



What is Omni-Channel?

Omnichannel is a multichannel approach to sales that seeks to provide the customer with a seamless shopping experience whether the customer is shopping online from a desktop or mobile device, from a social media platform or in a bricks and mortar store.

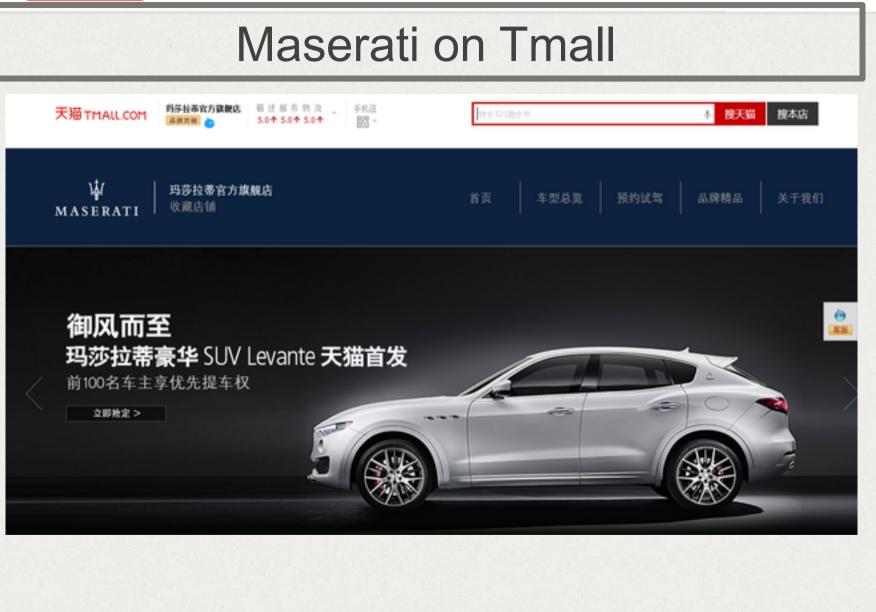


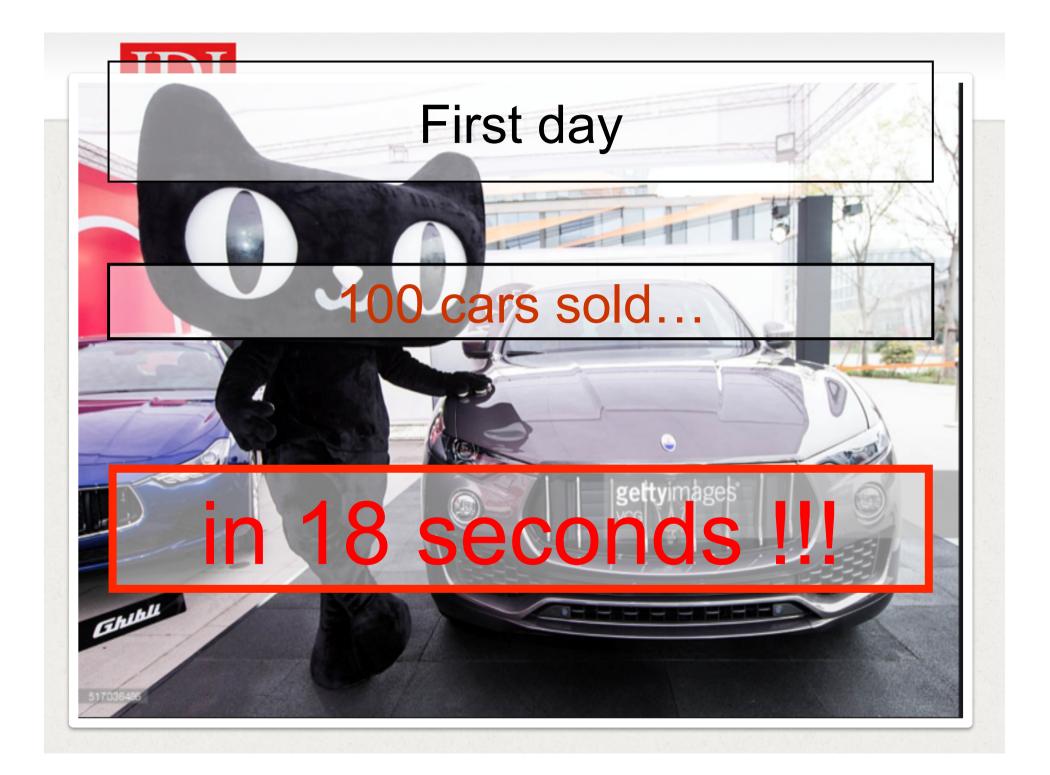






International Distribution Institute



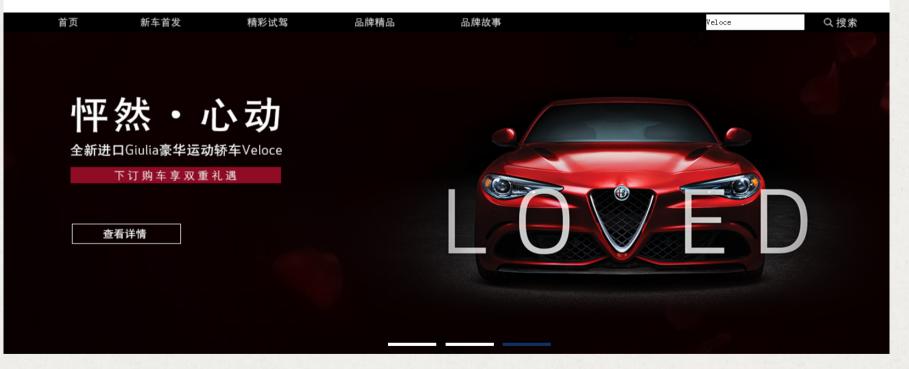




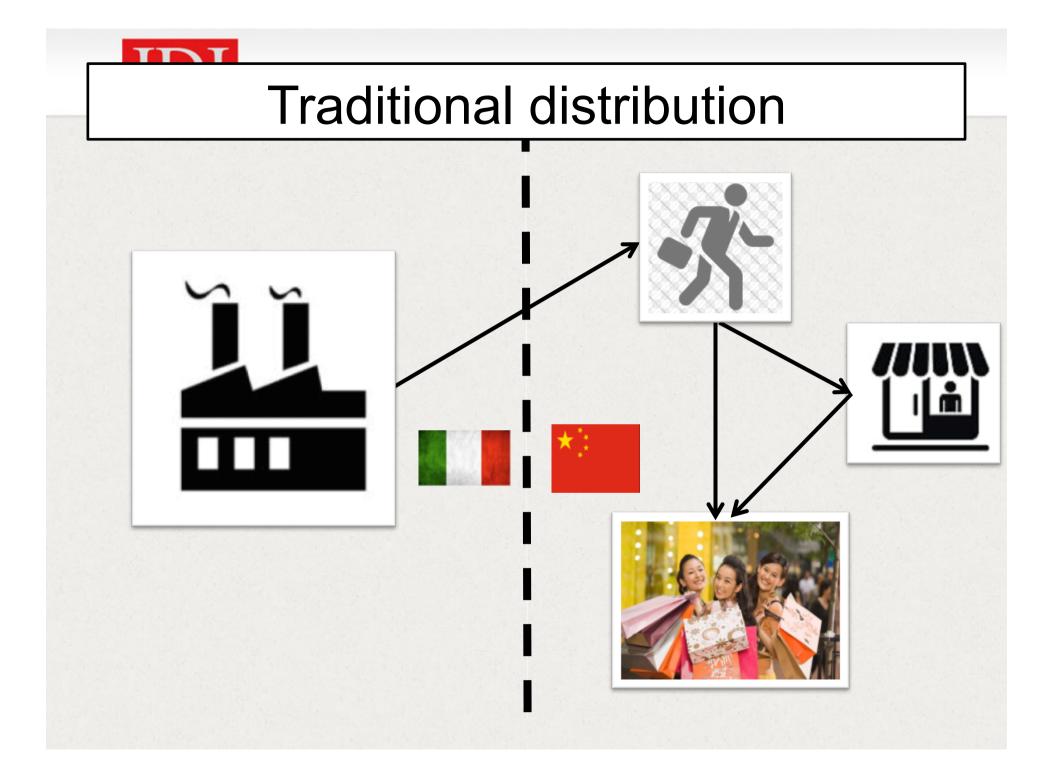
Alfa Romeo hits the gas on Tmall

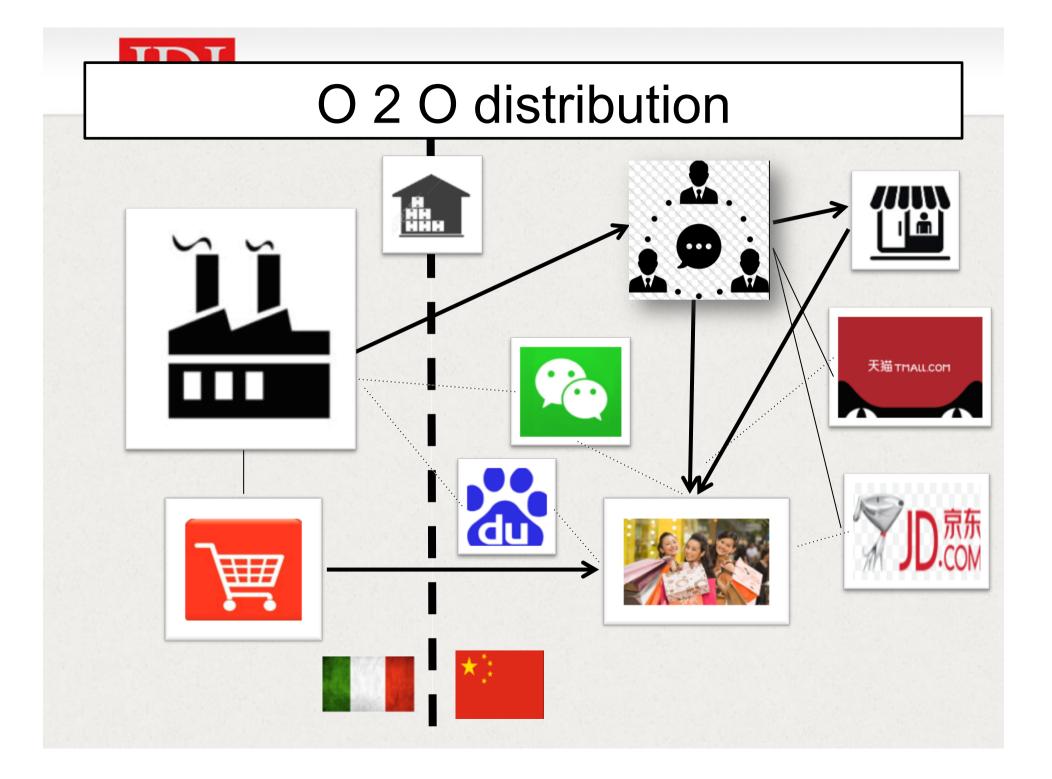
https://alfaromeo.tmall.com





350 cars in less than 33 seconds



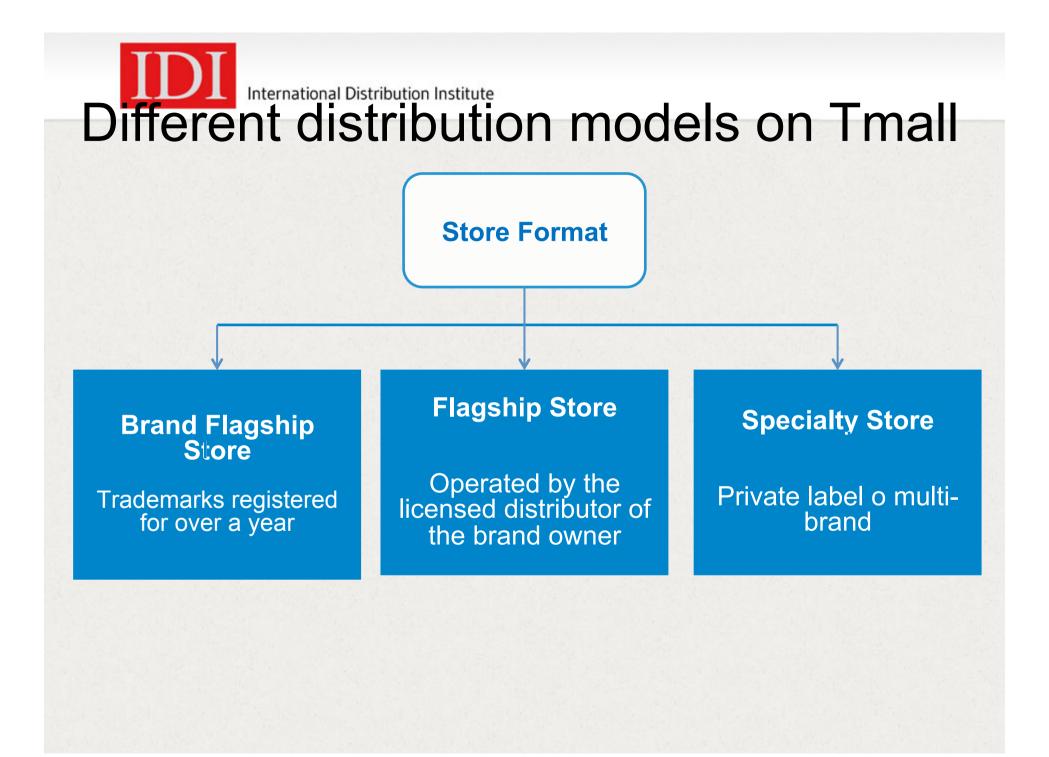


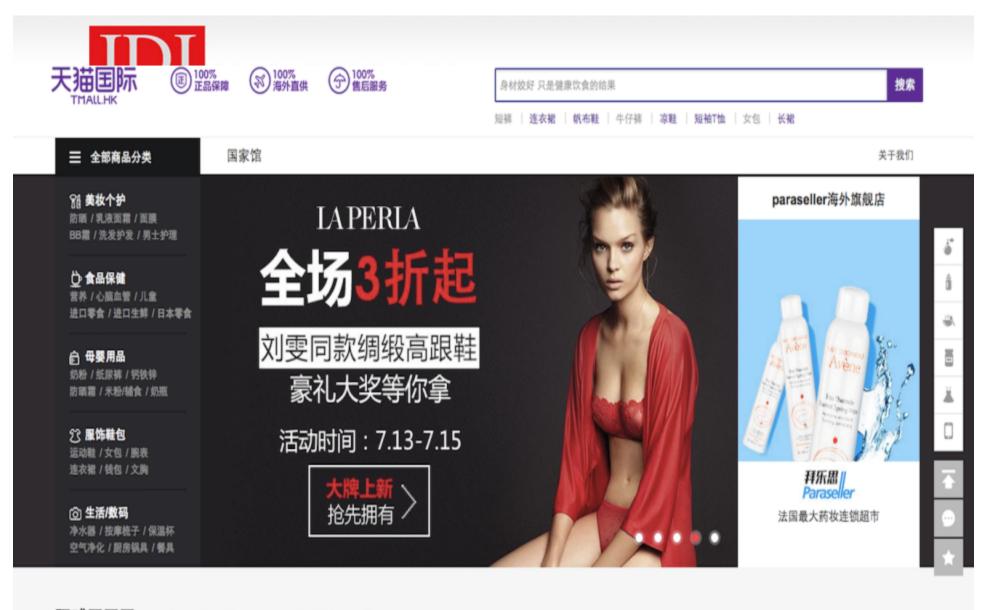


- Products stored in Mainland China
- Fast delivery 1/3 days on order
- Store: Business License
- Chinese legal person
- Chinese Team needed Payment in CNY



- Products imported by pre-ordering
- Products Stored Abroad Slow Shipping
- Business located abroad
- International companies
- No Chinese Team needed





环球买买买 没时间去看世界, 就把世界送到你面前



WeChat

- 889.3 million monthly active users
- They spend an average of 90 minutes on the platform every day



WeChat Store

What is WeChat Shop?

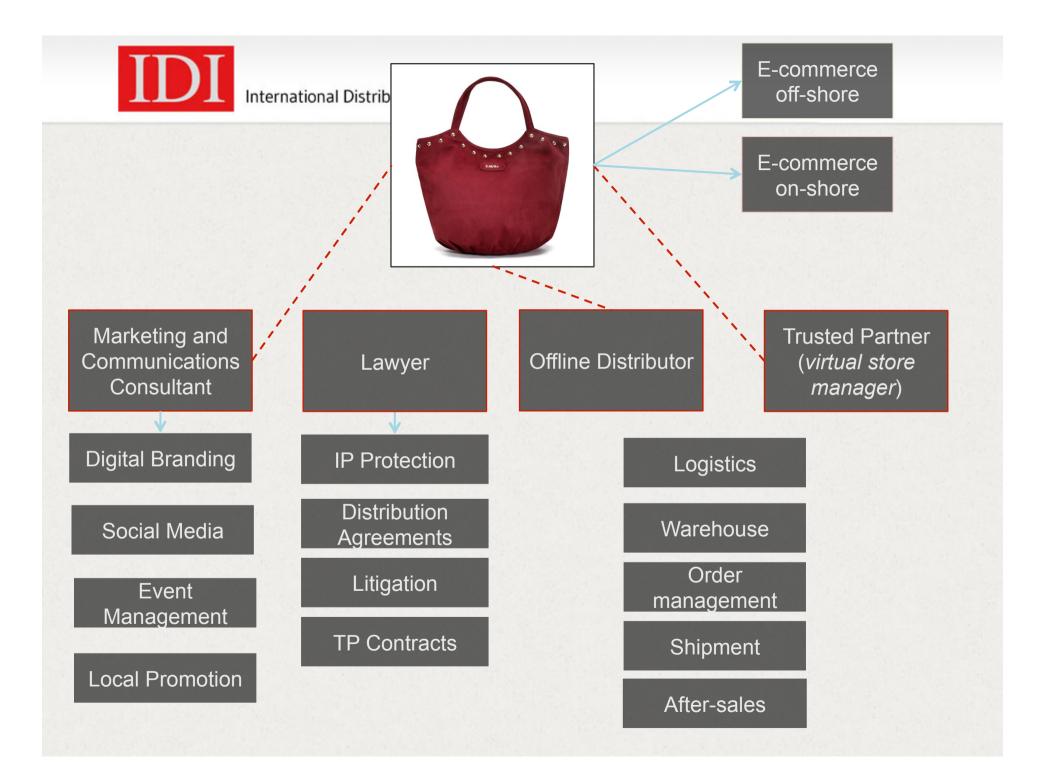
WeChat started out as messaging APP, and quickly extended its functions to include social medias and services. However, the core of WeChat business model is ecommerce: the ability of WeChat to become the electronic wallet of its users.



When users are accessing your website via WeChat, they can use WeChat as a billing system to check-out through a "one-click-payment": this enables an extremely seamless user experience and a significant increase in your sales conversion rate.

Death List Five Shir 5 cotton mouth 1-1-

TRADITIONAL DISTRIBUTION	OMNI CHANNEL SETUP
 Brand protection in China Due diligence on distributor Compliance to import product standards Business model definition Contract with the distributor Management of any territorial or exclusive channel Handle of trade disputes and forgery 	 Selection of online sales channels Service contracts with Trusted Partners (TP) for opening and managing Virtual Store (s) Coordination of channels online and offline Management platforms e-commerce and social media and business plans for promotional activities Logistics (import — customs - FTZ and last mile) Customer care





Exclusive or not exclusive?

- \checkmark China is a continental country
- ✓ Where is the distributor located?
- ✓ What is the commercial network?
- ✓ Where are the clients?
- ✓ E-commerce allows you to reach the whole China
- ✓ +100 cities > 1 mln inhabitants
- \checkmark Link the eventual exclusivity to minimum turnover









Omni-channel seamless strategy





Alfa Romeo & Tmall

How does it work?

- Alfa Romeo forged an exclusive strategic partnership with Alibaba's Tmall to market and sell it cars online in China
- Tmall: it is the sole authorized internet channel for the Italian car brand
- Alfa Romeo will use Maserati's 45 dealerships in China to operate the offline part of its business;
- Consumers who place deposits online care redeem e-coupons and pick up the cars in physical outlets
- Alibaba said it drafted this kind of O2O business model to connect car brands, offline distributors and after-sales service provides, and offer a seamless online shopping experience for customers.



How to coordinate different distributors?

- Different brands or different types of products available online / offline
- Order on line and pick up in store (store gets a commission + possible upsale + tracks the customer)
- Order in store and receive from e-commerce platform (same incentives + store does not need a big stock of products)
- Order on Wechat and decide where to pick up depending on location and type of product



Normative Framework

- Applicable law: General Principles of Civil Law (民 法通则)
- Contract Law (合同法)
- Anti-Monopoly Law (反垄断法)
- Law against Unfair Competition (反不 当竞争法)
- Law on Trademarks (商标法)
- Law on Patent (专法).



Chinese Anti-monopoly law (2007)

13.6: The term "monopoly agreements" as mentioned in this Law refers to the agreements, decisions or other concerted behaviors that may eliminate or restrict competition

14: Business operators are prohibited from reaching any of the following monopoly agreements with their trading parties:

1)Fixing the price of commodities for resale to a third party

2)Restricting the minimum price of commodities for resale to a third party



Chinese Anti-monopoly law (2007)

46: Where the business operators reach and fulfill a monopoly agreement in violation of this Law, the Anti-monopoly Law Enforcement Agency shall order them to stop the violations, confiscate the illegal gains and impose a fine of 1% up to 10% of the sales revenue made in the previous year.

Where reached monopoly agreement has not been fulfilled, a fine of less than 500,000 yuan may be imposed.

MACCHI di CELLERE GANGEMI

ROMA - MILANO - BOLOGNA - VERONA - MODENA - PARIS - LONDON

ROMA Via G. Cuboni, 12 Tel +39.06.362141 roma@macchi-gangemi.com

MILANO

Via G. Serbelloni, 4 Tel +39.02.763281 milano@macchi-gangemi.com

BOLOGNA Via Calcavinazzi, 1/d Tel +39 051 0953112 bologna@macchi-gangemi.com

LONDRA Sutherland Place 21 Tel. +44 (0) 20 7221 6125 Iondon@macchi-gangemi.com VERONA Via Garibaldi, 17 Tel +39.045.8010911 verona@macchi-gangemi.com

MODENA Strada delle Fornaci, 20 Tel + 39 059 292320 modena@macchi-gangemi.com

PARIGI 38, Avenue Hoche Tel +33 (0) 1.53757900 paris@macchi-gangemi.com

