Prior (Co)Variances Can Improve Multiple-Trait Across-Country Evaluations of Weakly Linked Bull Populations. By Mark et al., page 3290. The impact of different uses of prior information in multiple-trait across-country evaluations (MACE) was investigated for 9 weakly connected Ayrshire populations. The overall predictive performance of fully Bayesian analyses was slightly superior to best linear unbiased predictor (BLUP) assuming different sets of known genetic parameters, but results mainly differed for breeding values with low reliability. A simple approximation assuming a weighted average of prior and estimated Ayrshire genetic correlations could achieve some of the gain from Bayesian MACE while being much less computer demanding, and has been implemented for routine international genetic evaluations of Ayrshire conformation traits, production, udder health, and calving traits. The results of this study are of special interest for populations that are in their early stages of co-operation, whereas less can be gained for populations with many genetic ties.