8. WHFF DATA OWNERSHIP

presented by Martino Cassandro

09th September 2024

SURVEY ON DATA OWNERSHIP OR USE IN HOLSTEIN ASSOCIATIONS

QUESTIONS

1. COUNTRY HOLSTEIN ASSOCIATION:

   _____

2. ROLE IN THE ASSOCIATION:

   _____

3. WHAT IS THE INTEREST FOR DATA OWNERSHIP: [] HIGH [] MEDIUM [] LOW

4. DO YOU KNOW A LAW ON DATA OWNERSHIP IN YOUR COUNTRY ?

   [] YES [] NO [] I DO NOT KNOW

5. IF YES, PLEASE CAN YOU REPORT THE REFERENCE OF THE LAW ?

   _____

6. DO YOU KNOW THE DIFFERENCE AMONG RAW, PRIMARY, PROCESSED AN STORAGE DATA?

   [] YES [] NO [] I DO NOT KNOW

7. WHEN YOU SEND THE DATA TO YOUR ASSOCIATION, DATA OWNERSHIP BECOME YOUR ASSOCIATION ?

   [] YES [] NO [] I DO NOT KNOW

8. DO YOU KNOW THE DIFFERENCE AMONG DATA OWNERSHIP, DATA SHARING, BLOCKCHAIN, BIG DATA, SECURITY AND PRIVACY

   [] YES [] NO [] I DO NOT KNOW

9. IF YES, PLEASE CAN YOU REPORT THE PRIORITY FOR YOUR ASSOCIATION?

   _____

10. DO YOU SUPPORT TO ESTABLISH A TASK FORCE OF WHFF ON DATA OWNERSHIP ?

    [] YES [] NO [] I DO NOT KNOW

11. ANY OTHER RELATED COMMENTS

    _____

24 Answers

From

EUROPE	15
AMERICA	4
OCEANIA	1
ASIA	3
AFRICA	1

Timestamp	Which country do you represent	What is your contact email
1/8/2024 10:59:11	Germany	s.schneider@rind-schwein.de
1/12/2024 9:20:38	The Netherlands	Jos.buiting@crv4all.com
1/23/2024 14:25:47	SLOVENIA	Marija.Klopcic@bf.uni-lj.si
1/23/2024 14:36:00	Israel	ephraim@icba.co.il
1/23/2024 17:42:46	colombia	direccion.ejecutiva@holstein.com.co
1/23/2024 19:01:38	France	thierry.menard@primholstein.com
1/24/2024 1:07:56	Chile	holsteinchile@hotmail.com
1/24/2024 9:35:15	Netherlands (and Flanders, Belgium)	Jos.buiting@crv4all.com
1/24/2024 14:01:14	Belgium	pmayeres@awegroupe.be
1/24/2024 20:21:48	United Kingdom	melanieharmitt@ukcows.com
1/29/2024 10:21:02	Italy	chiarafranzonimigliorati@anafi.it
1/29/2024 19:36:57	New Zealand	c.watson@nzhfa.org.nz
1/29/2024 23:09:13	Canada	s.sarkaria@holstein.ca
1/30/2024 9:29:42	Switzerland	nicolas.berger@swissherdbook.ch
2/7/2024 11:23:09	Lithuania	edvardasg@litgenas.lt
2/9/2024 18:19:17	Portugal	samuelpinto@apcrf.pt
2/12/2024 8:53:45	Denmark	info@danskholstein.dk
2/12/2024 9:43:01	Czech Republic	motycka@holstein.cz
2/12/2024 10:23:19	GREECE	info@holstein.gr
2/12/2024 14:26:54	Luxemburg	armand.braun@convis.lu
2/12/2024 15:47:06	Ireland	lfeeney@ihfa.ie
2/13/2024 5:22:14	Japan	kurita@hcaj.or.jp
2/13/2024 20:25:25	USA	lworden@holstein.com
2/15/2024 10:51:58	South Africa	jaco@freshpackdairy.co.za

Most relevat results

What level of interest is there in your country about Data Ownership? **17 HIGH**; 7 Medium; 0 Low

When data is sent to your Association, does that data move into your ownership? 6 YES; **14 NO;** 4 Unsure

Do you support the creation of a WHFF Task Force for Data Ownership? **21 YES;** 3 NO

Please enter any comments you might have.

The EU-regulation is already implemented and everyone should know the (EU and national) law and act according to is.
We support strongly the creation of WHFF Task Force for Data Ownership
We could not understand priority of what.
The information is vital for the Association's procedures, its analysis and dissemination must be a fundamental part of the Holstein breed.
In France, Cow ID is considered as a personnal data by governement. It makes a lot of complications in the management of data.
No comment
I do support a WHFF Task Force if there is a need; personally I don't need it)
EU reglements are under application on our country, we aren't opposed to the creation of such a Task Force, but not interested to participate.
It would be interesting to organise online workshops where the focus is on data ownership and to invite specialists on the topic. **These workshops would also be an important moment of discussion on the topic of data ownership between countries.**
NA. Please reach out if you need further clarification from Holstein Canada.
No
Data must be safe in organisation.
It is always a risking place to be at Holstein Ass. in Denmark. Today we is allow to see a lot but some people want us to have a signed paper from all farmers - telling we are allow to see some information about a the animals in the herd. I think today lots of people use the word GDPR to quick - the nothing is able to be done.
Importan to consider sharing the data to the trird parties.
OUR ASSOCIATION IS IN A VERY PRIMARY STAGE IN THIS FIELD
none
General view is that data should be controlled by the farmer but available for use for the good of the industry.
None in particular. Thank you.

Deeping on topic

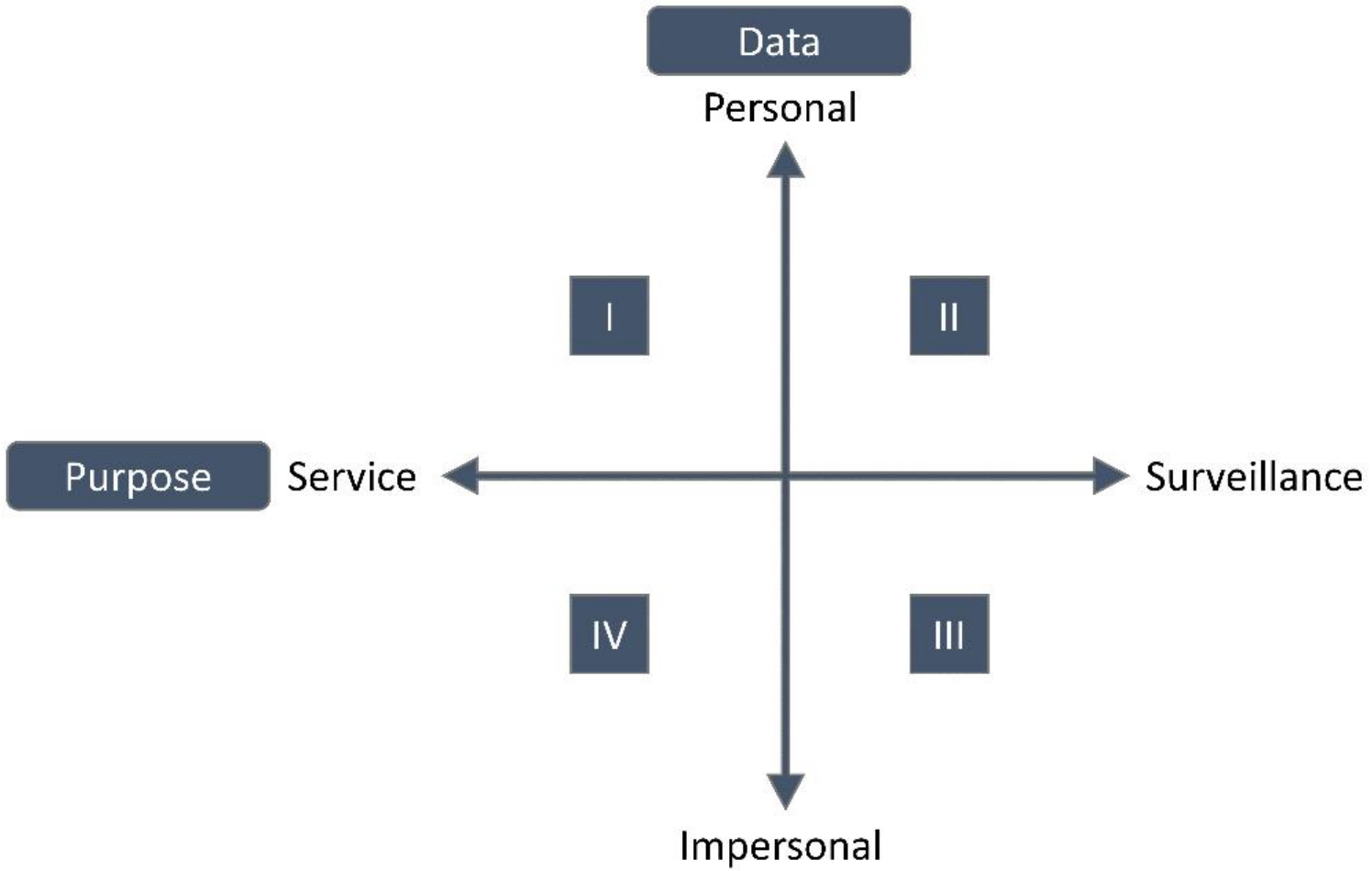


Figure 2. Privacy Framework according to van Zoonen [127].

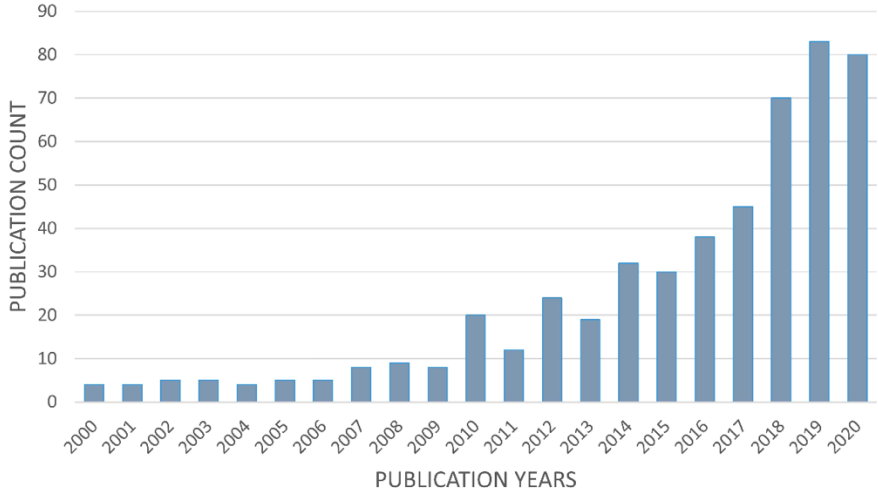


Figure 3. Data ownership publications by year (source: Web of Science).

information

Review

Data Ownership: A Survey

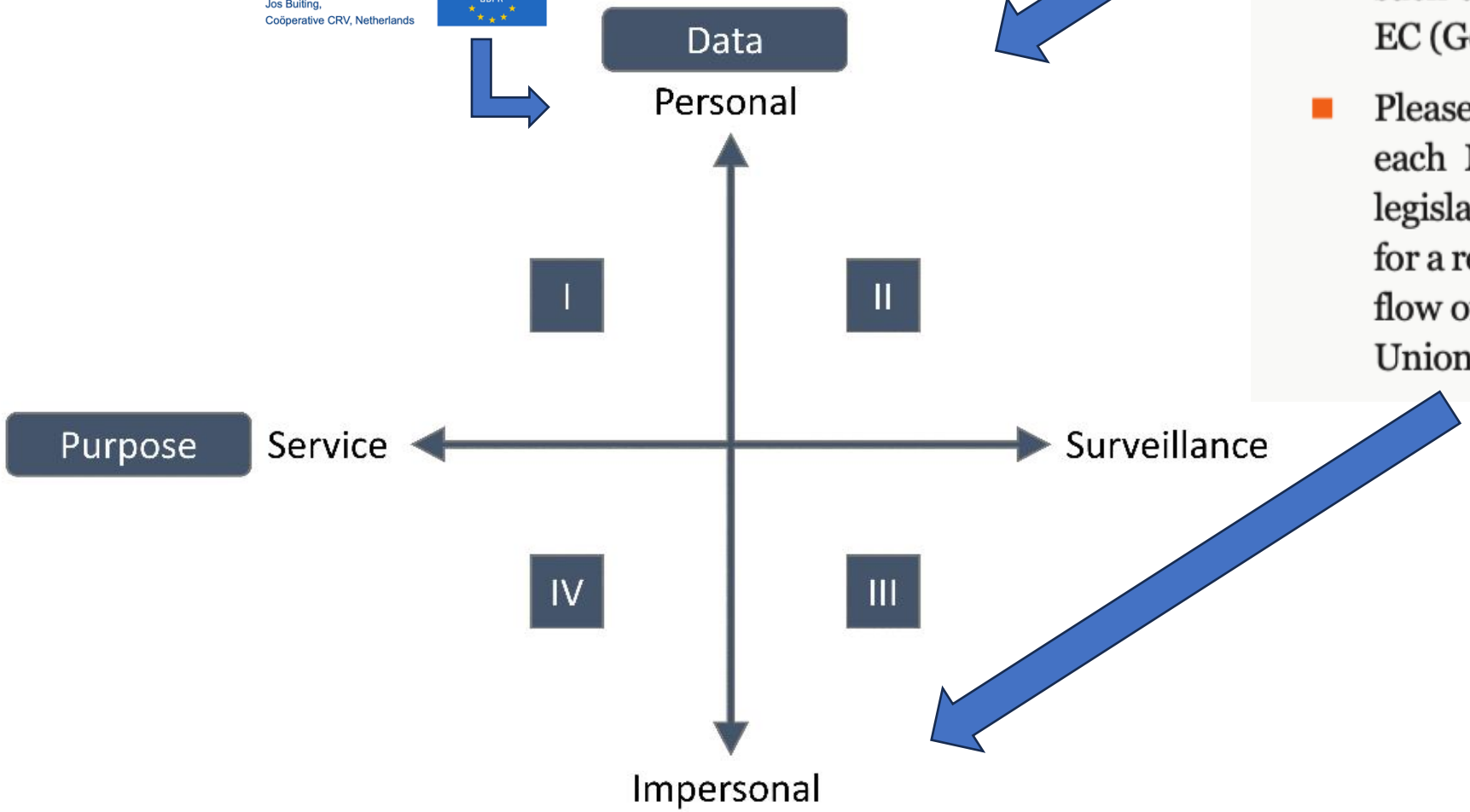
Jad Asswad [1,*] and Jorge Marx Gómez [2]

Information **2021**, *12*, 465. https://doi.org/10.3390/info12110465

Introduction to GDPR
WHFF Council
Auckland NZ, Feb.2018

Jos Buiting,
Coöperative CRV, Netherlands

- Regulation (EU) 2016/679 of the European Parliament and of the Council from 27th April 2016 on the protection of natural persons with regard to the processing of personal data and on the free movement of such data, and repealing Directive 95/46/EC (General Data Protection Regulation)[10]
- Please be aware that for non-personal data, each Member States may apply its own legislation. Please take note of the proposal for a regulation on a framework for the free flow of non-personal data in the European Union COM/2017/0495[11].



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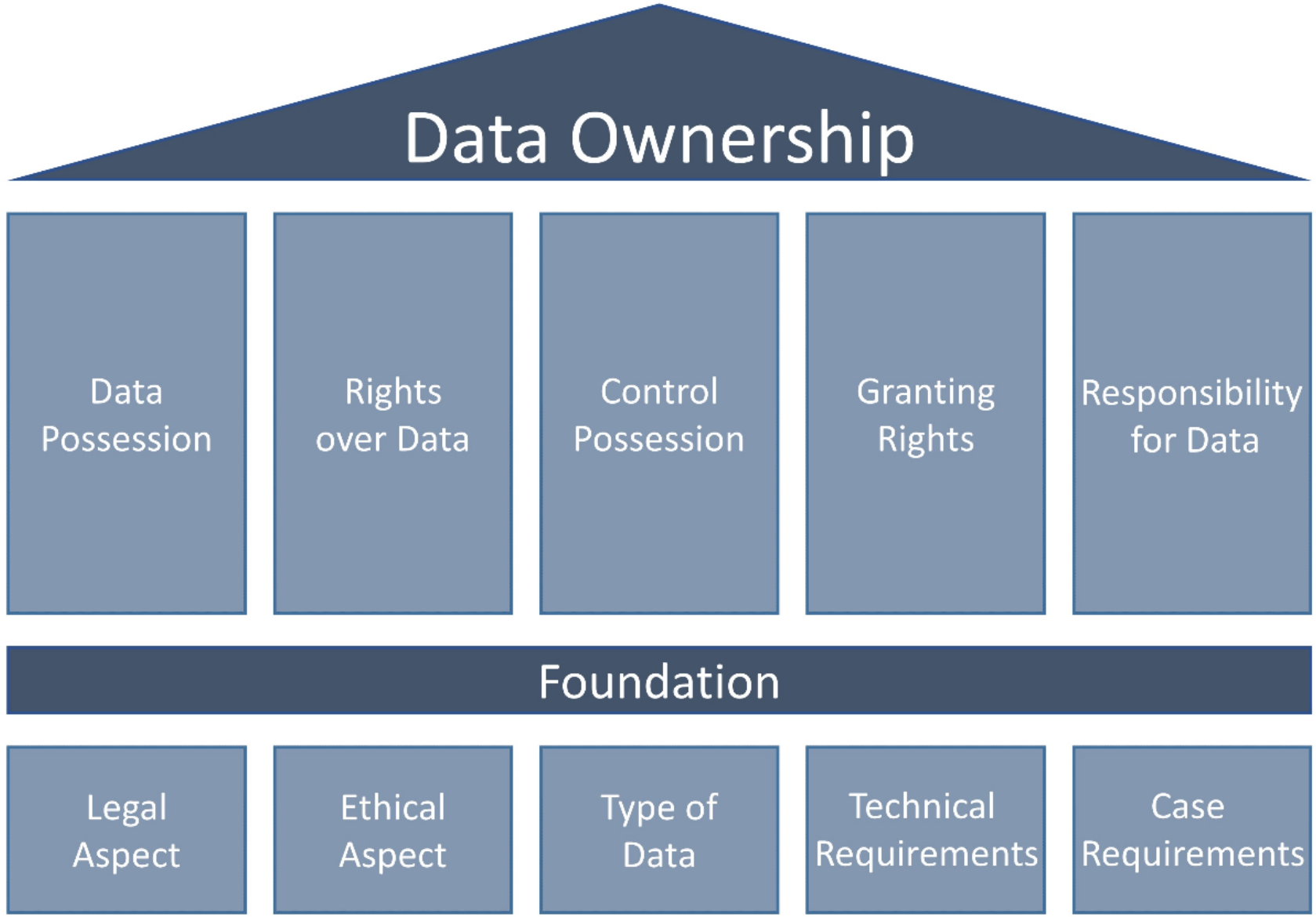

Figure 4. Data Ownership Conceptual Model.

fertilizers europe · EFFAB · CEMA · European Crop Protection · animalhealth europe · copa cogeca · CEJA · FEFAC · ESA · CLIMMAR · Centre de Liaison International des Marchands de Machines Agricoles et des Reparateurs

EU Code of conduct on agricultural data sharing by contractual agreement

- **Data**: All forms of information that are transferred between the data originator, data provider, data users or third parties during the course of a business operation.
  - **Personal data**[1]: Any information relating to an identified or identifiable natural person ('data subject'). An identifiable natural person is someone who can be identified, directly or indirectly, notably by referring to an identifier such as a name, an identification number, location data, an online identifier or to one or more factors specific to the physical, physiological, genetic, mental, economic, cultural or social identity of that natural person.
  - **Anonymised Data:** Data that has been rendered anonymous, and is thus no longer personal, by irreversibly stripping it of any identifiable information. This makes it impossible to gain insights into a discreet individual, even by the party that is responsible for the anonymization. Privacy laws, including GDPR[2], do not apply to anonymized data since it is not personal.
  - **Publicly available Data:** Data that can be freely used, reused and redistributed by anyone with no existing local, national or international legal restrictions on access or usage[3] (e.g. Copernicus, weather data, Eurostat, etc.)
  - **Raw Data**: Data that is generated and collected without editing or any other form of processing.
  - **Metadata:** Data that provides information on other data (e.g. author, units).
  - **Primary Data:** Raw Data transformed into values that are identifiable by people (primary processing). For example, field data (e.g. parcel, geological data, soil data, water data, cultivation, production-related data of a specific farm).
  - **Aggregated Data:** A combined dataset made up of a few or a wide range of sources (e.g. sensors, systems, farmers or data platform). The aggregation of data can provide information (e.g. benchmarking and analytics) that can provide the data originator with additional value when compared to data from a single source. Moreover, if revealing information is stripped away, aggregating can be done anonymously.
  - **Agricultural data:** Data related to agricultural production, including farm data and all types of data generated within the farming processes (refer to annex).
- **Big Data:** Vast volumes of highly diverse data that can be captured, analysed and used for decision-making.

Annexes

Different types of data in the agro-food sector*

- Agricultural data
  - Farm data – data referring to farms and farm operations, including farm management
    - ◇ Agronomic data – related to plant production (e.g. yield planning, soil data, input data)
    - ◇ Compliance data – data required for control and enforcement in relation to competent authorities
    - ◇ Livestock data - related to the herd (e.g. age, sex, performance indicators such as milk yield and live weight, animal welfare and health indicators, input data)
  - Machine data - used for machine operations (e.g. data flowing between system controllers and machine sensors), often encrypted and not made available to prevent "reverse engineering" or modifications on the on-board system communication which could result in the malfunctioning of controls in place to protect the operator and the machine.
  - Service data – data used for vehicle maintenance and repair.
  - Agri-supply data (input) - related to the nature, composition and use of inputs such as fertilizers, feedstuffs, plant protection products, etc.
  - Agri-service provider data - data originating from an agricultural services provider operating to benefit a client (e.g. farmers) . Of sole interest to the management of the service-providing company (e.g. working time of an employee, machine performance) and not related to the farm or farm operations.
- According to the Personal Data Regulation (EU) 2016/679, personal data means any information relating to an identified or identifiable natural person ('data subject'); an identifiable natural person is one who can be identified, directly or indirectly.

* Non-exhaustive list

BIANCONERO
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EDITORIALE

LA PROPRIETÀ DEI DATI NELL'ERA DIGITALE

di Martino **Cassandro**

La zootecnia digitale rende possibile la raccolta e lo scambio di dati a un livello senza precedenti. Il crescente scambio di dati rappresenta una sfida importante per il settore zootecnico e agroalimentare dell'UE. Tuttavia, esso solleva questioni relative alla privacy, alla protezione dei dati, proprietà intellettuale, attribuzione dei dati (a volte proprietà), rapporti di fiducia/potere, archiviazione, conservazione, utilizzabilità e sicurezza. I dati zootecnici, e più ampiamente agricoli, sono quindi di importanza economica sia per gli agricoltori che per l'intera catena del valore.

In teoria, i diritti d'uso possono essere concessi a un numero infinito di parti, il che riflette la natura non fisica dei dati. A causa di questa natura non fisica, è difficile controllare chi è autorizzato a condividere i dati e quali dati vengono condivisi. La condivisione non intenzionale e non informata dei dati può svantaggiare gli autori dei dati e la catena del valore (ad esempio, uso improprio di dati sensibili, pratiche commerciali sleali, violazione del diritto di proprietà intellettuale). Questo fa sì che gli originatori dei dati, ad esempio, gli allevatori e le loro associazioni, debbano essere molto cauti nel condividere i dati.

I Dati hanno varie forme e forniscono vari livelli di informazione tra coloro che li originano (esempio gli allevatori e loro associazioni), gli utenti dei dati o terze parti che operano a livello commerciale. I dati possono essere:

Dati personali: qualsiasi informazione relativa a una persona fisica identificata o identificabile, come il nome, i dati relativi all'ubicazione, alla localizzazione, ecc.

Dati anonimi: dati non più personali, privati in modo irreversibile di tutte le informazioni di qualsiasi informazione identificabile. Le leggi sulla privacy, compreso il GDPR (Regulation (EU) 2016/679 of the European Parliament and of the Council from 27th April 2016), non si applicano ai dati anonimizzati in quanto non sono personali.

Dati disponibili al pubblico: dati che possono essere utilizzati, riutilizzati e ridistribuiti da chiunque, senza restrizioni legali locali, nazionali o internazionali sull'accesso o sull'utilizzo (es. Copernicus, dati meteorologici, Eurostat, ecc.).

Dati grezzi: dati generati e raccolti senza essere modificati o elaborati.

Metadati: dati che forniscono informazioni su altri dati (ad esempio, autore, unità).

Dati primari: dati grezzi trasformati in valori identificabili dalle persone. Ad esempio, i dati sul campo, come parcelle, dati geologici, dati sul suolo, dati sull'acqua, coltivazioni, dati relativi alla produzione di una specifica azienda agricola.

Dati aggregati: un insieme di dati combinati di fonti diverse (ad esempio sensori, sistemi, agricoltori o dati). L'aggregazione dei dati può fornire informazioni (ad esempio, benchmarking) che possono fornire all'originatore dei dati un valore aggiunto rispetto ai dati provenienti da un'unica fonte. L'aggregazione può essere fatta in modo anonimo.

Dati agricoli: dati relativi alla produzione agricola, compresi i dati delle aziende e tutti i tipi di dati generati all'interno processi agricoli.

Dato che la tecnologia e gli strumenti digitali continueranno a evolversi e diffondersi, è fondamentale che tutte le parti coinvolte si impegnino a dialogare sulle opportunità e le sfide della condivisione dei dati. ANAFIBJ e FedANA (Federazione delle associazioni nazionali allevatori di razza e specie animali) stanno pensando di definire un codice che incoraggi tutte le parti coinvolte a garantire principi equi e di sviluppo per tutti i firmatari, come la trasparenza e la responsabilità, agevolando quindi un business model dei dati, oltre a quello dei prodotti di origine animale e loro derivati.

Main legal principles in order to have a balanced contract - Contract check list for agricultural data

When using a product or service that captures or uses agricultural data, answer the following questions:

- ✓ Is there an agreement/contract in place?
- ✓ What obligations are there? What warranties and indemnities are there for each party?
- ✓ What data is collected?
- ✓ Who owns/controls access to the data?
- ✓ What services are delivered?
- ✓ Will my data be used for purposes other than providing me, the data originator (e.g. farmer), a service? Is it clear what these are? Can I agree/disagree? What are/is the benefits/value for me (as data originator)?
- ✓ Is the data shared with other parties? What rules do the external parties adhere to? Can I agree/disagree with sharing data with other parties?
- ✓ Can the service provider change the agreements unilaterally?
- ✓ What happens when the service provider changes ownership?
- ✓ Can I retrieve my dataset from the system in a usable format?
- ✓ Will I be updated on security breaches?
- ✓ Can I opt out of the service and have my data deleted from the system?
- ✓ Is there a contact point to assist me with any questions that I may have?
- ✓ Do I need insurance?
- ✓ What are the confidentiality terms?

What we can do ?

- Disseminate the importance of the data type/ownership/use

- Provide support or/and draft protocol to share data across members and between members and other entities.

Thank you