INTRODUCTION

The latest genomic international evaluation for dairy **production traits** took place as scheduled at the Interbull Centre. Data 32 countries were included in this evaluation.

International genetic evaluations for milk, fat and protein yields of bulls from Australia, Austria-Germany, Belgium, Canada, Czech Republic, Denmark-Finland-Sweden, Estonia, France, Hungary, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Latvia, Lithuania, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Republic of South Africa, Slovak Republic, Slovenia, Spain, Switzerland, the United Kingdom, the United States of America, Portugal, Korea, Argentina and Uruguay were computed. Holstein breed data were included in this evaluation.

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

fat: BEL, CAN, DEU, ESP, FRA, AUS, DFS, GBR, ITA, NLD, POL
mil: BEL, CAN, DEU, ESP, FRA, AUS, DFS, GBR, ITA, NLD, POL
pro: BEL, CAN, DEU, ESP, FRA, AUS, DFS, GBR, ITA, NLD, POL

CHANGES IN NATIONAL PROCEDURES

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

CAN HOL Corrected some coding of proof types to better reflect the information included in the GEBV calculations for each bull

INTERBULL CHANGES COMPARED TO THE DECEMBER ROUTINE RUN

No changes in Interbull procedures

DATA AND METHOD OF ANALYSIS

Eleven 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 eleven 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 routine 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 August 2017

Country	Date
CAN	20170801
DEU	20170808
DFS	20170306
FRA	20170809
ITA	20170712
NLD	20170801
GBR	20170605
AUS	20170704
BEL	20170801
ESP	20170710
POL	20170701

Table 2.

Number of bulls in reference population for	mil									
CAN	34919.0									
DEU	2851.0	35219.0								
DFS	2437.0	32678.0	33770.0							
FRA	2834.0	31545.0	31241.0	33740.0						
ITA	27806.0	1986.0	1554.0	1866.0	28287.0					
NLD	2768.0	33239.0	32852.0	31800.0	1849.0	35194.0				
GBR	28592.0	2634.0	2272.0	2599.0	26571.0	2546.0	29107.0			
AUS	1120.0	611.0	561.0	630.0	653.0	690.0	1138.0	4139.0		
BEL	1326.0	984.0	868.0	1019.0	1147.0	990.0	886.0	326.0	2643.0	
ESP	2500.0	33163.0	33028.0	31866.0	1609.0	33450.0	2315.0	595.0	942.0	34143.0
POL	2813.0	28378.0	28253.0	27454.0	1890.0	28728.0	2220.0	548.0	1444.0	28760.0	30433.0

Number of bulls in reference population for	fat									
CAN	34919.0									
DEU	2851.0	35219.0								
DFS	2437.0	32678.0	33770.0							
FRA	2834.0	31545.0	31241.0	33740.0						
ITA	27806.0	1986.0	1554.0	1866.0	28287.0					
NLD	2768.0	33239.0	32852.0	31800.0	1849.0	35194.0				
GBR	28592.0	2634.0	2272.0	2599.0	26571.0	2546.0	29106.0			
AUS	1120.0	611.0	561.0	630.0	653.0	690.0	1138.0	4139.0		
BEL	1326.0	984.0	868.0	1019.0	1147.0	990.0	886.0	326.0	2643.0	
ESP	2500.0	33163.0	33028.0	31866.0	1609.0	33450.0	2315.0	595.0	942.0	34143.0
POL	2813.0	28378.0	28253.0	27454.0	1890.0	28728.0	2220.0	548.0	1444.0	28760.0	30433.0

Number of bulls in reference population for	pro									
CAN	34918.0									
DEU	2851.0	35219.0								
DFS	2437.0	32678.0	33770.0							
FRA	2834.0	31545.0	31241.0	33740.0						
ITA	27806.0	1986.0	1554.0	1866.0	28287.0					
NLD	2768.0	33239.0	32852.0	31800.0	1849.0	35194.0				
GBR	28592.0	2634.0	2272.0	2599.0	26571.0	2546.0	29106.0			
AUS	1120.0	611.0	561.0	630.0	653.0	690.0	1138.0	4139.0		
BEL	1326.0	984.0	868.0	1019.0	1147.0	990.0	886.0	326.0	2643.0	
ESP	2500.0	33163.0	33028.0	31866.0	1609.0	33450.0	2315.0	595.0	942.0	34143.0
POL	2813.0	28378.0	28253.0	27454.0	1890.0	28728.0	2220.0	548.0	1444.0	28760.0	30433.0