A computerized consent management tool for breeders: why, how?

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Abstract

Access to livestock data has become a major issue in recent years, both for the breeders and for the organizations providing them with services. Breeder's control over these accesses requires his prior consent towards the organization wishing to use them.
Professional organization "France Génétique Elevage" (FGE) manages a database gathering zootechnical data collected for the purposes of genetic improvement. In order to perpetuate recording of these data and allow their better valorization, this organization must consolidate breeders' confidence in particular on the respect of their consent.
Regulatory texts concerning access to livestock data are numerous and fall into different legal fields, which makes concrete rules complex to be defined and implemented: whether or not the consent of the farmer is mandatory depends on data type, use made of data and person who wants to use it. They also evolve over time and a new 2015 text on genetic information systems brings new obligations whose impact is yet to be measured.
At the same time, relationships between organizations involved in genetic improvement are evolving in an increasingly competitive context. This is why data are becoming a matter of differentiation and their access an increasingly sensitive issue between organizations but also with breeders.
Since 2009, FGE has been providing a data exchange service between its database and breeders or, more recently, a body designated by them. This service has recently been enriched with a consents management tool with 2 features:
Registration procedures adapted to various organizations in the field,
Consultation of all consents granted (in order to be able to terminate them if necessary).
This tool has several innovative features to address consents management needs:
Choice of web service with a standardized interface that allows a smooth use by all information systems (breeder, company, mutualized ...),
Functional wealth with a detailed description that not only contains the "basic" consent data (holder's exploitation, consent beneficiary) but also clarifies its scope by indicating: the species concerned, Access to data is granted and, where appropriate, the breed and the family of data (eg dairy control, animal insemination ...).
Presentation outlines legal context, challenges and features of this new consent management tool and refers to its possible positioning to address wider use than in the field of genetic data alone.

Keywords: data management, access, consent, livestock