

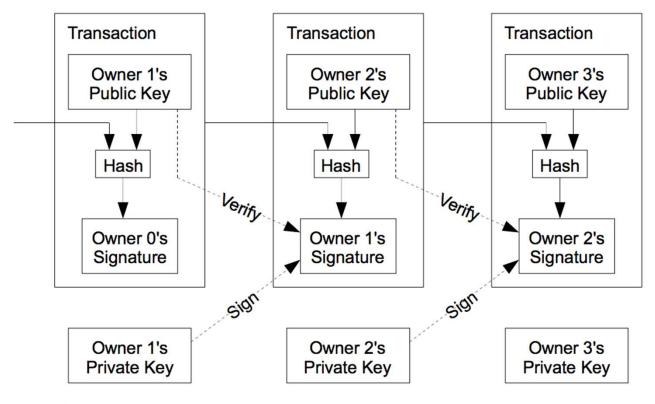


AGENDA

- BlockChain for non IT Experts
- Why the marriage?
- Use Case

Blockchain Technology

Blockchain is a **P2P ledger**, firstly used in the Bitcoin
cryptocurrency for economic transactions. (Conoscenti et al., 2016)

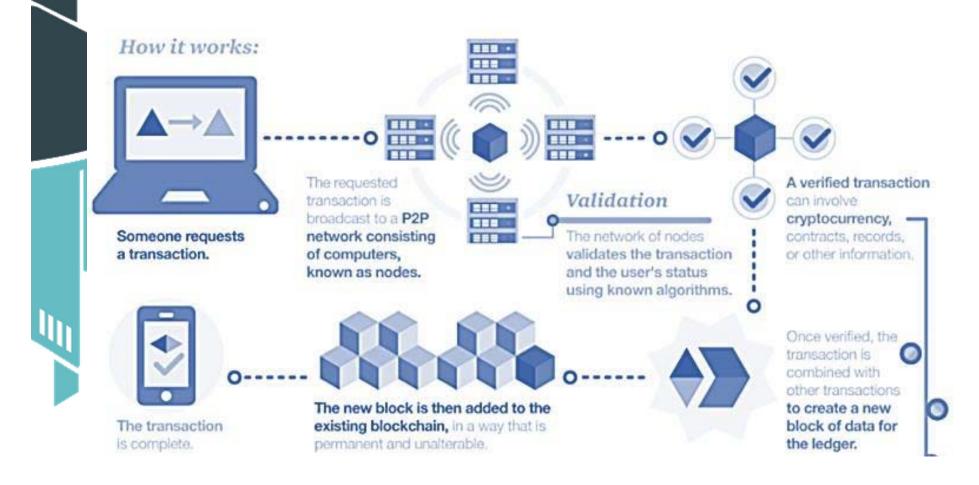


© 2008 Satoshi Nakamoto – Bitcoin Organization

BlockChain for non-IT

- Distributed
 - 1 It is designed to be distributed and synchronized across networks
 - ★ Hard to attack by hackers
- Trustness
 - ★ If you want to sale your dog, the dog must belong to you
 - ★ All the parties must agree that they want to buy/sell a dog
- 😚 Rules to share your data
 - ★ Transactions agreed between participants in advance
 - ★ Stored in the blockchain as "smart contracts"
- (Immutability of the data
 - ★ When all the parties agree and the transaction is stored in the BlockChain, it cannot be changed
 - ★ Possibility to rebuild the story of the information

How it works



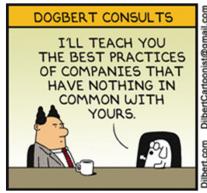
Blockchain explained (source: PWC Global)

BlockChain types

- Permissionless Blockchains
 - Any peer can join and leave the network
 - ★ Cryptographic primitives for writing the data
 - ★ Examples Bitcoin, Ethereum
- Permissioned Blockchains
 - ★ Readers and writers must be granted
 - ★ Eventual separated and parallel blockchains for encapsulation and privacy
 - ★ Example Hyperledger

The land of blood and honey

- We can secure our data
- We can rebuild how the information was generated
- The infrastructure can be expensive
- O Different technologies, different applications
 - ★ Hyperledger IBM
 - ★ IOTA IoT specific
- Specific expertise



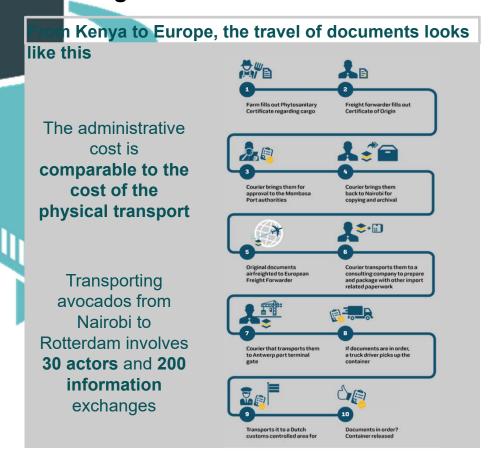


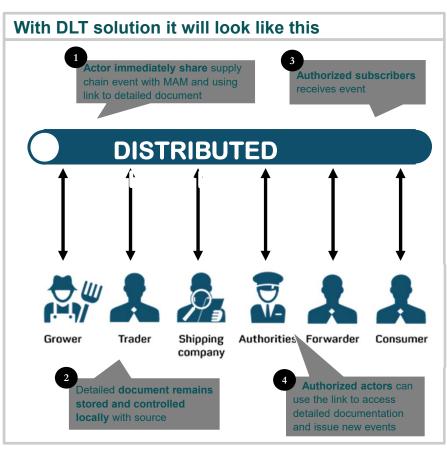


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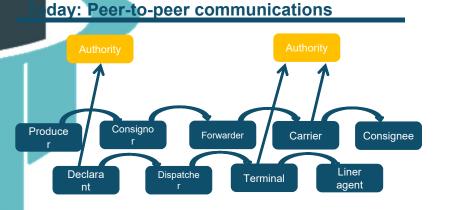
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Limited information visibility across supply chain incur significant cost in handling information



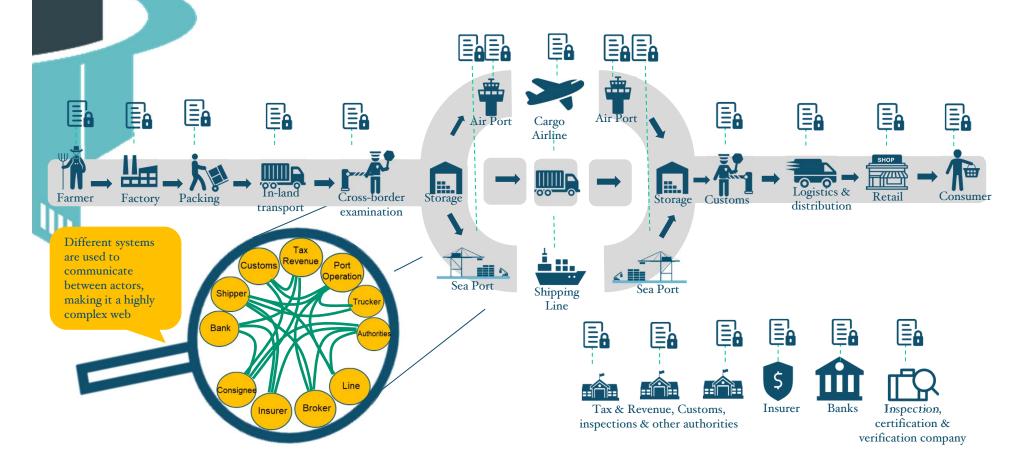


Creating an infrastructure for digital exchange of events and related documents in global trade with benefits for all



Tomorrow: DLT-enabled communication DISTRIBUTED Consignor Forwarder Producer Liner agent

The generation, transmission, use and storage of information is highly segmented and not effectively shared among parties, resulting in inefficiencies, lose of data and sub-optimization



Different Domains

DIGITAL TWIN	SENSOR DATA	IDENTITY MANAGEMENT	DOCUMENT STORAGE	PUBLISH EVENTS	ACTIONS
Tagging objects using RFID, QR, container numbers etc.	GPS, temperature, humidity, performance etc.	Define roles such as producer, transporter, customs, port operator, bank, etc	Ability to store relevant docs: purchase order, invoice, load list, phyto certificate, certificate of origin, transport booking, bill of lading, manifest, declarations, etc.	Ex: purchase of goods done, container stuffed, tax paid, good inspected, certificate approved, container loaded, etc.	Ex: push, receive, make a query for, discover different events/doc/data/us ers

Single version of the truth, data integrity, immutable records, encryption, agnostic to internal processes/IT, permission-less innovation

Some scenarios

- Automotive
 - Grey spare parts
- Sustainable transportation
 - ★ ISO/TS 14067 requires that all the chain of a product/service is computed in its environmental impact
 - ★ How to assess the subcontractors/parts?
 - ★ Tokens as «green» money
- Synchromodal transportation
 - ★ Need of a common network
 - Digital twins
 - Capacity
 - ★ DL: certified capacity
 - ★ Smart Contracts: negotiation of the real costs
 - Prevent large companies from gathering data of smaller ones

Speed and scalability

- Bitcoin peaks out at around 7 TPS
- TPS Ethereum is limited to around 15 TPS
- Quorum has stated a target of "dozens to hundreds of transactions per second depending on configuration" in their white paper.
- 😚 Hyperledger Fabric. They claim 3500 TPS. Independent test 170
- ③ IOTA- 180 TPS, claiming to arrive at 1600 for the end of the year
- Speed decreasing with the network size
 - ★ Tradeoff between speed and security

Costs

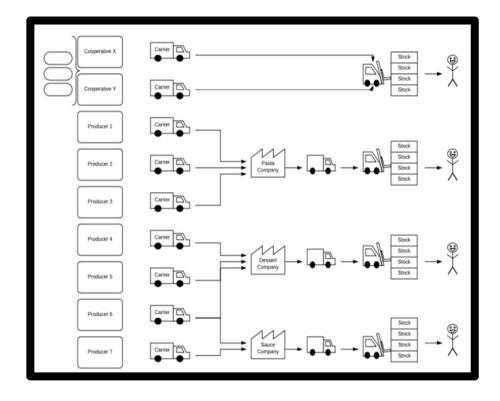
- Small BC
 - ★ Scenario 1 private BC
 - Standard machine
 - 1 Vmachine 32 CPU 128 Gb Ram machine 14000\$/Year
 - Need of at least 6 machines
 - ≈ 84000\$/Year to start your business
 - ★ Scenario 2- shared BC
 - ☐ 1 Vmachine 32 CPU 128 Gb Ram machine
 - **□** 14000 \$/year
 - 9 machines
 - ☐ 126000\$/Year to start your business

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Use Case – Fresh Food

- Fresh food retailer
- 10 warehouses and 3 distribution centers in Western Europe



To Be scenario

- Hyperledger BC
 - ★ Object: eggs
 - **★** Value: 13000 K€
 - ★ Actors: Retailer, suppliers, carriers
- Objectives
 - **★** Cost reduction
 - ☐ Inboud operations efficiency
 - Waste
 - Recall (e.g., sanitary problems)
 - **★** Value
 - Brand image
 - ☐ Increased revenues

To Be scenario

- Costs
 - \star IT team: 130K
 - ₩ HP. Average salary: 2100 month
 - ★ BC Platform: 240K
 - ★ BC members (Retailer, suppliers, carriers): 21
 - **★** Cost per actor: about 1000€/month
- (Value
 - \star +10% revenues
 - ★ Inboud efficiency: 45K
 - 875 man-working minutes per day and 2 operators could be moved to a different area
 - Accuracy of data
 - ★ Reduced waste of food: 450K
 - Reduced expired items (exceeded sell-by date or use-by date) and waste caused by unsafe stow conditions
- Potential value
 - ★ Recalls (possible contaminations): 1200K

To Be scenario

- Limits
 - Need to put in the BC all the Supply Chain participants
 - ★ Digital Twin
 - Some limits in linking the real and the digital
 - **★** IoT
 - Additional costs for introducing the sensors network data E.g. Cold chain
 - Potentially high gains

