INTRODUCTION

The latest genomic test international evaluation for udder traits took place as scheduled at the Interbull Centre. Data from 21 countries were included in this evaluation.

International genetic evaluations for udder health traits of bulls were computed from:
AUS BEL CAN CHE CZE DEU DFS ESP FRA GBR HUN IRL ISR ITA NLD NZL POL SVN USA ZAF JPN
Holstein data were included in this evaluation.

CAN, DEU, ESP, FRA, DFS, GBR, ITA, NLD, POL, HUN submitted GEBVs.

mas: CAN, DEU, ESP, FRA, DFS, , ITA, NLD, POL,
scs: CAN, DEU, ESP, FRA, DFS, GBR, ITA, NLD, POL, HUN

CHANGES IN NATIONAL PROCEDURES

Changes in the national genetic evaluation of uder traits are as follows:

CAN (HOL)	Base change
ITA (HOL)	Base change
NLD (HOL)	Base change
FRA (HOL)	Base change
	Bulls changed from official to unoffcial due to correction in some genotypes because of incompatible parentage check
	Some bulls missing pedigree due to the pedigree update
DEU (HOL)	Base change
	Submitted GEBVs using single-step methodology
POL (HOL)	Change in status of bulls due to having more daughters and assigned new code
BEL (HOL)	Participating with MACE data due to very old data and no more qualifying young bulls

INTERBULL CHANGES COMPARED TO THE DECEMBER ROUTINE RUN

No changes in Interbull procedures

DATA AND METHOD OF ANALYSIS

Thirteen Holstein populations sent GEBV data for up to 38 traits, while classical EBVs for the same traits were used in the analyses. Young bull GEBVs from the GEBV providers have been converted to the scales of all countries participating in classical MACE. A bull will get a MACE EBV or a GMACE EBV but not both.
From those thirteen countries, National GEBVs of bulls less than seven years of age and with no classical MACE proofs were included for the breeding value prediction with a further requirement of either a MACE-PA or a GMACE-PA (for young genomic bulls with young genomic sires) being available.

The parameter-space approach is used for the GMACE genetic evaluations (Sullivan, 2016)

SCIENTIFIC LITERATURE

The international genetic evaluation procedure is based on international work described in the following scientific publications:

Sullivan, P.G. 2016. Defining a Parameter Space for GMACE. Interbull Bulletin 50, p 85-93.

VanRaden, P.M. and Sullivan, P.G. 2010. International genomic evaluation methods for dairy cattle. Gen. Sel. Evol. 42:7

Sullivan, P.G. and Jakobsen, J.H. 2012. Robust GMACE for young bulls methodology. Interbull Bulletin 45, Article 1.

Sullivan, P.G. 2012a. GMACE reliability approximation. Report to the GMACE working group of Interbull. GMACE_rels 2013

Sullivan, P.G. 2012b. GMACE variance estimation. Report to the GMACE working group of Interbull. GMACE_vce 2013

Sullivan, P.G. 2012c. GMACE Weighting Factors. Report to the GMACE working group of Interbull. GMACE_gedcs 2013

Jakobsen, J.H. and Sullivan, P.G. 2013. Trait specific computation of shared reference population. Reference sharing Nov 2013

NEXT ROUTINE INTERNATIONAL EVALUATION

Dates for next routine run can be found on http://www.interbull.org/ib/servicecalendar

NEXT TEST INTERNATIONAL EVALUATION

Dates for next test run can be found on http://www.interbull.org/ib/servicecalendar

PUBLICATION OF INTERBULL ROUTINE RUN

Results were distributed by the Interbull Centre to designated representatives in each country. The international evaluation file comprised international proofs expressed on the base and unit of each country included in the analysis. Such records readily provide more information on bull performance in various countries, thereby minimising the need to resort to conversions.

At the same time, all recipients of Interbull results are expected to honour the agreed code of practice, decided by the Interbull Steering Committee, and only publish international evaluations on their own country scale. Evaluations expressed on another country scale are confidential and may only be used internally for research and review purposes.

Table 1. National evaluation dates in GMACE run April 2025

Country	Date
CAN	20250401
DEU	20250401
DFS	20250204
FRA	20250402
GBR	20250304
NLD	20250401
ITA	20250305
HUN	20250312
ESP	20250310
POL	20250228

Table 2.

Number of bulls in reference population for scs

CAN	46663.0							
DEU	12661.0	49297.0						
DFS	7129.0	41009.0	42397.0					
FRA	5779.0	37852.0	37274.0	39710.0				
GBR	39602.0	13704.0	8086.0	6245.0	42675.0			
NLD	4262.0	36910.0	36377.0	34923.0	4587.0	38777.0		
ITA	40754.0	12622.0	7018.0	5276.0	40152.0	3597.0	42499.0	
HUN	2291.0	8279.0	7812.0	7643.0	2512.0	7827.0	2272.0	9113.0
ESP	46598.0	49292.0	42381.0	39703.0	42583.0	38770.0	42474.0	9062.0159168.0
POL	5024.0	34253.0	34023.0	32604.0	5475.0	32020.0	4535.0	7639.0 35840.0 35922.0

Number of bulls in reference population for mas

CAN	27088.0			
DEU	10309.0	33791.0		
DFS	5986.0	28005.0	29142.0	
FRA	4916.0	25910.0	25538.0	27521.0

NLD	3596.0	24322.0	24060.0	23355.0	25706.0					
ITA	22597.0	10357.0	6020.0	4600.0	3083.0	23942.0				
HUN	2176.0	4535.0	4141.0	4040.0	4081.0	2166.0	5248.0			
ESP	27078.0	33788.0	29130.0	27517.0	25701.0	23937.0	5237.0	87201.0		
POL	4228.0	21475.0	21473.0	20837.0	19531.0	3916.0	3921.0	22949.0	23030.0	