Securing, Monitoring & Tracking Documents and Flow of Goods

Real Time Supply Chain Visibility
CITES : from skin to consumer

Flows and Transactions
Supply Chain Visibility

Tags suppliers

Slaughterhouse

Tanneries

Manufacture

Shops

Consumer

The code tags are delivered and recorded by delivery and destination

From the slaughter, the tag is attached to the skin and the code associated with each single skin. CITES certificate is automatically issued upon shipment

Tanneries may inspect the goods received, the flow of skin from tanning and shipment of each skin

When producing each cut is recorded and any part of the finished product is identified, the CITES certificate can be issued automatically. A unique code is assigned to the product

The management of stock in shop is easy.

The final consumer can verify the authenticity of the product and all its historical.
As soon as possible a Tag is attached with the skin. Code Tag is saved e associated with skin.

Tag Code can be different: barcode, RFID code, code in code, etc. ..

The advantage of RFID is that code can be read in mass, without being seen.

The association of Tag code to the skin is done simply by selecting the type of skin and reading the code.

The system will automatically emit the CITES certificate.
Controlling and recording received skins is facilitated by the use of an RFID code.

Monitoring the skin throughout the tanning process is performed by reading the code of each skin when passing from one operation to another, regardless of the type of tag used.

During shipment control of each skin with the CITES certificate is automatically done.

It will be possible to know what skin slaughterhouse which is sent to any manufacturing...
Manufactures

All the blanks are stored in skin code and placed in a bag with the code of the skin.

During assembly of the necessary for the production of the final product code provenance skin of each piece parts is saved just by reading the code on the bag.

All necessary to the production of parts are grouped in a box, which also contains the code unique, RFID or other of the final product.

The system automatically will issue CITES certificate when putting In Stock. When shipping the product in store the system automatically saves which products with a CITES certificate is sent to what store.
Management of in-store merchandise flow is facilitated by the use of RFID technology.

It is possible to know which product is present in real time in each store with its own CITES certificate.

Reading product code allows the brand to have the history of the product, all production process and all logistical flow of the product flow. This allows an immediate check of the presence of a gray or parallel market.
The consumer is increasingly concerned with the origin of the product and wants to have the best possible information on the product they are buying. But consumers are also more volatile and changing buying habits, online purchases are growing strong and growing information requirements.

Simply reading the code of the product, using a smartphone, allows him to have complete information on the product: it is original, its origin, its history, etc. Every time a consumer requests information on via their smartphone is a mass of marketing information for the brand.
Production Flow Tracking Structure

**Head Office**
- Directly or indirectly provide unique RFID tag in order to control and secure product.

**Manufacture**
- Follow manufacturing process and achievement unit by unit in real time.

**Supply Chain**
- Track, count and manage shipping, receiving and operation achievement automatically.

**Distribution - Retail**
- Product unique ID allows complete product tracking all the way to POS process and after sales service.
Business Model

ROI and Payback

RETURN ON INVESTMENT is the ratio of money gained or lost on an investment relative to the amount of money invested. It is a measure of profitability of an investment.

Secure and Control Flow
Business Model example

- Fair market is not only a fair return for each producer, but also a marketing argument.
- In the specific case of animal skins protected by CITES, margins achieved are not linear. It seems fair to allocate the tracking costs in relation to the real margin for each actor in the chain from production to the final product.
- For example, the farmer must contribute to the cost of Tag and control of logistics flow, elation to the percentage that its work represent in relation to final manufacturing cost, for example.
- The brand that has important information about its customers will have no trouble to support the costs related to it.
Business Model example

Two types of costs:
1. Hardware: Tags, tablet,
2. Software: for all flow tracking

Our proposal:

Tags are charged according to the % cost allocation
Application is billed according to use

Condition: at least all transfers from one player to the other must be registered

Example of Tags cost allocation

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Skin certificate</th>
<th>Product certificate</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Slaughterhouse</td>
<td>25%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tannerie</td>
<td>25%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manufacture</td>
<td>50% 25%</td>
<td>25%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brand</td>
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<tr>
<td>Shops</td>
<td></td>
<td>25%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Consumer</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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