Hi Guys,

Thanks for your time on this morning’s Zoom.  Great job on the website guys.

Just to summarise the Track and Trace main points:

Every product / asset (bottle of wine, gearbox, parcel, anything!) is given a unique QR code.  That QR code is the key to a unique product reference within our blockchain.

The status of the asset can change according to a pre-defined workflow.  Consider these use cases:

Can you just let us know why IM 8 qrcode is so complex and cannot be copied. Just few words , technical digital words used by professional should be well appreciated .

Previously sent :

So, the two questions that you asked:

How do we stop the labels being copied:  Counterfeit actors can attempt to copy the iM8 Digital Labels by simply copying a legitimate QR code and using it on their fake products.  However what they cannot copy is the iM8 backend and the AI technology we use to detect fraud.  As soon as one of the counterfeit labels is scanned the iM8 backend will detect that this is a counterfeit label and will indicate this to the individual scanning the label.  This label will be automatically flagged to the product producer so that they are aware that a counterfeit actor is attempting to copy their products.  iM8 uses AI algorithms to detect counterfeit labels, and for obvious reasons we do not disclose the inputs to the algorithms.

How do we use location services:  Each time a label is scanned the iM8 application records the GPS based location of where the scan has been performed.  No user data is captured during the scan so the recording of the location data complies fully with GDPR regulations.  The scan event is recorded in the iM8 Blockchain with the location and the QR code.  Some iM8 customers use iM8 technology to perform track and trace within their business.  In this instance the business users use a dedicated iM8 app which can also include additional data, like photo evidence.

BMW manufacturers a gearbox.  It is QR coded (using a indestructible material).  When the gearbox leaves the factory, it is scanned, and the status of the gearbox in the BMW inventory system changes from ‘In Production’ to ‘Shipping’.  When the gearbox arrives at the BMW dealer workshop, it is scanned in, changing the status to ‘In Dealership No. IRL0008’.  OK

When the gearbox is installed in a vehicle the status is changed to ‘In Vehicle Chassis number AAAAA1234567’.  If that gearbox develops a fault it can be traced back to the date/time of manufacture, the factory itself and even the engineers involved in building / QA’ing same.  Now imagine that the vehicle is stolen and broken up for parts.

The stolen gearbox ends up in another vehicle, but when brought into BMW for a service, the QR code is scanned and the gearbox will be flagged as being part of a stolen vehicle.  OK

This information can be used to track down those involved, or at least act as a disincentive to purchasing parts on the grey market.  correct

I wouldn’t buy a part for my car knowing that I run the risk of problems if I ever bring my vehicle into a main dealer. agree This also makes it far more likely that I would only buy genuine manufacturer parts from authorised dealers, thereby avoiding the chances of me getting a counterfeit part.

Let us examine a premium wine use case.  Each bottle is given a unique QR code.  Wine is sold by the crate (should be checked) so the crate box also has a QR code.  If we send the box out to a restaurant, and it doesn’t arrive, the status of the code on the wine crate can be changed to ‘Stolen/Missing’, automatically changing the status of all the bottles in the crate to the same status.  You roll up to have dinner in some nice restaurant, pay loads of money for a premium bottle of wine to impress your guest, show off by scanning the QR code to pretend that you know what you are talking about, and the message comes up that it is stolen!!  Great

Again, you are closing down the reseller / stolen goods distributor here.  The restaurant won’t take the chance that you can scan the bottle and won’t buy the stolen goods, even if offered at a significant discount.

Question : to improve the safety against fake wine and counterfeit,  can we imagine to receive from our the vignars a list numbered bottles that  could be registred on the blockhain and available on the chateau’s website.

I means customer who have paid 10k€ a bottle and lives in hk wants to double check if his expensive bottle is really coming from the right place? Do you follow my meaning?  I do and we are looking at ways to do this.

I guess we must explain the value of im8. Future clients can so imagine what im8 coul bring positive for their business. We should make the same for every industries I believe

Finally, lets look at the tyres use case.  The client wants to know

a) where their stock is at any time; yes

b) only pay for tyres that were actually delivered; yes

c) make sure to charge the client for any tyres sold, yes

d) get paid for recycling.  What do you means ?  Each time they recycle a tyre they get paid

original product

know the €value / volume in stock. be ready for monthly Inventory  Exactly 😊

On arrival at the warehouse each type is given a QR code.  The code is unique to that exact tyre and the codes are generated from the original order.  So, if you were expecting 100 tyres in one delivery, and you only received 95, you know exactly how many are missing (you will have 5 stickers left over) and can make sure that these are not paid for. Does it means tyres have not qrcode when leaving the factory? And qrcode are only stick when arrived to the client? In this case yes, the code gets applied to the tyre by the company when it is delivered.  It would obviously be better if it was applied by the manufacturer.

Similarly, you are transporting 20 tyres from one warehouse to another.  The tyres are scanned in so you know exactly what is on the delivery truck.  ok

A customer calls and you divert the truck to their location to replace a blown tyre.  Ok

You know that you have the right tyre on your delivery truck, and when the tyre get’s fitted to the customer vehicle, you know that the tyre has been sold to that customer.  Do you means final client like you and me? Or the customers is the whoseller you work with? Please help and sorry Customer is the person or company who buys the tyre and has it fitted to a vehicle

You can issue an invoice immediately, and when your delivery truck eventually arrives at it’s destination, they know to expect 19 tyres, not 20, as the system updates are in real time. I’m afraid not to understand really the meaning. Can you re explain please.  When the left the warehouse it had 20 tyres on it.  It was diverted and sold one tyre to a customer, so the truck has 19 tyres on it when it arrives at the destination.

Kind regards,

Charlie.