

PAGENBERG



Blockchain & Illicit trade

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AGENDA

- Illicit trade in supply chains
- Modern supply chains & traceability
- Blockchain: why and where it fits
- Example of Tilkal
- Take aways



ILLICIT TRADE: A MULTI FACETED ISSUE



Violation of property

- physical property
- intellectual property
- Smuggling and tax fraud



Violation of regulations

- Health & physical security
- Pollution, deforestation
- Slavery & child labor



Violation of commercial contracts

- Parallel imports
- Authorized sellers selling to unauthorized channels

Organization of the sale of products to the public in violation of the law



A GLIMPSE AT THE SIZE OF ILLICIT TRADE

- \$1 trillion to \$2 trillions per year (*)
 - France GDP in 2004
- x5 000 in 10 years (**)
 - counterfeited articles seized by EU custom administrations
 - cases increased x10
- Boosted by digital platforms
 - 6,000 listings removed by Facebook every 5 days
 - 114 millions websites taken down by Alibaba
- > 25% illicit trade products are dangerous for health and safety
- Illicit trade used to be a consequence of criminality, it has become its purpose



ILLICIT TRADE HAPPENS AT ANY STAGES OF SUPPLY CHAINS

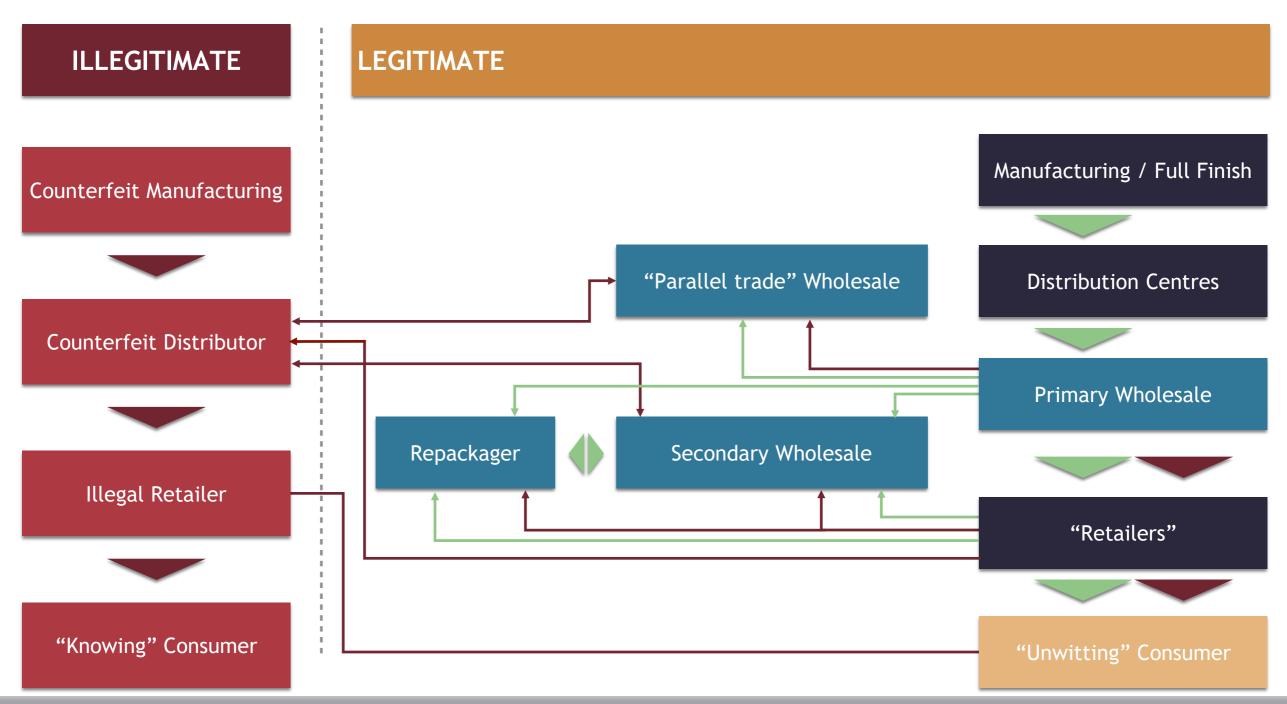


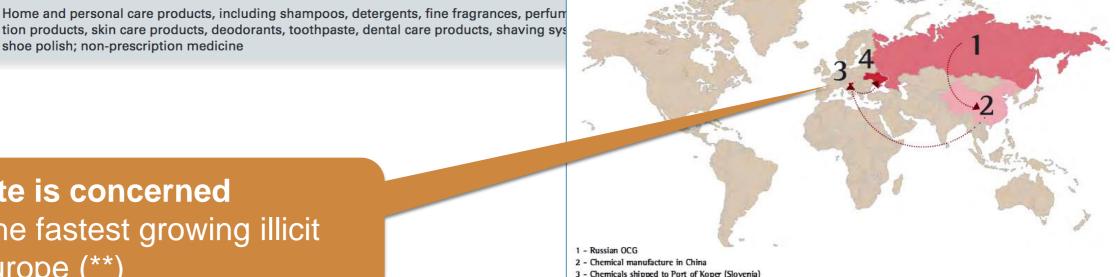
Diagram source: 2015 Situation Report on Counterfeiting in the European Union, Europe & UN-OHIM, April 2015

90% OF PRODUCT REFERENCES WORLDWIDE (*)

Table 1: The diverse nature of illicitly produced goods (select categories)	
Automotive	Scooters, engines, engine parts, body panels, air bags, windscreens, tires, bearings, shock absorbers, suspension and steering components, automatic belt tensioners, spark plugs, disc brake pads, clutch plates, oil, filters, oil pumps, water pumps, chassis parts, engine components, lighting products, belts, hoses, wiper blades, grilles, gasket materials, rings, interior trim, brake fluid, sealing products, wheels, hubs, anti-freeze, windshield wiper fluid
Chemicals/pesticides	Insecticides, herbicides, fungicides, non-stick coatings
Consumer electronics	Computer components (monitors, casing, hard drives), computer equipment, webcams, remote control devices, mobile phones, TVs, CD and DVD players, loudspeakers, cameras, headsets, USB adaptors, shavers, hair dryers, irons, mixers, blenders, pressure cookers, kettles, deep fryers, lighting appliances, smoke detectors, clocks
Electrical components	Components used in power distribution and transformers, switchgears, motors and generators, gas, and hydrau lic turbines and turbine generator sets, relays, contacts, timers, circuit breakers, fuses, distribution boards and wiring accessories, batteries
Food, drink and agricultural products	Fruit (kiwis), conserved vegetables, milk powder, butter, ghee, baby food, instant coffee, alcohol, drinks, candy/sweets, hi-breed corn seeds
Pharmaceuticals	Medicines used for treating cancer, HIV, malaria, osteoporosis, diabetes, hypertension, cholesterol, cardiovas- cular disease, obesity, infectious diseases, Alzheimer's disease, prostate disease, erectile dysfunction, asthma and fungal infections; antibiotics, anti psychotic products, steroids, anti inflammatory tablets, pain killers, cough medicines, hormones, and vitamins; treatments for hair and weight loss.
Tobacco	Cigarettes, cigars, and snuff

Even waste is concerned currently the fastest growing illicit trade in Europe (**)

shoe polish; non-prescription medicine



4 - Transported by truck to Ukraine for final assembly and packaging

- http://www.unodc.org/documents/counterfeit/FocusSheet/Counterfeit_focussheet_FR_HIRES.pdf
- (*) 2016 KPMG and AGMA Gray Markets Report
- (**) 2015 Situation Report on Counterfeiting in the European Union, Europe & UN-OHIM, April 2015

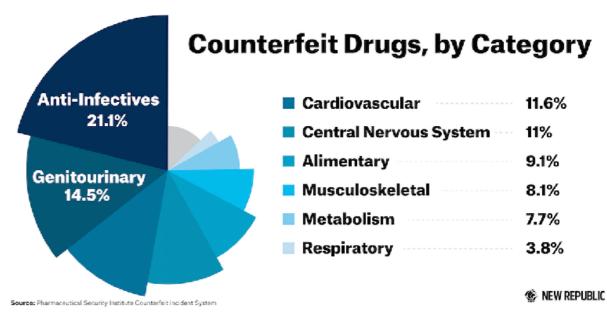
Toiletry and other

household products

EXAMPLE OF PHARMA: A GLOBAL HEALTH ISSUE



source: IRACM, 2016



- counterfeit medicines: USD 200 billions in yearly sales (*)
 - Loss for the pharmaceuticals industry in Europe: about 10 billions € / year (**)
- 62% of online medicines sales, 97% of online stores (*)
- 700,000 to 1,000,000 death each year

^(**) Rapport de l'Office de l'Union européenne pour la propriété intellectuelle, publié jeudi 29 septembre



^(*) source: Lilly, 2016

EXAMPLE OF INFANT MILK: A PROMISE FOR LIFE?

2008: China milk scandal

- Melamine in infant formula
- 6 infants died and 54,000 hospitalized



Repackaged Hero Group formula mixed with tainted milk



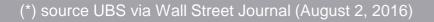
- 2016: third milk scandal
 - 65,000 cans of fake Similac seized (*)











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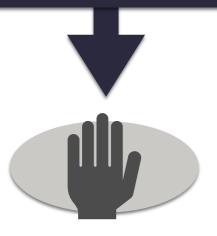
ROOT CAUSE: END-TO-END TRACEABILITY DOES NOT EXIST IN MODERN SUPPLY CHAINS



+ Local Track & Trace systems



Reliable Traceability



Failed recalls

On average: 2M€ lost net loss per recall + Brand image





Regulations breach

Work safety, conflict minerals, child labor, environmental impact, etc



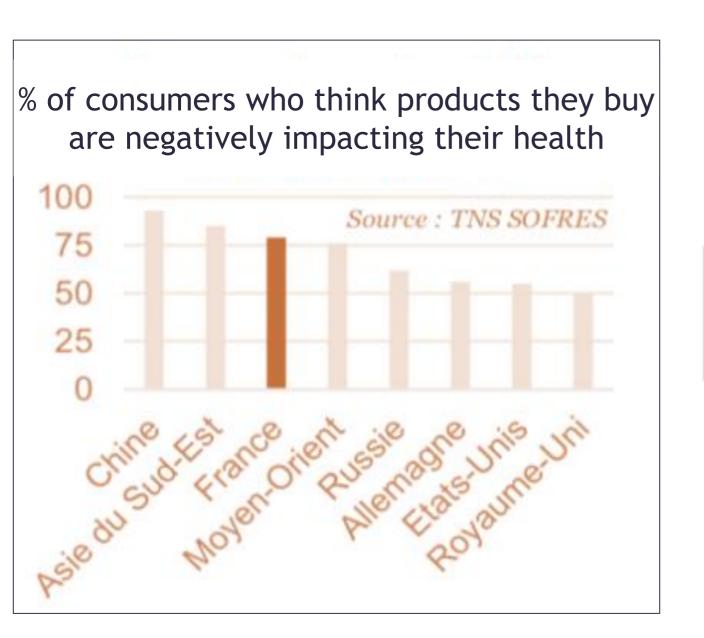


Illicit trade

x10 in 10 years



MISCONDUCT OF A FEW FEEDS CONSUMERS' SUSPICION, IMPACTING ALL BRANDS (EX: FOOD INDUSTRY)





TRADITIONAL APPROACHES ARE NECESSARY, BUT CANNOT MATCH THE SCALE OF THE ISSUE



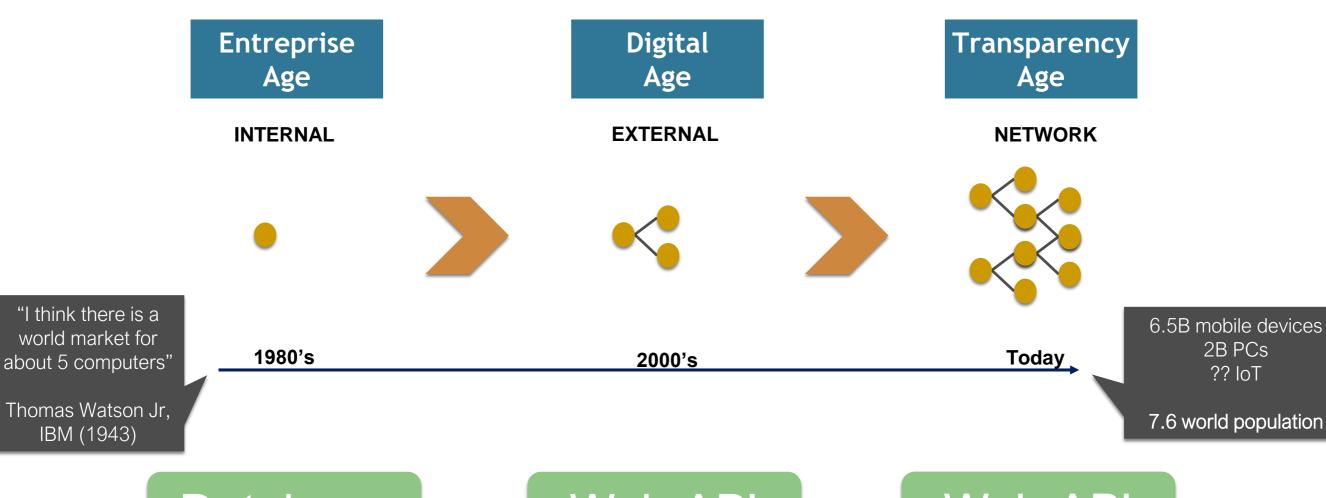


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A LITTLE BIT OF HISTORY



Database

Web API

Big Data

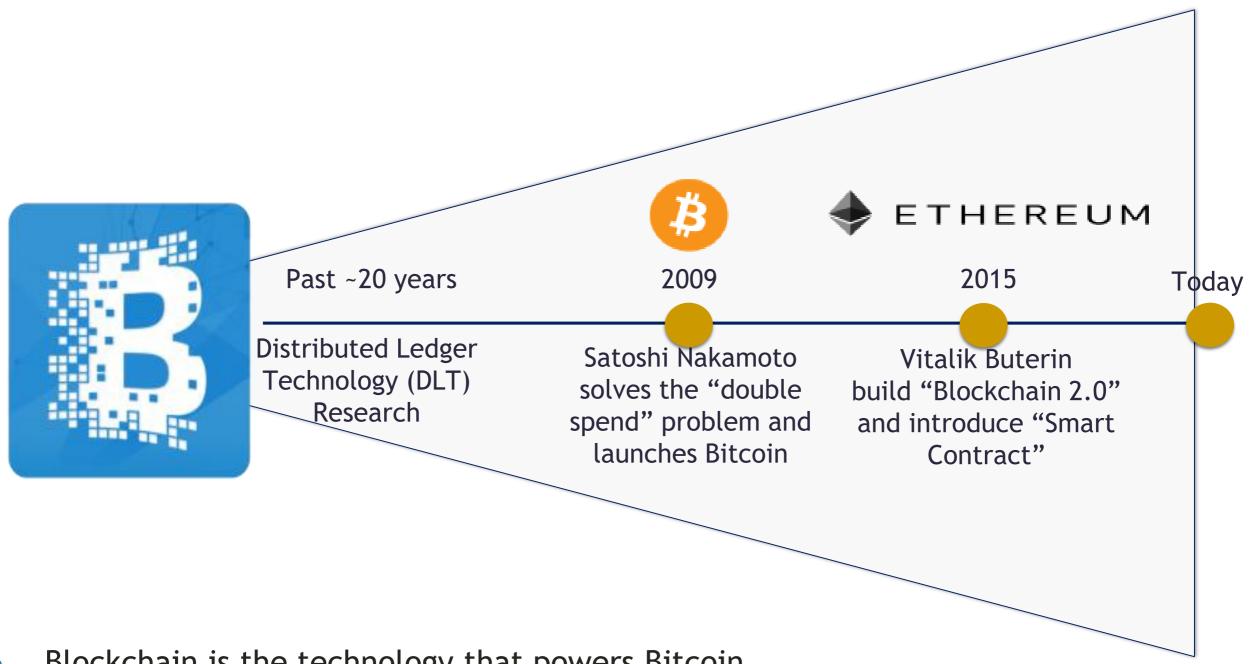
Web API

Big Data

Blockchain



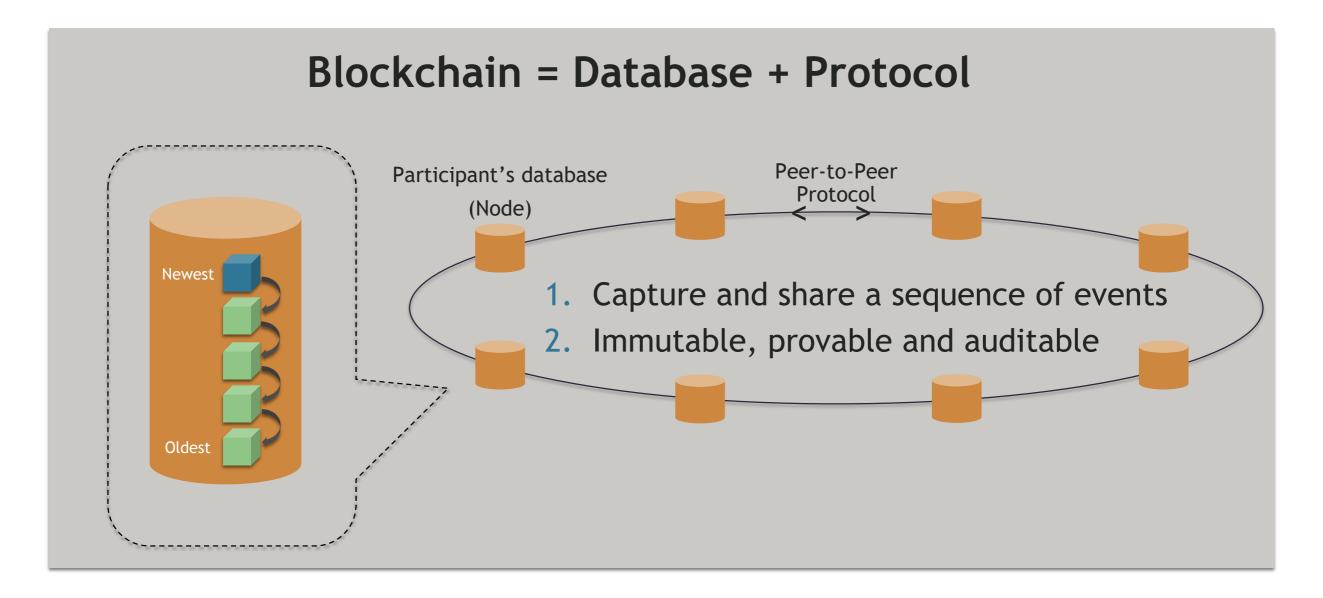
A QUICK HISTORY OF BLOCKCHAIN



- Blockchain is the technology that powers Bitcoin
 - Market cap (January 15, 2017): \$234bn
- Regulators and states are seriously looking into it (e.g. IMF, Japan, Russia ...)



WHAT IS BLOCKCHAIN?



It allows multiple parties to share auditable information even if they don't trust each other without putting a single party in charge of all the data

WHAT CAN YOU DO WITH IT?

Blockchain

Capture a sequence of events Immutable, transparent and auditable

+ Digital token

Manage asset transfer (e.g. cryptocurrencies)



+ Programmatic Triggers (terribly named "Smart Contracts")

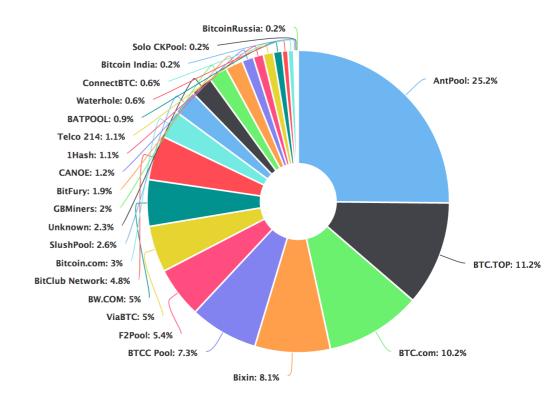
Automate transfer based on captured events (e.g. payment triggers shipment, SLAs, ...)



PUBLIC OR PRIVATE?

Public

- Nobody controls the network... really?
- Governance?
- Trust in transactions despite untrustable stakeholders imply to slow down the network
 - 7 transactions / sec on bitcoin



Private

- Known control by a limited number of stakeholders
- Contractual governance
- Interconnection of networks will become a question
- Much faster networks are possible

FROM A BIRD'S EYE VIEW, A PROMISING MATCH

Lack of information

Need to implement trust

Supply chains

Organizes data sharing

Provides auditability

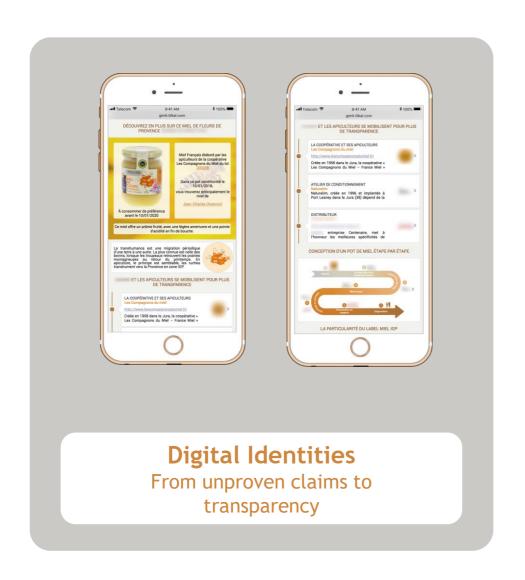
Blockchain

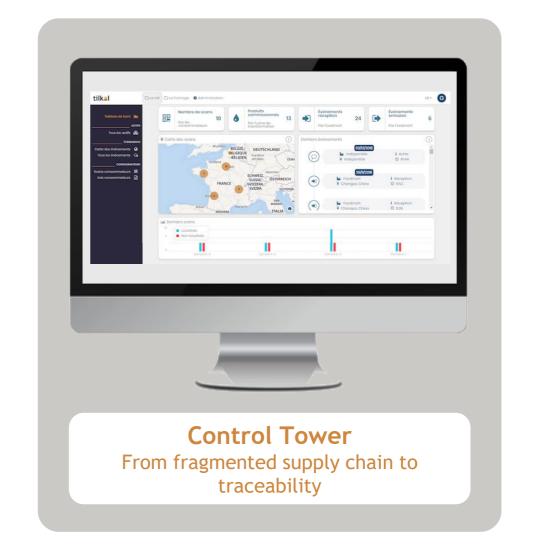
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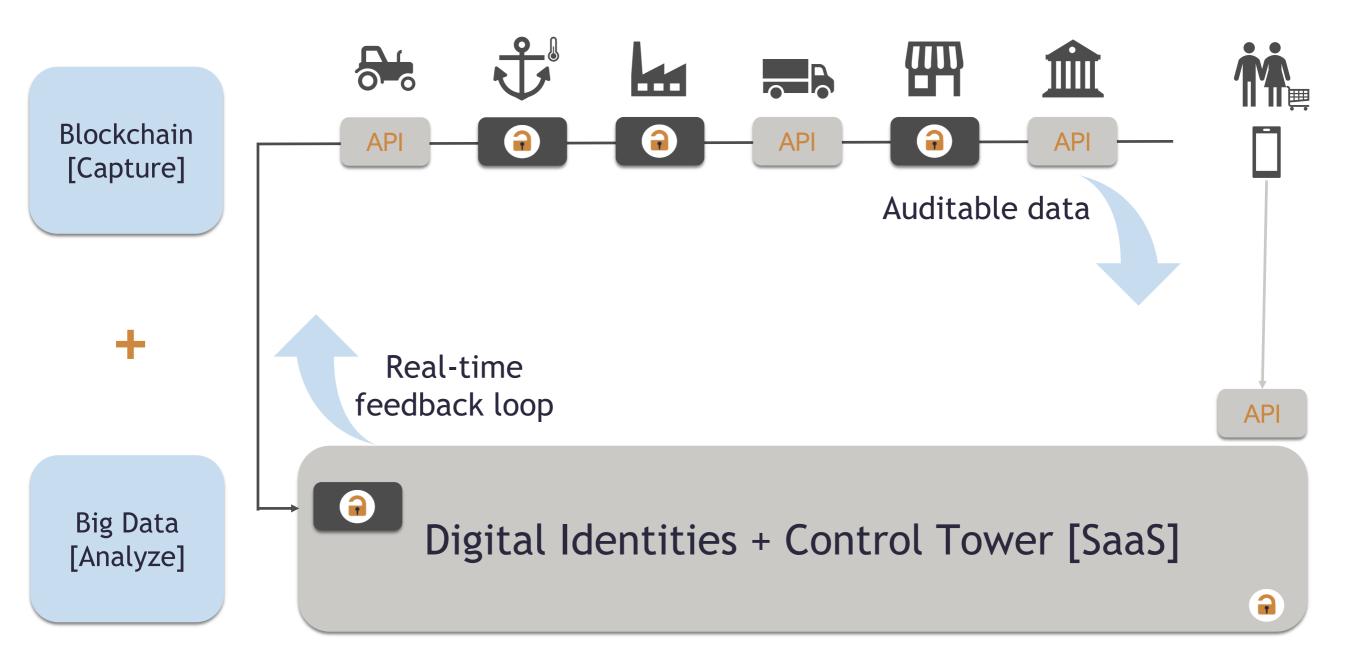


THE TILKAL PLATFORM: REAL-TIME TRANSPARENCY AND TRACEABILITY





How does it work? Blockchain + API + Big Data





15+ INDEPENDENT NETWORK NODES, 7 SUPPLY CHAINS, 12 PRODUCT REFERENCES IN PRODUCTION



Casino - Own brand 3 verticals: honey, eggs, poultry

Transparency & promotion of local production (France) and quality









Manufacturer - Baby food

Counterfeit prevention Consumer trust



- Manufacturer
- Warehouses (China/HK)
- Wholesalers (China/HK)

Retailer - Own brands

High-end pork meat traceability & origin



- Large retailer
- · Large cooperative
- · Animal food supplier

Pharma - food supplement to fight major child death cause

Goods trafficking prevention



 Clinics & dispensaries in Benin



In production



TYPICAL BUSINESS PROBLEMS: MULTIPLE PARTIES, REAL-TIME FLOW, NEED FOR PROOF



Product Traceability



Multi-party Process

Trusted transparency

Product origin, impact, usage

Parallel import, repackaging

End-to-end traceability against illicit trade

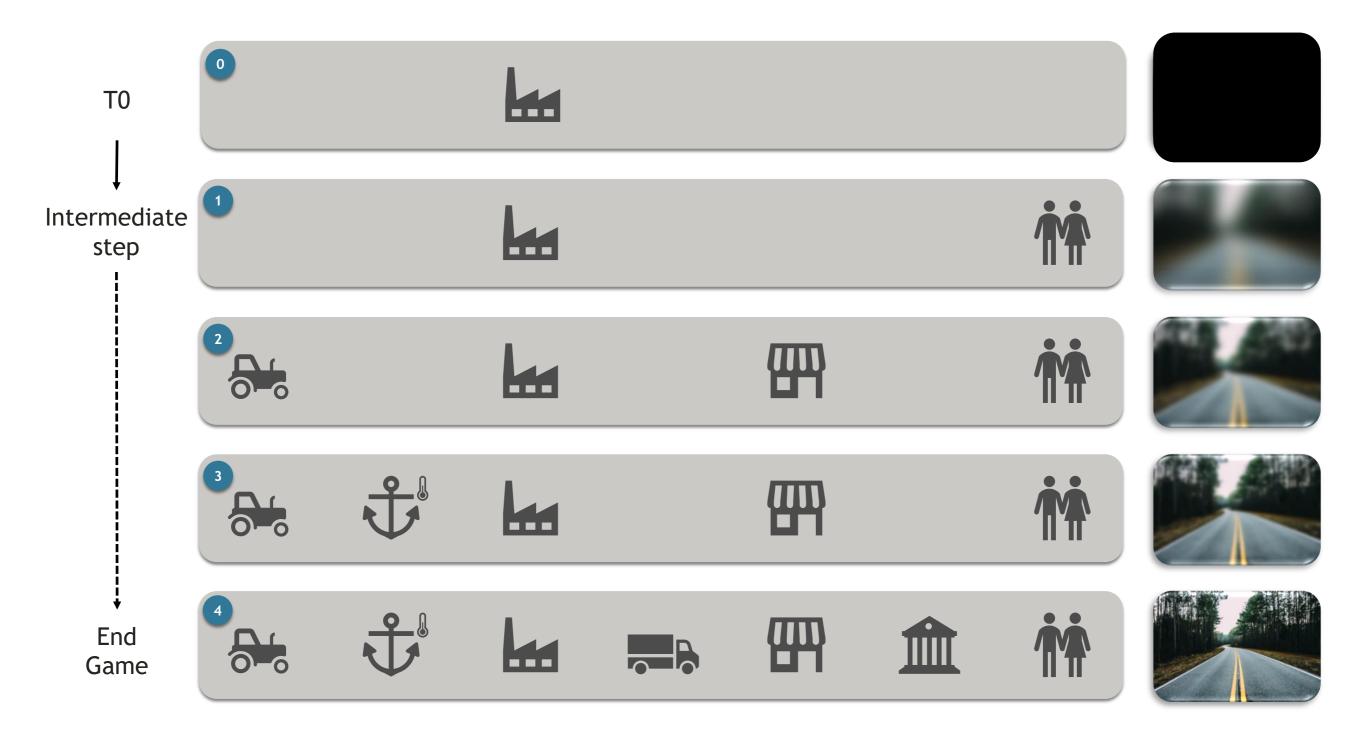
Visibility across supply chain

localization / availability / sale / expiry date vs stock

Cooperative, end to end product recall

Real-time and auditable recalls

GETTING STARTED: FOCUS ON AN ACHIEVABLE 1ST STEP AND EXPAND



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FROM A TECHNICAL COMPONENT TO A BUSINESS SOLUTION

- Nobody can address the supply chain problems alone
- Sharing data is the key although confidentiality must be addressed
- Network neutrality is paramount
 - Technically blockchain properties (immutability, proof, auditability) rely on having a shared and neutral network
 - Business: to involve stakeholders, everyone shall get value from sharing data
- Involving the end user is a part of the solution
 - Through transparency or other benefit
- Be careful with
 - Business models too complex to be understood
 - "Smart contracts" as immutable programs may not be entreprise friendly



MORE QUESTIONS

- What about « false » data?
 - Data is the raw material
 - The question is what information you derive from it.
- What governance for the network?
- What about interoperability of networks?

KEY TAKE AWAYS

- Demand for transparency and illicit trade are two sides of the same coin.
- Blockchain is the adequate technology towards the end game: transparency and control.
- At core a business transformation: sharing and leveraging industrial data in a fair, practical and efficient way.

PS: trust whoever as a technology provider, but a European provider

