

Blockchain-based traceability of the food supply chain: consumer perception and a case study

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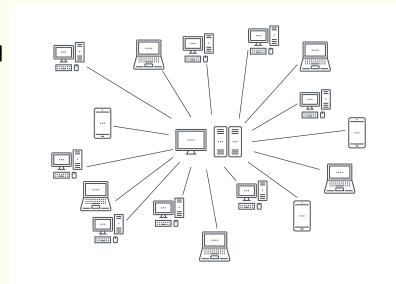
Mauro Mandiorli



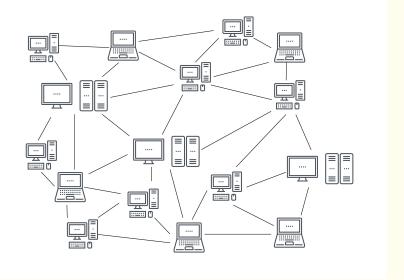
Blockchain

CENTRALIZED DATABASE

- Blockchain belongs to distributed database
- Each participant owns a copy of the same data register
- Any change in a copy is applyed on the others



DISTRIBUTED DATABASE

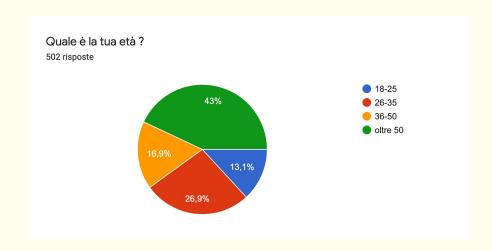


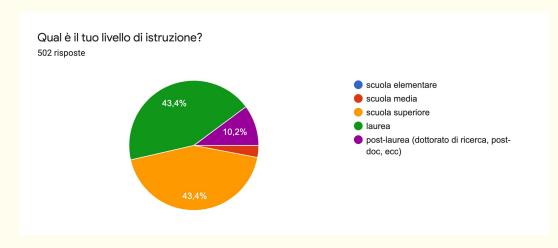
Blockchain and supply chain

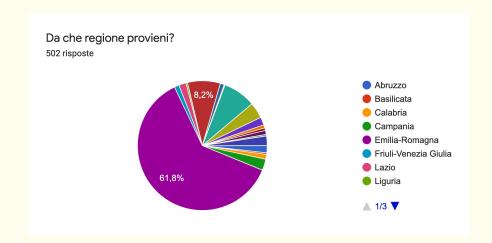
- Blockchain ensure:
 - 1. Immutability
 - 2. Security
 - 3. Transparency
 - 4. Traceability

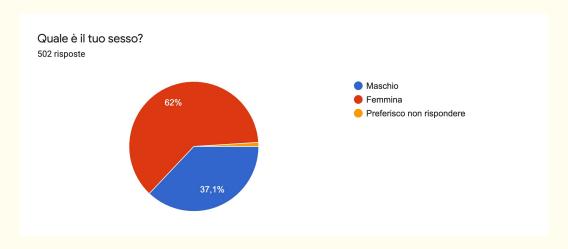
- Blockchain is designed solve trust-related problems in a trust-lacking environment
- Do you trust a food producer?
- Are labels enough?

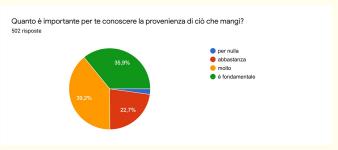


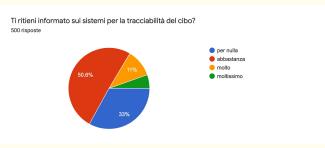




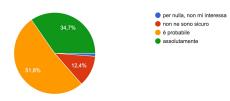


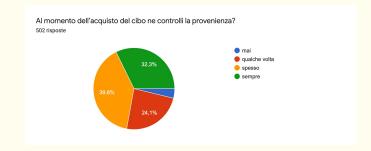


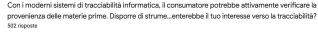


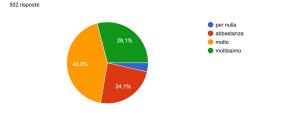


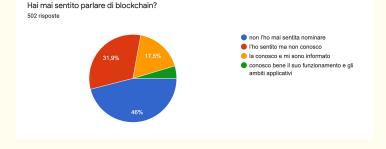
Al supermercato l'origine di un crescente numero di prodotti è verificabile tramite sistemi di tracciabilità informatica. Saresti più propenso all'a...otti rispetto ai concorrenti che ne sono sprovvisti? 502 risposte

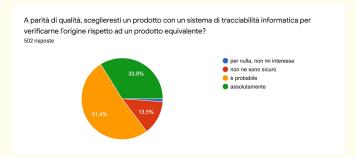


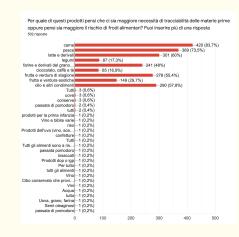


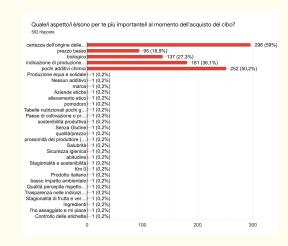


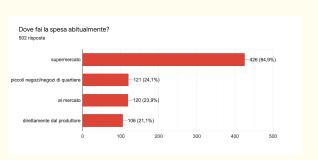












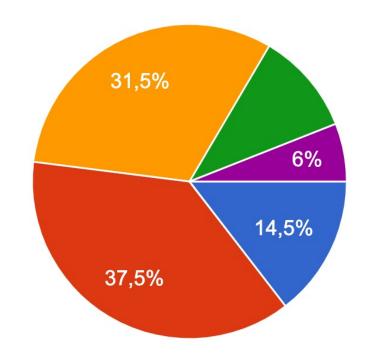
anagraphics

- 502 respondants
- The come majorly from Emilia-Romagna, but there are representative from all over Italy
- Respondants' age is mostly over 50, followed by 26-35 y.o.
- Usually they have high school diploma or university degree

Results

- The majority of the respondants are interested in knowing the origin of the food
- They mostly know what is traceability
- They have heard about blockchain
- They are interested in knowing the origin of mainly meat, fish and dairy products
- They would rather buy a product provided with digital traceability system instead of an unprovided competitor
- They consider acceptable a **5-20% cost increase** for a digitally traced product.

Sei disposto a spendere in più per una maggiore garanzia di tracciabilità? 502 risposte





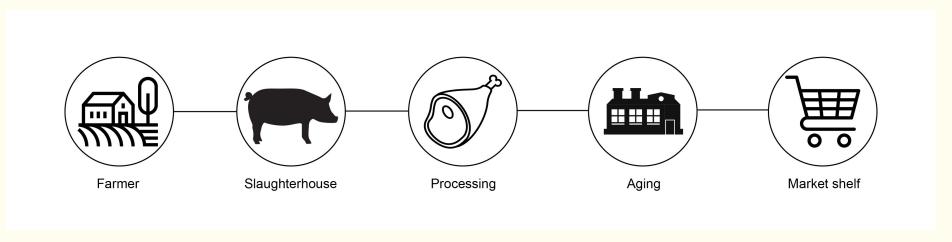
Blockchain on supply chains

- Is the blockchain a universal technology?
- Which supply chains are suitable?
- Which are its limits?



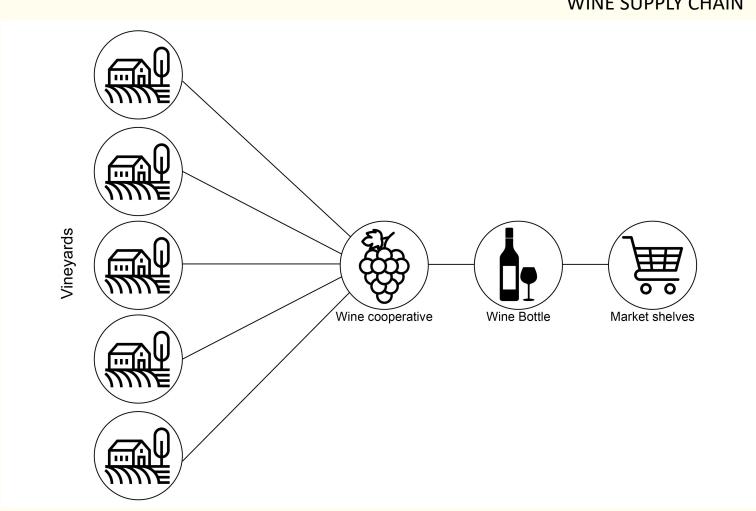
Linear supply chain

HAM SUPPLY CHAIN

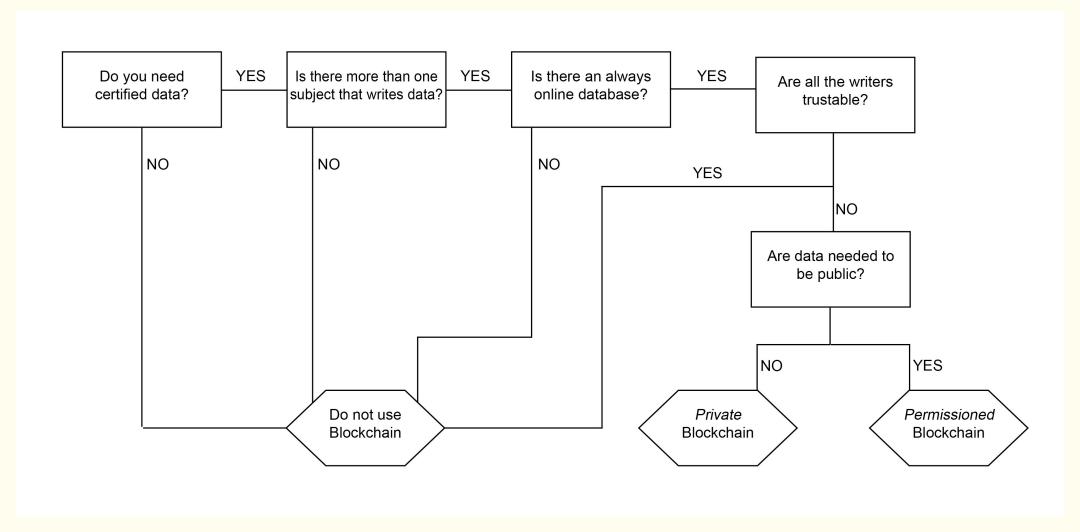


Multi-producer supply chain

WINE SUPPLY CHAIN



Blockchain or other systems?



Use cases

- Walmart
- Carrefour
- Coop







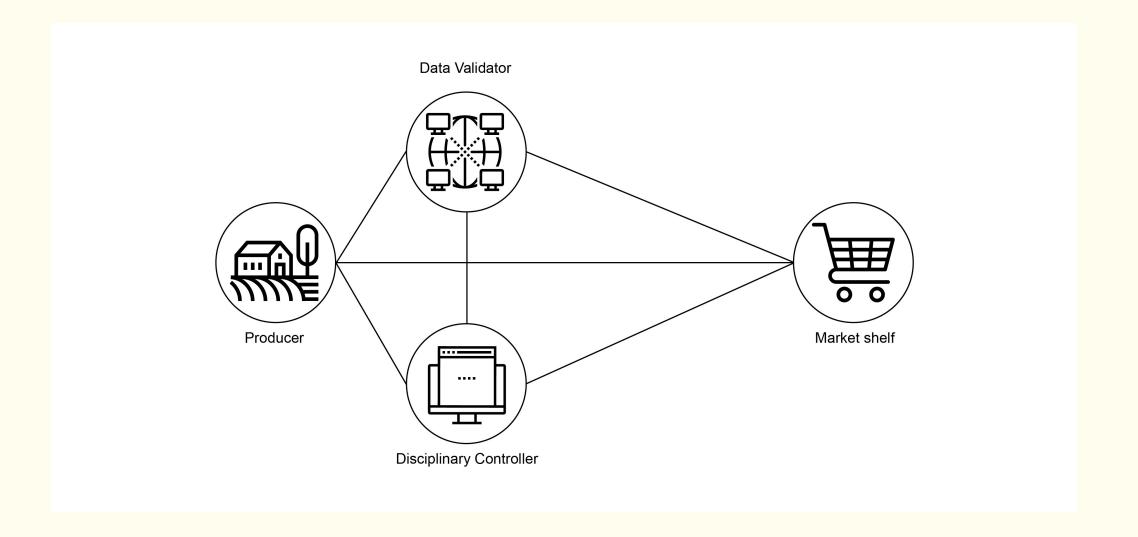
Saporare case study

- Franceschi srl is composed by two parts
 - 1. E-commerce named Saporare
 - 2. Traceability platform named S|trace
- Acts as a third part in the supply chain, but without substituting to any disciplinary or control agency
- Becomes a «data validator»





Saporare Case Study

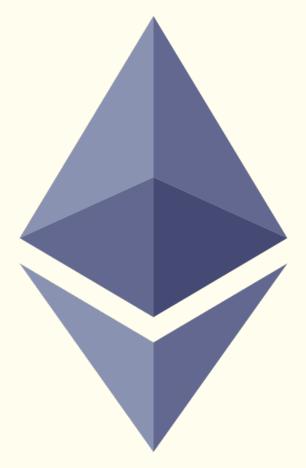


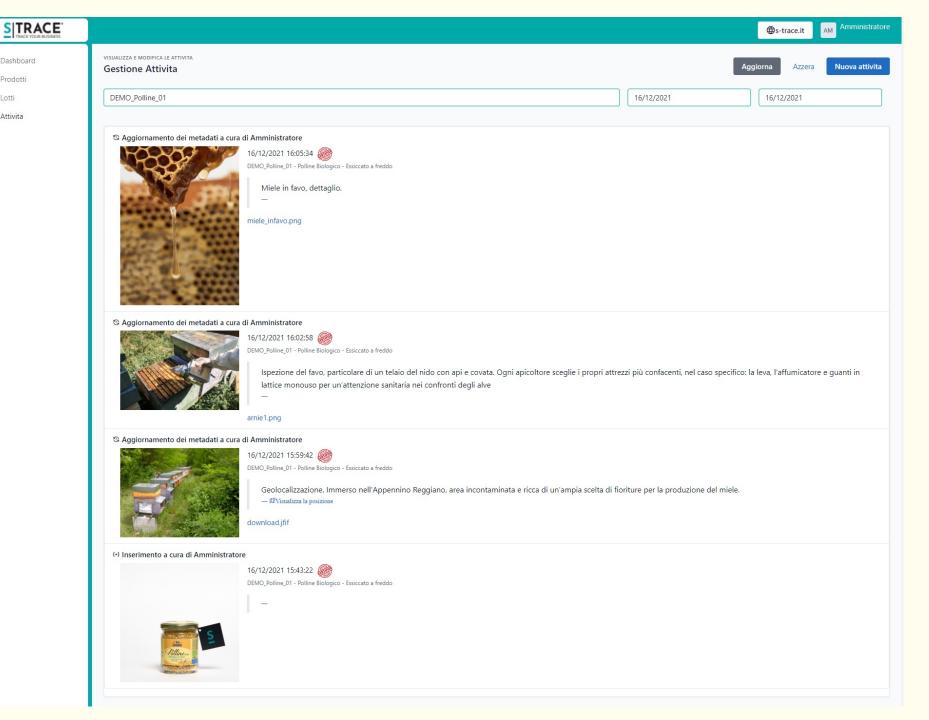
S|Trace is based on Ethereum Virtual Machine (EVM)

- Ethereum is a smart contract-based blockchain
- S|Trace works on an Ethereum fork
 - A Fork is a substantial change to a blockchain
- Smart contracts designed in Solidity



Saporare Case Study





∩ Dashboard

☑ Prodotti C Lotti

☐ Attivita

Saporare and Unimore

The red dot on the side of each timing means that the data have been successfully registered on the blockchain

Photos and other documents can be added to improve traceability and story telling of each traced product batch

Advantages

- Consumers
 - More information
 - Improved power of choice
- Companies
 - Improved marketing through story telling and customer fidelization by showing transparency
 - **User profiling** (anagraphics, location, etc)
- Control agencies
 - EFSA, USDA, etc
 - Immediate access to the data in case of suspected contaminations or frauds

Blockchain limitations

- Complex technology
- The number of working cases is increased, but it is not sufficient for establishing a standard
- Cost increase for the companies not well assessed (project design, management, transaction fee, ecc)
- Cost increase for the consumers (acceptable up to 10-20%)
- Lack of legislation
- User data profiling
- Do we really want complete transparency?

Thank you for the attention