

Wild horse ownership



An Animal Care Australia Policy & Position Statement



Animal Care Australia (ACA) is a national incorporated association and registered charity representing the interests of animal keepers, carers, and breeders across a broad range of species.

Animal Care Australia 's purpose is to prevent and relieve animal suffering through education and advocacy, promoting responsible animal care and improved welfare outcomes. Established by experienced animal advocates, Animal Care Australia provides a trusted, evidence-based voice to government and the community.

Animal Care Australia brings together practical experience, species-specific knowledge and contemporary animal welfare principles. We advocate for evidence-based proportionate policies that focus on achieving genuine welfare outcomes for animals. We seek to ensure that the voices and experiences of responsible animal carers are considered in the development of effective animal welfare policy.

Animal Care Australia unites hobbyists, pet owners, and major animal groups to promote high standards of husbandry and safeguard the human-animal bond.

True animal welfare is best driven by education and practical expertise rather than restrictive regulation.

*Our guiding principle is simple: **animal welfare is animal care***

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Wild Horse Ownership Policy & Position Statement



Introduction

This Policy and Position Statement relates to the ownership and management of wild horses and donkey in Australia. It does not include domestic horses owned as pets, as livestock, or managed within the horse racing industry. There are several common names given to these horses: feral; wild; free roaming; and brumby (brumbies). Note: When referring to horses in this document, it also includes donkey.

Animal Care Australia acknowledges the legally and nationally recognised definitions:

- **Domestic:** Kept, managed, and bred by humans to live in an agricultural or residential environment.
- **Feral:** Descended from domestic horses that now live wild and free in nature (such as Australian brumbies or American mustangs).
- **Wild:** Animals like Przewalski's horse that belong to a species never successfully or primarily bred and tamed by humans.

However, Animal Care Australia's position is different, as despite endemically speaking there are no wild horses in Australia, we recognise that specific herds have altered to adapt to the surrounding environment. This does not make them wild – but it sets them apart from other feral horses and entitles them to formal recognition of having heritage value.

Therefore, Animal Care Australia's definitions are:

- **Domestic:** Kept, managed, and bred by humans to live in an agricultural or domestically owned environment.
- **Feral** Free-roaming horses that incorporate two sub-types:
 - **Stray:** Escaped domestic horses. These may no longer be owned or have strayed from their properties and taken residence within the natural environment.
 - **Brumby:** Generally, have an origin story that dates back to early colonialism and have decades of generations that altered them to adapt to the surrounding environment.

By using 'wild horses' in the title of this Position Statement Animal Care Australia is choosing to move away from the stigmatised label of feral. This policy is about the ethical and welfare-based treatment of horse removal from environmentally protected and sensitive areas, and their contained relocation elsewhere.

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The general narrative surrounding ‘feral’ immediately implicates the animal doesn't deserve to live and should be destroyed at all cost, by any means possible.

Animal Care Australia does not support that narrative.

In general, government policy dealing with native wildlife and/or feral (introduced) animals sits outside of Animal Care Australia's purview until or unless those animals are brought into the ownership of the public as a pet or companion or animal living in captivity.

At all times, Animal Care Australia will respond to matters directly associated with poor animal welfare outcomes, especially where other available options are not being considered, utilised or implemented in an acceptable manner.

For the purpose of this Position Statement, Animal Care Australia bases our position around our broader ‘**Environmental impact**’ policy:

To progress conservation objectives, Animal Care Australia supports humane management of endemic and introduced species, appropriate for the area concerned. Animal Care Australia recognises that the management plan will need to vary based on local needs and species.

Animal Care Australia supports removal of animals when conducted by best practice and the most humane methods.

Animal welfare must be prioritised.

Animal Care Australia strongly encourages government and private research institutes to continue researching more humane methods for the control of exotic invasives and feral species with the goal of implementing those methods in the near future.

Background

In line with that position Animal Care Australia has corresponded with relevant government departments across Australia on reviews of their biodiversity regulations. The most relevant occurrences are in relation to the management of invasive species within NSW as these have particularly focused on the aerial culling of feral horses within the Kosciuszko National Park.

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Below is the timeline for these consultations and links to our submissions:

September 2023: Amending the Kosciuszko National Park Wild Horse Heritage Management Plan: public consultation ([link](#))

October 2023: NSW Invasive Species Management Review ([link](#))
NSW Inquiry into the proposed aerial shooting of brumbies in Kosciuszko National Park ([link](#))

The Parliamentary Inquiry required several submissions and Animal Care Australia provided testimony at the hearing.

Some of the recommendations from our consultation and submissions included:

- Animal Care Australia recommends the creation of a new committee, similar to the Non-Indigenous Animals Advisory Committee (NIACC) and welcomes the opportunity to advise on suitable members.
- Government needs to monitor invasive species and develop achievable management plans rather than relying on quick cost effective – short-term measures.
- Animal Care Australia strongly supports a new independent head count of horses in Kosciuszko National Park *
- Recommend a ‘Brumby Wonderland’ Tourism and Education Centre.

(NB: The name ‘Brumby Wonderland’ is tongue in cheek and in reality, we expect it would be named with a more significant title.)

* Animal Care Australia notes the method used for counting has not changed or been independently reviewed since the Inquiry. Recent counts are still being called into question by the public and this is being ignored by the government.

Kosciuszko Wild Horse Heritage Act 2018

Important note:

At the time of making the above recommendations, the management of brumbies was being conducted under the Kosciuszko National Park Wild Horse Heritage Management Plan. ([link](#)) This Plan legislated the requirement of a maximum of 3000 horses to be retained within designated retention zones inside of the national park. (under the Kosciuszko Wild Horse Heritage Act 2018 - [link](#))

On December 3, 2025, the Kosciuszko Wild Horse Heritage Repeal Bill 2025 ([link](#)) officially ended the legal protections for wild horses in Kosciuszko National Park.

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Management of wild horses will be integrated into an updated Kosciuszko National Park Plan of Management by 1 November 2027. While this transition is underway, wild horses may continue to be managed under the Kosciuszko National Park Wild Horse Heritage Management Plan. The Kosciuszko Wild Horse Community Advisory Panel was established under the now repealed Kosciuszko Wild Horse Heritage Act 2018. The panel will remain in place until 2030 and continue to provide advice on wild horse management in the park, including proposed amendments to the plan.

Regardless of whoever is in charge of dealing with the horses, the responsibility for doing so must be owned - not simply managed.

The question then turns to defining **‘what exactly are we trying to own?’**

With the development of a fully updated Kosciuszko National Park Plan of Management due by November 1, 2027 – any hope of retention will rely heavily on community input and pressure.

Ultimately what this equates to is that there will be no effective measures or requirement for the current (or future) government to maintain and retain any horses within the Kosciuszko National Park – or any other national park within NSW.

This is no longer isolated to just Kosciuszko horses, as calls are commencing for the full eradication of other feral horse populations in other states, notably in Western Australia, and those already significantly removed in parts of the Victorian Alps. Animal Care Australia notes the Victorian Government states: *‘Because the eastern population is heavily established across vast and rugged terrain, total eradication is unlikely; instead, rolling annual removal targets are adapted based on updated population surveys.’*

The reality is horses will continually be removed and from now on the future of protecting any lineage, bloodline or heritage status of these horses, including the KNP horses and other unique lines located in other regions relies on the support and financial backing of the community and private business or commercial interest.

Why not just rehome all the horses?

Animal Care Australia does not support wild horses being transported long distances to abattoirs, due to the distress caused to the animals, and the resulting injuries occurring during transport. Transporting should be conducted over short distances and with sufficient breaks/resting times.

Animal Care Australia supports an active program, which includes mustering and trapping of excess animals to rehome as domesticated riding horses or companion

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animals, or to be released on privately-owned land under private management. This is currently viable as rehoming as an option is included in several state Acts.

Animal Care Australia does not support current claims by certain stakeholders that mustering is cruel and claiming moving horses over rugged terrain is stressful and is time-consuming and costly. Factually, mustering when conducted by professional stockmen is not stressful. Stockmen have been mustering horses and livestock through rugged terrain for as long as colonies existed in those areas. We will concede it takes time – but perhaps that is the true problem? Costs of stockmen is irrelevant when it comes to ensuring humane treatment and better animal welfare outcomes.

Currently rehoming horses is exceedingly difficult – not due to a lack of demand for these horses by the horse community – but due to the impossible and implausible requirements set by the National Parks & Wildlife Service (NPWS) NSW, for those seeking to rescue and rehome. ([Link](#))

Presently, NPWS has stricter rehoming criteria – updated following the Parliamentary Inquiry - and will only rehome horses in groups of five or more, and the opportunity for the approved rehoming organisations to choose their horses is not an option.

This has several consequences:

- While rehoming organisations will take as many as they feel they can accommodate, this minimum number means that individuals capable of taking in one or two at a time are not able to do so via NPWS. Trapping is often done seasonally, adding pressure to those organisations who could take more throughout the year after they have trained the horses and moved them on to more permanent homes.
- By not allowing rehoming organisations or individuals to choose the horses they take home, which will include many horses that are not suitable for retraining complicates the timeframes and processes for rehoming as those horses can only be successfully rehomed in sanctuaries with limited human contact, or as companion animals, for which there is already an excess number of animals for the homes available. This means other horses that ARE suitable riding or carriage horses are sent to the knackers because they could not be individually selected. This puts an unfair burden on those trying to rehome brumbies and simply shifts the problem to someone else.
- Brumbies are highly valued in the equestrian community, as they are genuinely excellent “all-rounders” – meaning they are suitable for a wide range of equestrian disciplines: eg: pony club mounts, trail horses, carriage horses, show horses, adult

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riding club and more. The only limitation on what a healthy, and well conformed brumby is suitable for is their size (many are too small to carry larger adult riders, or beginner riders), and their temperament (some are simply not curious enough or have been traumatised by the trapping process and/or transport). In addition to this, owning a brumby is an honour and a privilege, and their heritage alone adds value to the horse. This helps the horse find a home in the first instance, and increases its resale value, should it be rehomed. A high resale value keeps horses out of knackeries and abattoirs.

- The biggest barrier to individuals taking brumbies home is that most equestrians, even experienced riders, do not have the facilities, skills, or experience to train their own wild horse. Riding and training horses are different skill sets - not everyone can do both, and it is a rarity to be excellent at both. Experienced professionals using gentle training methods are needed to prepare these horses for their new home.

This is not currently accommodated in any way by NPWS, and many rehoming organisations have unrealistic expectations for the homes their horses go to, such as requiring adopters to own their own land (not rent), or to attend courses at the rehoming organisation, even if they are experienced horse trainers. This reduces the number of available homes.

- To be successfully rehomed – in any capacity - brumbies need experienced handling from gentle horse people from trapping to training and rehoming.

All of that adds up to considerable time being needed.

What does this mean for Animal Care Australia's position?

Our position has not changed.

- Animal Care Australia does not support the aerial culling of feral horses conducted under the NATSOP-HOR002 National Standard Operating Procedure: Aerial shooting of feral horses. ([link](#)).

Note: Animal Care Australia notes the HOR002 SOP referred to throughout the 2023/24 Inquiry was replaced with the NATSOP-HOR002 document in May 2024.

- Animal Care Australia does NOT oppose ground shooting as a method of dispatching animals on the condition this is carried out humanely with animal welfare at its highest priority. Animal Care Australia would prefer to see this done through trapping programs in conjunction with mobile abattoirs to ensure that no carcasses are left behind in the park, and to not make waste of the meat for pet food.

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- Animal Care Australia supports the humane removal of feral horses from all protected, sensitive or ecologically significant areas – including national parks.
- Animal Care Australia continues to encourage governments to monitor invasive species and develop achievable management plans – not take the more cost-effective approach which has short term benefits only.
- Animal Care Australia calls on all governments to discard the current method for the counting of horses by Dr Stuart Cairns from the School of Environmental and Rural Science, University of New England which relies on counting animals located within relatively small blocks of land and largely extrapolating those numbers. Instead to adopt updated counting methods such as those utilised by Independent bio-statistician Claire Galea, the Head of Research at United Way Australia and who has over 30 years' experience as a statistician.
- Animal Care Australia supports the recognition of the heritage value of the brumby and accordingly it is the responsibility of government to protect and maintain the continuance of the brumby. Where wild horses hold heritage value or community significance, government should seek alternatives for establishing and preserving (managed) populations in areas not designated as protected areas, similar to the wild horse sanctuaries established worldwide including the United States, New Zealand, Portugal, China, Germany, Netherlands, Spain, and more.
- Animal Care Australia recommends the traceability of wild horses must commence at the first point of containment and be included in the future national horse traceability system. Currently it is just voluntary chipping, branding, and PIC details recorded on paper. The necessity of brumby identifications, enables full tracing and identification of rehomed brumbies back to their origins and throughout the rehoming process and owners. It will make them more identifiable in sale yards and authenticate them, which would be far easier than the current trapping papers that continually seem to be overlooked at the point when horses are adopted/purchased, creating more complications for the owner.

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Wild Horse Sanctuaries

Australian and State/territory governments must now follow the rest of the world and permit the creation of sanctuaries.

Animal Care Australia strongly supports following examples such as those taken in Colorado.

Excerpt from a news report:

COLORADO CREATES A PERMANENT SANCTUARY FOR 500 WILD HORSES

A major victory for America's wild horses is taking shape in Colorado.

The Wild Animal Sanctuary has purchased 22,450 acres of land to create the Wild Horse Refuge, a permanent sanctuary where hundreds of wild horses will be able to live freely and safely.

The refuge is expected to become home to around 500 wild horses, offering them a peaceful environment away from the uncertainty many face after government roundups.

Supporters say the sanctuary will give these majestic animals the freedom and care they deserve, while also helping protect them from overcrowded holding facilities.

Although some advocates believe wild horses should remain on public lands whenever possible, many see this refuge as a life-changing opportunity for horses in need of a safe place to call home.

For hundreds of wild horses, this isn't just a new refuge — it's a second chance at freedom.



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Animal Care Australia's Brumby Wonderland proposal was designed to be established within the previously designated retention zone inside the Kosciuszko National Park. It does appear it is more likely to continue to be rejected by government whilst being recommended for that location. In times where securing government funding for anything is more difficult, it is far more likely that private and community funding will be required to establish any sanctuaries.

Therefore, Animal Care Australia encourages all of government to assist in establishing these sanctuaries through legislative means, including planning, zoning or any other potential inhibitor of approval.

Picking up from the Brumby Wonderland concept and for the purposes of this Position Statement, Animal Care Australia will discuss a proposal for a **'Yarraman Brumby & Wildlife Sanctuary'** that is located somewhere within the Kosciusko/Snowy Mountains region – preferably close to the Kosciusko National Park or with direct access to the national park. Hereafter referred to as **Yarraman Sanctuary**.

Yarraman Sanctuary



Rewilding & Wildlife Sanctuary



Rehoming Centre



Conference Centre



Vet Centre



Environment & Education Centre



Accommodation – small cabins



Camping - tents



Dining Hall



Equestrian Centre with outdoor audience seating & showing



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'Yarraman Sanctuary'.

For many Ngarigo people, the Yarraman holds deep cultural significance, viewed not just as a wild horse but as a spirit companion, a guide, and an animal woven into their stories and modern Songlines.

Of course, a different indigenous title would be given to each sanctuary around the state and nationally.

Overview:

Following a One Welfare model - recognising that animal welfare, biodiversity and environment are connected to human wellbeing ([link](#)) – Yarraman Sanctuary is a concept for a multi-function environmental centre and brumby sanctuary - open to the public. Yarraman highlights all of the possibilities that could be adopted by other sanctuaries around the country.

Subject to its location, Yarraman would have four to five departments that interlink, and overlap.

- 1. Brumby Preservation and Rehoming**
- 2. Education and Veterinary**
- 3. Tourism**
- 4. Wildlife conservation and rehabilitation**
- 5. Rewilding**

This concept would best operate as a government supported facility in order to hold the whole program accountable by keeping it transparent and visible to the public. This would include tendered operators within it (similar to the ski fields) where Government provides necessary approvals etc. Government could also provide specific grants for the implementation and continuation of wildlife care and rehabilitation services. Animal Care Australia is not proposing the government fully fund it.

The Sanctuary could and should be developed fully inclusive of environmentalists, horse lovers, wildlife lovers, outdoor adventurers, and would be an additional main attraction for tourism to any location all year round.

Being a multi-use centre for a broad range of industries, education and a venue for existing government supported programs will ensure that it will be self-sustaining and a significant attraction into the future.

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A closer look at Yarraman Sanctuary

The Sanctuary would be established as a registered rehoming organisation and act as a base for all those involved in the collection of trapped horses from the holding yards within the national park.

Brumby Rehoming

A specialised facility committed to assessing, training, and preparing brumbies for successful adoption into suitable homes.

The rehoming centre would have full-time horse trainers and staff to start initial handling and training of the horses. This allows the horses to be accurately assessed for temperament and physical wellbeing prior to travelling any further. Animals not suited to rehoming could remain on-site or be returned to a rewilding program (see Rewilding below) - to live out their lives.

Rehoming organisations and individuals would then be able to transport horses from the Sanctuary without injury, and purchase animals at varying levels of education, based on the skills and experience of the homes waiting for them.

Horses can be trained here for the tourism activities (see Tourism below).

The centre could be multipurpose for retraining former racehorses for rehoming, for educating horse industry professionals, and run courses for brumby rehoming organisations and adopters.



Environment & Education Centre

An environmental education and research space dedicated to sustainability, land stewardship, and ecological learning programs. A learning hub delivering interactive programs, guided sessions, and hands on experiences focused on brumby welfare, conservation, and land care.



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The education centre would include conference rooms for wildlife education of veterinary staff and wildlife carers, emergency services training for Technical Large Animal Rescue, and available for private conferences for related industries.

Education can also include animal care programs about responsible animal ownership, horse training and first aid for wildlife and pets – supporting the wildlife rehabilitation sector.

Equine Assisted Growth and Learning programs for ex-military, troubled youth,

suicide prevention and ex-prison reintegration programs could engage with the rewilding herds and rehoming centre horses.

Veterinary Centre

A fully equipped veterinary hub providing medical care, rehabilitation, and ongoing health management for brumbies and other sanctuary animals.

The vet centre would be a quarantine centre, equine vet clinic servicing the brumby program and local horses, as well as a larger purpose-built wildlife hospital to rehabilitate injured wildlife found in the surrounding region.

This centre could also be utilised to conduct Australian-based immuno-contraceptive trials. Having free-roaming horses onsite within the Sanctuary (or rewilding programs) provides the best opportunity to research and implement improved horse management techniques. (See our statement on immune contraception)



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Tourism

A visitor-oriented zone featuring curated experiences, guided tours, gift shop and information services that showcase the sanctuary's mission and attractions.

The first point of call would be a Visitors Centre and Museum, focused on the history of Kosciusko brumbies, their relationship to past Wars, and why they should hold important heritage value to all Australians.

If the sanctuary is undertaking re-wilding it would include updates on how the rewilding program works and is progressing.

The local environment and landmarks would be included.



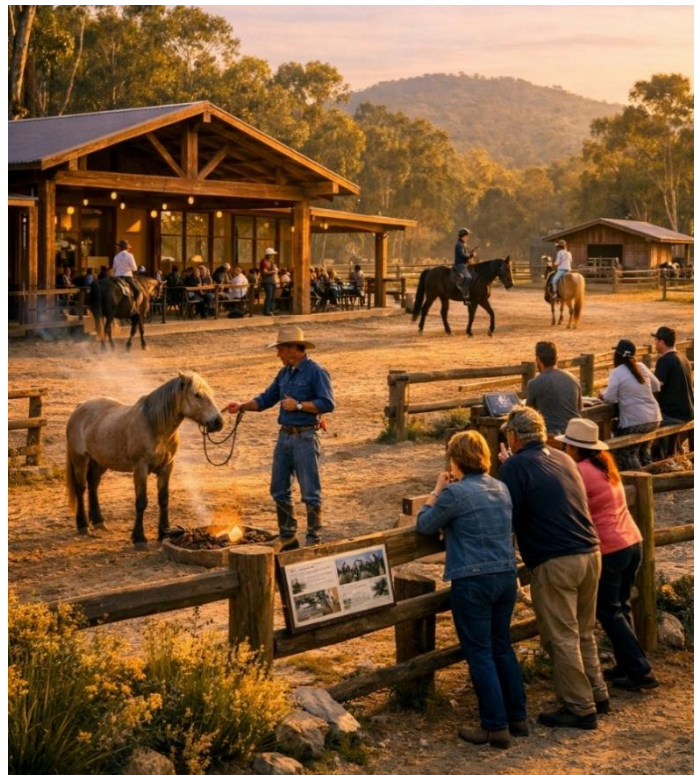
Equestrian Centre

A dedicated equestrian facility supporting riding activities, training programs, demonstrations, and horse related visitor experiences.

Interactive, hands-on experiences with Brumbies (trained at the Rehoming centre): meet and greet, pony rides, Jackaroo tours, ridden and driven tours and multiday ridden/driven camp outs to see the semi wild herds within the Sanctuary.

Other activities could include:

- summer pony camps for kids and school excursions – utilising onsite camping/ accommodation.
- programs to educate children in juvenile detention, foster care, or respite carers.



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- Historical re-enactment displays on special/local events – man from Snowy River, Light Horse Brigade, farming etc.
- Horse free activities such as 4wd tours, bushwalking, bird spotting, photography and artists retreats, other outdoor adventure activities, and could include tours into the National Trail, within the National Park.

Accommodation, camping and dining

Comfortable visitor lodging offering a peaceful stay within the sanctuary grounds, ideal for multi-day experiences and immersive retreats.

A designated camping area providing a rustic, nature-connected experience for visitors seeking outdoor adventure within the sanctuary.

A welcoming dining facility offering meals, refreshments, and a communal space for visitors to relax and enjoy the sanctuary atmosphere.



Wildlife Sanctuary, Rehabilitation and Rewilding

Wildlife Sanctuary

A conservation focused sanctuary supporting diverse local native species, offering visitors an opportunity to observe wildlife in a safe and sustainable setting.

Rehabilitation would be conducted by local carers with access to the onsite Veterinary Centre. The wildlife sanctuary would also provide a home for rehabilitated wildlife that cannot be released back into the locations where they were rescued.

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Rewilding with horses

The most likely locations for any wild horse sanctuary (in Australia) would be on ex-agricultural properties, or other forests that are no longer being utilised, thereby making the environment less attractive for native wildlife and this is where accommodating brumbies is of great benefit.

Rewilding is a term used in Europe where semi wild herds of horses are grazed in dedicated areas to be a link restoring former farmland into native landscape. Horses are uniquely suited to this purpose. There are several successful programs in the UK ([Link 1](#) [Link 2](#)) and the Netherlands. ([Link 3](#))

The rewilding programs are environment based to improve biodiversity, increase native vegetation, and trees, restoring past land clearing and “pasture improvement” aimed at cattle.

The horses are semi-wild – meaning they are accustomed to humans and not afraid of them but rarely handled. They are contained/fenced-in to certain re-wilding zones and not free-roaming. Their access to rangeland grazing is carefully planned and monitored and directed by a dedicated management team to improve the land through recognised permaculture principles to restore native grasslands.

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Horse breeding

Any breeding of horses within the Sanctuary and rewilding zones is managed, with herd numbers reduced as required, through the Rehoming Centre or gelding of stallions, sterilisation or immune-contractive control of mares.

Immuno-contraceptives

While there have been some encouraging developments and advances on immune-contraception in wild horses, these all still have short-falls. Most require a second booster, and we note even the claimed 'one-shot' dose is now showing to only have success for up to five-six years. That may be a suitable option for Mustangs running in Colorado, but needing to continually round up wild horses in the rugged terrain of the Australian Alps is a completely different scenario. It may be an option for wild horses in other locations around Australia, but again to-date there have been no substantial Australian-based studies on our horses within our specific environmental conditions. Without the appropriate research within Australia on the high probability of native wildlife coming into contact with any remnants of contraceptive residue, perspiration or contaminated water supply, and given the extremely similar (to the drugs currently being trialed on kangaroos) and yet presumably higher dosage levels required for horses, it would be irresponsible to blindly recommend this method of control. The potential animal welfare outcomes for our native wildlife are as yet unknown and concerning.

This is why with a retained and contained herd of horses, it would be very easy to trial equine immuno-contraceptives, and other alternatives within a controlled and managed environment where the horses become accustomed to human interaction and are handled quietly and in a species appropriate way.

While Animal Care Australia recognises the use of immuno-contraceptives as a method of population control, Animal Care Australia has concerns with the recent public studies based on overseas programs relating to potential side-effects induced by the varying combinations of drugs used.

That said, the Sanctuary provides the best opportunity to ascertain the effectiveness of these drugs in Australian conditions.

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Research and study

With its attached wildlife sanctuary and rehabilitation opportunities, the Sanctuary will be the ideal place to train the veterinarian industry in wildlife emergency care for their clinics, as well as train wildlife rehabilitators and rescuers and provide additional educational courses for licensed native animal keepers.

Currently there appears to be a complete lack of scientific expertise involved in the management or culling of brumbies in Kosciusko National Park.

In contrast, Yarraman Sanctuary (and other sanctuaries) would encourage research and education and transparency on their projects and provide space for academics and veterinarians to visit and conduct research.

Researchers would also be able to monitor the outcomes of the rewilding program over time, and to study the local flora and fauna in their own habitats, to monitor the wildlife rehabilitation programs and track the rewilding program success from a native species perspective.

Closing statement

The debate on what should happen to the brumbies and also other wild horses throughout Australia is becoming more divided and destructive. Recent campaigns from both sides are doing nothing to provide real solutions that allow the mere existence of some wild horses to continue and their heritage value to actually be valued, while still protecting and conserving our native flora and fauna.

Animal Care Australia feels that this provides the foundation for wild horse sanctuaries to be prioritised and established.

A unified centre that improves the welfare of all the animals involved, benefits the well-being of the humans who engage with them and appropriately protects the landscape for the future is surely something that everyone could support.

The solution is remarkably simple, and would be feasible, with some community and industry involvement, and positive leadership from government.

That is why it is our Position.

Animal Care Australia's primary position is that the best welfare outcomes are achieved by the humane removal of wild horses from all sensitive and protected environmental areas.

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When done well, that removal:

- ✓ *does not include aerial culling;*
- ✓ *includes relocation of preservation herds into wild horse sanctuaries;*
- ✓ *rehoming of suitable horses;*
- ✓ *yard trapping; and,*
- ✓ *the direct ground shooting of excess animals that cannot genuinely be rehomed.*

Wild Horse Sanctuary operators and rehoming organisations must be held accountable and transparent in regard to their treatment, training and overall animal management.

Governments must be held accountable for their actions, including any unnecessary eradication of wild horses while alternative options exist. When they genuinely do not exist, removal must be carried out in a humane manner.

