



**World Breeding Federation for Sport Horses**  
**Workshop Sunday, 2<sup>nd</sup> December 2018, Budapest, Hungary**

Topic	Frequency & Ranking
<b><u>Managing Public Perceptions</u></b>	
Lack of skill in interaction with the general public on issues concerning horse sports	Group 2: #1
Public Opinion: lack of understanding, misrepresentation, and lacking ability by the general public to interpret natural reactions (sweating, resting...) correctly (anthropomorphocising)	Group 5: #1
Organised animal welfare activists	Group 4: #1
Internal acceptance of our own rules and enforcement – we don't sanction enough, and not in the right cases	Group 3: #2
Public perception of blood injuries and whipping	Group 1: #3
Communication with the public: famous riders, royals, individual breeders, WBFSH: transparency, positive use of social media (live feeds?)	Group 4: #3
Poor knowledge of the general public regarding horses, riders, breeds and their expectations	Group 2: #4
Public Media exposure with negative examples – public perceives horses as human	Group 3: #4
Commercial influences on the sport, making it increasingly seen as elitist, high prize money, influx of sponsorship money	Group 5: #5
<b><u>Horse Management, Training and Competitions</u></b>	
Decrease in horsemanship, lack of education and knowledge	Group 3: #1
Education (training) of all stakeholders, including the public, especially important for young horse trainers: over-riding, poor riding leading to high attrition rate – training has to be easily accessible	Group 1: #2
The training of young horses	Group 2: #2
Horses require good facilities	Group 4: #2

Equipment and training aids: effective regulation. Lack of understanding of how horses learn; doping and unnecessary procedures	Group 1: #3
Perceived inability to fulfil horses' social and physical needs compared with those required of it by the demands of riders and trainers	Group 2: #3
Commercialisation of horse sports creating pressure to perform too often	Group 3: #3
A decline in knowledge on management and responsible horse ownership and responsible breeding	Group 5: #3
Post-competition life: including responsible euthanasia, geriatric care: traceability is key to ensure owners are held accountable throughout their life	Group 1: #4
Reinforcement and respect of existing rules, rules should be updated if necessary	Group 4: #4
Management of horse life and end of life	Group 3: #5
Education: based on classical principles, horsemanship and horse management, those new to the market require education	Group 4: #5
<b><u>Soundness, Longevity and Market Pressures on Breeding</u></b>	
Breeding for longevity and temperament, not just for performance – focus on lifetime performance – value of genetic profiling	Group 1: #1
Commercial Pressures: high drop-out rates of young horses, pressure to perform, potentially leading to extreme breeding and a lack in diversity	Group 5: #2
<b><u>Bio-Security</u></b>	
Contagious diseases and biosecurity	Group 5: #4
Poor traceability and biosecurity	Group 2: #5
<b><u>New Technologies</u></b>	
Ethical concerns over new breeding technologies, including cloning and ICSI	Group 5: #5