



Customer Advisory Council June 13th, 2023

Richard Caluori, Director of Corporate Controlling

Western Sugar Cooperative

WESTERN SUGAR COOPERATIVE — AT A GLANCE



Annual Sales Over

\$350 MILLION

Operating in

4_{STATES}

Slicing capacity per year

3.6 MILLION TONS



Processing /
Packaging
Facilities

Beet
Receiving
Stations

7 Storage Locations



Serving

140 Food processor, food

service and retail customers

Produce Over

10 MILLION
hundred weights of sugar

(cwts)



Over

1,000 Employees



Domestic sugar producer

5%



Over

850

Market share







1900

The Great Western Sugar Company was founded in the early 20th Century by Charles Boettcher and partners, pioneering the sugar beet industry in Northern Colorado.

1901

The first sugar mill was built in Loveland, Colorado. The Company then expanded, built and acquired several additional facilities in Nebraska, Colorado, Wyoming, and Montana.

The Great Western Railway was organized in 1901 to serve the beet sugar industry and towns in Northern Colorado. While its main purpose was to transport beets, sugar, molasses, coal and lime rock, it also operated for passenger service from 1917-1926.





1967

Great Western was sold to Colorado businessman Billy White, who in 1974 sold controlling interest in the Company to the Hunt Brothers organization.



After several years of economic struggles, the seven sugar processing plants and five storage facilities over a four-state area were purchased by British sugar firm Tate & Lyle. The Company

1906

The Fort Morgan, CO facility was built with an original factory capacity of 600 tons per day.

Billings, MT facility was built with an original factory capacity of 712 tons per day.



1910

The Scottsbluff, Nebraska facility was built with an original factory capacity of 1,012 tons per day.



1916

The Lovell, Wyoming facility was built with an original factory capacity of 600 tons per day and the first beet campaign of 37,520 tons.





In the late 1990s, Tate and Lyle, in response to the volatile sugar market in the United States, began seeking a buyer for its sugar holdings in the U.S.



On April 30, 2002, the Cooperative finalized the purchase of Western Sugar from Tate and Lyle. The Cooperative entered into a long-term lease agreement with American



Today, Western Sugar Cooperative has over 850 grower/owners, plants up to 134,140 acres of sugar beets and produces over 10 million cyts, of locally







- **Problems with ECC6:**
 - ECC6 was highly customized.
 - No documentation about customization and related ABAB coding.
 - No knowledge transfer such as SPRO, Query, etc.
 - No Functional upgrade since 2010.
 - No future support by SAP.
 - Expensive 3rd party maintenance for ECC6.
- Solutions provided by S4 Public Cloud:
 - Standard configuration.
 - Best practices processes.
 - Integration.
 - Regular upgrades.
 - Regain SAP in-house knowledge.
 - No on-premise servers.
 - Reinvest savings into WSC, not 3rd parties.



Cloud Discovery Assessment Sept 2017 Implementation start date March 2018



- Order to cash (22 scopes)
 - 40k orders
- Procure to pay (19)
 - 10k requestions, 20k materials,
- Corrective, Preventive, and Emergency Maintenance (6)
 - 40k orders, 30k technical objects
- Finance, Assets, etc. (36)
 - 30% maintenance, 20% PTP, 30% OTC, 20% Finance
- Plant transfers (2)
- Side by Side extension, Output Mgt. (3)





SAP ACTIVATE



Best Practices	PREPARE	Gate EXPLORE	©C-Gate REALIZE REALIZE	Q-Gate Q-Gate Q-Gate DEPLOY	Go- Live
Plan 16 weeks	1 Week	7 Weeks	6 Weeks	2 Weeks	Oct-18
Revised 11 month	1 Month	3 Months	3 Months	2 Months	Feb-19
Actual 4 years	1 Month	1 Year	2 Years	6 Months	Dec-21

Root causes:

- 1. High turnover of IP consultants and project managers.
- 2. The IP consultants lacked experience.
- 3. CEE and CSM. No Q-Gates. No Guidance. No 3-way meetings.
- 4. SAP/IP did not include customer's SAP experience.

Breakthrough:

- 1. October 2020 new CSM Michael Garvey.
- 2. SAP Product management got involved
- 3. Both, CSM and PM followed strictly the SAP S4 public Activate Agile Methodology.
- 4. June 2021 Customer Office got involved, which held IP accountable

Take aways:

- 1. Do the due diligence of the IP consultants.
- 2. Stick to standard configuration.
- 3. Change management, process changes, best practices.
- 4. Have Executive Team involved.
- 4. Assess internal IT/Configuration knowhow.

All is well what ends well.





Order to Cash



Master Data:



Transactional Data:













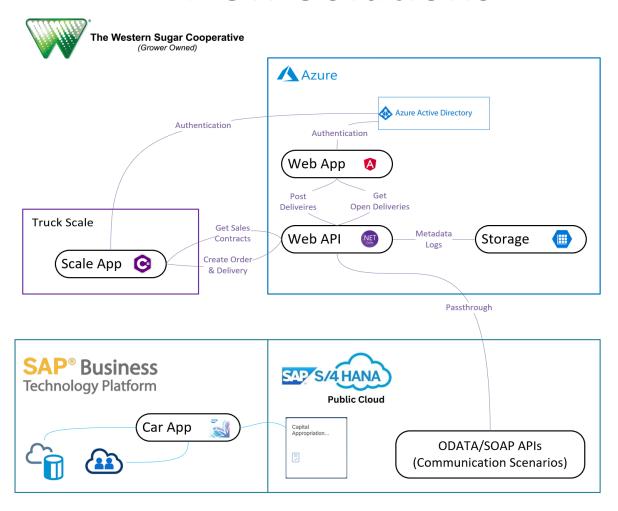


Customs Fields



Ship-to Par	ty: 217773	CP ADI	M RIVERGATI	E, 13940 N	. RIVERGATE BLVD, POR	TLAND OR 97203, I	JSA	
Picking	Loading	Shipment	Internation	al Trade	Financial Processing	Administration	Partner	Text
			Seals_1:	13470-134	183			
			Seals_2:					
Enter Wet Weight:			0.0000					
		Enter	Brix or DS:	0.0000				
		Calculated	Dry Weight:	0.0000				
			RDS:	0.0000				
			DS:	0.0000			C _o	
		C	ar Trailer ID:	BNSF4503	86		W	
		Ticket	No or Text:					

New Solutions







Challenges



- 1. Reporting to business needs in units and \$, especially on the order and sales side.
- 2. Contract balances in cwt
- 3. Some best practices don't make sense
 - No Integration of orders in CIM and Concur.
 - Budget control of capital projects in group currency only.
 - Retirement of fixed assets in GL 2L only, which is not the standard ledger OL.
- 4. Report generation takes to much time
 - Sales Volume Flexible Analysis
 - Goods Movement Analysis
 - Cost Center Actuals



Software components and interactions

What is next?

