

# Indsatsområder for at opnå gevinster ved nordisk samarbejde

## Kokontrol-database-registrering

NØK, Denmark, 2012

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# Cattle database - Kokontrol

- What is the cattle database?

In the Nordic countries it is stored data from:

- Milk recording
- Official registration
- Reproductive registrations
- Breeding evaluation
- Health- and disease registrations
- Feeding registrations
- Other voluntary registrations
- Others...(sensor registrations etc.)

# Registrations – why?

- What's in it for me?
- Valuable information, decision support for the farmer in the areas
  - Daily management
  - Reproduction
  - Breeding
  - Feeding
- Validated data (quality control)
- Back up of data

But increasing challenges...



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# Why is a common cattle database interesting?

## Challenges

- Increasing developing costs
- Decreasing number of herds
- -> increasing cost per herd or decreasing quality in solutions

## Possibilities

- Sharing of costs
- Cultural and historic close Nordic relationship
- A study from 2008 on cooperation between Svensk Mjök and Danish Cattle Federation
- Successful cooperation stories
  - NAV
  - NorFor
  - Classification PDA solution
  - Claw Health Registration



# Actions to handle the challenges

## Common Nordic Cattle Database

A pre project study on;

*“The possibilities for closer cooperation on ICT development and maintenance”*

# Report 2012

Pre Project Group

Christian Jurvanen, Finland

Ågot Ligaarden, Norway

Nils Jafner, Sweden

Johannes Frandsen, Denmark

# Analysis of current situation (1)

From an overall point of view – same business needs

- **Output for decision support** (reports, key figures, statistics, performance of the herd etc.)
  - Milk recording
  - Breeding evaluation
  - Reproduction management
  - Health management
  - Feeding management
  - Etc.

This demands:

- Registration on animal and herd level
- Mandatory and voluntary
- Automatic or “by hand”



# Analysis of current situation (2)

- (Very) Different ways to solve the business needs
  - Code setting / grading
  - Animal ID (different in all Nordic countries)
  - Cooperation with authorities
  - How registrations gets into the database
  - Different set up on milk recording
- Different age of databases and IT systems

# An example of different code setting on mastitis (DAHREVA project – workshop April 2021)

Diagnose	Denmark	Finland	Norway	Sweden
Mastitis	7	3	2	14
Teat lesions	4	7 + 1	1	12
Subclinical mastitis	1	1	1	2
Dry period treatment	1	1 + 1	1	0
Udder other	1	4	4	15



# Challenges in cooperation

- Common business approach – giving up your own cultural habits (?)
  - Registration
  - Harmonization (and conversion!) of Code sets
  - Management
- Long term pay off
- Share decision power with partners
- Cooperation with 3<sup>rd</sup> parties; Authorities in different situations, management systems, other agricultural business areas etc.

# SWOT - analysis

<b>Internal</b>	<b>Strength</b>	<b>Weaknesses</b>
<b>External</b>	<b>Opportunities</b>	<b>Threats</b>



Maatalouden  
Laskentakeskus



<b>Internal</b>	<b>Strength</b>	<b>Weaknesses</b>
	<p>Common knowledge and experience in milk production within the participating organizations</p> <p>ICAR-standardization will be used and gives good possibilities for cooperation</p> <p>Established Nordic cooperation and applications already exist..</p> <p>Financing strength and cost-benefit on development</p> <p>Cost-benefits of common data operation</p>	<p>Long pay-off time – maybe up to 10 years</p> <p>No common identification, and since this influence on a lot of cooperating parties it will have deep national impact</p> <p>Structural and organizational differences</p> <p>Cultural and traditional differences – need to still support different business processes</p>
<b>External</b>	<b>Opportunities</b>	<b>Threats</b>
	<p>Export to other countries. A common Nordic database is considered to be on a high knowledge level</p> <p>Breeding and research basis will get even better with more data</p> <p>Exchange of advisory services across borders</p> <p>Easier to integrate</p> <p>Epidemiological better possibilities</p>	<p>Authority demands from national level</p> <p>Critical mass for field organizations, if the physical distance increase</p> <p>The farmers do not see the benefits of a common database</p> <p>Risk losing valuable cultural and traditional differences – loss of ‘ownership’ by farmers</p> <p>Farm management system will be more competent in biology and key performance indicators</p>

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# Discussions (1)

- More common Nordic business needs will expectedly come – like already excising:
  - NAV
  - NorFor
  - Classification PDA solution
  - Claw Health Registration
- Will threats speed up this process?

# Discussions (2)

- What is the alternative to a Common Nordic Cattle database?
- Will there be enough commitment from the organizations?
- Are we ready to take such strategic decision?
- Will competition from local Herd Management Systems force the cooperation?

# How do we proceed?

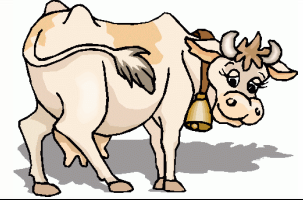
Workshop for decision makers from the Nordic countries in August

Suggestions to be discussed:

- Establish a common forum with to tasks:
  - Manage the long term strategic roadmap
  - Coordinate the development on both short and longer term
- Setting up a common project to improve data exchange with farm management systems
- Conducting a business feasibility study for a Nordic data warehouse
- Conducting an evaluation study on cooperation regarding server hosting

**Input to how to proceed now or later is very welcome!**





Any  
questions  
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