control lifecycle:** govern versioning, transport, environment access, security changes and platform availability.
- **Retire PI/PO with proof:** only decommission after business dependencies, retention needs, audit obligations and fallback conditions are closed.

GATE 06 EXIT

Accepted operational support model, maintenance responsibilities, completed knowledge transfer and documented legacy decommissioning evidence.

QUALITY ASSURANCE / EQUIVALENCE

Prove Functional Equivalence

A successful message transfer is only the starting point. Migration acceptance must include content, timing, recovery and business reconciliation.

TABLE 05: VALIDATION MATRIX FOR EVERY CRITICAL INTEGRATION.

Test category	Representative checks	Expected evidence
Transformation logic	Schema, defaults, codes, custom lookups, partner mappings and data types.	Expected vs. actual payload diff.
Transaction integrity	Duplicate prevention, idempotency, business-key reconciliation and exactly-once expectations.	Approved reconciliation record.
Sequence and delivery	Ordering rules, correlation IDs, queue controls, latency and cutover backlogs.	Ordered-message tests and logs.
Failure and recovery	Timeout, retry, error queue, replay, partner rejection and compensation paths.	Runbook and recovery test.
Performance	Typical and peak throughput, message size, concurrency and resource contention.	Test baseline and thresholds.
Security and audit	Certificates, identities, authorization, masking, retention, traceability and access review.	Security review and audit proof.
Business acceptance	Real order, stock, invoice or other outcome verified by the responsible owner.	Signed service-owner sign-off.

A TEST FIXTURE IS MORE THAN A SAMPLE PAYLOAD

- **Inputs:** use representative, approved data including negative and peak cases.
- **Expected outputs:** compare the content and business state, not only HTTP status.
- **Repeatability:** version golden datasets, mappings and test results for later waves.
- **Governance:** name the sign-off owner and record every accepted functional difference.

EXIT QUESTION

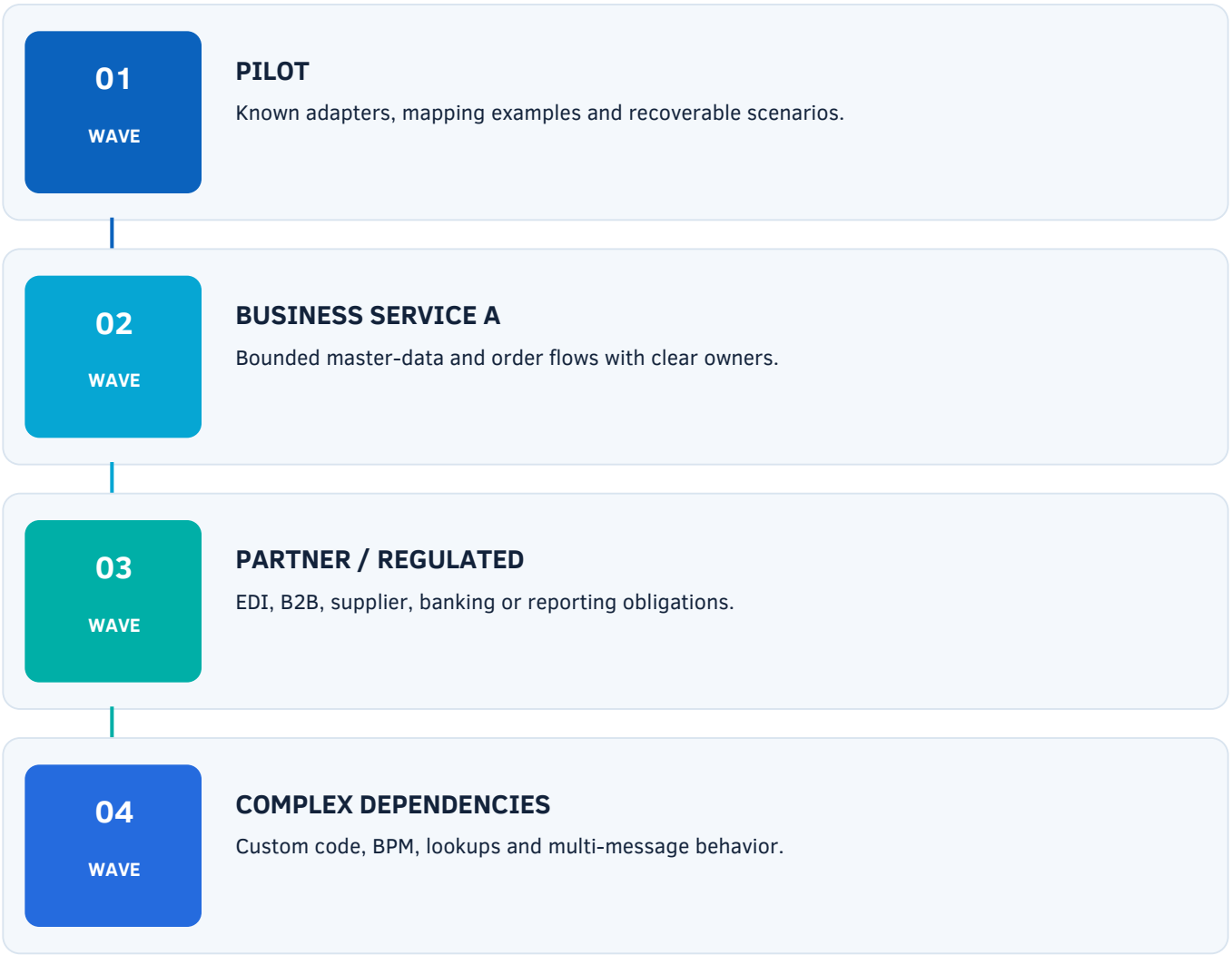
Can operations explain what happens to the transaction when the new integration fails at 2 a.m., and can the business prove the record is ultimately correct?

DELIVERY / SEQUENCING

Plan the Migration Waves

Sequence by dependencies, proof and change windows. Pilot the method with bounded flows before committing critical chains.

FIGURE 10: AN ILLUSTRATIVE FOUR-WAVE PLAN.



CUTOVER APPROVAL CHECKLIST

- **Before:** change freeze, partner approvals, certificates, network checks, valid test payloads and go/no-go owner.
- **During:** monitored transaction processing, rapid escalation, reconciliation and explicit rollback triggers.
- **After:** stabilization window, defect triage, operational acceptance and legacy shutdown proof.

REMINDER

A four-wave drawing illustrates sequence, not a promise of four equal delivery periods. Criticality, dependencies and business calendars determine the real plan.

STARTER ROADMAP / TIME BOX

The 30 / 60 / 90-Day Plan

A bounded discovery-to-pilot roadmap that creates investable decisions. It is not a commitment to retire the full PI/PO estate in 90 days.

FIGURE 11: THREE PHASES AND THEIR MANAGEMENT DELIVERABLES.

0-30 DAYS

BASELINE + ASSESS

- Confirm versions and maintenance position
- Collect inventory, logs and dependencies
- Map business owners and critical services
- Run assessment and record manual gaps

MANAGEMENT OUTPUT

Approved baseline
Pilot shortlist

31-60 DAYS

DESIGN + PILOT

- Approve target patterns and runtime options
- Prepare connectivity and identity controls
- Build representative flows and test fixtures
- Validate mapping, recovery and operations

MANAGEMENT OUTPUT

Architecture decisions
Measured pilot results

61-90 DAYS

FUND + SEQUENCE

- Business acceptance and defect review
- Refine cost model and residual exposure
- Plan waves, cutovers and coexistence
- Secure owners, budget and governance cadence

MANAGEMENT OUTPUT

Wave roadmap
Gate approval memo

LEADERSHIP CHECKPOINTS

- **At day 30:** is the inventory credible, are exceptions owned, and can the pilot be bounded?
- **At day 60:** can actual test evidence support the target design and updated estimate?
- **At day 90:** is there enough proof to authorize controlled waves and retirement criteria?

DO NOT SKIP PILOT LEARNING

Revise estimates with observed engineering, test, partner coordination and support effort. Extrapolating only from interface count produces fragile plans.

COST / PERFORMANCE GOVERNANCE

Budget the Whole Transition

Licensing is only one line of the program. The cost model should include business testing, coexistence, support transition and decommissioning.

TABLE 06: COST ELEMENTS TO INCLUDE IN THE DECISION CASE.

Cost / control area	Scope to estimate	Evidence source
Platform and licensing	Integration Suite entitlements, runtime plan, residual PI/PO support.	Contract and service-plan review.
Discovery and architecture	Inventory work, assessment, dependency maps and pattern decisions.	Time-boxed discovery baseline.
Build and remediation	Adapters, mappings, scripts, identity, APIs, partner changes and redesign.	Scenario-level effort model.
Validation and cutover	Business tests, regression, partner certification, deployment and rollback.	Test cases and release calendars.
Coexistence and operations	Parallel systems where justified, monitoring, runbooks and training.	Operational model and migration waves.
Retirement and audit	Legacy shutdown, archive, retention and closeout evidence.	Decommissioning plan.

A MEASURABLE SCORECARD

COVERAGE

% active scenarios with a verified business owner and service map.

DECISION CLOSURE

% inventory items with an approved disposition and target wave.

TEST PROOF

% critical cases with passing, approved regression and recovery results.

RESIDUAL EXPOSURE

Open high-severity exceptions, remaining PI/PO dependencies and exit dates.

COMMERCIAL INTEGRITY

Do not cite invented savings or claim a fixed time-to-migrate based on scenario count alone. Distinguish projected savings from measured post-transition performance.

BOARDROOM TOOL / FINAL REVIEW

Migration Readiness Checklist

Use this as a gate before approving full-scale development or production cutover. Every item requires an evidence link and owner.

CHECKLIST 01: TWELVE QUESTIONS FOR THE STEERING COMMITTEE.

☐	**SUPPORT BASELINE**	Release, entitlements and support assumptions are confirmed.
☐	**COMPLETE SCOPE**	Active and seasonal integration scenarios are inventoried.
☐	**NAMED OWNERS**	Every critical flow has technical and business accountability.
☐	**SERVICE MAPPING**	End-to-end outcomes and cross-system dependencies are mapped.
☐	**TOOL BOUNDARIES**	Assessment categories and automation coverage are separated.
☐	**CUSTOM CODE**	Modules, Java mappings, lookups, B2B/BPM and ordering are reviewed.
☐	**DISPOSITION**	Retire, reuse, migrate, redesign or defer is documented.
☐	**ARCHITECTURE**	Target patterns, security and connectivity are approved.
☐	**TEST EVIDENCE**	Golden payloads, failure recovery and reconciliation are defined.
☐	**CUTOVER CONTROL**	Release window, rollback triggers and partner readiness are set.
☐	**OPERATING MODEL**	Monitoring, incidents, credentials and support runbooks have owners.
☐	**EXIT PLAN**	Remaining PI/PO dependencies have named closure dates.

GATE DECISION

Approve the next bounded phase only after gaps, assumptions and exceptions are assigned to named owners. For high-risk business services, require explicit functional equivalence and rollback evidence before production cutover.

SOURCE NOTES / EDITORIAL CONTROL

Sources & Next Steps

This publication references official SAP product and maintenance guidance. Validate customer-specific support, entitlements and technical scope before making implementation decisions.

PUBLICATION EDITION: 28 OCTOBER 2026.

01 SAP NetWeaver 7.5 Maintenance Strategy

02 SAP PI/PO after 2030 - October 2026 guidance

03 Planning Beyond 2030 - SAP News Center (7 October 2026)

04 Migration Assessment - Concepts

05 Known Limitations of Migration Assessment

06 What Is Migration Tooling? - SAP Help

07 Known Limitations of Migration Tooling

08 Edge Integration Cell - Hybrid Deployment

09 SAP Migration Factory for Integration Suite - FAQ

RESEARCH AND USE NOTES

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