

## SAP S/4HANA Migration Challenges

## SAP S/4HANA Migration Solutions Using Enterprise Architecture

## SAP S/4HANA Migration Challenges

### Complex legacy IT landscape

- Legacy landscape contains a myriad of ERP systems with country-specific configurations, custom modules, interface dependencies, and manual workflows, which hampers visibility into business capabilities, processes, and IT assets.
- It is expensive to maintain and difficult to integrate with modern, API-based systems.

### Stakeholders buy-in

- Insufficient data means an inability to build a proper business case, failing to get stakeholders on board and secure required investment.
- IT risks such as resistance to change, application dependencies, and data migration concerns dissuade stakeholders from committing to extensive transformation exercises required for an SAP S/4HANA migration success.

### Ownership and accountability

- The ERP transformation involves many concurrently running analyses, assessments, migrations, and other crossover activities with different stakeholders.
- Lack of understanding for stakeholders' responsibilities hinders streamlining project management.

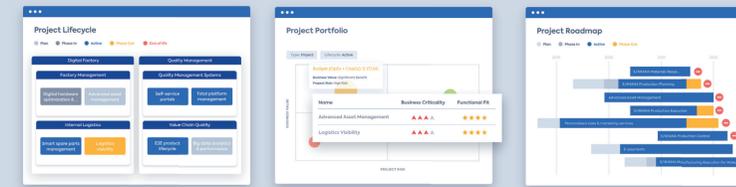
### Gain an understanding of the current state of IT including data interface dependencies and obsolete technologies

- Inventory business capabilities and processes
- Map business capabilities and legacy systems
- Identify interface dependencies



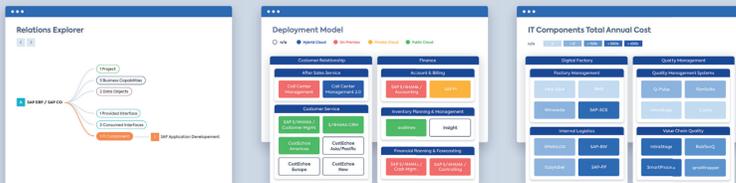
### Implement migration projects based on a thorough evaluation of benefits and risks

- Map migration projects for control and management
- Prioritize projects for optimum resource allocation
- Track milestones and deliverables through project roadmap



### Present a convincing business case with cost/benefit analysis of SAP S/4HANA

- Get visibility into dependencies of IT assets
- Build a reliable future state with application deployment model
- Propose a compelling picture for cost consolidation



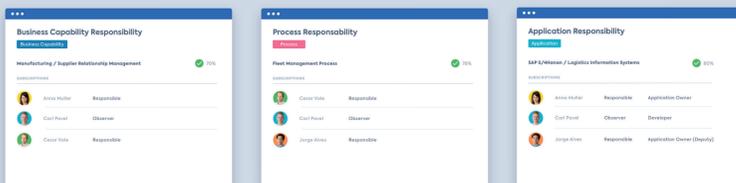
### Adopt a holistic approach to IT change management

- Manage new applications and services in the portfolio
- Track application lifecycles and successors
- Map applications to other relevant IT assets and integrations



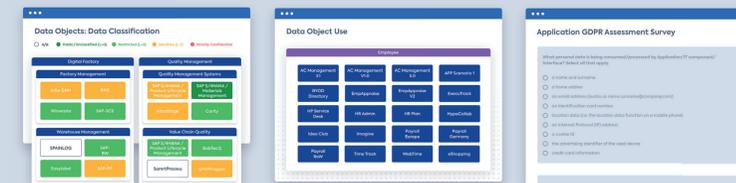
### Embrace a culture of accountability and enforce an ownership mentality

- Assign business capability responsibility
- Choose who is responsible for processes
- Identify application owners



### Achieve automated governance by actively managing IT assets and identifying vulnerabilities

- Identify applications using sensitive data
- Uncover applications using personal data
- Gather information relevant for GDPR, etc.



### Poor project implementation

- ERP migration project failures are caused by the lack of proper preparation with regard to conceptualization and definition of business objectives, migration roadmaps, and monitoring of project interdependencies, risks, and costs.
- Inadequate documentation, tracking, and competing priorities push managers to make uninformed decisions.

### Insufficient change adoption and management

- The state of IT is always in flux as application and component lifecycles change.
- Introducing new ERP systems without properly tracking dependencies and monitoring data flows can lead to serious consequences.

### Increased security and compliance threats

- In S/4HANA, the database layer is extended with an application functionality, which means more data interfaces will provide real-time access to sensitive information than in SAP ECC.
- Special attention must be paid to information security and compliance to avoid unauthorized data access.