

and for Security Features Assessment regarding EU Systems for Provision of an Analysis and Feasibility Tracking and Tracing of Tobacco Products

December 2014 Briefing Member State Project Overview &

Call for tender No EAHC/2013/Health/11 2013/S 068-112544





This content should be treated as strictly confidential, and may not be shared beyond those recipients participating in the

1st meeting of the Sub-Group.

Group on Traceability and Security Features of the expert group on Tobacco These presentation materials were prepared for the 1st meeting of the Sub-Policy, and presented on 10 December 2014.

subject to finalisation and approval by the EU Commission. The slides were The materials are based on a substantive (+300 pages) draft report, still prepared for illustrative purposes, and represents only a partial representation of the meeting discussions and presentations.



Agenda

Background & Context

- Project Status
- Deliverables & Tasks
- Constraints & Challenges
- Baseline for Analyses (Problem Statement)
- Key Stakeholders
- Relevant Benchmarks & Trends

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2 Key Concepts & Methodology

- Traceability: Key concepts
- Security Features & Authentication: Key Concepts
- Project Methodology
- Stakeholder Engagements

Four Options Defined

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- Overview of a Traceability Solution
- Description of the Four Traceability Solution Options
- Description of the Four Security Feature Options

Analyses and Outcomes

4

- Implications and Requirements
- Feasibility Concerns
- Additional Solution Considerations
- Cost Benefit Analyses
- Conclusions and Recommendations



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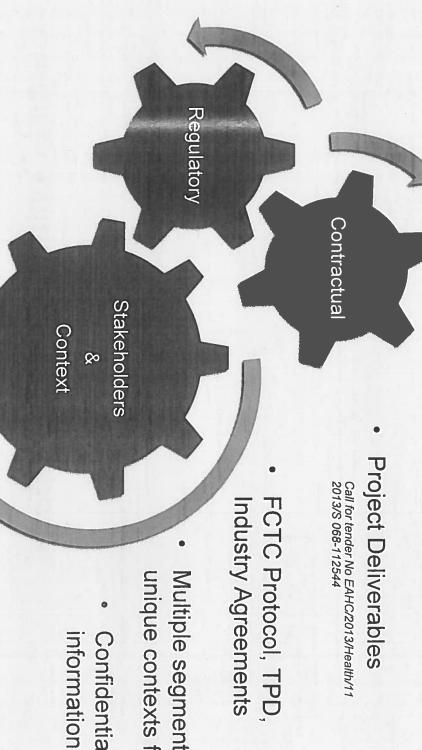
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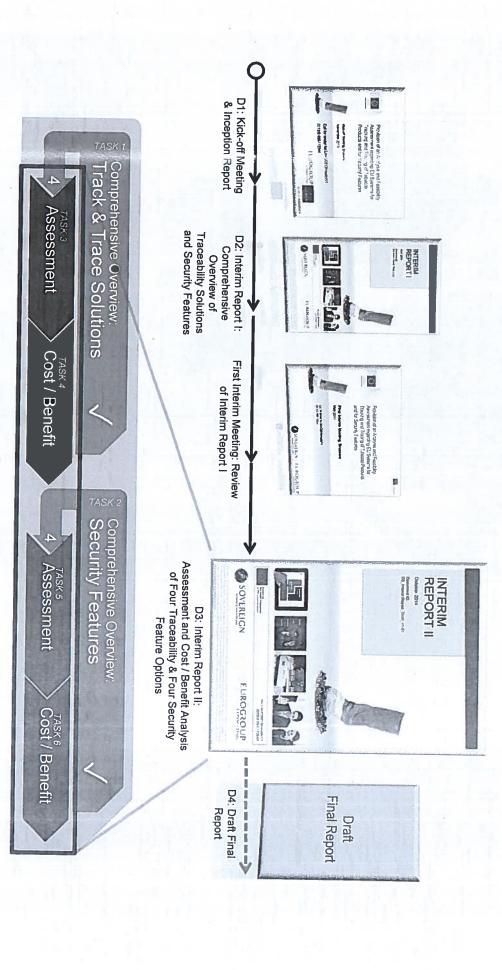
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Project Background: Core Components



- Multiple segments of and unique contexts for each
- Confidentiality of sensitive

Current Context of Interim Report II





Contractual Context: Major Deliverables & Related Tasks

Comprehensive Overview: Track & Trace Solutions

Assessment

Cost / Benefit

Comprehensive Overview: Security Features

Assessment

Cost / Benefit

Market Overview of solutions for tracking

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- and tracing of tobacco products:
- Problem Statement
- 6 landscape Evaluation of current solution
- 9 Benchmarking of Relevant Solutions in

- products as per TPD requirements technologies for secure marking of tobacco Market Overview of available and suitable
- Consideration of both Visible (Overt), security features Semi-covert, Covert and Forensic

- ယ Four Solution Options (for both)
- Feasibility assessment
- Conduct Cost /Benefit Analysis for each
- 4 Assess requirements and options for Data Storage Mechanisms (3rd Party)





Problem Statement: Critical Success Factors for Traceability Solution

TRACEABILITY: CRITICAL SUCCESS FACTORS

CONTEXT	_	Ensure each pack is marked with a unique identifier (Article 15, § 1);
	2	Provide an accurate mechanism for recording the movement (tracking) of tobacco products through the point of manufacture to the last distributor before retail (Article 15, § 5);
TPD	ယ	Support the concept of aggregation (Article 15, § 5);
	4	Store data independently (not by the tobacco industry) (Article 15, § 8 and recital 31);
WHO FCTC	CT	Provide that markings are irremovable and indelible (Article 15, § 1);
Protocol	o	Ensure that the systems used for the unique identifier and the related functions are fully compatible with each other across the European Union (Article 15, § 11b);
Context: Illicit Trade	7	Protect confidentiality and safeguard that decoding and full access to the data storage facilities is limited to authorised authorities and only exceptionally, in duly justified cases, to the tobacco industry, under restrictive conditions (Article 15, § 8);
Industry	∞	Be compatible with current tobacco production, packaging and the trade environment to minimise the impact on tobacco production, taking into consideration production speeds, equipment, etc. (internal market proportionality obligations);
Stakeholders:	9	Uphold respect for data protection as specified in the EU legal framework (Directive 95/46/EC) (Article 15, § 10);
U Authorities	10	Be resistant to manipulation (Article 15, § 1);
_	=	Enable Member States and EU authorities to monitor and survey the market as per respective mandates (general aim of Article 15 and recital 29);
	12	Solution components currently being used in a commercial supply chain environment and avoid unnecessary burden for business and/or authorities (Impact assessment considerations).

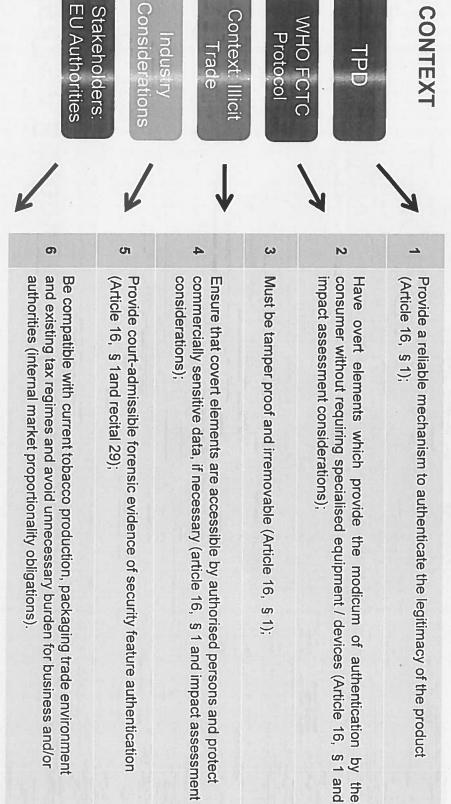


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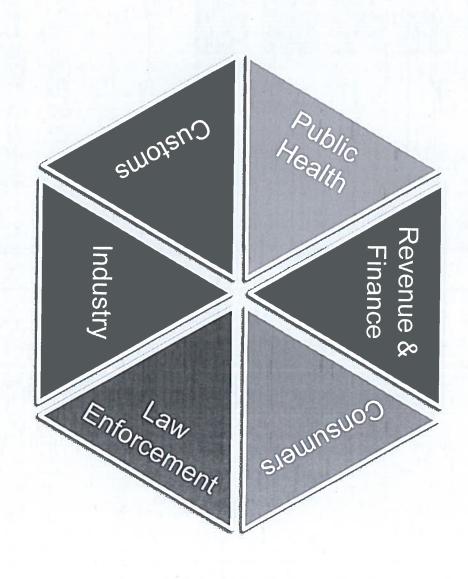
Security Feature Problem Statement: Critical Success Factors for

SECURITY FEATURES: CRITICAL SUCCESS FACTORS





Problem Statement: Multiple & Diverse Stakeholders



Summary of Stakeholder Requirements

Facilitate investigations in the case of tax fraud	Traceability and alerting of products which do not comply with national or E∪ legislation	Provide support for FCTC Parties to analyse and combat illicit tobacco trade	Security feature available to authenticate tobacco products as legitimate	Stakeholders Functional Requirements
×			×	Law Enforcement
×	×		×	Customs Admin.
×			×	Excise Admin.
×	×		×	OLAF
×			×	Europol
×			×	Interpol
	×			UNODC
			×	wco
		×		WHO FCTC Secretariat
I mil	×		×	DG SANCO
×	×		×	DG TAXUD
			×	Consumers

Context: Illicit Trade

COUNTRY OF MANUFACTURE COUNTRY A

Cigarettes sold for local consumption

Off-the-book sales

the-book sales; sold on local market volumes; packs siphoned off, offwith excise duty and VAT not Producing unaccounted for accounted for.

Diversion

Tobacco marked for removal to

another bonded warehouse,

LEGITIMATE MANUFACTURER

compromised border controls Entry of cigarettes without the containers with licit goods, documents; Using mules, of goods across borders. hidden compartments in containers, hidden in necessary clearance

market - VAT not accounted for diverted for sale onto the local

CROSS-BORDER FRAUD

Fictitious/ghost exports

BORDER

Undervaluation

Cigarettes documented for export illegally sold on local market but never leave the country; clearance faked; cigarettes

> price, weight - reduces Understate quantities

Customs import duty

payable

Smuggling

Bootlegging

Non-declaration; Illegal trading

BORDER

BORDER BORDER

Avoids payment of import duty across the border , for resale quantities within allowance Abuse of tax differentials bringing numerous small

Mis-description

BORDER

Mis-declare cigarettes as reduces Customs import duty payable, evades another commodity import restrictions

BORDER

BORDER

ILLICIT MANUFACTURER

Customs stamps or dies. Sold into local market, excise duty and VAT

not accounted for.

excisable goods; use of false Unlicensed manufacturers of

Illicit Manufacturing

Produced use trademark without the owners consent. Excise duty and

Counterfeit Products

VAT not accounted for.

POST-EXPORT

COUNTRY B

Round-tripping

and then smuggled back into paying VAT on sales in loca local market illegally - avoid country A to be sold on the Cigarettes legally exported market

Transit Fraud

Non-completion of transit procedures or fraud of transit documents

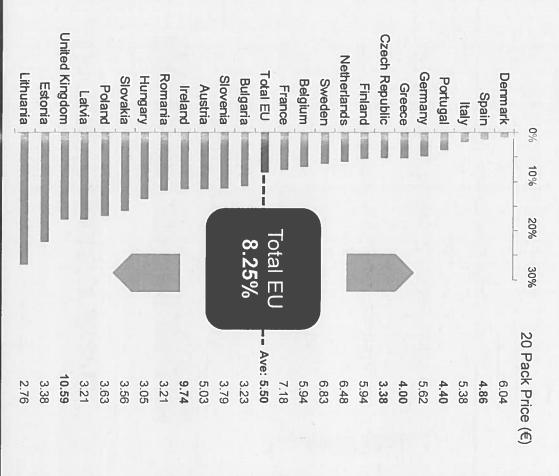
LEGEND

Frauds using legally produced tobacco

Frauds using illicitly manufactured tobacco

Frauds using both licit and illicit tobacco

Context: Illicit Tobacco Trade in the EU



- In 2012, for the EU as a whole, represented 8.25% of total trade. illicit trade in cigarettes
- Significant variation across EU through to 27% of the national Member States ranging from 1% market
- Counter-intuitively, large proportion average, have lower than EU cigarette prices higher than the EU national market) average illicit trade (as % of of those Member States with

Source: EuroMonitor, 2012



Context: Project Constraints

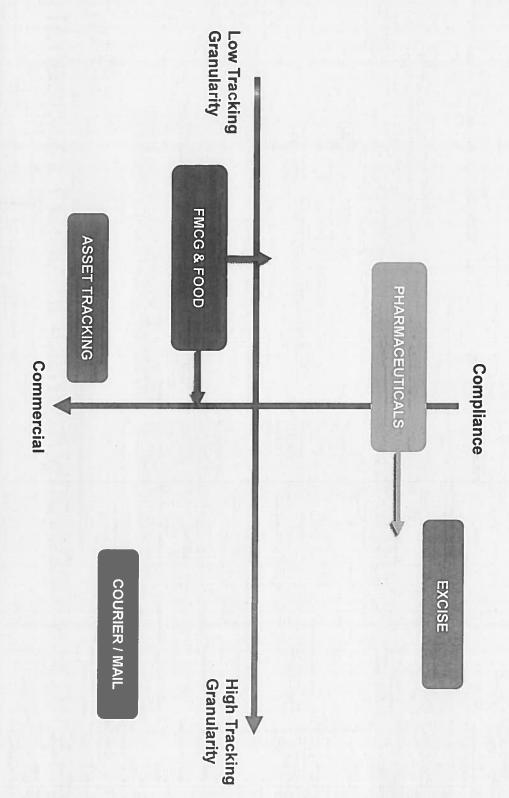
CHALLENGES

- # of Market Participants (274 Identified and 267 directly contacted) Diversity of Stakeholders (solution)
- Diversity of Industry and Supply Chain Operators (variety of products, large and small)
- □ Time & Budget (both are fixed and ambitious)
- □ Complexity of subject matter (highly technical)
- □ Reliability and impartiality of market data
- □ This is a new and emerging market space

APPROACH

- Multi-disciplined Team
- ✓ Extensive Desk Research
- Targeted Surveys (electronic #?)
- Teleconferences with service providers and industry stakeholders
- Site Visits to functioning track and trace solutions (3 in EU one in South America)
- Meetings with Client team (CHAFEA, DG SANCO, OLAF, DG TAXUD etc.)
- Leveraging proven methodologies for analyses and evaluation (MQ)

Different Business Drivers Traceability: Different Industry Applications and

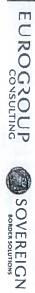


Drivers Traceability: Different Industry Applications & Business

\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$	VALUE OF ITEMS
Escalating Operational Costs	TREND
Supply Chain Security (SCS)	REGULATION
Efficiency & Security	BUSINESS
 GPS devices Real-time GSM communication Business Intelligence 	TECH
High value but low volume of items Examples: Reefer containers (cold chain), military, fleet management	APPLICATIO N
ASSET TRACKING	

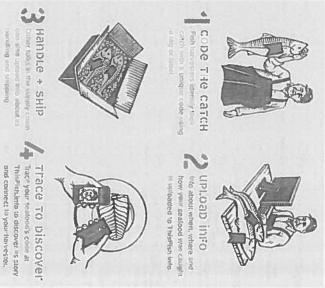
の変数を	TOBACCO / EXCISE
APPLICATION	High volume of low value items Examples: Cigarette packs, Alcohol beverages, Soft drinks
TECH	 Secure markings Mobile Enforcement devices Digital Security technologies
BUSINESS DRIVERS	Tax and Government Policies
REGULATION	Supply Chain Security (SCS)
TREND	FCTC (Tobacco)
VALUE OF ITEMS	\$

	ITEMS	VALUE OF	TREND	NE GOLD	REGILI ATION	DRIVERS	RISINESS		TECH		Z	APPLICATIO	THE REAL PROPERTY OF THE PERSON NAMED IN COLUMN TWO IS NOT THE PERSON NAMED IN COLUMN TWO IS NAMED IN COLUMN TWO IS NAMED IN THE PERSON NAMED IN THE PERSON NAMED IN THE PERSON NAMED IN	
\$\$\$\$\$			Increasing threat of counterfeits	er edigilee, raisilled Medicines	aDadiaroa Eslatia de Madiaina	Brand Integrity and Public Health		Secure Marking Covert authentication techniques Spectroscopy Techniques			High value pharmaceutical products Examples: Individual company solutions			PHARMACEUTICAL S
	VALUE OF ITEMS	IKENU		REGULATION		BUSINESS			TECH		APPLICATIO N		TO STATE OF STATE OF	
	\$ - \$\$\$\$\$	High eCommerce volumes growth		B2B agreements, Int'l standards		Customer Service		 Direct Marking High speed scan & sort Integration & Customer Apps (consumer & commercial) 			Hetrogenous items mixed value Examples: Fedex, UPS, DHL, Postal service		COOKIET / WAIL	
	BUSINESS DRIVERS REGULATION TREND VALUE OF ITEMS			TECH			Z	ABBI KOATIO		The state of the s				
	€9	Counterfeiting and Theft		Industry driven initiatives		Supply Chain Efficiency	יומסיייום מסייים מיים מיים מיים	Tamper Band Seals Frachness Indicators	 Direct Marking RFID 		Examples: Cold Chain, Meat and Fish	Still on-going / point to point	FMCG & FOOD	



Example: Seafood Traceability





- Philosophy: Create the world's most trusted seafood traceability system that empowers consumers and rewards producers
- seafood businesses on Canada's Pacific and Atlantic coasts Designed and tested in partnership with a network of fish harvesters, fishing organizations and
- Securing the supply chain by: Coding (marking)at source, uploading tracking and tracing information and enabling user authentication via mobile device



Context: Emerging Best Practice

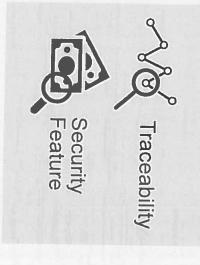
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Multiple Stakeholder Needs	Security Infrastructure (People, Process Technology)	Whole of Government	Standards Based	Data Rich	Collaborative	Entity Centric	Dimension
Addresses the needs of multiple stakeholders simultaneously and attempts to link benefits (e.g., food safety authority to consumer)	Provides the infrastructure to embed "trust" Digital, physical, business processes, personnel	Incorporates and integrates with Other Government Agencies (OGA) in terms of regulatory authority, systems and processes (e.g., joint inspections) Data entered once is shared by everyone	Using a standards approach to security measures (ISO like) Incorporating industry standards (GS1, EPCIS etc.)	Utilizing all of the relevant data that exists Linking data in meaningful ways Movement data, meta data	Considers existing relationships, interfaces and interaction points. Highly communicative, interlinked with a high degree of information sharing B-2-B, G-2-G, G-2-B	Focuses on the parties behind the transaction Incorporates company/industry best practice Entity-based assurance measures, policies and standards Holistic view of entities (e.g., across tax types)	Description
nd attempts to		OGA) in terms of ons)			its. ation sharing		



Feasibility Study Key Findings (Preliminary)

Implementation of traceability is feasible

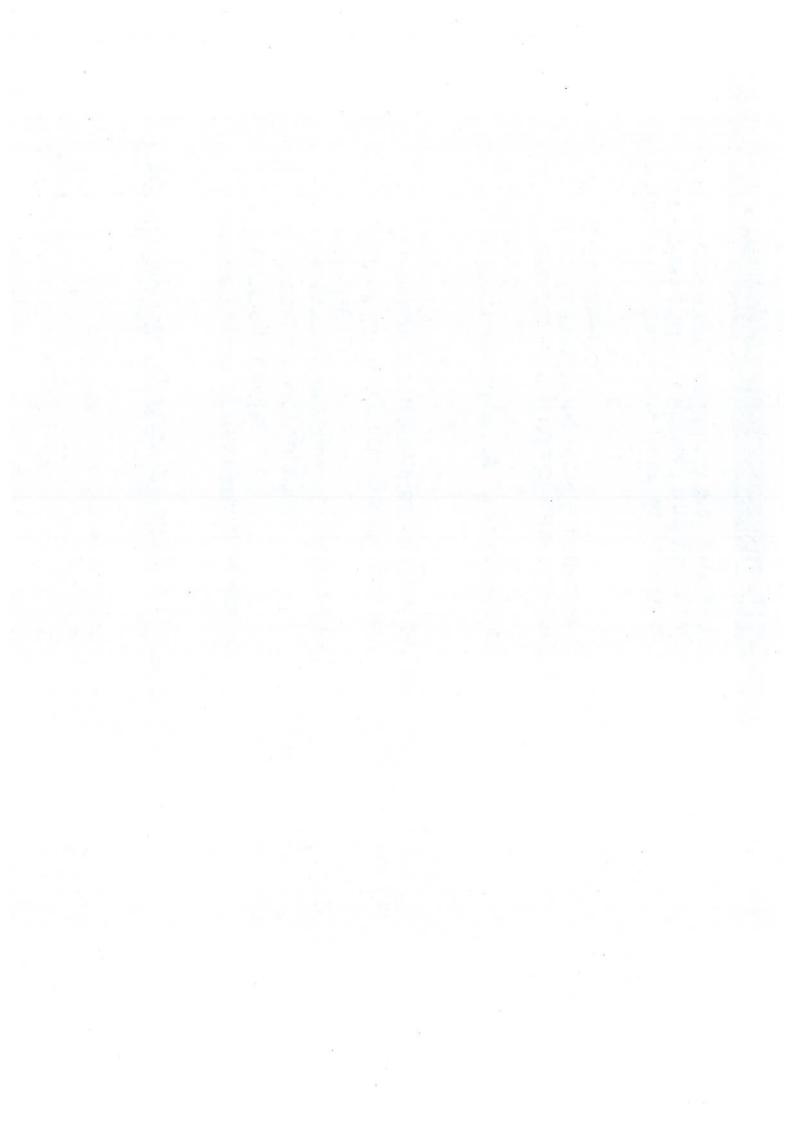
- Technology exists
- Diverse market of suppliers
- Emerging technologies & solutions are proliferating
- Traceability is a growing trend globally
- The needs of multiple stakeholders can be met



There is no one size fits all solution (or provider)

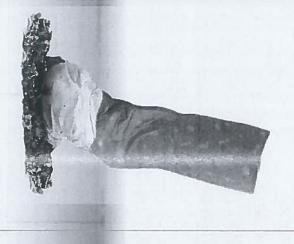
- There are a multitude of ways this can be done (with differing results, impact and consequence)
- Some key decisions need to be further explored and considered and this report provides a key input into that process.











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SOVEREIGN BORDER SOLUTIONS

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- **Summary of Market Overview**

Four Options Defined

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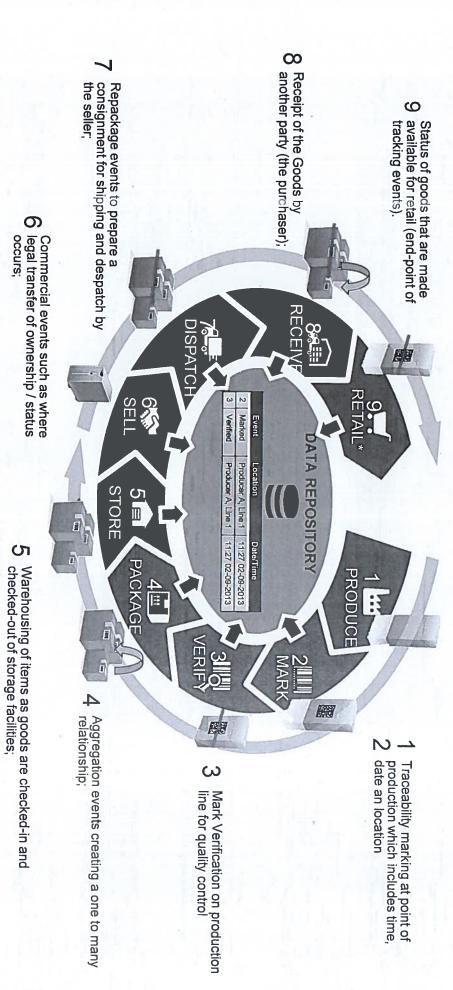
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SOVEREIGN RONDERS SOLUTIONS

Traceability: Key Principles





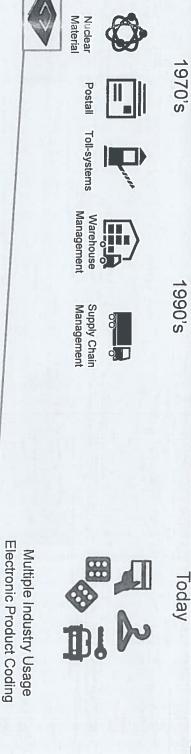


Paving the way for Traceability

(passive system) or broadcasts a signal (active system). identifying and tracking tags attached to objects. A signal is sent to a transponder, which wakes up and either reflects back a signal RFID: Radio-frequency identification is the wireless use of electromagnetic fields to transfer data, for the purposes of automatically







ILLUSTRATIVE COST





Traceability: Key Concepts

Unique Identifier

An identification code that is attached to an item or product which is **exclusive to that particular product**. For many products this can be a serial number, numeric or alphanumeric code or similar identification.

Serialisation

with a unique identifier so that it can be monitored from the point of production up to the final sale, including each step of the process, creating a time and location history for every step.



Track & Trace

verify its history, path and location. Solutions typically include elements for: Enable a product's status to be captured through the supply chain, and to retrospectively identify and

- Associating products or materials with unique identifiers (UIDs);
- Capturing events at various points in the supply chain; and
- Performing analytics and reporting on the information.
- Some solutions include messaging to share information with regulatory agencies or trading partners, and some also support capabilities for product authentication



Aggregation 1st packaging MANUFACTURER/PRODUCER packaging **Pallet Level** Container

- Create many-to-one (parent-child) relationship
- Facilitate the tracking and tracing of goods over the supply chain (collaboration)
- Compliance with standards and norms across industries



Types of Information Encoding on Products:



Retail barcodes and identifiers

- Unique to a product level (not pack level)
- Intended for stock control and Point of Sale
- Easily readable by retail scanner

used for Traceability **ECC 200 Data Matrix**

GS1 Company Prefix Product Code

Unique Serial Number Additional Data Elements



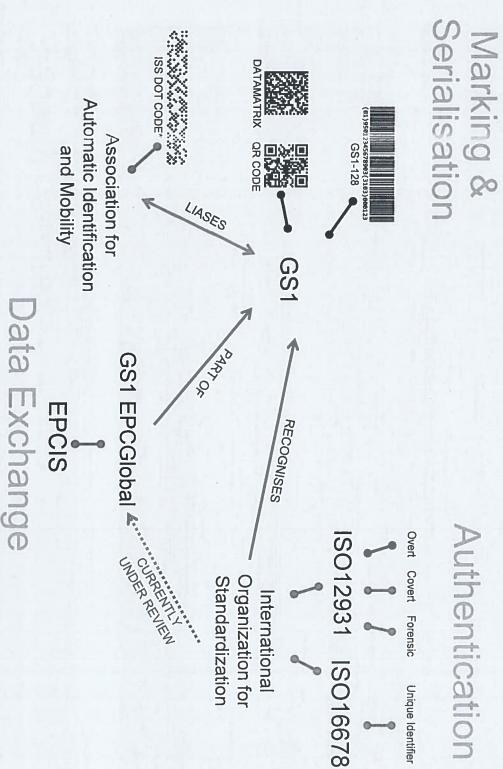


Traceability Encoding

- Unique to individual pack level
- Contains all std barcode data, plus allows for additional data elements such as:
- Manufacture location (TPD requirement)
- Company, Site number, Address, Country
- Date and time of manufacture
- Expiration date
- Requires modern device for scanning



Some Relevant Standards and Bodies



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Security Features: Overview of Categories

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Emerging	Physical Security / Tamper Evident	Forensic	Covert	Semi-Covert	Overt	Category
Security features using material fingerprinting and entropy-based / chaometric authentication techniques. These can include visible elements which provide covert and semi-covert elements which require specialised techniques to authenticate.	Security features, including techniques to provide tamper evidence and elements to prevent transfer and reuse.	Security features including forensic markers identified through laboratory analysis providing irrefutable evidence that could be submitted as evidence in a court of law.	Security features that can be authenticated by only using a dedicated and specialised electronic readers for authentication, such as proprietary taggants or special invisible inks.	Security features requiring a simple tool that does not require limited training such as UV Fluorescent inks and specialised print techniques (e.g. latent image, and a simple device (e.g. UV torch).	Security features that can be verified by naked eye, such as colour changing inks, holograms, latent images, watermarks and security threads. Almost always a visible security feature.	Description
	2 4 4 5 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7					Examples

Methodology: Market Overview

OBJECTIVES

- Ability to determine "real" vs. "marketing" among hundreds of companies
- Logical method of defining the market based on industry best practice
- 3. Provide confidentiality to survey participants and still be able to communicate relevant findings
- 4. Develop a configurable, thorough and granular model for analyses
- Do so with limited resources for travel, site visits and face-to-face meetings

Comprehensive Overview: Track & Trace Solutions

Comprehensive Overview: Security Features

- Market Overview of solutions for tracking and tracing of tobacco products:
- . Problem Statement
- Evaluation of current solution landscape
- Benchmarking of Relevant Solutions in Market
- Market Overview of available and suitable technologies for secure marking of tobacco products as per TPD requirements

2

Consideration of both Visible (Overt), Semi-covert, Covert and Forensic security features



1st Phase: Research Methodology

Market Research

- Industry publications, trade/industry associations used to identify potential participants
- Extensive web-based searches and direct contact (telephone and email) to invite participation in the survey

Surveys (4)

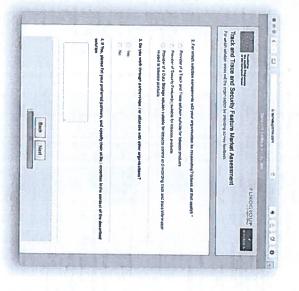
- 4 detailed surveys developed allowing structured responses as well as free form (apples to apples)
- Included key inputs from relevant technical standards

Validation

- Follow-up emails, and one-on-one conference calls were set up with with participants throughout the survey period to encourage responses and clarify data points.
- No one was turned down from being able to provide input

Analyses

- Consolidating the data (responses) in order to analyse the information collected.
- Scoring and criteria weighting was conducted via multi-disciplined Team (technical, functional domain) workshops where key issues and criteria were vetted in detail and consensus was reached







Research Methodology Criteria



Survey Process:

- On-line survey tool
- Companies were given between 4-6 weeks to complete the assessment, with numerous reminders sent to ensure they completed the assessment
- Survey deadlines extended multiple times



Participants:

- Of the 274 identified participants, contact information was obtained for 267
- companies, ranging from 2 years in operation to 200 years The respondents included a mix of both established and emerging



Response Rate:

- The survey response rate showed a high falloff
- online survey was viewed 165 times From the group of 267 participants that were successfully contacted, the
- In total, 43 fully completed survey responses were received



Project Timeline: Stakeholder Engagement

Provider Survey Mar - April 2014: Solution

- 274 Organisations
- SurveyGizmo

Products August 2014 - Site visit to Manufacturers of Other Tobacco

- Pöschl Tabak
- E-mail communications

for non-cigarette tobacco products August 2014 - Current Considerations

- House of Oliver Twist, ECMA
- Tele-Conference and E-mail communications

August 2014

security feature packages Second Survey to gather feedback on

- 14 Security Feature Providers
- Tele-Conference and E-mail communications

Jul - Sep 2014 - Survey to Tobacco facilities in Europe Manufacturers operating production

- House of Oliver Twist, ECMA
- Tele-Conference and E-mail communications

Sep - Oct 2014

Providers Follow up With Security Feature Solution

- Alpvision: & Arjowiggins
- Tele-Conference

Sep - Oct 2014 - DCTA Members -**Experience with Track and Trace**

- DCTA, with feedback received directly from BAT and JTI
- Tele-Conference and E-mail communications

TRACEABILITY AND SECURITY FEATURE SOLUTION PROVIDERS

TOBACCO MANUFACTURERS





Stakeholder Engagements

Association in Mönchengladbach August 2014: Workshop with ETV

- European Tobacco Wholesalers Automatenaufsteller (BDTA) **Bundesverband Deutscher** Association (ETV), including Tabakwaren-Großhändler und
- Workshop Telephone, Email and on-site

- August 2014 Site Visit in Portugal
- On-site Visit
- feedback on security feature packages August 2014: Second Survey to gather
- 14 Security Feature Providers
- Tele-Conference and E-mail communications

Mar 2014 - WCO FCTC Secretariat

- Tele-Conference and E-mail communications

distribution chain economic operators structure, potential impact on manufacturers and Mar - Sep 2014 –Understand GS1 organisation

- GS1 Global
- Tele-Conference and E-mail communications

Oct 2014 - Data Storage Domain Providers

the Data Storage Providers certified information service (for estimating the costs associated with Obtain indicative cost information for operating and hosting a GS1

- Microsoft Portugal, SAP
- Email and Telephone

DCTA conducted pilots Oct 2014 - Distribution Chain Operators Experience during

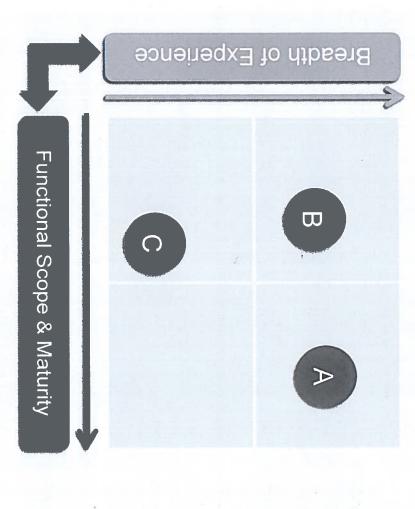
- Cobeltab, Tobaccoland, Jan de Rijk Logistics (companies suggested by DCTA)
- E-mail communications

DISTRIBUTION CHAIN ECONOMIC OPERATORS

DATA STORAGE DOMAIN PROVIDERS

OTHER ORGANISATIONS



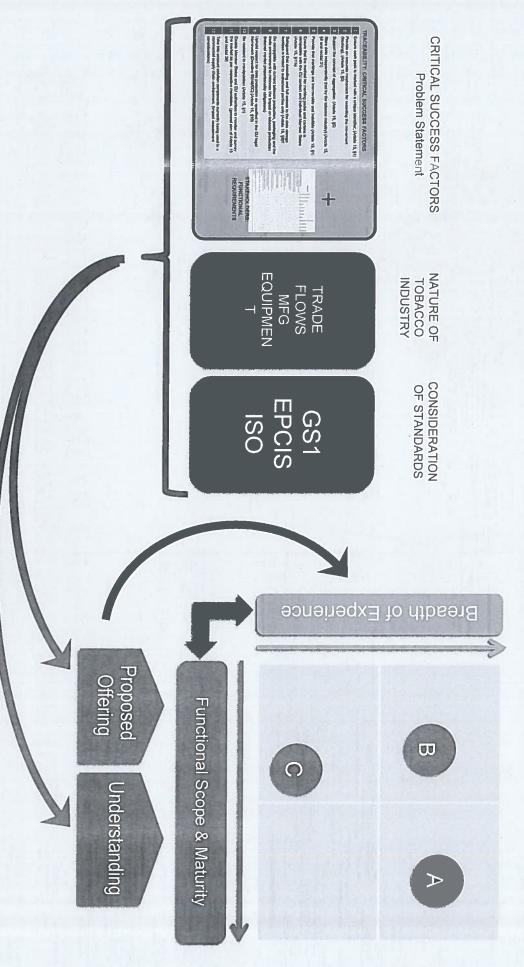


assessment on two dimensions: assess players within this market. It provides an Project uses an Assessment Matrix framework to

vis problem statement assessment of the proposed offering vis-a-Functional Scope & Maturity -

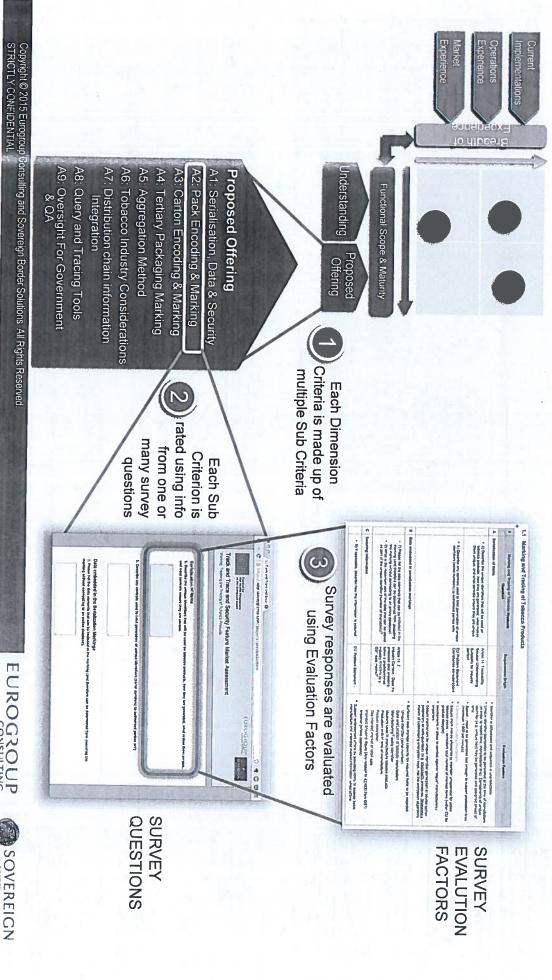
experience as a proxy for the ability to deliver on the EU's future traceability factors on relevant implementations and Breadth of Experience – summarises requirements

Assessment Criteria Translating the Problem Statement into the





evaluated using Survey Questions and Responses Assessment Criteria comprise multiple Sub-Criteria, each



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Current Implementations

A1: Proven Solution Components

A2: Existing Fit for Tobacco Domain

A3: Implementation Experience (General)

A4: Number of Sites

A5: Number of Marked Items

A6: Holds Certifications and Standards

Operations Experience

B1: Experience operating solution

Support / Maintenance B2: Experience Providing Manufacturing

B3: Experience as Equip. Provider

B4: Experience as Software Provider

B5: Experience in Tobacco Domain

C1: Breadth of Experience

Market Experience

C2: Years Company in Operation

Dimension: Breadth of Experience

Proposed Offering

A1: Serialisation

A2: Pack Encoding & Marking

A4: Tertiary Packaging Marking A3: Carton Encoding & Marking

A5: Aggregation Method

A6: Tobacco Industry Considerations

A7: Distribution chain information

A8: Query and Tracing Tools

A9: Oversight For Government & QA





 \triangleright

Dimension: Functional Scope & Maturity

Understanding

B1: Use of Standards and Interoperability

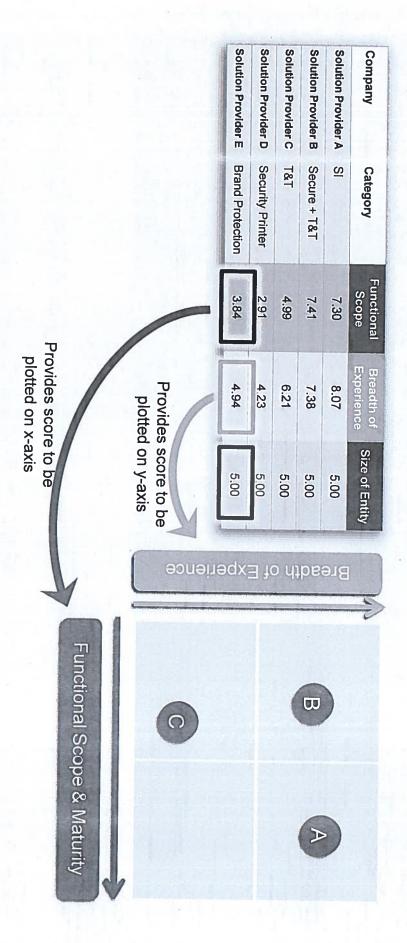
B2: Integration with EU Solutions

B3: Synergies with Security Feature

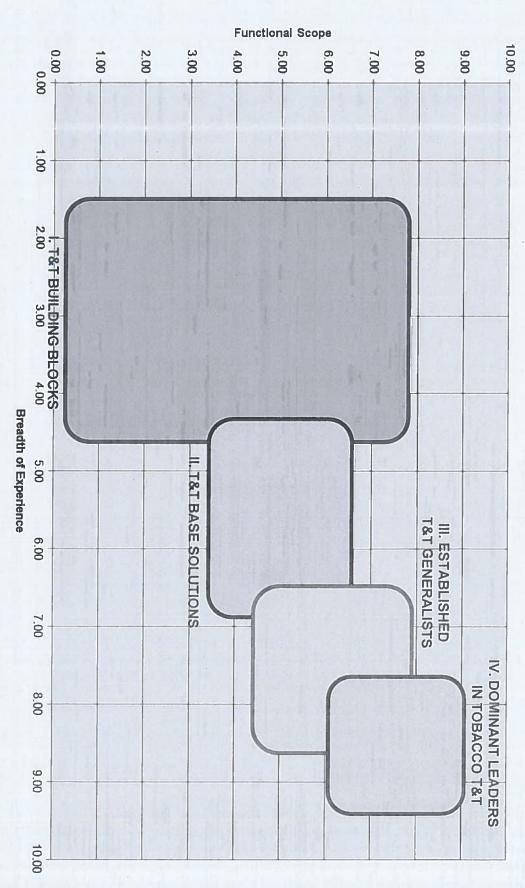
B4: Business Intelligence and RM Tools



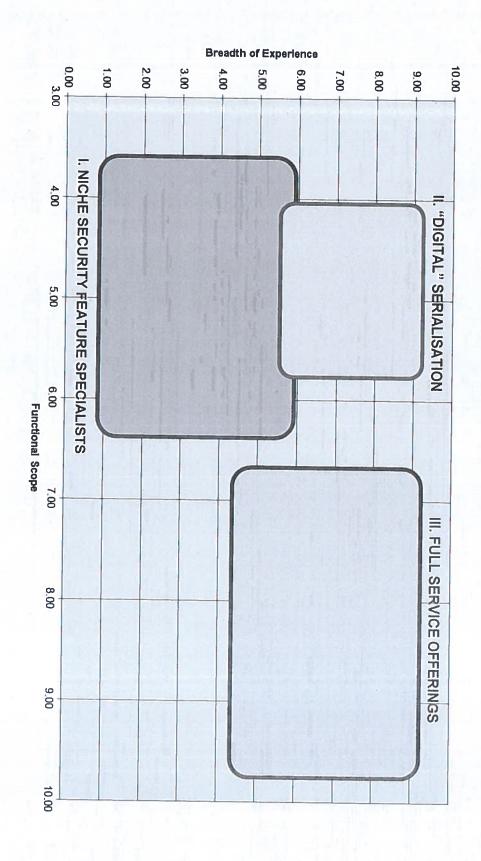
Solution is then plotted using the Dimension Scores for Completeness of Vision and Ability to Execute



Traceability Solutions: Results



Security Feature Solutions: Results



Market Assessment Outcomes

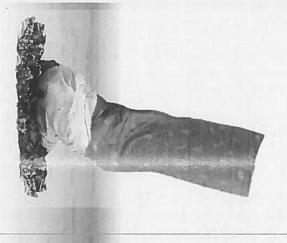
- Implementation of traceability and secure marking is feasible
- There are no technical impediments to the Protocol or TPD
- locations within the EU and outside. Is already being done by multiple players and in several
- Market of technology solution providers exists and is growing
- There is a diverse market of suppliers
- Emerging technologies and solutions are proliferating











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Member State Briefing (Part 3) **Executive Summary and**

December 2014

2013/S 068-112544 Call for tender No EAHC/2013/Health/11





Group on Traceability and Security Features of the expert group on Tobacco These presentation materials were prepared for the 1st meeting of the Sub-Policy, and presented on 10 December 2014.

The materials are based on a substantive (+300 pages) draft report, still subject to finalisation and approval by the EU Commission. The slides were prepared for illustrative purposes, and represents only a partial representation of the meeting discussions and presentations

This content should be treated as strictly confidential, and may not be shared beyond those recipients participating in the 1st meeting of the Sub-Group.



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Agenda

1 Background & Context

- Project Status
- Deliverables & Tasks
- Constraints & Challenges
- Key Stakeholders
- Baseline for Analyses (Problem Statement)
- Relevant Benchmarks & Trends

2 Key Concepts & Methodology

- Traceability: Key concepts
- Security Features & Authentication: Key Concep's
- Stakeho der Engagements
- Project Methodology
- Summary of Market Overview

3 Four Options Defined

- Overview of a Traceability Solution
- Description of the Four Traceability Solution Options
- Description of the Four Security Feature Options

Analyses and Outcomes

- Implications and Requirements
- Feasibility Concerns
- Additional Solution Considerations
- Cost Benefit Analyses
- Conclusions and Recommendations

Scope of Assessment - Four Options (x2)

Why Four Options?

- Contract scope: contractual deliverable
- Provides range to explore feasibility and cost/benefit of a range of options

How were the Four Options determined? Our objectives were as follows

- Distill out the relevant considerations-- requiring further discussion and evaluation
- Meet the needs of multiple stakeholders (health, law enforcement, large and small manutacturers)
- Meet the requirements of the problem statement
- Propose different governance models
- To be flexible in accommodating all of the above

Are there only Four Options?

- Growing prevalence of standards and interoperability increases solution flexibility
- Some elements "modular" and therefore choice in manner implemented
- from 4 options Therefore, any number of configurations could be proposed, combining / blending elements



NAVIGATION AID

Overview of a Traceability Solution



Manufacturing Facilities Tobacco

- Serialisation of identifier marked with a unique tobacco items
- Production verification
- Security feature
- Aggregation









Economic Operators Distribution

 Distribution events up point of retail operators before first to the last economic



Data Storage Providers

Independent storage of traceability data



Member State Users



European Union Users

activities. and enforcement Monitoring, control

- Queries, analysis or systems Member State integration with
 - Monitoring, control and enforcement activities
 - Queries, analysis or systems integration with EU

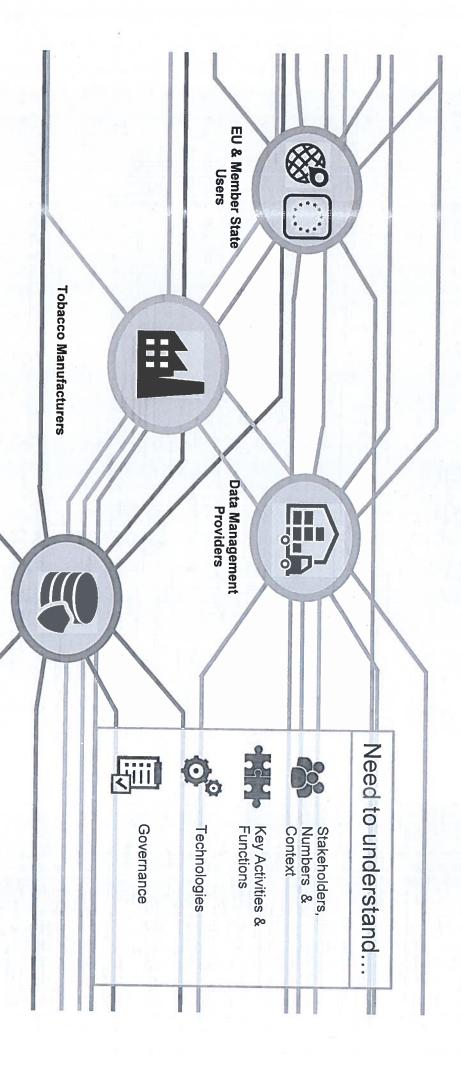






The Main Actors...





Data Management Providers

Tobacco Manufacturing – By the Numbers...









Number of Players & Items in the EU Market...



~230

EU Tobacco Enterprises

~745

Cigarette Production Lines in the EU

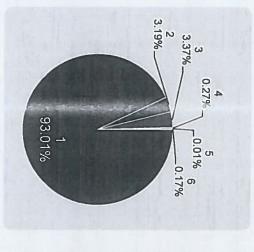
Cigar Finishing Stations in the EU

~600

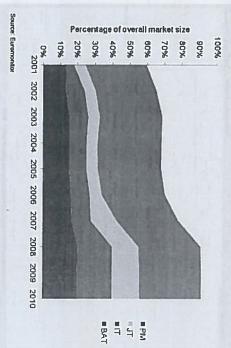
~30bn

Tobacco (All) items per annum in the EU

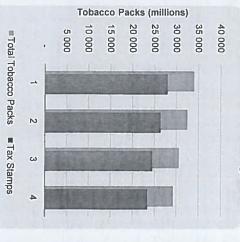
Cigarettes account for majority of tobacco...



"Big 4" tobacco manufacturers have more than 85% of the overall EU tobacco market...



Products subject to Tax Stamp Majority of EU Tobacco / Fiscal Marking...



Example: Cigarette Manufacturing

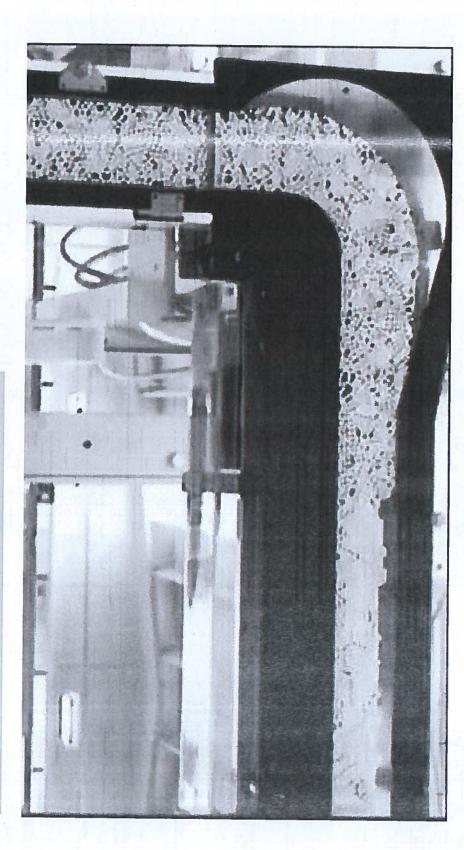












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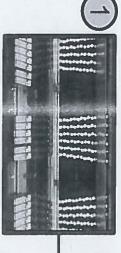
Key Process Steps:

- 1. Cigarettes into Packs
- 2. Tax stamp and clear wrap
- 3. Packs into Cartons

Illustration of Key Solution Components







Transport of Packs to Wrapping Machine





Wrapping Machine















Placement under overwrap provides protection of Unique Identifier and Security Feature



Unique Printer Vision Label Data Identifier (Option) System Appli- Record & Generation (Quality) cator Submit (Pack)



Aggregation: Carton-to-Mastercase

Aggregation: Mastercase-to-Pallet

Aggregation: Pack-to-Carton







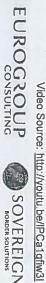








vision Aggre- Data oli- System gation Record & or (Aggre- recording Submit or) gation)





Unique Printer Label Vision Aggre- Data Identifier (Option) Appli- System gation Record & Generation cator (Aggre-recording Submit (Carton) (Option) gation)

Unique Label Identifier Appli-Generation cator (Master- (Option) case))

Dashboard: Tobacco Manufacturing











Each tobacco item is marked with a unique identifier and security feature. Aggregation, movement and dispatch events are recorded



Stakeholders

- Tobacco Manufacturers
- Traceability Solution Providers (where applicable)



Functions

- Serialisation of items, secondary and tertiary packaging
- Recording Aggregation
- Quality management and production verification
- Application of Security Feature requirements (TPD & FCTC)
- Data submission to 3rd party



Technology

- Code Generator to generate unique identifier
- Security Certificate Infrastructure
- Printers (Inkjet, Laser), Inspection (vision) systems), and/or Applicators
- Production line software
- Local Servers (interim storage) & connectivity



Governance

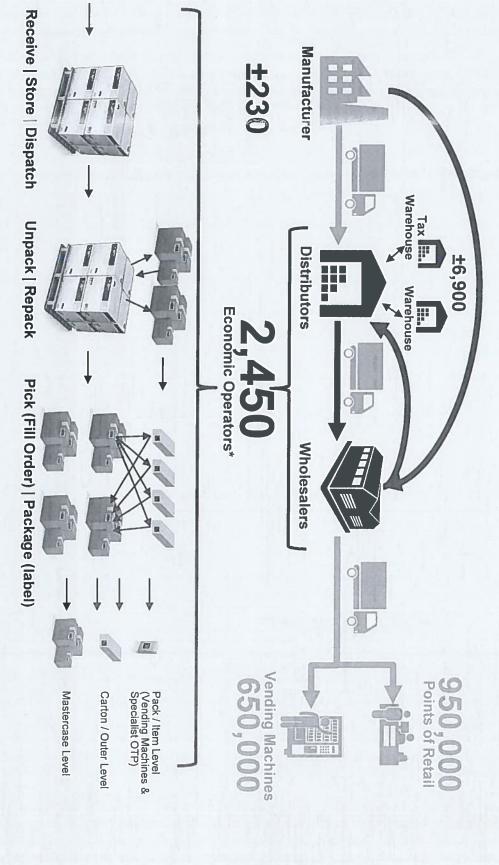
- Framework for traceability oversight
- Access to Manufacturing premises
- Solution provider (where applicable) service level agreements





The Distribution Economic Operators





* Source: Eurostat







The Distribution Chain Economic Operators

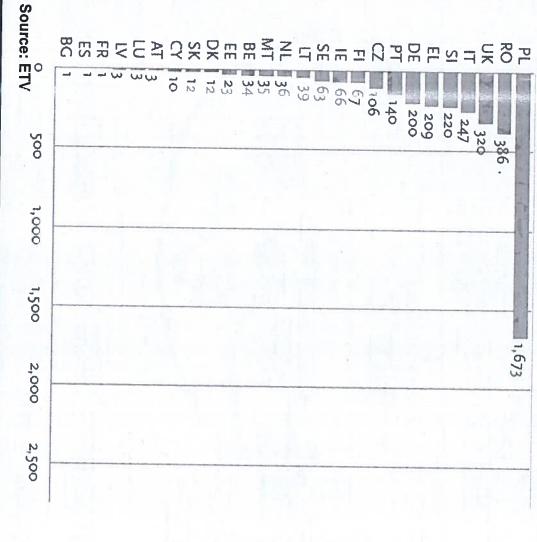












across EU: of Distribution Models Large structural variety

- Spain & Bulgaria) Sole Wholesalers (e.g. France, Italy,
- Over 1,600 different operators in Poland

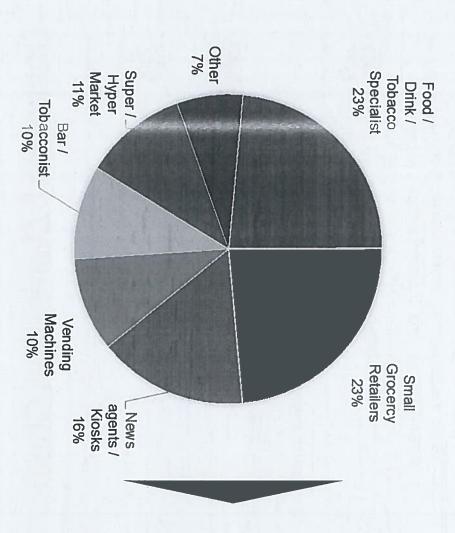
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variety of retail channels... Distribution economic operators supplying





Mixed and varied tobacco retail environment requires a mix of wholesaler / distribution supply models:

- Cash & Carry Wholesalers
- Direct / Mobile Sales
- Large Retail Chain distribution networks
- Vending Machine Fulfilment

Source: Economic Analysis of the EU market of tobacco, nicotine and related products, Matrix Insight, 2013





Each tobacco item is marked with a unique identifier and security feature. Aggregation, movement and dispatch events are recorded



Stakeholders

- Tobacco Manufacturers
- Distribution Chain Operators



Functions

- Logging Events: Change of Custody & Movements
- Scanning Receipt, Repackaging and Dispatch
- Creating new unique serial numbers for packaging (containers)



Technology

- Portable / Handheld Scanning Devices
- Label Printers (re-packaging operations)
- Industry Technical Standards (Data, Carriers & Interfaces)
- Economic Operator system interfaces (ERP & WMS)
- Connectivity to web services for data submission



Governance

- EU / Member State facilitation through Stakeholder working
- Test environment and assurance processes
- Mechanism for some form of compliance monitoring by EU / MS







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Dashboard: Data Management



Independent storage of all tobacco traceability and related data



Stakeholders

- **Data & Application Hosting Service Providers**
- Tobacco Manufacturers
- **Distribution Chain Actors**
- European Commission & Member States Users



Functions

- Data Storage (Hosting)
- Application Hosting (Alerts & Notifications)
- Data Maintenance
- Data Backup
- Disaster Recover / Failover (24/7 Availability)



Technology

- Server and Communications Infrastructure
- Database Software
- GS1 EPC Information Service) Traceability applications & information storage (such as
- Application extensions (e.g. advance shipping notifications, alerts & reporting)



Governance

- Regulations on data storage requirements (EU and MS)
- Approval Mechanism
- Audit Mechanisms





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Dashboard: System Users



Using the tobacco traceability data to support monitoring, control and enforcement activities by means of simple queries, comprehensive analysis or integration with EU and Member State systems



Stakeholders

- European Commission Users (e.g. Health, Tax OLAF)
- Member State Users (Health, Tax [Policy])
- Law enforcement (Police, Customs, Tax and Public Health)



Functions

- Query Traceability Data
- Dashboards and Oversight
- Reporting (Standard & Custom)
- Alerts & Notifications (e.g. Distribution mismatch, Field Enforcement Results)



Technology

- Business Intelligence Application (Customisation of Commercial Software)
- Data integration services
- User Management
- Service Desk (ideally coupled with data storage)



Governance

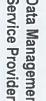
- EU Forum for shared BI / Data analysis components
- User activity monitoring and reporting











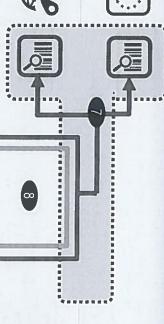
Service Providers Data Management

Distribution Chain

Operators

Manufacturers Tobacco

TOBACCO INDUSTRY



- Authorities / Agencies EU defined standards for data management including a Query Management Tool to support EU

Direct access to 3rd party data management

providers

- Conduct periodic audits of manufacturers to monitor providers through Query Management Tool Direct access to 3rd party data management compliance
- Operated by an independent third party
- EU Standards for data integration and access
- Option of multiple operators, supporting manufacturers across Member States

ANUFACTURER

- supervision industry supplied solution (with standard state Distribution chain operator system or tobacco
- EU Standards for data exchange
- state supervision Tobacco industry operated systems (with standard
- Direct marking of tobacco Items
- EU defined Standards for traceability solution
- Manufacturer applies direct marking on packs, verifies it and ensures aggregation (with standard state supervision) Manufacturer uploads data to 3rd party Data Management Service Provider in an agreed form
- Product moves to Distribution Chain Operators
- 01 W 4 Distribution Chain Operators scan and record event either using own systems (with standard state supervision) or tobacco manufacturer provided system
- Distribution Chain Operator uploads data to 3rd party Data Management Service Provider in agreed format
- Data Management providers store and make available traceability data to authorities

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- Query system includes a discovery service to support traceability queries accessing data across multiple independent databases
 - Member States and E∪ Agencies access traceability data via Query Management Tool / Interface



Query Too



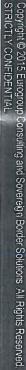


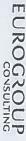
Data Store



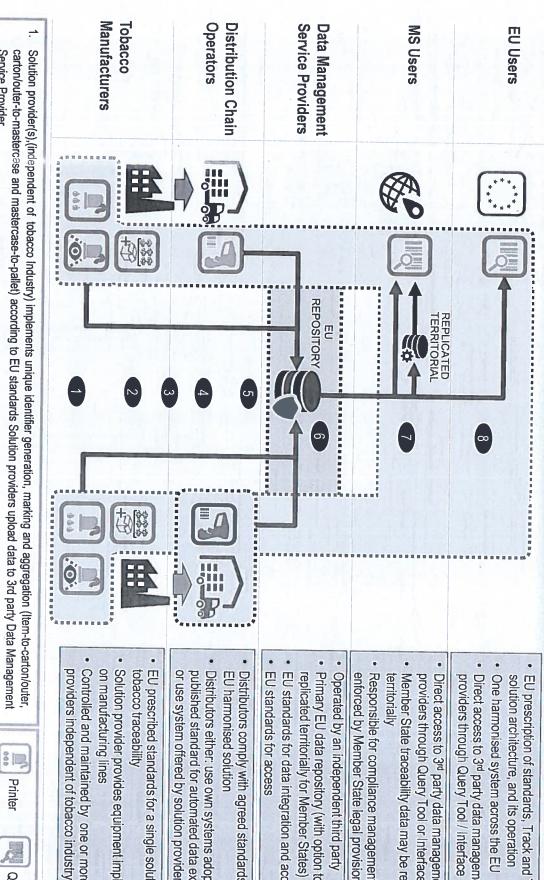
Scanner











- carton/outer-to-mastercase and mastercase-to-pallet) according to EU standards Solution providers upload data to 3rd party Data Management Service Provider
- Product moves to Distribution Chain Operators
- Distribution Chain Operators scan and record event either: using own systems (with standard state supervision) or service provider solution(s)
- Distribution chain data is uploaded using agreed standards for exchange
- Independent Data Management providers store & make available traceability data to support queries by authorities
- Member States access data via Solution Provider Query Tool / Interface
- EU accesses traceability data via Solution provider Query Tool / Interface

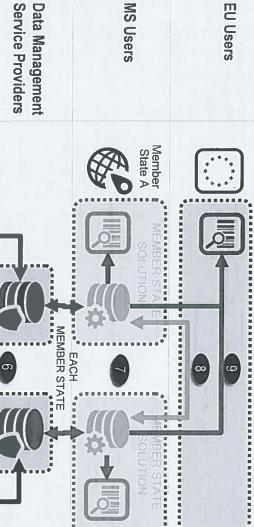
- Distributors either: use own systems adopting EU standards for data integration and access Operated by an independent third party Primary EU data repository (with option to be Responsible for compliance management Member State traceability data may be replicated Direct access to 3rd party data management Direct access to 3rd party data management One harmonised system across the EU EU prescribed standards for a single solution for EU prescription of standards, Track and Trace or use system offered by solution provider Distributors comply with agreed standards as per published standard for automated data exchange; replicated territorially for Member States) enforced by Member State legal provisions providers through Query Tool or Interface providers through Query Tool / Interface solution architecture, and its operation
- Controlled and maintained by one or more Solution provider provides equipment implemented



Aggregation Recording

(Analysis)





- Data Management EU Defined standards for T&T Solution and
- EU developed Query Tool / Interface
- Data requests for analysis channeled via the Member State data store
- Data Storage provider Each Member Stated appoints an independent

Member State B

Direct access to 3rd party data management providers through Query Tool / Interface

Operators

Distribution Chain

Manufacturers Tobacco

- Independently operated
- Adherence to EU Standards for data integration
- Member States apply EU standards for access
- Adherence to Member State Standards for data exchange (with full EU compatibility)

equipment

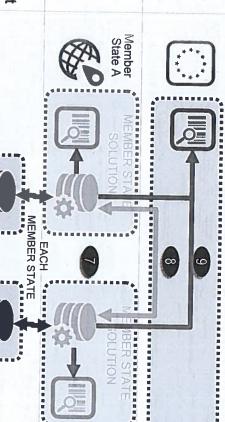
equipment & systems; OR solution provider Distribution chain operators use either own

- . operator for Tobacco Traceability Member State chooses industry as solution
- Member States controls operations through
- line for direct marking of products Industry equipment installed on manufacturing
- Member State chooses tobacco industry solution, with industry applying direct marks, ensuring verification and aggregation on tobacco manufacturing line (as in option 1)
- Industry uploads data to independent 3rd party Data Management Service Provider
- Product moves to Distribution Chain Operators
- Distribution chain data is uploaded using agreed standards for exchange Distribution chain operators scan and record events, upload data to independent 3rd party Data Management Service Provider in an agreed form.
- Independent Data Management providers store & make available traceability data for Member State Queries
- 700 Wember States access traceability data via a Member State Query Management Tool
- EU Query service enables queries that require accessing data across multiple Member State data repositories
- EU accesses traceability data via Member State Query Management Tool









EU developed Query tool / interface Data Management data store Data requests channeled via the member state

EU Defined standards for T&T Solution and

Service Providers Data Management



Member State B

- Data Storage provider Each Member State appoints an independent
- Direct access to 3rd party data management providers through Query Tool / Interface



equipment equipment & systems; OR solution provider Distribution chain operators use either own Adherence to EU Standards for data integration

Independently operated

Member States apply EU standards for access

- exchange (with full EU compatibility) Adherence to Member State Standards for data
- Solution provider equipment installed on operator for Tobacco Traceability Member State appointed independent solution

Tobacco

Operators

Distribution Chain

Manufacturers

Controlled and maintained by single provider with Member State as main stakeholder

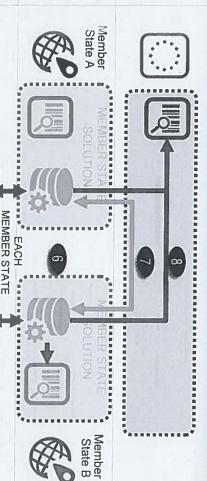
manufacturing line

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- Member state appointed independent solution provider direct marks, QC & oversight of aggregation (Item-to-carton/outer, carton/outer-tomastercase and mastercase-to-pallet) on manufacturing line (as per option 2)
- Solution provider uploads data to 3rd party Data Management Service Provider
- Product moves to Distribution Chain Operators
- Distribution chain operators scans and records event using own industry solutions
- Independent Service Provider solution uploads data for Member State control
- Independent Data Management providers store & make available traceability data
- Member States accesses data via Independent Solution Provider Query Management Tool
- EU Query service enables queries that require accessing data across multiple Member State data repositories EU accesses traceability data via Member State Independent Solution provider Query Management tool

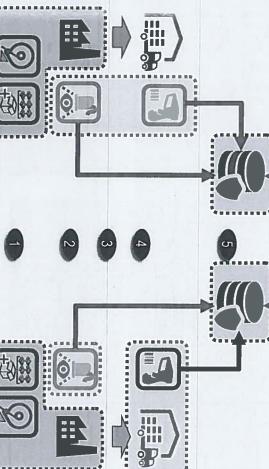






- EU Defined standards for Traceability Solution Data Management, and Security Features (SF)
- EU developed Query Management tool / Interface
- data store Data requests channeled via the member state
- and Tobacco Traceability T&T solution Direct Access to 3rd part data stores for query management Member State uses combined Security Feature

Data Management Service Providers



Operators

Distribution Chain

- Independently operated
- Adherence to EU Standards for data exchange
- Member States apply EU standards for access
- equipment or solution provider equipment Distribution chain operators use either owr

exchange (with full EU compatibility)

Adherence to Member State Standards for data

Tobacco

Manufacturers

- Member States choose solution provider for Tobacco Traceability and Security Feature
- Security Feature (with Unique Identifier code) is applied by manufacturers and verified by solution provider's vision equipment on manufacturing line
- Member State chooses independent solution provider for Security Feature (containing unique identifier). Tobacco manufacturer responsible for application of security feature and recording of aggregation events (Item-to-carton/outer, carton/outer-to-mastercase and mastercase-to-pallet)
- Ņ Solution Provider (independent of manufacturer) records application of security feature and each unique identifier & uploads data to 3rd party Data Management Service Provider (as far as Security Feature and Unique Identifiers concerned)
- Product moves to Distribution Chain Operators
- 0 0 Distribution chain operators scan & record events using either own equipment or solution provider & upload to independent data provider
 - Independent Data Storage providers store & make available traceability and SF data
- Member States access traceability and SF data via Query Tool / Data interface
- EU Query service enables queries that require accessing data across multiple Member State data repositories
- EU accesses traceability and Security Feature data via Member States Query tool / Interface



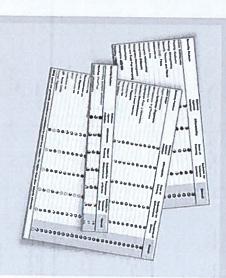
Proposal of Four Security Feature Options

Requirements

- TPD Article 16
- Tamperproof Security Feature
- Visible and Invisible
- Irremovable printed or affixed
- Not hidden or interrupted
- Choice for MS to combine with Tax Stamp with provision
- ISO 12931:2012(E) distinction:
- Overt
- Covert
- Forensic

Technologies & Options available

- Many choices from realms of security printers (currency, value documents) and brand protection
- Multitude of specific proprietary combine and mix components - but flexibility to



Four options

Key Considerations:

- Already in operation; or
- New and emerging
- Cost effective
- Fit for tobacco domain
- Basis for a standard that enables market competition across EU

Summary of Security Feature Options

Article 16 Security feature to tackle illicit products has a similarity with tax stamp:

- Provide Authentication
- Resistat duplication / counterfeiting
- Suitable for Tobacco Domain

Example of Security elements on a Modern Tax Stamp:

- Tax Stamp Technical Study (2012) by Reconaissance Int'l cites a modern tax stamp
- Kenya Tax Revenue Authority

Option 1 - Simi	Option 1 – Similar to Tax Stamp
Level 1 (Overt)	Optically Variable Device (Option 1A) or Optically Variable Ink (Option 1B) Overt Guilloche Pattern
Level 2 (Semi-Covert)	Micro text UV inks with bi-fluorescence reaction Covert Holographic Feature (1A) or Semi-covert lnk Effect (1B)
Level 3 (Covert)	Machine Readable Taggant
Level 4 (Forensic)	Forensic Marker
Tamper-proof	Frangible Paper and adhesive Die cuts (Kiss cuts) for self-adhesive labels
Paper	Frangible paper, tax stamp quality suitable for use in high speed label applicators (dry labels)
Application Method	Dry Label and Self Adhesive label Available as stacks or reels to suit manufacturers preferences



Summary of Security Feature Options

- Traceability and unique identifier provides a verification elements (albeit weak).
- Therefore consideration of a security feature with reduced semi-covert elements
- Still contains overt authentication elements (for consumers) and covert & forensic elements

Option 2 - Red	Option 2 - Reduced Covert (semi-covert)
Level 1 (Overt)	Optically Variable Device or Optically Variable Ink (Optional) Iridescent ink or foil
Level 2 (Semi-Covert)	Rely on Track and Trace Serialisation (separate from security feature)
Level 3 (Covert)	Laser or Machine Readable Taggant
Level 4 (Forensic)	Forensic Marker (DNA, Chemical or Nano)
Tamper-proof	Frangible Paper and adhesive Die cuts (Kiss cuts) for self-adhesive labels
Paper	Frangible paper, tax stamp quality suitable for use in high speed label applicators (dry labels)
Application Method	Dry Label and Self Adhesive label Available as stacks or reels to suit manufacturers preferences

Summary of Security Feature Options

Exploration of implications of incorporating an emerging fingerprinting technology

Option 3 - Addi	Option 3 – Addition of Material Fingerprinting
Level 1 (Overt)	Optically Variable Device or Optically Variable Ink
Level 2 (Semi-Covert)	Fingerprinting Technology
Level 3 (Covert)	Fingerprinting Technology
Level 4 (Forensic)	Forensic Marker (DNA, Chemical or Nano)
Tamper-proof	Frangible Paper and adhesive Die cuts (Kiss cuts) for self-adhesive labels
Paper	Frangible paper, tax stamp quality suitable for use in high speed label applicators (dry labels)
Application Method	Dry Label and Self Adhesive label Available as stacks or reels to suit manufacturers preferences



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Summary of Security Feature Options

Uses the base security feature (option 1) + includes the Unique Identifier (for traceability option 4)

Option 4 - Includ	Option 4 - Includes Unique Machine Readable Code
Level 1 (Overt)	Optically Variable Device or Optically Variable Ink Overt Guilloche Pattern
Level 2 (Semi-Covert)	Micro text UV inks with bi-fluorescence reaction Covert Holographic Feature or Semi-covert Ink Effect
Level 3 (Covert)	Machine Readable Taggant
Level 4 (Forensic)	Forensic Marker
Tamper-proof	Frangible Paper and adhesive Die cuts (Kiss cuts) for self-adhesive labels
Paper	Frangible paper, tax stamp quality suitable for use in high speed label applicators (dry labels)
Application Method	Dry Label and Self Adhesive label Available as stacks or reels to suit manufacturers preferences
Variable Data	Inclusion of unique identifier

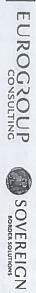
Four Security Feature Options

Operon . One	(Prior : Omina to ray Champ
Level 1	Optically Variable Device (Option 1A) or Optically Variable Ink (Option 1B)
(Overr)	Overt Guilloche Pattern
	Micro text
(Semi-Covert)	UV inks with bi-fluorescence reaction
	Covert Holographic Feature (1A) or Semi-covert Ink Effect (1B)
Level 3 (Covert)	Machine Readable Taggant
Level 4 (Forensic)	Forensic Marker
Tamper-proof	Frangible Paper and adhesive Die cuts (Kiss cuts) for self-adhesive labels
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Option 3 – Ad	Option 3 – Addition of Material Fingerprinting
Level 1 (Overt)	Optically Variable Device or Optically Variable Ink
Level 2 (Semi-Covert)	Fingerprinting Technology
Level 3 (Covert)	Fingerprinting Technology
Level 4 (Forensic)	Forensic Marker (DNA, Chemical or Nano)
Tamper-proof	Frangible Paper and adhesive Die cuts (Kiss cuts) for self-adhesive labels
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Option 2 - Re	Option 2 – Reduced Covert (semi-covert)
Level 1 (Overt)	Optically Variable Device or Optically Variable Ink (Optional) Iridescent ink or foil
Level 2 (Semi-Covert)	Rely on Track and Trace Serialisation (separate from security feature) (Optional) Micro-particles
Level 3 (Covert)	Laser or Machine Readable Taggant
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- Constraints & Challenges
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- Baseline for Analyses (Problem Statement)
- Relevant Benchmarks & Trends

Key Concepts & Methodology

- Traceability: Key concepts
- Security Features & Authentication: Key Concepts
- Project Methodology
- Stakeholder Engagements

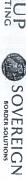
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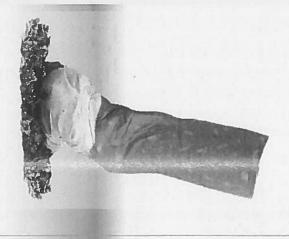
Analyses and Outcomes

4

- Implications and Requirements
- Feasibility Concerns
- Additional Solution Considerations
- Cost Benefit Analyses
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and for Security Features Assessment regarding EU Systems for Tracking and Tracing of Tobacco Products Provision of an Analysis and Feasibility

Executive Summary and Member State Briefing (Part 4)
December 2014

Call for tender No EAHC/2013/Health/11 2013/S 068-112544





Group on Traceability and Security Features of the expert group on Tobacco These presentation materials were prepared for the 1st meeting of the Sub-Policy, and presented on 10 December 2014.

subject to finalisation and approval by the EU Commission. The slides were The materials are based on a substantive (+300 pages) draft report, still prepared for illustrative purposes, and represents only a partial representation of the meeting discussions and presentations

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Key Concepts & Methodology

N

- Traceability: Key concepts
- Security Features & Authentication: Key Concepts
- Project Methodology
- Stakeholder Engagements

63 Four Options Defined

- Overview of a Traceability Solution
- Description of the Four Traceability Solution
- Options Description of the Four Security Feature

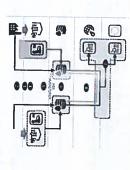
Analyses and Outcomes

4

- Implications and Requirements
- **Feasibility Considerations**
- **Additional Solution Considerations**
- Cost Benefit Analyses
- Conclusions and Recommendations

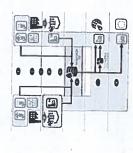
Recap: Four Traceability Options

Option 1



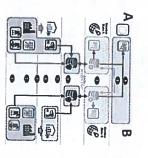
tobacco manufacturer, own data repository. and each proposing operated by each Solution(s) is/are

Option 2



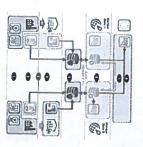
single EU-wide data independent solution Solution is provided provider(s), with a and operated by repository

Option 3



management provider **Each Member States** Could be industry or selects a Solution (at national level). provider and data

Option 4



application recording determined by each solution provider(s) feature solution with on-production-line Integrated security by independent Member State

NAVIGATION AID

Overview of a Traceability Solution



Manufacturing Facilities Tobacco

- Serialisation of identifier marked with a unique tobacco items
- Production verification
- Security feature
- Aggregation







Economic Operators Distribution

 Distribution Events up point of retail operators before first to the last economic



Data Storage Providers

Independent storage of traceability data

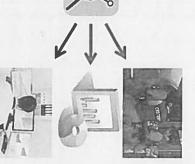


Member State Users



- Monitoring, control and enforcement activities.
- Queries, analysis or systems Member State integration with
 - Monitoring, control and enforcement activities.
 - Queries, analysis or systems integration with EU





Serialisation and Production Verification Assessment





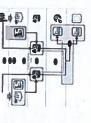




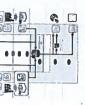


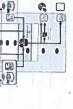




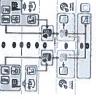






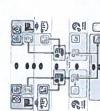


Option 3





Option 4



generated by Unique Identifier

maintained by equipment Serialisation procured &

Manufacturer

Manufacturer

Service Provider

Service Provider

Combination of Option 1 and 2

Security Printer

Application: Mnf Vision System: SP

Integrated into security

teature (label)

Combination of Option 1 and 2

Printed / Marked directly onto tobacco item (inkjet / laser)

Identifier - Unique & Non-Pred & Encrypted

Compatibility & Interoperability

Quality Control



Generation (Pack) Identifier Unique



On-Line

System (Quality)

Vision

Applicator Label



Vision System (Recording)

Traceability

Data Elements forming "Part of" the Unique Identifier

Assessment:









impact information that forms part of the unique identifier (i.e. accessible without an online link to a database) Feasibility Consideration: Technical constraints and current business processes (what is known at time of manufacture) may

WHO FCTC Protocol

11 Data Elements -- 4 included as part of unique identifier

TPD - Article 15

11 similar data Elements -- 8 included as part of unique identifier

Unique Identifier – 8 Elements in total

FCTC & TPD

Date and location of manufacture

Manufacturing facility

The intended market of retail sale

Product description

TPD

Machine used to manufacture the tobacco products

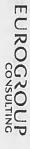
Production shift or time of manufacture

Intended shipment route

Importer into the Union

Concerns & Options

- Comparison: current serialisation solutions use unique identifier size of 12-20 characters. Estimate for TPD may require 4-5 times that size
- Technical constraints pressure on reducing size of the unique identifier
- Possibility to use database link or EAN / UPC retail barcode as data source as far as possible





Aggregation of Tobacco Items Assessment:











Option 4

1



data recorded Aggregation

Manufacturer

Service Provider

Combination of Option 1 and 2

Manufacturer

- Unique serial number generated for each carton / outer / bundle
- Mechanism to ensure unique across production line, manufacturer, EU Member State (and globally)
- Compatibility and interoperability

all four options: Common across

identifiers Quality control vision system on the production line to ensure readability (quality) of the applied unique



Unique Identifier (Carton /Outer) Generation

Components

Technical



(Option Printer



cator (Option) Label Appli-



(Aggregation) System Vision



Aggre-gation recording





Feasibility considerations

Requires flexibility in positioning of labels and unique identifiers recommended

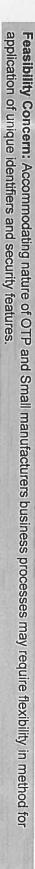
SME Manufacturers & Other Tobacco Products Assessment:

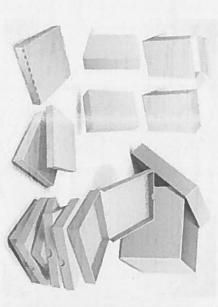




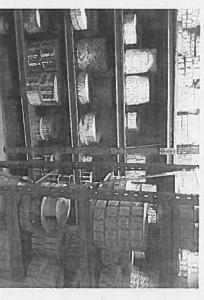




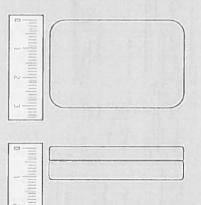




Example: Broad variety of packaging types associated with tobacco products



barcodes on (self-adhesive reels) applied at Distinction between manufacture and finishing: Health warnings and retail time of order only



Small product packages illustrate benefits of potential combination of unique identifier, security feature and self-adhesive label

Small Manufacturers

- Lower levels of automation
- Multiple small batch runs
- Low volume / niche OTP
- Many low-speed stations
- Produce and then finish on order receipt
- Packaging variation



SME Producers & Other Tobacco Products Assessment:









implications on direct product marking method of option 1, 2 and 3. Feasibility Consideration: Nature of OTP and Small manufacturers business processes and structures may have practical and high cost

Option 1 - 3











Option 4



- volume / low levels of automation production lines
- Security feature available as either dry label or self-adhesive label (low
- Unique identifier activation of finished product using a handheld device

Components

Quality control mechanism may require handheld

each line

scanners for each finishing station

Alternative of using label printers for each line -

High speed direct marking poor fit with very low

but still requires code generation infrastructure for

Consideration: Implementation

- Enabling application of unique identifier by means of label (self-adhesive) applied to the tobacco plastic), pouches item – providing support for variety of packaging materials: packs, tins, tubes, boxes (wood, metal &
- Unique identifier application at time of "finishing" rather than "manufacture" applying final
 packaging elements ready for sale (application of health warnings, retail barcodes (EAN / UPC) and tax stamps.



NAVIGATION AID

Overview of a Traceability Solution



Manufacturing Facilities Tobacco

- Serialisation of unique identifier marked with a tobacco items
- Production verification
- Aggregation Security feature







Economic Operators Distribution

 Distribution Events retail before first point of economic operators up to the last



Data Storage Providers

 Independent storage of traceability data

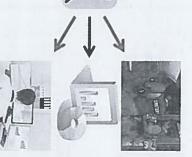


Member State Users



- Monitoring, control activities. and enforcement
- Queries, analysis or systems Member State integration with
 - Monitoring, control activities. and enforcement
 - Queries, analysis or systems integration with EU









Assessment Distribution Chain Operators

Key considerations

- Scanning on receipt / dispatch
- Impact of unpacking and repacking operations (and
- Pallet and Master case level at early stages
- Further along –mastercases, cartons / outers, and down to unit level
- number & packaging unique identifiers Registration with body such as GS1 for unique location

Reverse logistics (even though low volume)

Anticipated High Impact:

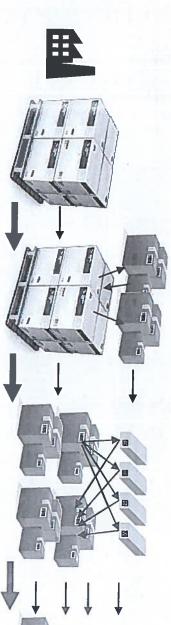
		Direct (mobile) Sales
· Solos ropordod a	per mobile team	 Mobile scanning

Vending Machines

"Cash" Wholesalers

- unit level Sales recorded down to member devices
- and Customer details Point of Sale upgrade to record unique identifier

Increasing Disaggregation and Re-Aggregation at lower granularity through Distribution Chain



Distributor / Wholesaler

Distributor / Wholesaler

(Vending Machines & Specialist OTP) Pack / Item Level

EST .

Carton / Outer Level

Mastercase Level

Last Economic Operator before 1st Retail outler

Manufacturer

Assessment: Distribution economic operators supplying variety of retail channels





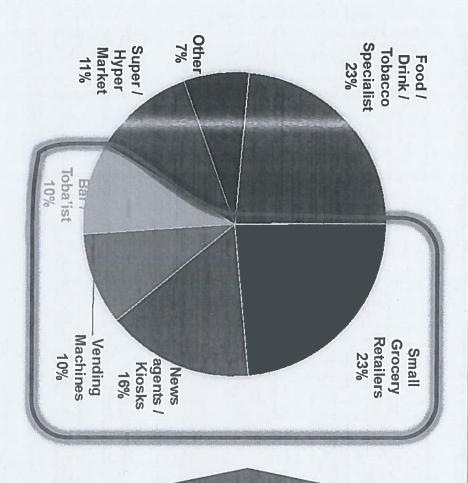






Feasibility Consideration:

Large portion of the EU tobacco market is supplied by distribution chain operators that are likely to be significantly impacted



channels likely to require supply at sub mastercase levels Over 50% of tobacco sales



Cash & Carry Wholesalers



Vending Machine Sales



Direct / Mobile Sales

Source: Economic Analysis of the EU market of tobacco, nicotine and related products, Matrix Insight, 2013





Considering Granularity of Traceability Events

Assessment:

and receipt events by facilities optimises information collected with distribution chain overhead Varying degrees at which distribution chain events Tobacco traceability events are collected. A model based on dispatch



Data that can be determined:

- Who is next Customer
- Who is Transporter
- **Duration of Transport**
- Products in Transport or in Storage
- Discrepancy Alert



Scanning Events

W

- Who is Next Customer
- Who is Transporter
- **Duration of Transport**
- Products in Transport or in Storage
- Discrepancy Alert

- Who is Next Customer
- Who is Transporter
- Duration of Transport
- Products in Transport or in Storage
- Discrepancy Alert



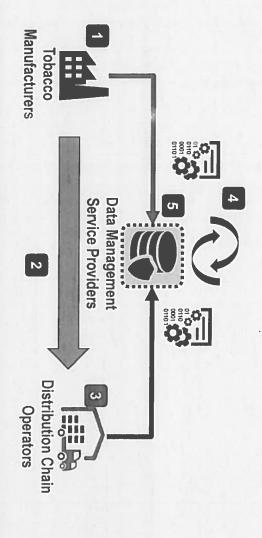
Regulating Compliance in the Supply Chair Assessment:



Across all four traceability options

- Discrepancies, mistakes and clerical errors are a reality
- The decision points to what degree will stakeholders be responsible to address?
- Thresholds to allow some flexibility
- Different response possibilities: periodic audit by MS, notifications to stakeholders or forced reconciliation
- Balancing control with burden on stakeholders opportunity for progressive implementation

Example of Self-Reconciliation Model



- Manufacturer captures and uploads track and trace data and dispatches goods
- 2 Tobacco products are transported to customer (Distribution Chain Operators
- 3 Upon receipt, distribution chain operator (DCO) scans goods and uploads data
- At this point an initial check is conducted to ensure that data uploaded by manufacturer is corroborated by actual goods receipt by DCO
- Upon receipt of 'final state' of goods from supply chain, the data management service performs end-to-end corroboration of data and goods movement



Systems Integration Requirements Assessment:

Feasibility Consideration: Different levels of automation across EU distributors & wholesalers





Large Operators with Automated Systems

- Interface specification to submit tobacco traceability events
- Suitable for large operators processes and systems
- Choice of integration with own Warehouse Management System (WMS) and/or Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP)
- Consideration of industry developed standards (GS1 EPCIS)
- Data submitted directly to the relevant data storage facility

Small & Medium Operators (Basic Systems)

- Standalone application & hand held readers
- Suitable for operators with low system integration
- Facility to record associated commercial event information (order, invoice and payment records)
- May result in parallel processing effort (for tobacco products)
- Standalone application submits data to data storage facility

Option 1



Option 2



Option 3



Combination of Option 1 and 2



provided by Solution Standalone solution Provider(s)

across 4 options Differences

Standalone solution provided by Tobacco Manufacturers

Standalone solution provided by Solution Provider(s)

Related Commercial Documents



Linking of supporting commercial documents to traceability events (invoice, order number, payment records)

Extended support for automation of Law Enforcement & other Traceability objectives	Implementation Complexity for Stakeholders	Format suitable for automated analysis (e.g. risk engine processing)	Prevent document changes after submission	Immediately available to EU & MS Officials	Documents available on Request	ILLUSTRATION	
		•		•		<0rderNumber> 002980040 <invoicenumber> A794890001</invoicenumber>	By link to document reference #
		•	\	\ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \		PDF JPEG PNG TIFF ZIP	Submitted as supporting document
			4	~		BIG*040713*1001*040625*P89320* Document Header REF*AN*547794** PER*BD*DINI JONES*TE*5552225555* N1*BT*ACME DISTRIBUTING COMPANY** N3*601 FIRST STREET** N4*CROSSROADS*MI*48106** F08*BP* Document Line Items CTP*RS*FCP*12.5** PID*F*08***ITEM DESCRIPTION 1/10 LB* SAC*A*B280***20.00***2,00***02** SAC*A*B280***20.00***2.00****	Submitted as electronic on Dalage of













NAVIGATION AID

Overview of a Traceability Solution



Manufacturing Facilities Tobacco

- Serialisation of tobacco items identifier marked with a unique
- Production verification
- Security feature
- Aggregation



Economic Operators Distribution

 Distribution Events up point of retail operators before first to the last economic



Data Storage Providers

Independent storage of traceability data



Member State Users

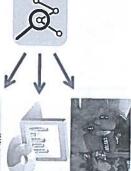




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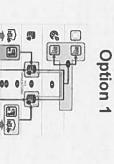


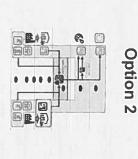


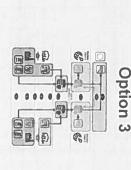


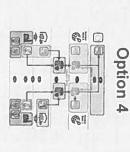


Assessment: Data Management









Complexity (& Data Quality Risk)	Responsiveness	Traceability Data Oversight	Location of Data:	No of Operators:	Proposed By:
High	[] Low	Low	In EU Territory	Up to ±230 (Manufacturers)	Manufacturer
Low	High	High	In EU Territory	_	EU Commission
High	Low	Medium	In Member State	Up to 28	Member States
III High	Low	Medium	In Member State	Up to 28	Member States



Assessment: Data Management - One or Many Providers













Number of Sites

One (Consolidated - Option 2)

- Low risk of data compatibility issues
- Simpler to get consolidated view of all events
- Less complexity to determine location for data
- Centralised control and management of data sources

Advantages

- Consolidated disaster recovery and failover efforts
- Economies of scale cost advantage
- Single Point of access for integration with other systems (E.g. EMCS)

Increased response time latency at remote sites for transaction type queries

- Lower Fault tolerance
- Potential question over scalability

Many (Fragmented Option 1, 3 & 4)

- Faster response times for local queries
- Local network link failure impact constrained to local sites only
- Spreads the economic opportunity to potentially 28 operators

Disadvantages

- Slow response times for multi-site queries
- Duplicated site overhead costs
- testing efforts Redundancy of disaster recovering planning and
- testing efforts) Increased change management (changes and
- No cost economies of scale advantage
- selection, bid and contract management activities Administrative overhead for EU Commission. Member States / Manufacturers requiring multiple



Summary for Data Management Assessment:



Anticipated that traceability Data Size is manageable

- operation, or for consolidation to a single EU data repository Operational data size of approximately 2 TiB per year is not considered an impediment for solution
- Seven years of data (static market conditions) would be ~16 TiB
- Further optimization techniques possible
- Data compression techniques could reduce further
- Data storage is tiered (e.g. most current 2 years online, 3-5 years on slower disk, 6+ archived)

Pack level Tracking is Feasible

From data storage perspective, operating solution at pack level, across the EU, is technically

Consolidating to a single data storage facility

- States) would be simplified with the use of a single repository Implementation for all solution users (Manufacturers, Distribution Chain Operators and EU Member
- economically sensible, supports data integrity and is a practical solution Therefore, given the size of the data sets, a single point on-line data storage provider is





NAVIGATION AID

Overview of a Traceability Solution



Manufacturing Facilities Tobacco

- Serialisation of identifier tobacco items marked with a unique
- Production verification
- Aggregation Security feature









Economic Operators Distribution

 Distribution Events up operators before first point of retail to the last economic



Data Storage Providers

Independent storage of traceability data



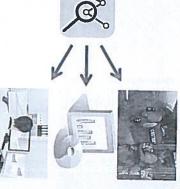
Member State Users

 Monitoring, control activities. and enforcement



European Union Users

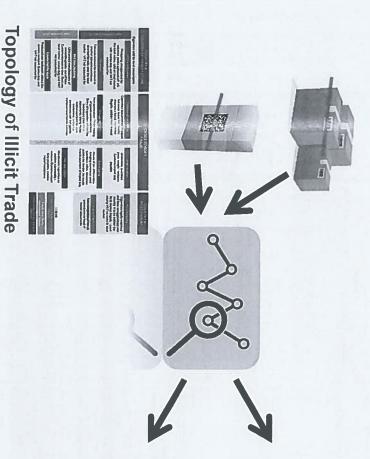
- Queries, analysis or systems Member State integration with
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While the primary purpose of the TPD in terms of tobacco traceability is reduction of non-compliant products entering the internal market - tobacco traceability data could also aid tax revenue management efforts in the tobacco sector.



Linkage with Excise Authorities

- Automated generation of supporting data for monthly Excise revenue declarations
- eAD and acquittal process System connects documentary controls to physical goods and provides data to support Linkage with Excise Movement Control

Linkages with Member State Authorities

- tobacco products immediately determine status / legitimacy of Customs authorities at the border with ability to Control of Imported products: Provides
- Control of Exported products: provides linkage products exported to record of unique identifiers of actual tobacco



Potential Benefits of Tobacco Traceability Data Assessment: EU & MS Users



internal market – tobacco traceability data could also aid tax revenue management efforts in the tobacco sector. While the primary purpose of the TPD in terms of tobacco traceability is reduction of non-compliant products entering the



Tactical Support for Market Surveillance Activities

- Full history of field inspection coverage (opportunity to show on geo maps)
- Identify non-compliance "hotspots" and limited coverage
- Oversight of market surveillance teams location and adherence to sampling methods.
- Measure target public health campaigns



Support Tax Audit Functions in Tobacco Sector

- Generate an overview of flows of manufactured, imported, exported and distribution of tobacco products
- Access detailed information on particular shipments & deliveries
- Information source to correlate production information with duty & VAT payments



Risk & Investigation

- Structured automated reports for reporting Member State compliance checking / audit at manufacturers distributors and at point of sale;
- Use geospatial mapping technology to visualize Inspection coverage, and heatmaps to shows areas of identified noncompliance.



Revenue Analysis and Forecasting

- Provides production data for forecasts of Excise Duty, VAT, and potentially Corporate tax collections
- Economic information for detecting economic cycles, seasonality and trends



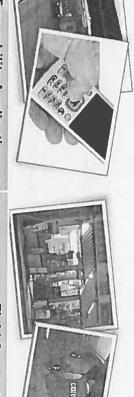


EU & MS Users Field Inspection Support Assessment:











	- 25
Simp	4.0/12
Simple Traceability Application	
ceabil	
ity Ap	
plicat	
ion	

Web Portal (smartphone / SMS Occasional verification Online only

Enforcement Officials in the domain of tobacco control (OLAF Tobacco control, Excise Officers, market **Field Support Application**

Related to primary job function

Mobile Application / dedicated device

Online and offline

Scan or Capture

Functionality

Manual capture or Scan

Simple Traceability Queries (Item

Previous Event History) information, Current Status, Connectivity

Application Type

service)

User Frequency

Intended Users

(Customs)

Police Services, Border Agencyies

- Decode unique identifier (Offline)
- Bulk capture (Offline)
- Traceability Queries
- Validate Aggregation Hierarchy
- Inspection case workflow (capture of inspection results and findings, evidence capture using camera,
- User, Access history, Location (GPS & IP Address)



Recording Activity

User, Access history, Location (IP

Potential Integration with EMCS Assessment:





EMCS

Excise Movement Control System

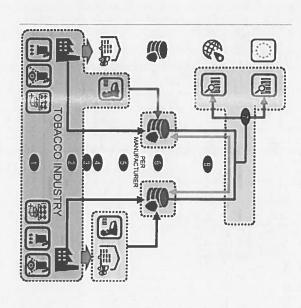
- Linking Tobacco Traceability solution with EMCS and Exports creates a link between the physical goods and the existing documentary controls
- can support the EMCS Traceability provides actual movements and details on exceptions (short shipments, returns) that
- Different approaches to establish this link some potential options
- Manufacturer / Distributor provide traceability data as a "supporting document" to e-AD; or
- movement Introduce requirement for e-AD Movement Number to be submitted as part of traceability
- Advantages and Disadvantages of such approaches
- Roles and mandates of respective systems
- Integrity of data and enabling downstream reconciliation processes
- Implementation Complexity





Summary of Advantages / Disadvantages

Note: Excludes costs (follows in next section)



Option 1

Advantages

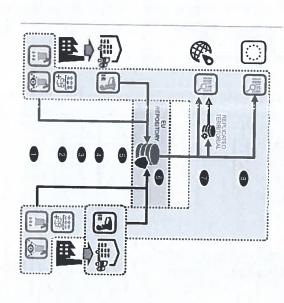
- Low admin burden for EU & MS
- Competitive solution components costs
- Flexibility for manufacturers

Disadvantages

- Manuf. as only data source therefore additional supervision required by MS
- Industry required to self-mediate with imbalance in org. sizes
- compromise integrity? free from vulnerabilities that may Is shared industry software and systems control and management of pack codes Risk as to reliable guarantee for independent

Summary of Advantages / Disadvantages

Note: Excludes costs (follows in next section)



Option 2

Advantages

- Segregation reduces fraud risk
- Scale advantages Single location: -Simplified admin, supports
- environment Interoperability creates competitive bid complex analysis & improves oversight

Disadvantages

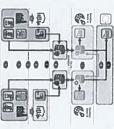
- Prescribed components reduce flexibility for manufacturers
- Additional mitigation required to not cause production down-time by 3rd party.

Summary of Advantages / Disadvantages

Note: Excludes costs (follows in next section)

Option 3

Option 4



- Autonomy and choice for MS
- Increased opportunity for smaller solution providers
- Member States flexibility in level of independence & control

Advantages

- Retains independent oversight
- Reduced equip. requirements
- Lower risk of prod. downtime
- Control of SF stock
- Flexibility for manufacturers how to apply SF
- SF location potentially creates aggregation complexity
- Traceability queries require online connectivity
- Additional solution need for marking export products

Solution by Member State

Higher implementation and change management effort

Disadvantages

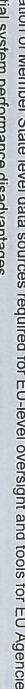
Depending on blend - option 1 and Option 2 disadvantages

Hinders coherent tobacco control strategy Fragmentation increases complexity and cost

- Integration of Member State level data sources required for EU-level oversight and tools for EU Agencies
- Potential system performance disadvantages







SECURITY FEATURE SUMMARY

Security Feature: Method of Application

Limited security

Intrusive on variation

packaging design

Lower contro

Additional

Limited designs and

complexity to

removable ensure no

Not suitable for low Constraints on packaging

 Limitation of security commercially elements available

certification and rigor

Greater resulting

COMMERCIAL SPECIFIC MEMENT

PACKAGING

INCORPORATE INTO

to be controlled Single component

Can be applied to

Low cost

multiple areas of

Provides some volume verification indication of

PRINT DIRECTLY ON FINISHED TOBACCO PRODUCT

Cannot be removed or

Provides est. volume

Suitable for highly automated manufacturing

Strong volume control

element

Requires stock & order

Requires label applicators on production lines

Additional equipment on-

automated production volume or non-

INCREASING CONTROL OF SECURITY FEATURE PRODUCTION PROVIDE AS A FINISHED LABEL OR STAMP

Offers overt, covert & forensic

Compatible with existing equipment

Established control mech

Range of manufacturing (speed, volume and import)

 Typically standard sizes for application equipment

management

SECURITY FEATURE FINGERPRINTING COMBINED WITH

Strong covert Unable to reuse authentication element

Used on pack or labels

Higher cost (equipment on provides volume control element. acquired "fingerprin" Independent storage of the

Limited available solution providers each line)

Some impact on the packaging design process and enrolment of each brand / product packaging

Security Feature: Summary Advantages & Disadvantages

Note: Excludes costs (follows in next section)

DISADVANTAGES	ADVANTA	GES	
 Provides only basic method for stock control (no serial numbers) 		 Provides a competent mix of Multiple security element lay Supply & application is comp 	OPTION 1 Similar to Tax Stamp
 Provides only basic method for stock control (no serial numbers) No semi-covert feature – therefore distributors / officials looking for more than overt feature authentication will require a device with online connectivity 		f security feature elements with sers (overt, covert and forensic) in patible with established processes	OPTION 2 Reduced Covert (semi-covert)
 Some intrusion on manufacturing lines for installation of the enrolment devices. Cost of capital equipment required on each production line. Low number of available solution providers able to implement this solution.) 	 Provides a control check of how many items have been enrolled There is no trace of the area fingerprinted, making analysis and reproduction near impossible. 	Provides a competent mix of security feature elements with similar security value and cost as current tax stamps / labels Multiple security element layers (overt, covert and forensic) increase the difficulty for security feature to be counterfeited. Supply & application is compatible with established processes and equipment currently used for tax stamps.	OPTION 3 Addition of Material "Fingerprint"
 Expected higher implementation cost (equipment on each line) Limited available solution providers Some impact on the packaging design process and enrolment of each brand / product packaging 	 The application of a unique identifier to each security feature enables the security feature to be controlled and tracked from the point of secure production 	current tax stamps / labels. feature to be counterfeited. for tax stamps.	OPTION 4 Addition of Unique Identifier



Agenda

Background & Context

- Project Status
- Deliverables & Tasks
- Constraints & Challenges
- Key Stakeholders
- Baseline for Analyses (Problem Statement)
- Relevant Benchmarks & Trends

Key Concepts & Methodology

- Traceability: Key concepts
- Security Features & Authentication: Key Concepts
- Project Methodology
- Stakeholder Engagements

Four Options Defined

co

- Overview of a Traceability Solution
- Description of the Four Traceability Solution Options
- Description of the Four Security Feature Options

Analyses and Outcomes

4

- Implications and Requirements
- Feasibility Concerns
- Additional Solution Considerations
- Cost Benefit Analyses
- Conclusions and Recommendations



J 30%	×
Ø 10%	×
J 10%	×

illicit trade

impact on

reduction

Estimated

K	0,742%
K	0,413%
₹	0,165%

,742% 0,413% 0,
0,165%

New tax revenues other than VAT (in M euros)

0

567

W

169

quantification

Impact

over total

market (in %)

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	Estimated impact on illicit trade reduction (in	
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Estimated

impacts

1,32%

369

Consumption reduction (in M packs)	0,6	Number of people quitting smoking (in M people)
	148	Consumption reduction (in M packs)

Reduction on public health expenses (in M euros)	Increase in society productivity (in M euros)	
D	-	

134

44

169	В	New tax revenues from VAT (in M euros)
221	- Agreement	New legal sales (in M packs)
		60% smokers will 'go legal'

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Total









Benefit Analysis II – based on other information available

Rational considered

□ Recognizing that publicly available studies are two or three years old...

impact

impact Medium

impact

20%

30%

2,00%

3,00%

558

838

223

335

1,0

1,4

66

99

MOT

- breakdown of illicit trade occurred on the size of the have in the meantime ... and that changes could illicit market as well as on the
- ☐ Contracting team has market the EU as 10% of the total assess the illicit segment in sources, eg Euromonitor, that decided to look for alternative
- ☐ Using this figure as a were analysed: analysis, where 3 scenarios prepared a sensitivity reference, we have then
- a 10% impact on illicit outcome trade would mean a "low"
- 20% would correspond to a "medium" outcome
- and 30% to a "high" one

Reduction on public health expenses (in M euros)	Increase in society productivity (in M euros)	Number of people quitting smoking (in M people)	Consumption reduction (in M packs)	40% smokers quit or reduce smoking	Impact quantification on total market consumption (in M packs)	Impact quantification on total market consumption (in %)	Estimated impact on illicit trade reduction (in %)
101	33	0,5	112	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	279	1,00%	10%

L		
	60%	
	smokers	
	WII	:
	1 'go 16	•
The state of the s	legal"	

New tax revenues other than VAT (in M euros)	New tax revenues from VAT (in M euros)	New legal sales (in M packs)
0	В	
429	128	168

D







1317 1 975

857

1 287

256

384

335

503

202

304

Sum up benefit analysis Benefit Analysis I - based on public data

Impact quantification on total market consumption (in %)



Total Public benefits (in M euros)

870

Benefit Analysis II – based on other information available

Impact quantification on total market consumption (in %)



1,00%

impact MO7





2,00%

Medium impact

317

975

impact High

3,00%

Total Public benefits (in M euros)

658

Sources of information considered (not exhaustive)

- ☐ European Commission Impact Assessment for a tobacco and related products administrative provisions of the Member States concerning the manufacture, presentation and sale of on the approximation of the laws, regulations and Directive of the European Parliament and of the Council
- ☐ Economic Analysis of the EU market of tobacco, nicotine and related products - Matrix Insight, 2013
- □ WHO Tob Taxy Capacity Building Workshop Dublin, Ireland; February 2012; World Bank Economics of Tobacco Toolkit Economic Analysis of Tobacco Demand
- ☐ Project Sun A study of the illicit cigarette market in the European Union KPMG, 2013
- ☐ Eurostat: people by age group and share of total population
- ☐ http://ec.europa.eu/health/tobacco/policy/index_en.htm
- ☐ http://ec.europa.eu/taxation_customs/index_en.htm#
- □ http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_countries_by_tax_rat
- □ WAP from EC Excise Duty tables Part III non-EU countries: Manufactured Tobacco and manufacturer estimates for



States

Cost nature considered for each stakeholder

	Stakeholder	s considered o	າ the cost ana	alysis
Member	Mobile Sales Force Units	Vending Machine Service Vans	Whole- salers	Manu- facturers
☐ IT system development costs	 □ <u>Investment costs (one-off)</u>: server & software; Kit (PC + 2 scanners) □ <u>Operating costs</u>: software maintenance costs, anual depreciation, registration costs, additional HR costs 	□ <u>Investment costs (one-off):</u> server & software; Kit (PC + 2 scanners) □ <u>Operating costs:</u> software maintenance costs, anual depreciation, registration costs, additional HR costs	 ☐ Investment costs (one-off): server & software; Kit (PC + 2 scanners) ☐ Operating costs: software maintenance costs, anual depreciation, registration costs, additional HR costs 	 Investment costs (one-off): Pack printer and installation; Aggregation costs; Carton printing, with applicator; Case label printing; Pallet label printer; Server and software; Kit (PC + 2 scanners); Other installation local support not included above; IT System development Operating costs: Packaging and labelling; Server and software maintenance; Depreciation; Global traceability database: hosting & maintenance; additional HR costs; registration costs; IT System maintenance

Cost analysis - value chain main stakeholders: zoom in

☐ T&T Cost analysis for MANUFACTURERS

osts (CAPEX) $3,5 \text{ ME}$ $3,5 \text{ ME}$ Annual depreciation $0,9 \text{ M} \in$ $0,9 \text{ M} \in$ OPEX $2,4 \text{ M} \in$ $2,4 \text{ M} \in$	0,9 M€	aw c'c	E E MA	Option 1 Option 2	T&T cigar costs	Average € / unit (1) 0,0026 0,0029	Annualized total 86,5 M€ 95,2 M€ 1	Additional costs - 8,7 M€	OPEX 66,2 M€ 66,2 M€	Annual depreciation 20,3 M€ 20,3 M€	Development Costs (CAPEX) 122,1 M€ 122,1 M€	Option 1 Option 2	T&T cigarette costs	The state of the s
2,4 M€		0,9 M€	5,5 M€	Option 3	costs	0,0033	109,0 M€	22,5 M€	66,2 M€	20,3 M€	122,1 M€	Option 3	tte costs	
	0,3 M€	0,9 M€	5,5 M€	Option 4		0,0004	13,4 M€		0,6 M€	12,8 M€	77,0 M€	Option 4		

☐ S/F Cost analysis for MANUFACTURERS

	Option 1	Option 2	Option 3 Option 4	Option 4
Development Costs (CAPEX)		1	33,5 M€	
Annual depreciation			5,6 M€	
OPEX	75,2 M€	63,9 M€	88,7 M€	141,2 M€
nnualized total costs	75,2 M€	63,9 M€	94,3 M€	141,2 M€
verage € / unit (1)	0,0023	0,0019	0,0029	0,0043

Cost analysis for WHOLESALERS

A

	Wholes.	VINSV	MSFU	TOTAL
Development Costs (CAPEX)	137,7 M€	21,4 M€	40,4 M€	199,5 M€
Annual depreciation	23,0 M€	3,6 M€	6,7 M€	33,2 M€
Maintenance Costs (OPEX)	51,9 M€	21,0 M€	34,2 M€	107,1 M€
Annualized total costs	74,9 M€	24,6 M€	40,9 M€	140,3 M€
Average € / unit (1)	0,0023	0,0008	0,0012	0,0043

Average € / unit (1)

0,0001

0,0001

0,0001

0,0000



Cost analysis - Member States

40

IT system development costs (in M€)

2,0 M€	2,0 M€	0,8 M€	1,5 M€	evelopment
Option 4	Option 3	Option 2	Option 1	

Annualized total costs	Maintenance Costs (OPEX)	Annual depreciation	Development Costs (CAPEX)
0,5 M€	0,2 M€	0,3 M€	1,5 ME
0,3 M€	0,1 M€	0,2 M€	0,8 M€

0,3 M€

0,3 M€

0,3 M€

0,3 M€

Considering an average daily charge rate of 700 €

0,6 M€

0,6 M€

MS

Option 3

MS

MS

0,8 M€	0,4 M€	0,4 M€	2,5 M€	
0,5 M€	0,2 M€	0,3 M€	1,5 M€	
1,1 M€	0,5 M€	0,6 M€	3,5 M€	Challen and a second
1,1 M€	0,5 M€	0,6 M€	3,5 M€	

MS incremental labour costs for inspection and audit roles

MS incremental labour costs (in k€)

	НС	Option 1	Option 2	Option 3	Option 4
"A"	28	75,2 №	18,8 k€	37,6 k€	18,8 k€
"B"	65	162,8 k€	40,7 k€	81,4 k€	40,7 k€
"C"	155	492,5 k€	123,1 k€	246,2 k€	123,1 k€
"D"	33	314,3 k€	78,5 k€	157.2 k€	78.6 k€

Annualized total

Maintenance Costs (OPEX)

depreciation

Annual

Development Costs (CAPEX)

Cost analysis - sources of information

												So
Industry surveysSurveys to MS / Excise agencies	Others:	MSN, Azure	DCTA	OLAF	Eurostat Database	Euromonitor Database	WHO	The European Tobacco Sector: an analysis of an socio-economic footprint; Nomisma, June 2012	Matrix insight - Economic analysis of the EU market of tobacco, nicotine and related products, September 2013	Industry – solution provider's survey	Impact Assessment for a directive of the European Parliament and of the Council on the approximation of the law, regulations, and administrative provisions of the Member States concerning the manufacture, presentation and sale of tobacco and related products'	Sources of information considered on the cost analysis (not exhaustive)



Agenda

Background & Context

- Project Status
- Deliverables & Tasks
- Constraints & Challenges
- Key Stakeholders
- Baseline for Analyses (Problem Statement)
- Relevant Benchmarks & Trends

Key Concepts & Methodology

- Traceability: Key concepts
- Security Features & Authentication: Key Concepts
- Project Methodology
- Stakeholder Engagements

Four Options Defined

60

- Overview of a Traceability Solution
- Description of the Four Traceability Solution
- Options Description of the Four Security Feature

Analyses and Outcomes

4

- Implications and Requirements
- Feasibility Concerns
- Additional Solution Considerations
- Cost Benefit Analyses
- Conclusions and Recommendations



Summary: Conclusions

Overall Feasibility Assessment



- Required technology components exist today
- Number of solution providers with required competence
- Existing industry standards provide basis for interoperability & information exchange
- Data sizes manageable (centralised repository possible)
- Several choices of security features for overt, covert and forensic elements

Specific Feasibility Concerns



- Data elements that can be included as part of unique identifier
- Submission of related commercial documents (invoice, order, payment records)
- Chain Economic operators No one-size fits all - differences between scale of FMC, OTP and variety of Distribution
- Consideration of size and placement constraints

Additional Considerations

- Benefits from linkages with EMCS, Import and Export systems
- Additional Member State supervision controls and use of Traceability Data
- Security Feature important complimentary control of the Traceability Solution





Traceability during Tobacco Manufacturing













- Security Elements in the Security Feature
- Serialisation by manufacturers or 3rd party
- Application directly onto pack or by label



Considerations

- Data elements forming part of the unique identifier or accessible by link
- manufacturers, solution providers, Member States (and potentially globally) Method to ensure unique identifiers are unique across
- Large automated vs low volume crafted tobacco products



Decisions

- Functions performed by manufacturers vs independent parties
- Mechanisms / measures to monitor integrity of the traceability solution



- Option 1: 89,8 M€ (annualized total costs) 0,0027 € / pack
- Option 2: 98,5 M€ (annualized total costs) 0,0030 € / pack Option 3: 112,3 M€ (annualized total costs) – 0,0034 € / pack
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Traceability in the Tobacco Distribution Chain













Options

- Integration with economic operators existing ERP / WMS systems; OR
- Use of standalone traceability solution for tobacco
- Link / submission of commercial documents



Considerations

- Link / align with existing systems and practices (e.g. inventory / warehouse management systems)
- Link with EMCS, Import & Export
- Supply chain self-regulating compliance



- Direct vs. implied traceability
- Product coverage
- SME exceptions
- Who provides the standalone solution



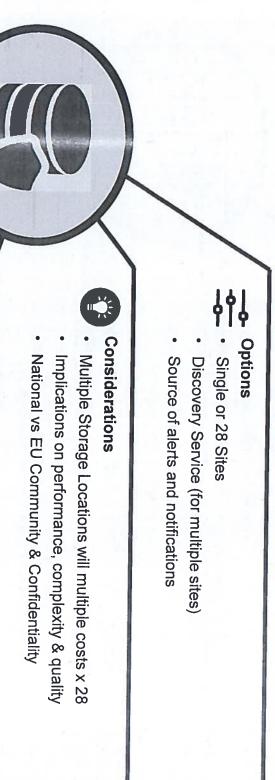
- Wholesalers: 74,9 M€ (annualized total costs) 0,0023 € / pack
- VMSV: 24,6 M€ (annualized total costs) 0,0008 € / pack
- MSFU: 40,9 M€ (annualized total costs) 0,0012 € / pack



Traceability Data Management



are recorded. Each tobacco item is marked with a unique identifier and security feature. Aggregation, movement and dispatch events



Decisions

Single or Multiple

•Define "who" can be a 3rd party

- Server hosting Option 1: 17,4 K€ (annualized cost) Option 2 – 69.4 k€ (annualized cost)
- Options 3 / 4 34.7 k€ (annualized cost)
- Data hosting 6.2 K€ (annual cost)

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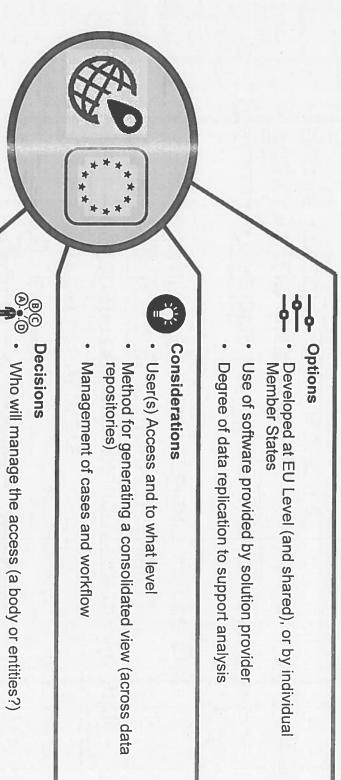




Traceability System Users



are recorded. Each tobacco item is marked with a unique identifier and security feature. Aggregation, movement and dispatch events





autonomy



• Option 1: between 0,469 M€ and 0,804 M€ (annualized cost)

Synergies and shared components vs. Member State

- Option 2: between 0,269 M€ and 0,462 M€ (annualized cost)
- Options 3 / 4: between 0,648 M€ and 1.112 M€ (annualized cost)



Feasibility Study Key Findings

- Implementation of traceability is feasible
- lechnology exists
- Diverse market of suppliers
- Emerging technologies & solutions are proliferating
- Traceability is a growing trend globally
- The needs of multiple stakeholders can be met
- There is no one size fits all solution (or provider)
- There are a multitude of ways this can be done (with differing results, impact and consequence)
- Some key decisions need to be further explored and process considered and this report provides a key input into that

Summary: Recommendations & Going Forward

- Planned and co-ordinated change effort for impact on manufacturers and distribution chain operators. Ideally would include technical participation by EU Member States and EU Commission participants in a working stakeholder
- Use of industry standards for marking (symbology), recording and data exchange of traceability events is key for a interoperable solution compatible across operators and member states
- standalone application Distribution chain readiness - offer choice of compliance by conforming own systems to standards, or use of
- For SME and OTP: consider blend of options, with integrated security feature and traceability suitable for the
- possible, combine these with the security feature requirements There is a cost and operational advantage for EU Member States with existing tax stamp programmes to, as far as
- MS should working group to develop requirements for traceability application suite
- Requirements for interfaces with existing systems
- Support for enforcement programmes



