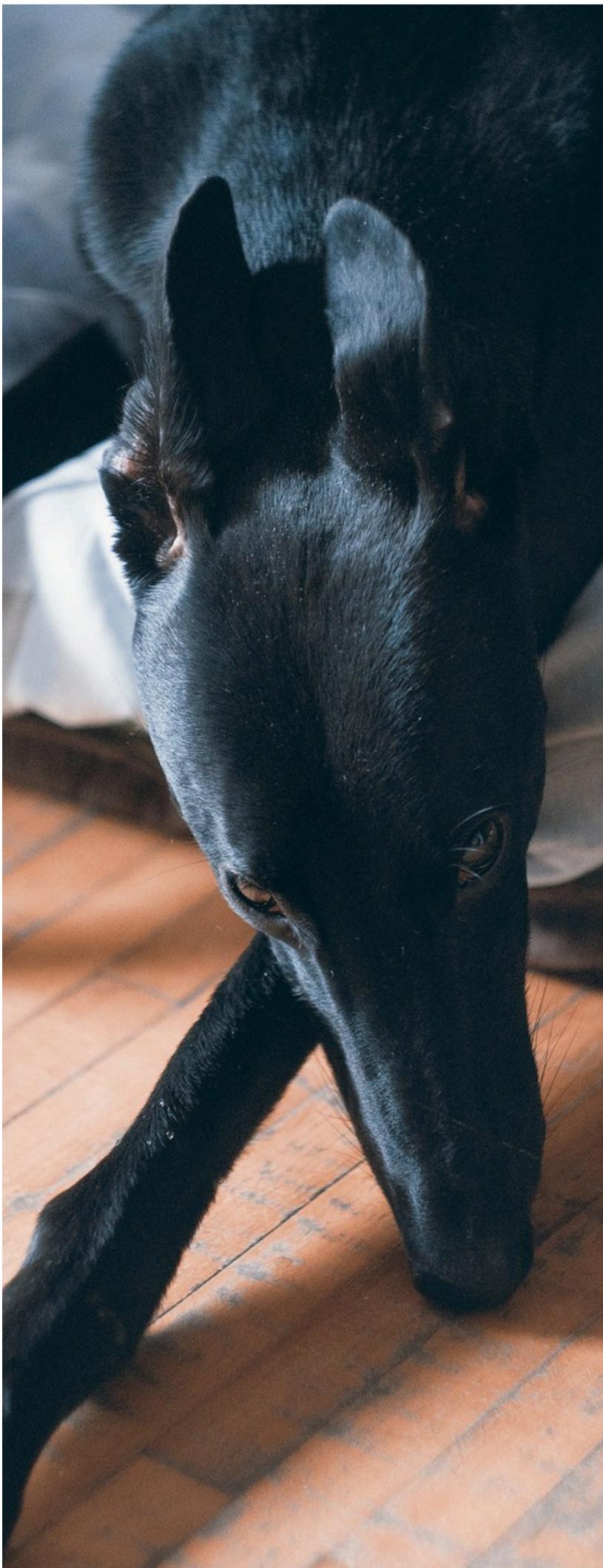




# THE GREYHOUND REHOMING CRISIS

## FY2024

A review of greyhound rehoming  
and post-racing welfare  
in Australia



## Executive summary

Australia's greyhound racing industry continues to breed, exploit and dispose of thousands of dogs each year — with minimal oversight, accountability, or genuine regard for their welfare.

In a landmark development, Tasmania has committed to shutting down greyhound racing by 30 June 2029, reflecting growing recognition that reform is urgently needed.

While the industry claims progress, the data tells a different story: rising exports, surging third-party adoptions, and record-high euthanasia numbers reveal a system more concerned with image than outcomes.

## Critical findings

Total rehoming rose to 8,986 in FY2024 — the highest figure since reporting began — but this so-called "success" was driven by concerning categories like overseas exports (1,032), third-party adoptions (1,000), and dogs dubiously classified as "retained by the industry" (1,906).

GAPs, the industry rehoming groups, rehomed just 3,580 dogs — fewer than the combined total offloaded through unregulated pathways. This is despite receiving millions in public and industry funding.

Community rescue groups continued to rehome nearly as many greyhounds as GAPs, but with no structural support and limited resources. Meanwhile, overbreeding remains rampant, with 8,633 pups whelped — nearly 2.5 times the number adopted via GAPs.

Euthanasia climbed to 1,772 dogs, the highest figure since 2019, as the industry maintained its reliance on killing dogs that are older, injured, or need rehabilitation.

## Welfare failures exposed

Behind the numbers lie darker truths. Dogs "retained" by the industry are often confined on rural properties, sometimes for up to 23 hours a day, with little enrichment or socialisation. Greyhounds are quietly funneled into research labs, including 108 in Queensland, most of whom are killed. NSW also reported laboratory use of greyhounds for the third consecutive year, signalling a disturbing national trend.

Third-party adoptions are now a major exit route, leaving greyhounds vulnerable to neglect, abuse, or secret euthanasia. Meanwhile, greyhounds are increasingly exported overseas under the guise of adoption. Many are sent despite serious health issues, some die en route, and others arrive to find no adopter waiting — warehoused indefinitely in shelters or holding facilities. Mounting backlogs across GAP programs — including waitlists of up to two years in Victoria — are driving this dangerous shift.

## Welfare failures exposed (continued)

Worst of all are the hidden atrocities: reports from NSW detail dogs' body parts found in firepits, greyhound corpses dumped on properties, and dogs discovered frozen in chests — all of which the regulator failed to prosecute or properly investigate. In other jurisdictions, poor tracking systems and self-regulation make it impossible to know how many dogs vanish each year without a trace.

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*This is not an industry being reformed — it's one being carefully disguised. Tasmania's decision to phase out the industry offers a rare opportunity to address systemic welfare failures, but until independent oversight, national tracking, and real accountability are enforced across Australia, greyhounds will continue to suffer and die behind closed doors.*

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*In May 2024, Greyhound Racing NSW closed down the Wyee GAP rehoming facility. This was part of an "organisational reset" due to a downturn in wagering. 25 people lost their jobs without notice and were escorted from the facility.*

*Dozens of photographs were sent to the media and animal welfare organisations. These showed appalling conditions at Wyee and the dreadful treatment of greyhounds.*

*This report contains a selection of those images.*



# How rehoming works...and fails greyhounds

Greyhound racing generates thousands of dogs who need homes each year. These retired greyhounds are rehomed through four main pathways:

## 1 Industry Participants

Trainers or owners may keep greyhounds for breeding or as pets

- ✗ Regulators permit confinement for 23 hours/day with little stimulation or socialisation
- ✗ Cases of poor housing, mistreatment, and medical neglect are common

## 2 GAPs (Greyhound Adoption Programs)

Funded by racing bodies or governments, GAPs are the official rehoming arms

- ✗ Due to overbreeding, more greyhounds are in need of a home than GAPs can manage
- ✗ Routinely euthanise dogs they deem "too difficult"
- ✗ Export dogs overseas—even when unfit to travel—with several dying in transit and others warehoused for lengthy periods without adoption plans

## 3 Third parties

Greyhounds are often given away privately, sometimes online

- ✗ No vetting of adopters, exposing greyhounds to potential harm and abandonment
- ✗ Loopholes allow owners to "disappear" greyhounds, dodging euthanasia rules
- ✗ Hundreds of dogs taken by labs to be experimented upon and ultimately killed

## 4 Community rescues

Volunteer-run rescues step in to rehabilitate and rehome dogs the industry rejects

- ✓ Often have better rehoming results than GAPs, with a fraction of the budget
- ✓ No unnecessary euthanasia

## What can be done? CPG recommendations

To end cruelty and neglect, governments and racing bodies must adopt real reform:

### ✓ **Strengthen rehoming policies**

Rehoming rules and their enforcement should be strengthened and formalised.

### ✓ **Implement breeding caps**

State governments should establish breeding limits to curb excessive breeding.

### ✓ **Implement genuine whole-of-life tracking**

Each jurisdiction should establish a tracking system that monitors greyhounds from birth to end-of-life, not to retirement.

### ✓ **Eliminate third-party loopholes**

Safety measures should prevent 'rehome-to-euthanise' loopholes, where dogs are euthanised under the guise of rehoming.

### ✓ **End euthanasia**

GAPs should abandon euthanasia on behavioural and health grounds and focus on rehabilitation and genuine rehoming efforts.

### ✓ **Redirect funding**

State governments should stop allocating taxpayers' money to the racing industry and instead channel it towards greyhound rehoming.

### ✓ **Conduct regular inspections**

All retired greyhounds across Australia either retained or rehomed privately by industry participants should undergo at least annual inspections by relevant authorities to ensure their well-being.

### ✓ **Regulate international exports**

Ban or strictly regulate exports to countries like the US and Canada, where greyhounds have died during transport or languished in long-term holding with no clear outcome.



## National overview

### Key figures

Total rehomed	<b>8,986</b>
GAP adoptions	<b>3,580</b>
Exported	<b>1,032</b>
Community rescues	<b>&gt;494</b>
Third party adoptions	<b>&gt;1,000</b>
Retained breeding/pet	<b>&gt;1,906</b>
Other rehoming	<b>1,895</b>
Lab experiments	<b>110</b>
*Euthanised	<b>1,772</b>
Pups whelped	<b>8,633</b>

See Figure 1, Notes  
See also Appendix, Table 1

\* This number includes 232 greyhounds reported in combined euthanasia/deceased categories where states do not provide a breakdown.

### Critical findings

- Total rehoming rose to 8,986 in FY2024** — the highest since reporting began — but only after record spikes in concerning categories like exports, third-party adoptions, and dogs classified as “retained”.
- GAP adoptions increased to 3,580**, up nearly 1,000 from FY2023 — a rise largely driven by inflated export figures, not expanded local capacity.
- Exports hit 1,032 dogs**, a 213% increase from FY2023. The majority were sent to North America, with little public information on their fate after arrival.
- “Other rehoming” — used by Victoria, SA, and Tasmania — totalled 1,895** in FY2024. This opaque category bundles together community rescues, third-party adoptions, and dogs retained by the industry, obscuring the true scale and outcomes of these pathways. As Greyhound Racing NSW also takes this approach, this report relies on the more detailed data provided by the industry regulator GWIC.
- Community rescue groups rehomed 494 greyhounds** — continuing to pick up the slack in industry rehoming, despite receiving no formal funding or support. The actual national figure is significantly higher, as this total excludes numbers from Victoria, SA, and Tasmania where such rehoming are buried in the “other rehoming” category.
- Third-party adoptions exploded by more than 50%**, leaping from 659 to 1,000 dogs — a record high in a category known for its lack of oversight. The true total would be far higher if Victoria, SA, and Tasmania figures were included.
- Dogs retained by the industry more than doubled**, jumping from 929 to 1,906 — a concerning trend given the lack of meaningful welfare guarantees attached to these outcomes. Again, this excludes VIC, SA, and TAS, where these dogs are recorded under “other rehoming.”
- Shockingly, a total of 110 greyhounds were sent to research labs**, a practice now recorded in multiple jurisdictions, exposing a previously hidden exit pathway.

- **Euthanasia reached 1,772 dogs** — the highest national toll since 2019 — despite expanded adoption pathways and increased industry rehoming claims. This figure does not capture the many other deaths recorded outside euthanasia tallies. It does include 232 greyhounds reported in combined euthanasia/deceased categories where states do not provide a breakdown.
- **8,633 pups were whelped**, nearly two and a half times the number of greyhounds adopted through GAP, reinforcing chronic overproduction.
- **Despite apparent gains, the data masks systemic failures.** Most of the growth in rehoming comes from unregulated or offloaded pathways — not from safer, local adoption. Until breeding is curtailed, the industry will continue to generate more dogs than it is willing or able to responsibly place.

## Welfare failures exposed

- **Australia has no national framework for greyhound welfare after racing.** In the absence of federal standards or oversight, states have developed their own reporting systems — many of which are opaque, inconsistent, or designed to protect industry interests. This patchwork approach allows widespread harm to go unchecked, enabling practices like overbreeding, killing, and export to flourish behind closed doors.
- **Whole-of-life tracking is a national myth.** No jurisdiction follows dogs from birth to death. Even in states with digital tracking systems, dogs vanish once handed to third parties or exported overseas — making

accountability impossible and allowing systemic neglect to flourish.

- **Euthanasia remains a default outcome for dogs the industry no longer wants.** Greyhounds with treatable injuries or behavioural needs are routinely discarded as “wastage” — not because they can't be saved, but because it's easier and cheaper to kill them. Industry-run adoption programs often refuse to take in dogs needing rehabilitation, leaving trainers to make the final call.
- **GAPs continue to reject large numbers of greyhounds**, then inflate rehoming claims by counting the same dog multiple times or sending it overseas. This allows jurisdictions to hit “adoption targets” on paper while quietly avoiding responsibility for permanent, local rehoming outcomes.
- **Third-party adoptions have become a dumping ground for greyhounds that GAPs won't take.** These dogs are handed off through private sales, giveaways, or classified ads — with no vetting, tracking or aftercare. The RSPCA opposes this model, yet it's increasingly relied on as a low-effort exit route.
- **Greyhounds are now being quietly redirected into research laboratories**, often under euphemisms like “other agencies.” Most are killed. The use of this pathway is expanding across states, with no transparency about how these dogs are selected, treated or disposed of once inside the system.

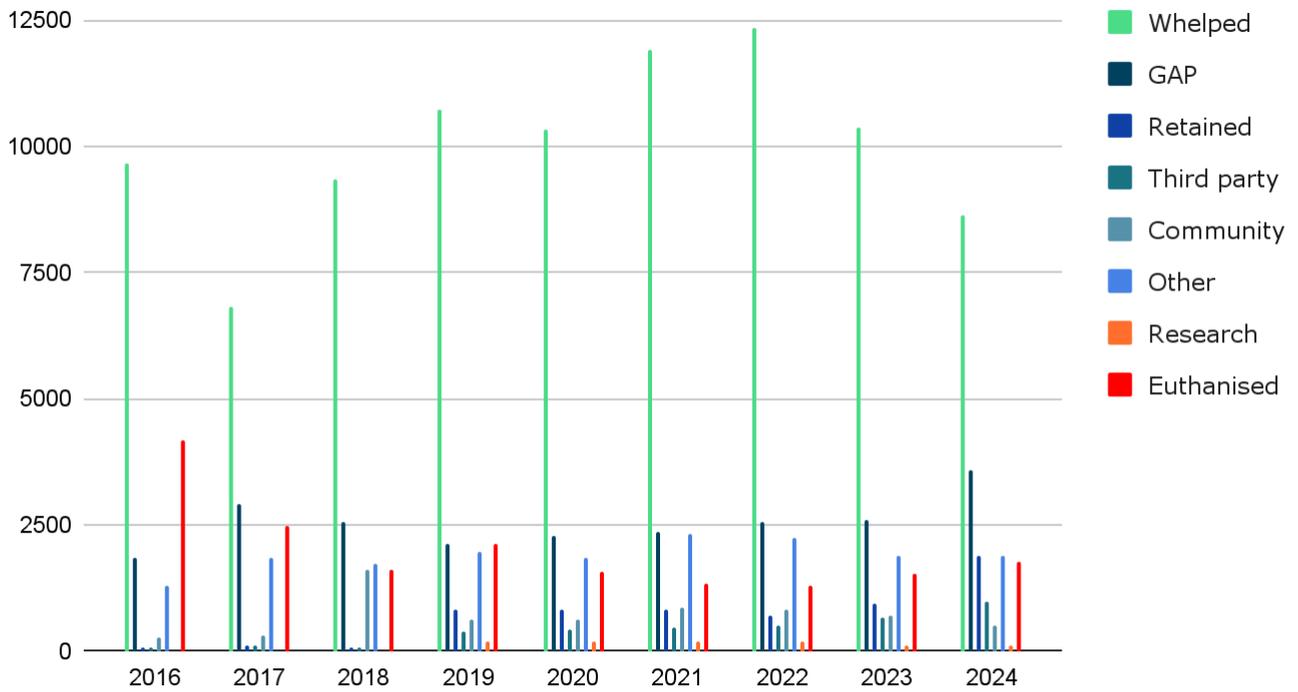
- **Community rescues continue to prop up the industry** without receiving a cent in institutional support. These groups, run by volunteers, rehome dogs that GAPs reject — often providing intensive behavioural and medical care on shoestring budgets. Without them, rehoming numbers would collapse completely in several jurisdictions.
- **Dogs “retained by the industry” are warehoused, not rehomed.** They remain confined on properties under weak welfare codes that permit 23-hour isolation, with little enrichment or human contact. Though technically still tracked, these dogs are hidden from view and often live out their days in conditions of deprivation.
- **Exports are used to artificially boost adoption numbers** while offloading welfare responsibilities offshore. Hundreds of greyhounds are shipped overseas each year — mostly to the US and Canada — with no requirement for tracking or post-arrival reporting. Once out of the country, these dogs are out of sight and out of mind.
- **Overbreeding continues unchecked, fuelling the cycle of “wastage”.** The number of pups whelped still far exceeds the capacity of GAPs to rehome them, and little is being done to curb production. The industry breeds as if every dog will be adopted — then kills or discards those that aren’t.

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*Until national standards and independent oversight are introduced, greyhounds will continue to fall through the cracks. The appearance of progress masks a system still reliant on killing, dumping and exporting its surplus — with public funds used to clean up the mess. Real change requires structural reform, not better PR.*



**Figure 1: National greyhound breeding, rehoming and euthanasia**



**Notes:** Each state reports rehoming and welfare data differently, and not all figures were available for every year. Where states listed both "retained as pet" and "retained for breeding", these were combined into a single 'retained' figure. For jurisdictions that use the term "other rehoming," figures may include community rescues, third-party adoptions and dogs retained by the industry. Euthanasia numbers include greyhounds reported in combined euthanasia/deceased categories where states do not provide a breakdown. See Appendix, Tables 3–8 for full state breakdowns and definitions. See also Appendix, Table 1.

## State comparisons

### Key figures

Lowest total rehomed vs whelped  
**VIC – 72%**

Lowest GAP share of rehoming  
**NSW – 36%**

Highest GAP exports  
**NSW – 54%**

Highest community rescues  
**WA – 26%**

Highest retained by industry  
**NSW – 38%**

Highest third-party rehoming  
**NSW – 19%**

Highest other rehoming  
**VIC – 61%**

Highest sent to labs  
**QLD – 8%**

Highest euthanised vs whelped  
**QLD – 48%**

*See Figure 2, Notes*

*See also Appendix, Table 2*

rehomed, highlighting entrenched overproduction and poor industry accountability.

### Critical findings

- The NT is the only jurisdiction that supplies no public data** on greyhound rehoming, injuries, or deaths, making direct comparisons impossible and highlighting a complete lack of transparency and accountability.
- Victoria had the lowest total rehoming rate relative to breeding**, with only 72% of the number of pups whelped in FY2024 rehomed. Over 1,000 more dogs were bred than
- rehomed, highlighting entrenched overproduction and poor industry accountability.
- NSW had the weakest performance by its official GAP**, with just 36% of rehomed dogs passing through GAP — despite receiving the industry's largest budget.
- NSW exports the majority of its GAP dogs overseas**, with 54% sent to the US and Canada rather than rehomed locally. Victoria also exported more than a third (36%) of its GAP dogs. This practice allows states to meet rehoming targets on paper while offloading dogs to unverified overseas programs with minimal transparency or public scrutiny.
- WA stood out for its abdication of responsibility**, with 26% of greyhounds rehomed via community groups — a sign of the state's heavy dependence on underfunded volunteer organisations to absorb the industry's surplus.
- Notably, Victoria, SA, and Tasmania do not break down their "other rehoming" categories**, leaving the true figures for third-party adoptions, retained dogs, and community rescues unknown. Among these states, Victoria showed the highest reliance on non-GAP pathways, with 61% classified as "other rehoming."
- NSW retained the highest proportion of greyhounds** within the racing industry (38%) — yet provides no transparency about these dogs' living conditions or long-term outcomes.

- **Third-party rehoming — an unregulated and opaque exit pathway** — remains highest in NSW (19%), followed closely by WA (just under 19%). These dogs leave the industry with no requirement for post-adoption checks, tracking, or long-term welfare monitoring.
- **Queensland sent 8% of its rehomed greyhounds to laboratories in FY2024** — the highest rate nationally. This exposes a disturbing use of rehoming statistics to include dogs entering research pipelines, where most will not survive, and where no welfare guarantees or public scrutiny exist.
- **Queensland also recorded the highest euthanasia rate in the country**, killing 48% of the number of dogs it bred in FY2024. This reflects severe structural failures in both rehoming capacity and regulatory oversight.

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*Taken together, the data show a national greyhound racing system marked by chronic overbreeding, under-resourced rehoming, and widespread killing of healthy dogs. The worst-performing states — NSW, VIC and QLD — dominate national breeding and therefore drive the industry's ongoing failure to protect greyhounds at scale.*

## Welfare failures exposed

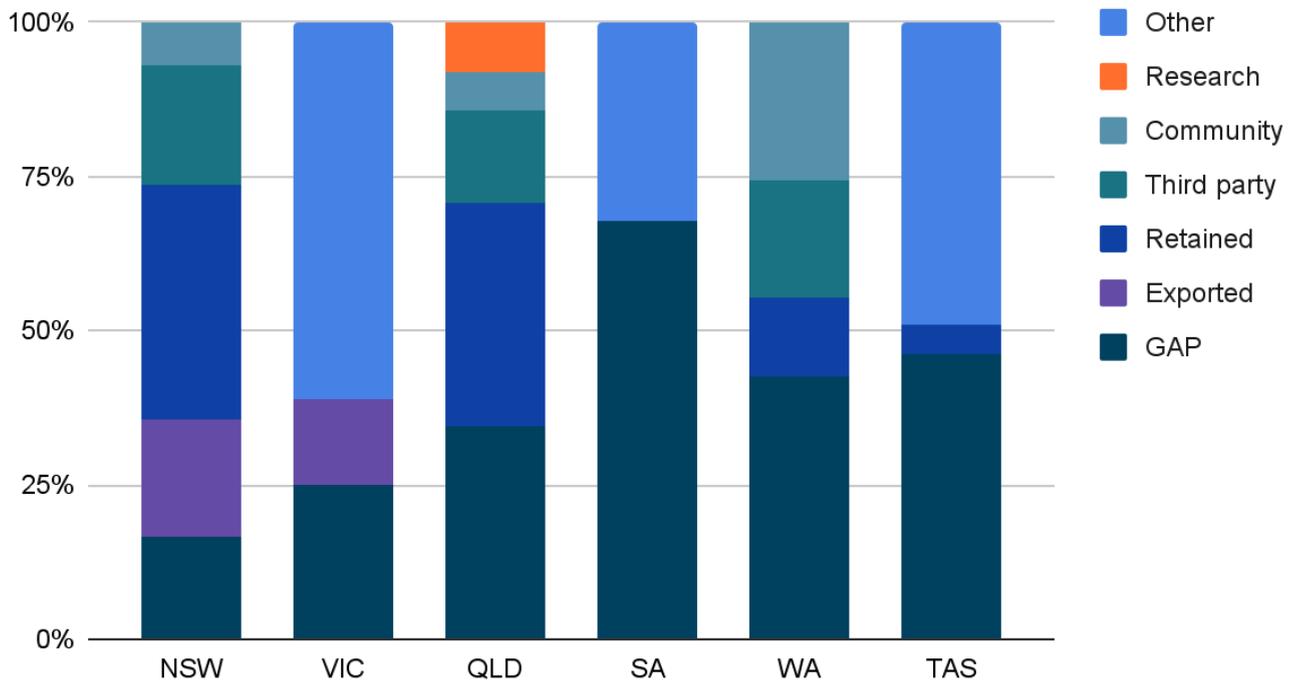
- **In the absence of national regulation, each state sets its own welfare standards** — and some use this freedom to obscure failures. Underperforming jurisdictions exploit vague categories, avoid FOI scrutiny, or allow self-regulation, all of which make it harder to hold anyone accountable. As a result, the true scale of greyhound neglect and killing remains hidden from public view.
- **Victoria and SA continue to obstruct public scrutiny** — with GRV delaying or refusing FOI requests and GRSA exempt from them entirely. Both fail to publish key rehoming data in annual reports, shielding the true outcomes for many dogs from public view.
- **Victoria, WA, SA and NT allow their racing bodies to self-regulate**, combining promotion and enforcement functions — a model that prioritises profit over welfare and consistently fails to deliver transparency or accountability.
- **The “other rehoming” category is used in VIC, SA and TAS to account for large portions of dogs exiting the industry** — despite having no formal standards, reporting requirements, or oversight. As Greyhound Racing NSW also takes this approach, this report relies on the more detailed data provided by the industry regulator GWIC.

- **No jurisdiction has genuine whole-of-life tracking.** Queensland’s and Victoria’s tracking systems only follow greyhounds while they remain in the racing industry. They fail to monitor dogs rehomed privately, sent interstate, or dumped in pounds — leaving significant gaps in oversight. Both systems rely heavily on self-reported data from industry participants.
- **SA, Tasmania and NT have no tracking system at all.** Without any formal mechanism to trace greyhounds post-retirement, these jurisdictions offer zero accountability for the dogs’ outcomes once they leave the track. With Tasmania’s industry set to close in 2029, it is crucial that Tasmanian dogs are properly tracked and rehomed—not quietly disposed of.
- **NT remains the only jurisdiction without** a formal Greyhound Adoption Program, outsourcing all rehoming to external volunteer groups with minimal oversight or support.
- **Welfare inspections and outcomes remain unreported or vague in several states,** with NT, TAS and QLD providing the least transparency on breaches, kennel conditions, and compliance.
- **Queensland continues to obscure the fate of greyhounds used in research** by listing them as “surrendered to other agencies” — a euphemism that masks the reality of dogs entering laboratories, where most are killed. In FY2024, it sent 108 dogs into this pipeline.
- **NSW also reported that 2 greyhounds were used for “veterinary research, teaching and medicine”** in FY2024 — part of a total of 17 dogs sent to research over the past three years. This exposes a regulatory blind spot that permits invasive use of retired racing dogs with no transparency or public accountability.

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*Across jurisdictions, the lack of national standards enables inconsistent regulation, selective reporting, and a culture of impunity. States that allow industry self-regulation or avoid public scrutiny continue to fail greyhounds most severely — concealing poor outcomes behind opaque systems and unverifiable claims. Until independent oversight and uniform national welfare standards are introduced, systemic neglect and avoidable deaths will persist.*

**Figure 2: Greyhound rehoming pathways by state (FY2024)**



**Notes:** Each state reports rehoming and welfare data differently. Where states listed both "retained as pet" and "retained for breeding", these were combined into a single 'retained' figure. For jurisdictions that use the term "other rehoming," figures may include community rescues, third-party adoptions and dogs retained by the industry. See Appendix, Tables 3–8 for full state breakdowns and definitions. See also Appendix, Table 2.



## New South Wales

### Key figures<sup>1</sup>

Total rehomed	3,509
Entered GAP	1,253
Exported	673
Community rescues	243
Third party adoptions	679
Retained as pet	1,332
Lab experiments	2
Euthanised	541
Pups whelped	3,198

See Figure 3, Notes  
See also Appendix, Table 3

**Note:** As the Greyhound Welfare and Integrity Commission (GWIC) provides a more detailed breakdown of data than Greyhound Racing NSW (GRNSW), this report relies primarily on GWIC data.

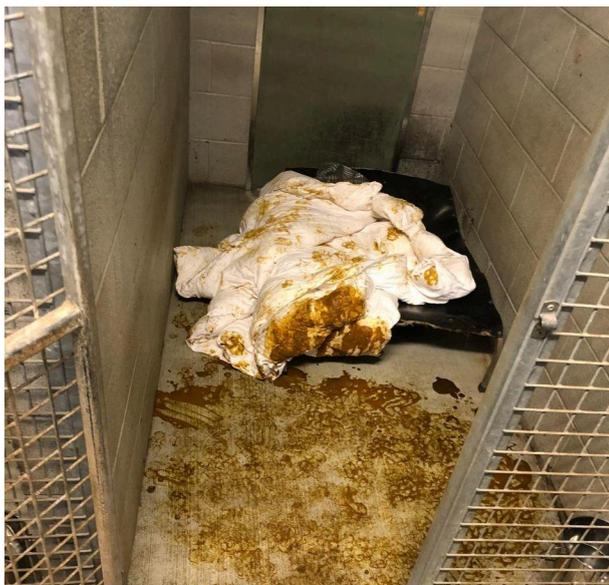
### Critical findings

- GWIC reported 3,509 greyhound retirements in FY2024** — more than double the 1,646 recorded in FY2023. It attributes this 112% jump to improved reporting via mandatory six-monthly eTrac check-ins, though the true rehoming outcomes for many of these dogs remain unknown.
- Third-party adoptions have nearly doubled from 371 to 679**, posing traceability and welfare risks, especially with no vetting of adopters or post-placement follow-up required.
- GRNSW spent \$18.1 million on its GAP program in FY2024.**<sup>2</sup> With 1,253 greyhounds entering the system, that equates to over \$14,400 per dog — an extraordinary outlay raising serious concerns about the program's effectiveness.
- More than half (54%) of the number of greyhounds entering GAP in FY2024 were exported overseas**, with 673 dogs sent primarily to North America — a deeply flawed system that prioritises clearing kennel space over ensuring safe, permanent homes.
- 1,332 greyhounds were recorded as "retained as pets"** — the highest figure in nearly a decade and equal to 38% of all retirements. Many of these dogs are likely warehoused for up to 23 hours per day with little socialisation or stimulation.
- Community rescue groups rehomed 243 greyhounds in FY2024**, down from 314 the previous year — continuing a five-year downward trend. Despite this, they continue to pick up the slack left by an industry that offloads its surplus dogs with little support or accountability.
- Despite increased rehoming, pups whelped (3,198) still outnumber dogs entering GAP** by a ratio of more than 2.5 to 1.

<sup>1</sup> GWIC Annual Report 2023-24, pp. 26-30

<sup>2</sup> GRNSW Annual Report 2023-24, p. 56

- **Despite claims that 98% of greyhounds are traceable through GWIC's eTrac system,** 460 greyhounds were not checked in and remain under investigation<sup>3</sup> — highlighting continued issues with accountability and missing dogs.
- **In 2023–24, 90 breaches of GWIC's own Rehoming Policy were reported<sup>4</sup>,** raising further concerns about post-racing oversight and the lack of enforcement.
- **541 greyhounds were euthanised in NSW in FY2024,** including 347 for illness, 176 for injury, and 18 for behavioural reasons. Yet just 22 were attributed to on-track injuries, raising serious concerns that illness and injury are being used to justify the destruction of dogs the industry doesn't want to rehabilitate or rehome.
- The trend over time shows no consistent rehoming growth until this year – and the rise appears largely driven by exports, not local adoptions.



## Welfare failures exposed

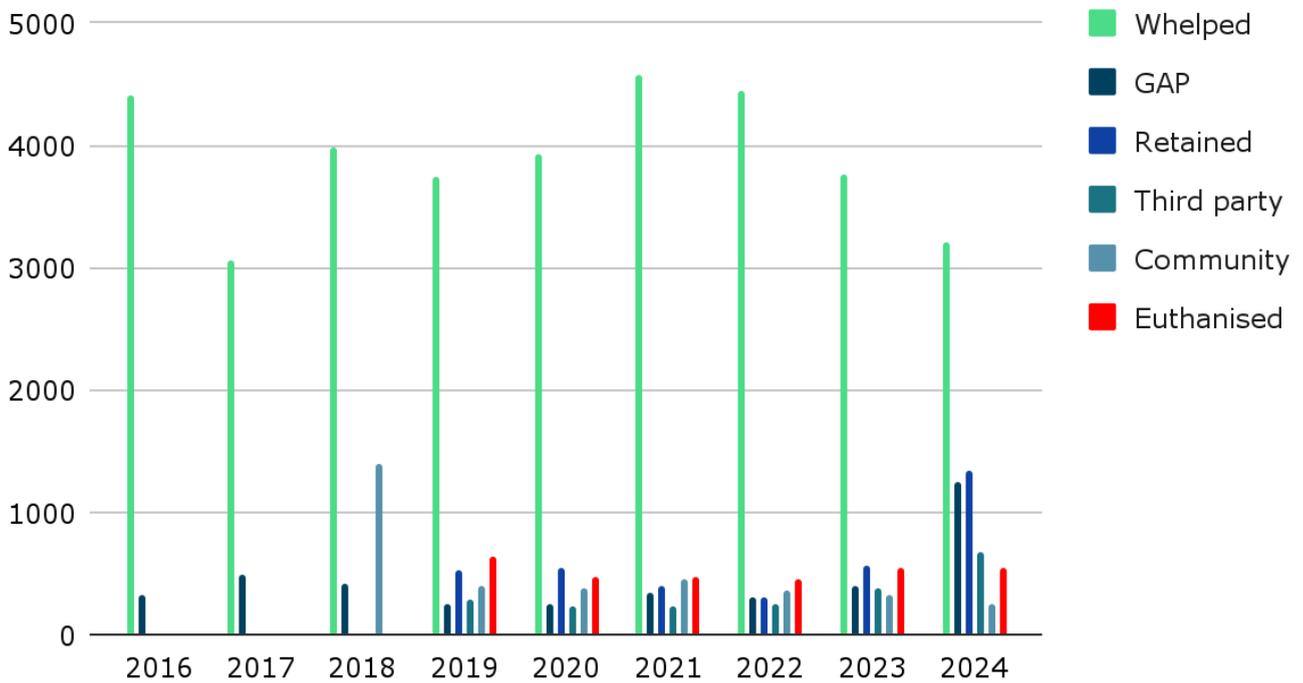
- **In FY2024, 2 greyhounds were used in "veterinary research, teaching and medicine"** — marking the third year this category has appeared in NSW reporting. This mirrors Queensland's long-standing practice of surrendering greyhounds to research institutions, where up to 80% of dogs die or are euthanised during or after experimentation. The appearance of this category in NSW raises urgent questions about animal welfare oversight and the fate of greyhounds diverted into scientific research.
- **GRNSW has been paying trainers to house greyhounds** that GAP cannot accommodate — a practice confirmed in a GWIC email to Animal Liberation on September 16, 2024, seen by CPG — raising serious concerns about welfare and oversight.
- **In a July 2024 exposé, former GRNSW chief vet Dr. Alex Brittan accused the organisation of inflating rehoming figures** by including dogs returned and re-adopted, and counting greyhounds whose owners were paid to "prepare" them for rehoming — despite many being warehoused long-term in commercial kennels and never actually adopted. Brittan report [part 1](#) and [part 2](#), split into two parts due to size of file.

<sup>3</sup> GWIC Annual Report 2023-24, p. 13

<sup>4</sup> GWIC Annual Report 2023-24, p. 18

- Brittan said **[half of all greyhounds retiring in NSW each year are not rehomed](#)**, leaving 8,000 to 13,000 dogs in limbo. This aligns with a 2022 GWIC estimate of 4,700 dogs needing homes vs. 1,300 homes available, with the shortfall growing by 30% annually.
- Brittan also claimed around **two-thirds of dogs entering GRNSW's rehoming program require medication or rehabilitation** for trauma or injury — making them harder to place and highlighting the damage caused by the racing system.
- Furthermore, **GRNSW pays trainers \$60 per dog per race to boost field sizes**, leading to the over-racing of slow, unfit dogs. Brittan said vet checks lasted just 30 seconds, and dogs were left unsupervised in cages, causing stress and self-injury. These conditions create lasting physical and psychological damage, making rehoming significantly harder.
- Brittan alleged that in the four years to June 2023, **twice as many greyhounds died as were rehomed**. Many deaths were concealed — attributed to vague causes, unregistered dogs killed off-record, and bodies allegedly found in freezers and a fire pit at a vet's premises.
- **One in five greyhounds dies before the age of 5.5**, far short of their natural lifespan. GWIC was accused of underreporting deaths and failing to enforce reporting obligations, creating a system that allows dogs to disappear.
- **In May 2024, GRNSW abruptly closed the Wye GAP facility** — one of only two in the state — dismissed staff, and repurposed it for the US export scheme. Staff raised serious concerns about animal welfare and a culture where greyhounds were treated as "sales targets" to meet executive KPIs. Injuries reportedly occurred due to poor infrastructure, and dogs unfit for travel were still earmarked for export.
- In June 2024, **GRNSW's export program was halted by QANTAS** following reports of two [dogs dying in transit](#). However, GRNSW recommenced the program with another airline, despite the deaths of two more dogs.
- **GWIC audited the "Aussie Mates in the States" program** in 2023 and made a number of recommendations regarding governance and oversight. There has been no progress report on the implementation of these recommendations, and [welfare concerns](#) remain.
- **In July 2024, the NSW government announced an independent inquiry into GRNSW**, citing failures in governance and animal welfare — including rehoming. The [Drake Inquiry into Greyhound Racing NSW](#) focussed on the rehoming crisis.
- **The Racing Minister also issued a show cause notice to GRNSW's board**, warning it may be dissolved over licence breaches, including alleged rehoming failures and misuse of public funds.

**Figure 3: NSW greyhound breeding, rehoming and euthanasia**



**Notes:** Some historical figures have been revised by GWIC; the most recent data are used here and may differ from previously published figures. Additionally, the way certain categories are reported or defined has changed over time. GAP figures represent dogs accepted into the program, not final adoptions, and may include greyhounds that were euthanised or died in care. GAP figures since 2023 include dogs exported overseas.

Retained figures are recorded as “retained as a pet” but may also include dogs retained for breeding. Euthanasia figures include dogs euthanised both within and outside GAP, but exclude deaths from other causes. In Figure 3, dogs used for research are included with euthanasia figures from FY2022-2024. The 2018 community adoptions figure includes third-party adoptions and dogs retained for breeding or as a pet. Figures for community adoptions, third-party adoptions, and dogs retained by the industry are not available prior to 2018. See also Appendix, Table 3.

## Victoria

### Key figures<sup>5</sup>

Total rehoming	<b>2,581</b>
GAP adoptions	<b>1,009</b>
Exported	<b>359</b>
Other rehoming	<b>1,572</b>
Euthanised	<b>415</b>
Pups whelped	<b>3,598</b>

See Figure 4, Notes  
See also Appendix, Table 4

### Critical findings

- Victoria rehomed 2,581 greyhounds in FY2024** — a minor increase on 2023, but still well below the 2022 peak of 2,985.
- Just 39% of rehomed greyhounds went through GAP in FY2024** — a sign of the industry's continued failure to prioritise in-house rehoming. While GRV no longer publishes a clear GAP line item, it reported an increase of \$1.5 million<sup>6</sup> in 2023–24 towards greyhound welfare programs, including GAP operations — on top of an estimated \$8.2 million spend the previous year.
- “Other rehoming” accounted for 1,572 dogs in FY2024** — a broad category that includes third-party adoptions, community rescues, and dogs retained by industry participants. GRV provides no breakdown on these outcomes, making it impossible to assess welfare standards or long-term success.
- Victoria does not publish its export figures** — a further erosion of transparency. However, GRV confirmed upon request that 359 greyhounds were exported in FY2024, more than double the 169 exported in FY2023. These dogs are counted within the GAP total, which fell overall this year — meaning local rehoming through GAP has declined significantly even as overseas exports surge.
- 415 greyhounds were euthanised in FY2024** — the highest in four years — mostly due to injury (220), illness/age (143), or temperament (52). This reflects ongoing failure to rehabilitate dogs rather than discard them.
- Overbreeding remains entrenched: 3,598 pups were whelped in FY2024** — over 1,000 more than were rehomed, and more than 2.5 times the number of greyhounds rehomed through GAP.
- Victoria continues to present rehoming as a system functioning well — but the data tells a different story:** opaque, inconsistent, and ultimately failing to keep pace with the scale of greyhound overproduction.

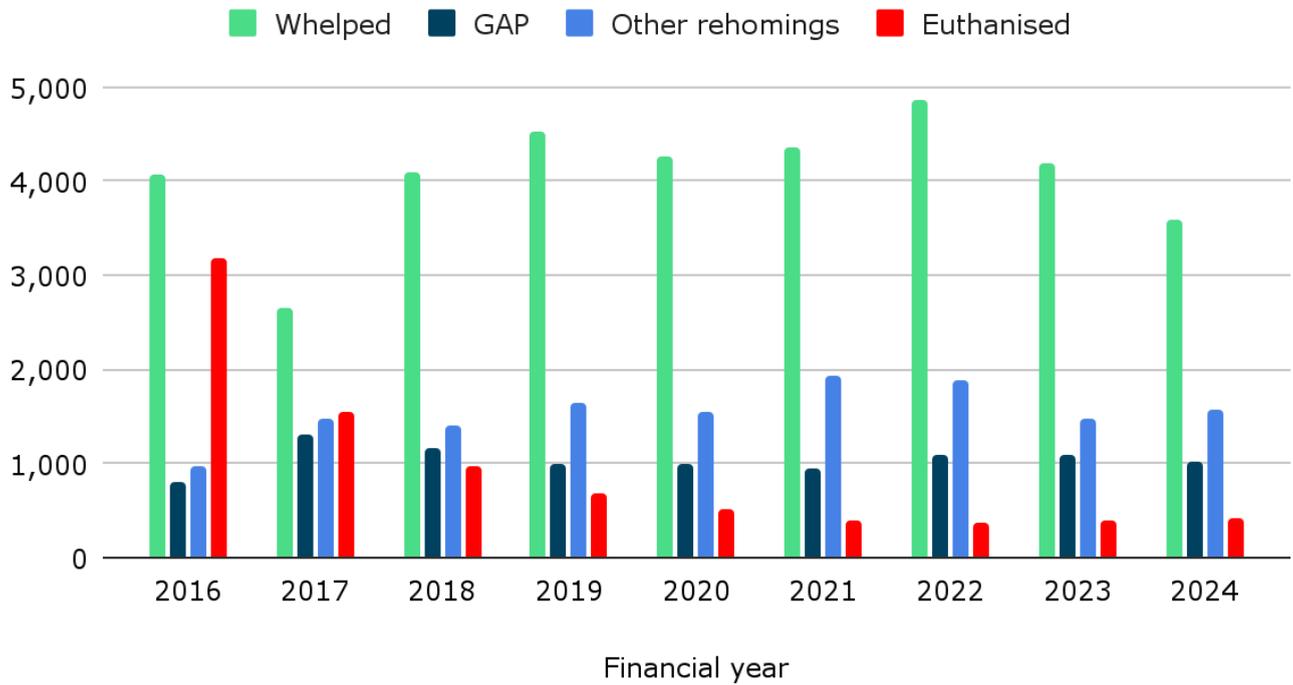
<sup>5</sup> GRV Annual Report, 2023-24, pp. 12-15 (excl. exports)

<sup>6</sup> GRV Annual Report, 2023-24, p. 40

## Welfare failures exposed

- **In Victoria, Greyhound Racing Victoria acts as both promoter and regulator** of the “sport” — a blatant conflict of interest enabled by a state government that continues to support industry self-regulation. Meanwhile, [tens of millions in taxpayer funding](#) flow into GRV each year, propping up a system that prioritises profit over welfare.
- **[A major rule change](#) in Victoria removed the requirement for owners and trainers to attempt rehoming** through GAP or community rescues before euthanising or surrendering greyhounds. They can now legally discard dogs to pounds outside their local area or euthanise them after submitting a form to GRV. This policy shift has overwhelmed community rescues, which report an oversupply of unwanted greyhounds.
- **GAP Victoria’s [waitlist was reportedly blown out to at least 12 months](#)**, with some owners being told to expect a two-year delay. Trainers have begun organising their own rehoming events, a clear sign that the official system is failing to meet demand. These delays have left rescue groups and individual owners scrambling to fill the gap created by GRV’s under-resourced rehoming program.
- **GRV sends greyhounds to the US and Canada** through a third-party group, Racing2Rehome, but refuses to publish the audits it claims are conducted on these overseas placements. As a result, there is no independent verification of what happens to the dogs once exported, and GRV’s international rehoming numbers remain unsubstantiated.
- While [Racing2Rehome asserts](#) that foster homes in the US are secured before export, evidence from the groups actually handling the adoptions — such as Royal Hounds and Greyhound Pets Inc. — tells a different story. These organisations frequently post public [appeals for foster carers and adopters](#), suggesting dogs are being sent overseas before homes are secured.
- In some cases, foster homes and adopters appear to be sought specifically to [fill flights](#), raising questions about cost-cutting taking precedence over welfare. GRV did not disclose the cost of exporting 359 greyhounds in FY2024, however it spent \$505,000 to export 169 greyhounds in FY2023 — with no public accounting of whether these dogs were successfully placed, how long they waited in kennels, or what conditions they faced abroad.

**Figure 4: VIC greyhound breeding, rehoming and euthanasia**



**Notes:** Some historical figures have been revised by GRV; the most recent data are used here and may differ from previously published figures. Additionally, the way certain categories are reported or defined has changed over time. GAP figures represent first-time adoptions only from FY2021. Figures prior to this may include greyhounds returned and rehomed more than once. Since FY2023, GAP figures have included dogs exported overseas. GRV does not publish export data; these figures were provided to CPG upon request.

The 'other rehoming' category includes community adoptions, third-party adoptions, and dogs retained by the industry for breeding or as a pet. Euthanasia figures include dogs euthanised both within and outside GAP, but exclude deaths from other causes. Breeding data is now reported by date of registration (rather than date whelped), retroactively reflected in figures from FY2021. See also Appendix, Table 4.

## Queensland

### Key figures<sup>7</sup>

Total rehoming	<b>1,324</b>
GAP adoptions <sup>8</sup>	<b>455</b>
Community rescues	<b>82</b>
Third party adoptions	<b>197</b>
Retained for breeding	<b>19</b>
Retained as pet	<b>463</b>
Lab experiments	<b>108</b>
Euthanised	<b>511</b>
Pups whelped	<b>1,061</b>

See Figure 5, Notes

See also Appendix, Table 5

### Critical findings

- **Queensland rehomed 1,324 greyhounds in FY2024**, the largest number since FY2019 — but still insufficient given the number of dogs discarded or killed.
- **QRIC reports both “retired to GAP” (421) and GAP adoptions (455) in FY2024** — but the adoption figure likely includes dogs returned and rehomed more than once, inflating the actual number of individual outcomes.
- **Just 34% of rehoming were through GAP.** The majority of dogs are offloaded through informal or opaque pathways — including research facilities, third-party owners, and

community groups — with no oversight, further tracking, or long-term welfare monitoring.

- **Third-party adoptions accounted for 197 dogs** — nearly 15% of all rehoming. This shadowy exit route remains unregulated and unmonitored, allowing greyhounds to be handed over without any checks, follow-up, or assurance of safety — and providing a loophole through which the industry can quietly dispose of unwanted dogs.
- **The largest single category — “retained as pet” — accounted for 463 dogs**, boosted by Racing Queensland’s Retirement Readiness Scheme. These dogs may later be rehomed again via third parties or community rescues.
- **Community rescues rehomed 82 dogs in FY2024** — a sharp drop from previous years. The decline may reflect dogs being classified as “retained as pets” under the Retirement Readiness Scheme, only to be rehomed later via community groups. These groups continue to absorb the system’s overflow, despite receiving no funding or institutional support.
- **511 greyhounds were euthanised in Queensland in FY2024** — the highest number since reporting began in 2019. Fifteen of these deaths occurred on-track. Most were killed for injury (149), illness or age (124), or because they were deemed unsuitable for racing (5) or rehoming (205). These figures reflect a system that routinely disposes of dogs it doesn’t want to rehabilitate or rehome, and the situation is getting worse, not better.

<sup>7</sup> QRIC Greyhound breeding, race injury and retirement report, Q4, 2023-24, pp. 2-5 (excl. GAP adoptions)

<sup>8</sup> QRIC Annual Report 2023-24, p. 9

- **GAP Qld euthanised 13 greyhounds in FY2024**, down from 35 the previous year. While this decline followed the introduction of a behaviour management specialist, it likely reflects a shift in intake — with more greyhounds deemed unsuitable for GAP simply being turned away. Many of these rejected dogs are then euthanised by industry participants, contributing to Queensland’s record-high total of greyhounds killed.
- **Overbreeding remains a core problem: 1,061 pups were whelped in FY2024** — more than double the number rehomed through GAP (455). The industry continues to breed far more dogs than it is willing or able to rehome itself.
- **Shockingly, 108 greyhounds were sent to research facilities in FY2024**. The vast majority will not come out alive, and there is no public oversight of their treatment or fate once inside the system.
- **Taken together, the data reveals a system built to minimise responsibility** — abandoning greyhounds to unregulated third parties, research labs, or death. Despite inflated adoption claims and cosmetic reforms, Queensland continues to prioritise disposal over duty, allowing dogs to disappear through opaque, often lethal, exit routes.

## Welfare failures exposed

- **In Queensland, the cost of rehoming falls on taxpayers**, not the greyhound industry. GAP Qld is fully funded by the government-run QRIC, and not by Racing Queensland — the body that profits from racing. A [question on notice](#) in June 2024 revealed that Queenslanders paid nearly \$2.3 million in FY2024 to rehome retired racing dogs, while the commercial operator bears no direct rehoming costs.
- **Queensland’s so-called “life-cycle tracking” system only follows greyhounds from birth to racing de-registration**, not through to rehoming or death. It also relies entirely on self-reported owner data, leaving large gaps in oversight once dogs exit the formal racing system.
- **QRIC’s new Participant Rehoming Program hands more control back to industry participants**, allowing them to rehome dogs from their own properties under the GAP banner. This shift reduces independent oversight, risks dogs being passed on without proper checks, and blurs the line between regulated and informal pathways — further compromising transparency, traceability, and animal welfare.

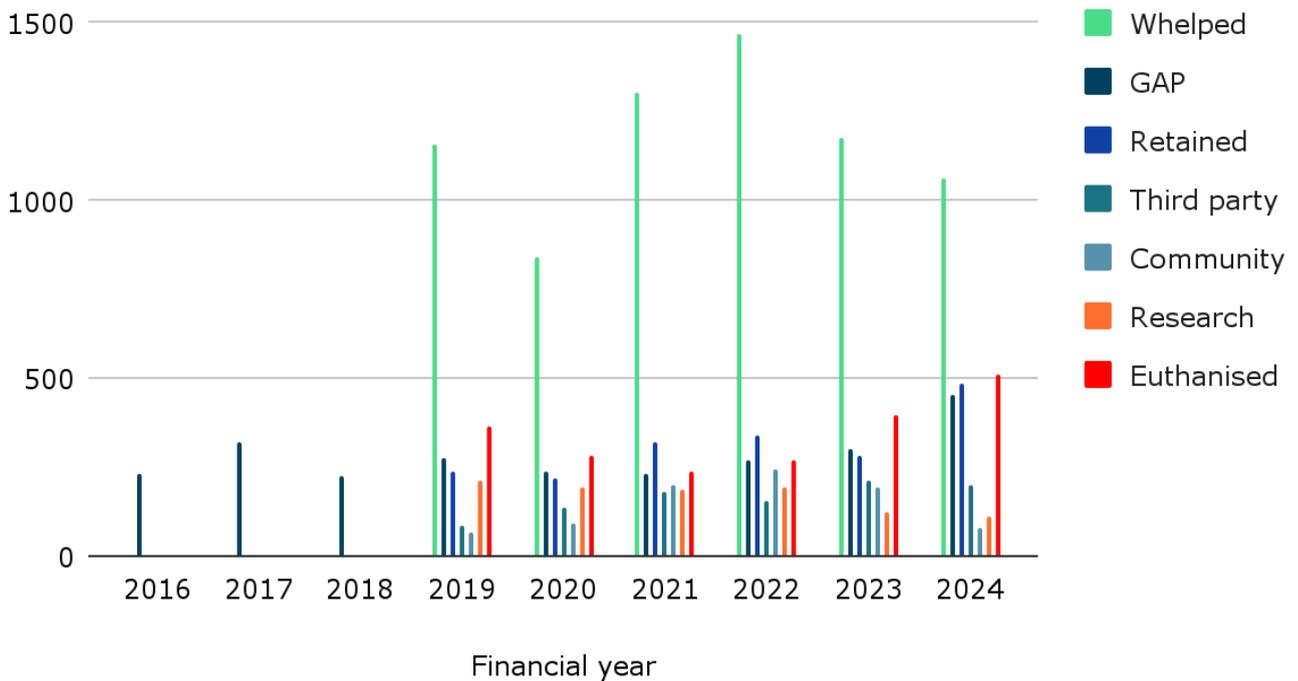
- **New rehoming rules introduced in Queensland in 2024 normalise third-party rehoming** as the default pathway, allowing owners to hand greyhounds over with no follow-up or accountability. This creates a major loophole that leaves dogs vulnerable to neglect, abandonment, or euthanasia once they're out of sight.
- **Queensland's rules still permit euthanasia for behavioural reasons**, a practice CPG strongly opposes. Meanwhile, QRIC provides no reporting on the enforcement of socialisation requirements, despite their potential to reduce such outcomes and improve adoptability.
- **New Queensland rules continue to permit greyhounds to be surrendered to universities and research facilities**, as long as those facilities claim rehoming is their "primary function." This loophole weakens protections and opens the door to greyhounds being killed behind closed doors.
- **In 2023 and 2024, the University of Queensland received 166 ex-racing greyhounds for teaching and research**, euthanising around 75–80% of them. Dogs were classified as "not suitable for rehoming" and killed under UQ's internal criteria. The program operates under the name "Pets for Life" — a stark contrast to the reality for most of the dogs involved.

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*Behind Queensland's glossy welfare claims lies a system engineered for disappearance. Through self-reporting, rehoming loopholes, and regulatory sleight of hand, greyhounds are quietly killed, dumped, or handed to labs — all while the commercial operator avoids cost, scrutiny, or responsibility. The state's so-called protections are a smokescreen for systemic neglect.*



**Figure 5: QLD greyhound breeding, rehoming and euthanasia**



**Notes:** QRIC now reports both the number of greyhounds “retired to GAP” and GAP adoptions; only the adoption figure is included in the Key Figures and Figure 5, as not all retired dogs are adopted in the same period, and some may die in care.

GAP adoption figures may include dogs returned and rehomed more than once. “Retained as pet” figures increased in FY2024 due to uptake of the Racing Queensland Greyhound Retirement Readiness Scheme, which provides reimbursement for desexing, dental, and vaccination costs if dogs are retired. These greyhounds may later be rehomed to third-party individuals or community rescues. Euthanasia figures include deaths due to injury (including on-track), illness, or unsuitability for racing or rehoming.

The ‘retained’ category in Figure 5 combines dogs kept by industry participants for breeding and dogs kept as a pet. Figures for whelping, community adoptions, third-party adoptions, and dogs retained by the industry are not available prior to 2019. See also Appendix, Table 5.

## South Australia

### Key figures<sup>9</sup>

Total rehoming	<b>737</b>
GAP adoptions	<b>501</b>
Other rehoming	<b>236</b>
*Euthanised	<b>93</b>
Pups whelped	<b>220</b>

See Figure 6, Notes  
See also Appendix, Table 6

\* 83 of these greyhounds are reported in combined euthanasia/death categories

### Critical findings

- SA rehomed 737 greyhounds in FY2024** — a drop from the previous year, continuing a fluctuating trend that shows no consistent progress.
- 501 greyhounds (68%) were rehomed through GAP in FY2024** — down from 526 the previous year. GRSA's GAP and animal welfare budget was \$2.83 million<sup>10</sup>, with little to show in terms of improved rehoming or welfare outcomes.
- "Other rehoming" (236 in FY2024) include loosely defined and untracked pathways, highlighting a continued lack of transparency and oversight.
- 93 greyhounds were recorded in euthanasia/death categories in South Australia in FY2024** — the highest number in five years. This included 27 for injury, 40 for illness, and 10 euthanised by GAP for "behaviour or temperament." Sixteen deaths occurred on track, meaning most dogs were quietly destroyed off-track, often for reasons that could have been treated or managed.
- SA's mortality rate has remained stubbornly high**, never dropping below 60 in any year since 2016, and now spiking again despite the industry's shrinking scale.
- GAP continues to contribute to the toll, killing a disproportionately high number of dogs for behavioural reasons given the state's small industry size. With a clear unwillingness to invest in proper socialisation, dogs can be excluded and euthanised with no second chance.
- Breeding dropped significantly to 220 pups in FY2024** — a rare instance of supply falling below rehoming demand — but previous years show far higher overproduction (e.g. 752 pups in 2022).

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*Despite a smaller industry scale, South Australia continues to mirror national trends: reliance on external rehoming pathways, inflated figures, and a data system built more to obscure than to inform.*

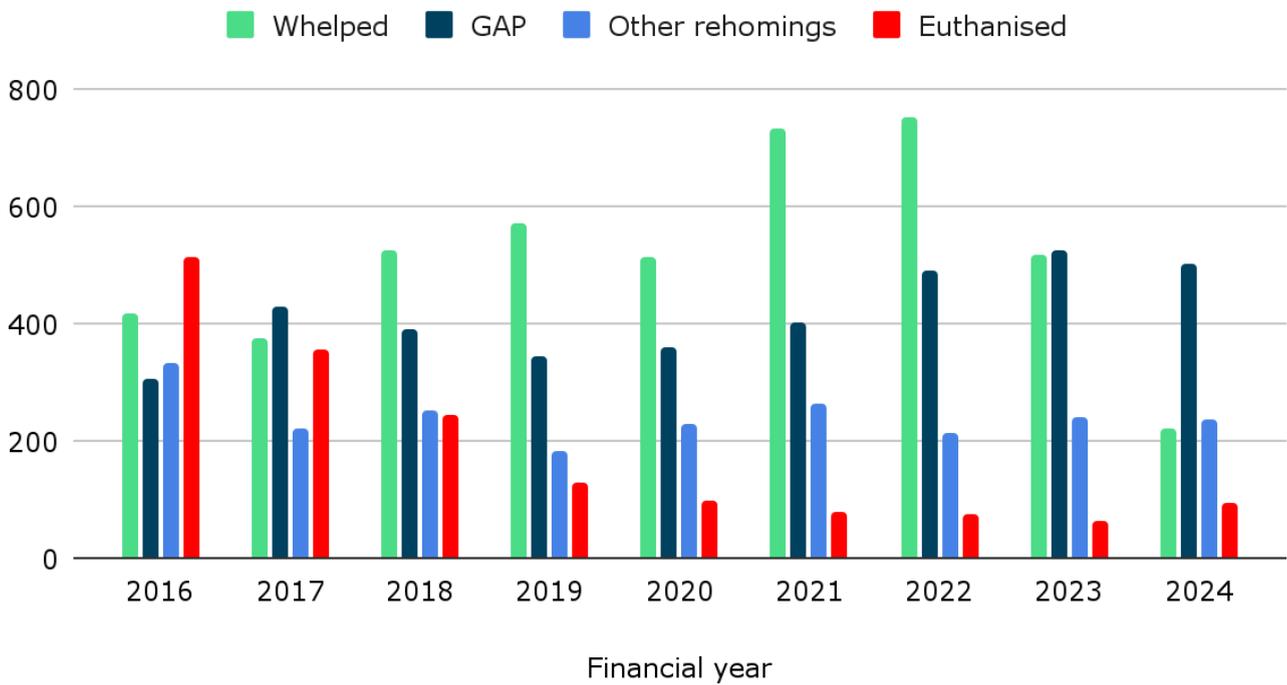
<sup>9</sup> GRSA Annual Report 2023-24, p. 18

<sup>10</sup> GRSA Annual Report 2023-24, p. 32

## Welfare failures exposed

- **In SA, the greyhound industry is effectively self-regulated**, with GRSA serving as both promoter and enforcer. The state government has handed over oversight to the industry itself — a clear conflict of interest that leaves greyhound welfare with no independent scrutiny.
- **SA still lacks whole-of-life tracking, and RSPCA SA has publicly criticised GRSA** for secrecy, self-interest, and a lack of transparency. GRSA's reporting includes vague, catch-all categories like "other rehoming", making it difficult to verify outcomes.
- **Following public outcry over animal abuse, the South Australian Government launched an independent inquiry** into greyhound racing in August 2023. The final report, released in November, exposed deep systemic failures — including uncontrolled breeding, inadequate investment in GAP, an influx of dogs from interstate, and poor conditions for greyhounds awaiting adoption.
- The inquiry found that GRSA cannot accurately report euthanasia rates outside its own GAP program, as it relies on self-reported forms from industry participants. This lack of independent verification leaves critical gaps in understanding what happens to retired greyhounds.
- A policy loophole allows owners to designate greyhounds as "personal pets" before euthanising them — a tactic used to bypass rules that only permit euthanasia in emergency situations. This makes it possible to kill healthy dogs while avoiding regulatory scrutiny.
- The inquiry called for sweeping reforms: ethical breeding limits, improved facilities, a cap on interstate dogs, more funding for GAP, a whole-of-life tracking system, and increased inspections. However, these changes remain recommendations — not requirements.
- In response, Premier Peter Malinauskas gave the greyhound racing industry a [two-year ultimatum](#) to enact substantial reforms, warning that failure to meet standards would result in a total ban on the sport in SA. An inspector was appointed to oversee compliance.
- While CPG welcomes the inquiry and the Premier's firm stance, the findings highlight chronic failures that cannot be fixed by reform alone. CPG maintains that the SA industry has lost the social licence to operate and supports a clear transition plan for phasing out greyhound racing entirely.
- **In 2024, secret recordings tabled in SA Parliament exposed greyhound breeders discussing plans to increase breeding rates** deliberately — not to meet demand, but to make shutting down the industry more politically and financially difficult. This cynical strategy underscores the industry's disregard for animal welfare and its willingness to use greyhounds as bargaining chips to protect its own survival.

**Figure 6: SA greyhound breeding, rehoming and euthanasia**



**Notes:** Some historical figures have been revised by GRSA; the most recent data are used here and may differ from previously published figures. Additionally, the way certain categories are reported or defined has changed over time.

GRSA reports both the number of greyhounds “retired to GAP” and GAP adoptions; only the adoption figures are included here, as not all retired dogs are adopted in the same period, and some may die in care. GAP adoption figures may include dogs returned and rehomed more than once. The ‘other rehoming’ category includes community adoptions, third-party adoptions, and dogs retained by the industry for breeding or as pets.

Euthanasia figures include dogs euthanised or reported dead due to illness, injury (including on-track), and behavioural or temperament issues, both within and outside GAP. Deaths from natural causes are excluded. See also Appendix, Table 6.

## Western Australia

### Key figures<sup>11</sup>

Total rehoming	656
GAP adoptions	279
Community rescues	169
Third party adoptions	124
Retained for breeding	33
Retained as pet	51
*Euthanised	168
Pups whelped <sup>12</sup>	446

See Figure 7, Notes  
See also Appendix, Table 7

\* 149 of these greyhounds are reported in combined euthanasia/deceased categories

### Critical findings

- **WA rehomed 656 greyhounds in FY2024** — a slight rise on the previous year but still well below earlier benchmarks like FY2022 (727 dogs).
- **Just 43% of rehomed greyhounds (279) went through GAP**, showing the industry's continued failure to prioritise in-house rehoming. While this is a slight increase on the previous year (258), GAP adoptions remain well below earlier levels — including 337 in 2021 and 335 in 2020 — highlighting a longer-term stagnation in the program's reach.
- **169 greyhounds were rehomed via community rescue groups**, which continue to shoulder a significant burden — often without formal support or recognition.
- **124 greyhounds were placed through third-party rehoming arrangements**, a loosely defined category lacking public oversight or outcome tracking.
- **51 dogs were listed as "retained as pets" and 33 as "retained for breeding"**, but these categories offer no guarantee of long-term welfare and are not independently monitored.
- **168 greyhounds were recorded in euthanised/deceased categories in FY2024** — the highest number in six years. This represents over 37% of the number of pups bred that year, reflecting a system that continues to eliminate dogs it cannot profit from or rehome.
- **20 greyhounds were euthanised/deceased within the GAP program** — 16 while in care, and 4 under the Greyhound Injury Full Recovery Scheme. This is 15 more than the previous financial year, raising further questions about the program's ability to deliver safe outcomes.
- **Outside GAP, 66 greyhounds were euthanised/deceased due to illness or age**, 63 due to injury, and 19 euthanised for being "unsuitable for rehoming" — a sharp rise from just 2 the previous year. This points to an increasing reluctance by the industry to invest in the rehabilitation of retired dogs.

<sup>11</sup> RWWA Annual Report 2023-24, p. 50

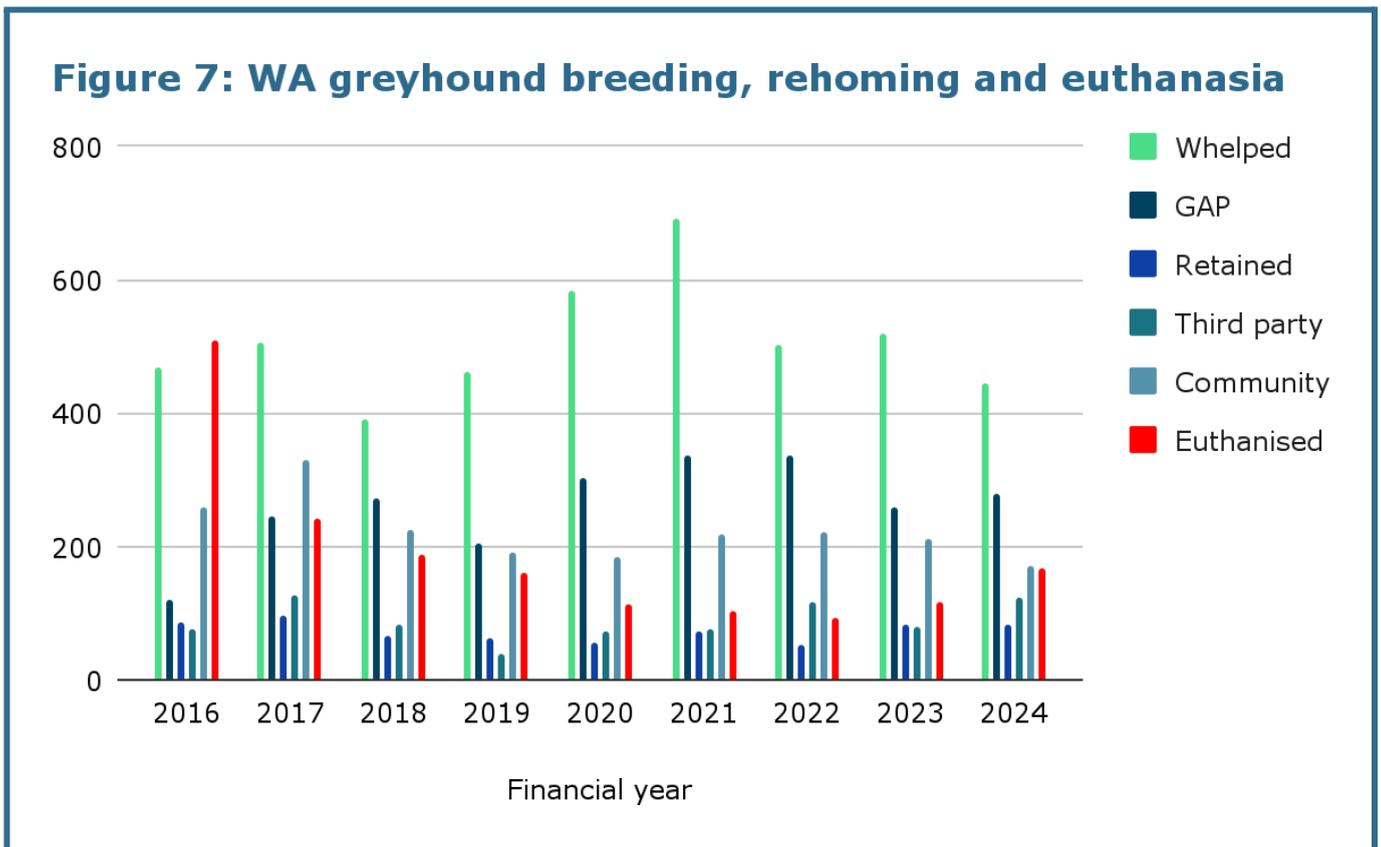
<sup>12</sup> RWWA Status Report 2023-24, p. 40

- **Despite a decline in breeding to 446 pups, the number of dogs whelped still exceeded GAP adoptions by 60%** — showing that overproduction continues to outstrip the industry's own rehoming capacity.
- **Despite its smaller industry scale, Western Australia mirrors national trends:** persistent overbreeding, heavy reliance on external rehoming pathways, and unacceptable euthanasia numbers. The data points to an industry still failing to take full responsibility for its dogs, with transparency and accountability falling far short of acceptable standards.
- **Tragically, WA has abandoned its commitment to rehabilitating injured greyhounds.** On 1 February 2024, RWWA replaced GIFRS with the new Greyhound Recovery Initiative (GRI), shifting custodial responsibility for injured dogs back onto participants. Rather than keep a non-racing dog while it heals — and lose space or profit — many [owners now opt to have the dog killed](#). As a result, mortality rates due to injury have nearly doubled since the previous year.
- The result has also been a fivefold increase in greyhound mortality while in GAP WA in FY2024, compared to the previous year. Without the GIFRS to take custody of injured dogs, more are entering the GAP program in poor condition, only to be deemed unsuitable for adoption and put down. Despite this sharp rise, there is no transparency on how these decisions are made.
- This retrograde shift has dragged WA back in line with other jurisdictions, erasing its former status as a national leader in post-injury rehabilitation. WA now mirrors the rest of the country — where injured dogs are euthanised either on track by racing vets or off track at the request of owners, keeping the official toll down while dogs pay the price.

## Welfare failures exposed

- **Racing and Wagering Western Australia (RWWA) is permitted to self-regulate** by the WA Government, overseeing both the commercial and welfare aspects of greyhound racing. This dual role creates a clear conflict of interest, where profit-driven objectives can override animal welfare concerns. Despite repeated calls for independent oversight, the state continues to delegate regulation to the very body with the most to gain from the industry's continuation.
- **GAP WA does not conduct home checks** before rehoming greyhounds, raising serious concerns about whether dogs are being placed in safe, appropriate environments. This lack of due diligence undermines claims of responsible rehoming and exposes dogs to potential harm.

*WA continues to fall short on greyhound welfare. The dismantling of its injury recovery program, fivefold increase in GAP euthanasia, and persistent reliance on unregulated rehoming pathways reflect an industry more concerned with cost-cutting than accountability — and one steadily moving further from genuine reform.*



**Notes:** Some historical figures have been revised by RWWA; the most recent data are used here and may differ from previously published figures. Additionally, the way certain categories are reported or defined has changed over time. RWWA now reports both the number of greyhounds “retired to GAP” and GAP adoptions; only the adoption figures are included in the Key Figures and Figure 7, as not all retired dogs are adopted in the same period, and some may die in care.

GAP adoption figures represent “unique greyhounds adopted”. The ‘retained’ category in Figure 7 includes dogs kept by industry participants for breeding or as a pet. Euthanasia figures include all reported euthanasias and deaths, both within and outside GAP (and GIFRS). See also Appendix, Table 7.

## Tasmania

### Key figures<sup>13</sup>

Total rehoming	179
GAP adoptions	83
Other rehoming	88
Retained for breeding	8
Euthanised	44
Pups whelped	110

See Figure 8, Notes

See also Appendix, Table 8

### Critical findings

- Tasmania rehomed just 179 greyhounds in FY2024** — the lowest figure since 2020 and a steep decline from 251 the previous year.
- Just 46% of rehomed greyhounds (83) were placed through GAP** — a figure likely inflated by the inclusion of dogs returned and adopted multiple times.
- 88 greyhounds were rehomed through other pathways**, including community rescues, third-party placements, and dogs retained by participants as pets. These categories remain undefined and untracked, raising serious concerns about the transparency and quality of outcomes.
- 44 greyhounds were euthanised in FY2024**, up from 17 the previous year — the highest toll since 2020. This includes 1 dog euthanised by GAP for failing assessment and 43 retired greyhounds euthanised by industry participants. No breakdown was provided for these deaths, such as whether they were due to injury, illness, behaviour, or other reasons.
- The euthanasia figure excludes dogs euthanised by GAP on medical grounds and those killed due to on-track injuries, meaning the real number is even higher. No details were provided on whether any attempt at rehabilitation was made.
- Euthanasias represents 40% of all greyhounds bred in Tasmania in FY2024**, underscoring the harsh consequences of an industry still treating some dogs as disposable.
- Breeding declined to 110 pups in FY2024**, but still outpaced GAP rehoming — reinforcing ongoing concerns about overproduction, even in a smaller jurisdiction.
- Despite being the smallest jurisdiction, Tasmania mirrors national failures:** inflated adoption claims, poor tracking of outcomes, and a system that too often ends in preventable deaths. Figures remain particularly opaque due to the poorly defined 'other rehoming' category, which obscures the true fate of many dogs.

<sup>13</sup> Tasracing Annual Report 2023-24, pp. 14, 18

## Welfare failures exposed

- **In January 2024, the Tasmanian Government abolished its dedicated racing regulator**, the Office of Racing Integrity (ORI), despite its responsibility for overseeing integrity across all three racing codes. This leaves Tasmania without an independent authority to monitor animal welfare in greyhound racing.
- **Tasracing, a taxpayer-funded, state-owned company, now manages both the commercial and regulatory functions of greyhound racing**, including inspections, anti-doping, and the Greyhound Adoption Program (GAP). This conflict of interest undermines accountability and raises serious concerns about the protection of animal welfare.
- **Tasmania lacks whole-of-life tracking**, meaning the fate of many greyhounds remains unknown after retirement — a major transparency failure that makes it impossible to assess long-term outcomes.
- **In January 2024, Tasracing replaced its Greyhound Desexing Scheme** with the Greyhound Retirement Preparation Scheme (GRPS), shifting upfront costs to owners. Under the new model, owners must pay for desexing and then apply for a rebate — a barrier that risks reducing compliance. With fewer dogs likely to be desexed, this policy shift undermines efforts to prepare greyhounds for adoption and raises serious welfare concerns.
- **A lack of public reporting** on welfare breaches, inspections, and participant oversight puts greyhounds in Tasmania at unacceptable risk of harm. Without transparency around breeder, trainer, and owner activity — or on-site inspections — the system cannot ensure accountability, or prevent long-term damage that undermines rehoming potential.
- **A [damning exposé](#) published in the Hobart Mercury on 3 July 2024 revealed shocking conditions at GAP Tasmania**. A former employee described rodent infestations, emaciated dogs, and neglect by trainers who abandoned greyhounds without care. Calling it “more like a horror movie than a rehoming program,” the account highlights systemic neglect and reinforces the urgent need for independent oversight and industry reform.
- **Despite recent claims of low euthanasias at GAP Tasmania, a [leaked Tasracing document](#)** reveals the program has contemplated increasing euthanasia as a matter of policy. This alarming development exposes the industry's willingness to abandon its most vulnerable dogs under the guise of operational convenience. CPG condemns any move to normalise killing as a solution and demands Tasracing commit to genuine rehoming, not quiet disposal.

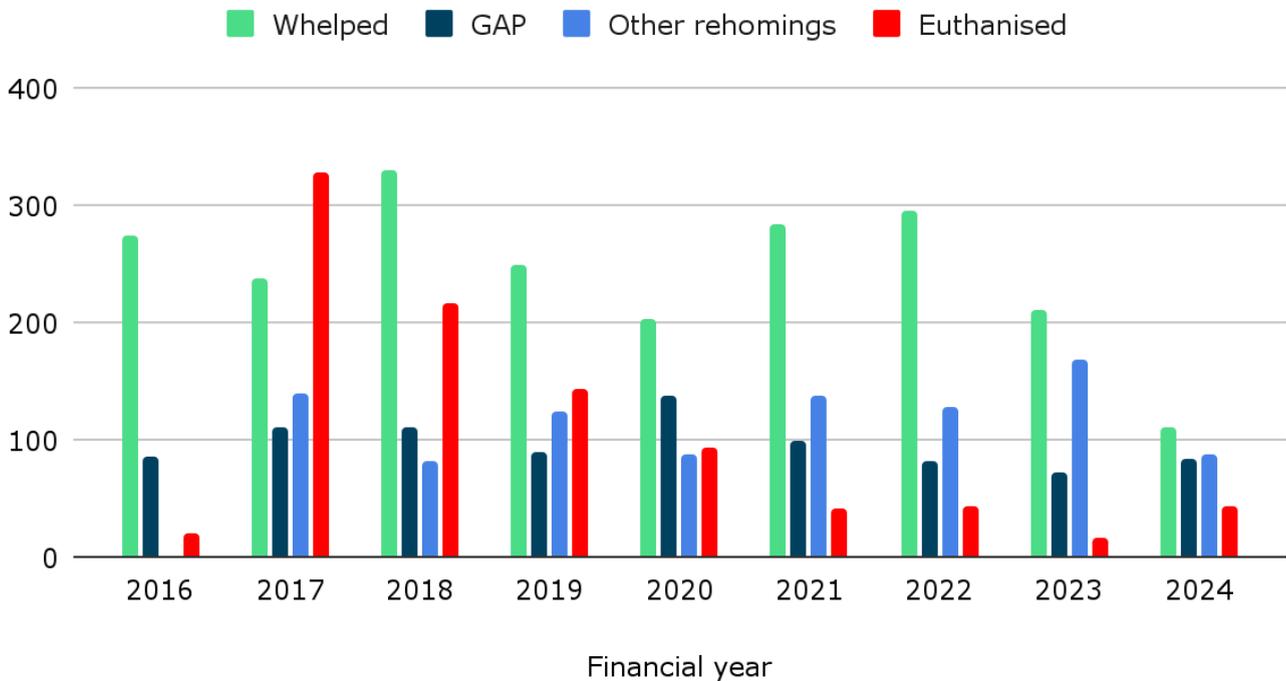
- **Even Tasmania’s former racing minister [joined the push to shut down the industry](#).** In July 2025, Elise Archer — once responsible for overseeing greyhound racing — publicly called for an end to taxpayer funding, citing animal welfare concerns and the industry’s unsustainable nature. Her stance added to mounting political pressure from the Greens, independents, and CPG, all of whom demand a phase-out of greyhound racing and a redirection of public funds toward more ethical, community-serving initiatives.
- Then, in August 2025, it was announced that [Tasmania will ban greyhound racing](#) by 30 June 2029. In a landmark win for animal welfare, the decision follows the death of champion dog Raider’s Guide from horrific race injuries, a turning point for advocates. Groups like RSPCA Tasmania and CPG hailed the move as historic, while urging a careful, well-resourced rehoming plan to ensure every greyhound has a safe future.

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*Tasmania may be the smallest greyhound racing jurisdiction, but its welfare failures are among the most alarming. From squalid GAP conditions to the abolition of the regulator and mounting transparency failures, the system has repeatedly failed the very dogs it claims to protect. The upcoming shutdown of greyhound racing in the state offers a crucial opportunity to ensure that preventable suffering is, finally, brought to an end.*



**Figure 8: TAS greyhound breeding, rehoming and euthanasia**



**Notes:** Some historical figures have been revised by Tasracing; the most recent data are used here and may differ from previously published figures. Additionally, the way certain categories are reported or defined has changed over time.

Tasracing reports both the number of greyhounds “retired to GAP” and GAP adoptions; only the adoption figure is included in the Key Figures and Figure 8, as not all retired dogs are adopted in the same period, and some may die in care. GAP adoption figures may include dogs returned and rehomed more than once. The ‘other rehoming’ category was calculated by subtracting GAP adoptions and dogs retained for breeding from the total rehomed figure. It includes community adoptions, third-party adoptions, and greyhounds retained by the industry as pets.

Euthanasia figures include dogs euthanised both within and outside GAP, but exclude deaths from other causes. The 2016 euthanasia figure is for GAP euthanasias only. The 2016 whelping figure is for the 2016 calendar year. See also Appendix, Table 8.

# Northern Territory

## Welfare failures exposed

- **The Northern Territory remains a national disgrace on greyhound welfare**, with no independent regulator, no tracking system, and no published data on greyhound rehoming, injuries, or deaths. This makes it impossible to assess outcomes or compare with other jurisdictions — and fosters a culture of secrecy and minimal accountability.
- **While the Northern Territory Racing Commission (NTRC) claims to have a [welfare policy](#)**, it does not report on breaches or publish any data on dog outcomes, rendering its oversight ineffective. Instead, the NTRC focuses primarily on gambling regulation.
- **Oversight of greyhound welfare is left to the racing industry itself**, with the [NT Government saying](#): “The greyhound racing industry, its promoters and regulators are responsible for the welfare of greyhound racing dogs”.
- **The NT remains the only jurisdiction without a formal Greyhound Adoption Program (GAP)**. Instead, the Darwin Greyhound Association (DGA) offers \$2,000–\$3,000 per dog to community groups that take on the rehoming burden — effectively outsourcing welfare responsibility while the industry continues operating without public accountability.
- **Since 2021, when an [investigation into the DGA](#) identified major welfare failures**, the government has failed to deliver meaningful reform. While the Racing Minister claimed in 2022 that [62% of the recommendations](#) were completed, no public updates or evidence of progress have followed.
- The DGA Report recommended that a formal GAP be set up with PAWS Darwin — a charity organisation — but serious concerns have since emerged about the group’s practices and capacity.
- In 2024, Senator Mehreen Faruqi raised [allegations in Parliament](#) that PAWS housed greyhounds in cramped, unsanitary conditions, left them crated without bedding or airflow, and operated with inadequate staffing.
- More recently, on 24 March 2025, the group [Aussies Against Animal Abuse](#) posted a video to Facebook showing dogs in shocking conditions at PAWS, adding to mounting concerns over its suitability as a rehoming provider.
- Following public outcry, the DGA reportedly instructed participants to stop sending greyhounds to PAWS Darwin. However, this directive remains unverified, with no public confirmation from the DGA.
- Despite this, as of 16 July 2025, PAWS continues to [advertise retired greyhounds](#) accepted from DGA members on its Facebook page, raising serious questions about enforcement, compliance, and who is ultimately responsible for greyhound welfare in the Territory.

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*Ultimately, the NT Government and DGA continue to obscure rather than address greyhound welfare failures. They have not delivered on key DGA Report recommendations and still refuse to publish even the most basic data on greyhound outcomes. Despite serious and sustained concerns about animal welfare, the Territory has taken no public action. In a jurisdiction where dogs disappear without records, oversight, or accountability, reform remains a promise made — but never kept.*



## Appendix - Tables

### Table 1: National totals

Financial year	GAP adoptions	Exported	Retained	Third party	Community rescues	Other rehoming	Research	Total rehomed	Euthanised	Pups whelped
2024	3,580	(1,032)	1,906	1,000	494	1,896	110	8,986	1,772	8,633
2023	2,641	(329)	929	659	715	1,884	124	6,952	1,525	10,378
2022	2,569		704	514	834	2,232	210	7,063	1,283	12,333
2021	2,356		819	482	865	2,343	184	7,049	1,339	11,927
2020	2,286		831	450	647	1,856	195	6,265	1,569	10,335
2019	2,147		832	412	647	1,951	210	6,199	2,116	10,713
2018	2,573		87	84	1,620	1,746		6,110	1,609	9,352
2017	2,916		120	125	331	1,843		5,335	2,482	6,824
2016	1,865		87	75	260	1,293		3,580	4,198	9,655

**Notes:** Each state reports rehoming and welfare data differently, and not all figures were available for every year. Where states listed both "retained as pet" and "retained for breeding", these were combined into a single "retained" figure. For jurisdictions that use the term "other rehoming," figures may include community rescues, third-party adoptions and dogs retained by the industry. Euthanasia figures include combined euthanasia/deceased figures where breakdowns are not provided. See Tables 3–8 for full state breakdowns and definitions.

**Table 2: State comparisons (FY2024)**

State	GAP adoptions	Exported	Retained	Third party	Community rescues	Other rehoming	Research	Total rehomed	Euthanised	Pups whelped
<b>NSW</b>	1,253*	(673)	1,332	679	243		2	3,509	541	3,198
<b>VIC</b>	1,009*	(359)				1,572		2,581	415	3,598
<b>QLD</b>	455		482	197	82		108	1,324	511	1,061
<b>SA</b>	501					236		737	93	220
<b>WA</b>	279		84	124	169			656	168	446
<b>TAS</b>	83		8			88		179	44	110
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,580</b>		<b>(1,032)</b>	<b>1,906</b>	<b>1,000</b>	<b>494</b>	<b>1,896</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>8,986</b>	<b>1,772</b>

**Notes:** Each state reports rehoming and welfare data differently. Where states listed both "retained as pet" and "retained for breeding", these were combined into a single "retained" figure. For jurisdictions that use the term "other rehoming," figures may include community rescues, third-party adoptions and dogs retained by the industry. Euthanised figures include combined euthanasia/deceased figures where breakdowns are not provided. See Appendix, Tables 3–8 for full state breakdowns and definitions. \*Includes dogs exported.

**Table 3: New South Wales<sup>14</sup>**

Financial year	Entered GAP	Exported	Retained	Third party	Community rescues	Research	Total rehomed	Euthanised	Pups whelped	
2024	1,253	(673)	1,332	679	243	2	3,509	541	3,198	
2023	404	(160)	557	371	314	1	1,647	544	3,756	
2022	301		302	245	365	14	1,227	440	4,450	
2021	339		403	229	447		1,418	471	4,567	
2020	246		547	239	373		1,405	468	3,935	
2019	249		517	285	390		1,441	635	3,747	
2018	415					1,395*		1,810		3,975
2017	498									3,056
2016	324									4,415

**Notes:** Some historical figures have been revised by GWIC; the most recent data are used here and may differ from previously published figures. Additionally, the way certain categories are reported or defined has changed over time. GAP figures represent dogs accepted into the program, not final adoptions, and may include greyhounds that were euthanised or died in care. GAP figures since 2023 include dogs exported overseas. Retained figures are recorded as "retained as a pet" but may also include dogs retained for breeding. Euthanasia figures include dogs euthanised both within and outside GAP, but exclude deaths from other causes.

\*Includes community adoptions, third-party adoptions, and dogs retained for breeding or as a pet.

<sup>14</sup> See 'Data Sources' at the end of this document

**Table 4: Victoria<sup>15</sup>**

Financial year	GAP adoptions	Exported	Other rehoming	Total rehomed	Euthanised	Pups whelped
2024	1,009	(359)	1,572	2,581	415	3,598
2023	1,082	(169)	1,475	2,557	389	4,200
2022	1,094		1,891	2,985	360	4,866
2021	953		1,942	2,895	404	4,353
2020	1,000		1,542	2,542	518	4,264
2019	987		1,644	2,631	687	4,533
2018	1,163		1,415	2,578	964	4,105
2017	1,314		1,483	2,797	1,555	2,654
2016	798		961	1,759	3,157	4,082

**Notes:** Some historical figures have been revised by GRV; the most recent data are used here and may differ from previously published figures. Additionally, the way certain categories are reported or defined has changed over time. GAP figures represent first-time adoptions only from FY2021. Figures prior to this may include greyhounds returned and rehomed more than once. Since FY2023, GAP figures have included dogs exported overseas. GRV does not publish export data; these figures were provided to CPG upon request. The 'other rehoming' category includes community adoptions, third-party adoptions, and dogs retained by the industry for breeding or as a pet. Euthanasia figures include dogs euthanised both within and outside GAP, but exclude deaths from other causes. Breeding data is now reported by date of registration (rather than date whelped), retroactively reflected in figures from FY2021.

<sup>15</sup> See 'Data Sources' at the end of this document

**Table 5: Queensland<sup>16</sup>**

Financial year	Entered GAP	GAP adoptions	Retained breeding	Retained pet	Third party	Community rescues	Research	Total rehomed	Euthanised	Pups whelped
<b>2024</b>	(421)	455	19	463	197	82	108	1,324	511	1,061
<b>2023</b>	(294)	299	44	235	209	190	123	1,100	396	1,176
<b>2022</b>	(259)	267	47	292	154	246	196	1,202	272	1,469
<b>2021</b>	(228)	228	86	235	178	201	184	1,112	240	1,301
<b>2020</b>	(173)	240	85	134	137	90	195	881	280	838
<b>2019</b>	(239)	274	80	160	88	67	210	879	363	1,155
<b>2018</b>		223								
<b>2017</b>		318								
<b>2016</b>		230*								

**Notes:** QRIC now reports both the number of greyhounds “retired to GAP” and GAP adoptions; only the adoption figures are included in the total, as not all retired dogs are adopted in the same period, and some may die in care. GAP adoption figures may include dogs returned and rehomed more than once. The ‘retained as pet’ figures were derived by combining the numbers reported as “retired to owner” and “retired to trainer.” ‘Retained as pet’ figures increased in FY2024 due to uptake of the Racing Queensland Greyhound Retirement Readiness Scheme, which provides reimbursement for desexing, dental, and vaccination costs if dogs are retired. These greyhounds may later be rehomed to third-party individuals or community rescues. Euthanasia figures include dogs euthanised both within and outside GAP, and also include on-track deaths. Deaths from other causes are excluded. \*This figure has been calculated based on the reported 38% increase leading to 318 adoptions in FY2017.

<sup>16</sup> See ‘Data Sources’ at the end of this document

**Table 6: South Australia<sup>17</sup>**

Financial year	Entered GAP	GAP adoptions	Other rehoming	Total rehomed	Euthanised	Pups whelped
2024	(550)	501	236	737	93	220
2023	(515)	526	241	767	63	516
2022	(490)	489	214	703	75	752
2021	(369)	403	263	666	79	732
2020	(303)	358	227	585	98	513
2019	(389)	344	183	527	128	569
2018		389	250	639	243	524
2017		430	221	651	357	373
2016		307	332	639	513	418

**Notes:** Some historical figures have been revised by GRSA; the most recent data are used here and may differ from previously published figures. Additionally, the way certain categories are reported or defined has changed over time. GRSA reports both the number of greyhounds “retired to GAP” and GAP adoptions; only the adoption figure is included in the total, as not all retired dogs are adopted in the same period, and some may die in care. GAP adoption figures may include dogs returned and rehomed more than once. The ‘other rehoming’ category includes community adoptions, third-party adoptions, and dogs retained by the industry for breeding or as a pet. Euthanasia figures include dogs euthanised or reported dead due to illness, injury (including on-track), and behavioural or temperament issues, both within and outside GAP. Deaths from natural causes are excluded.

<sup>17</sup> See ‘Data Sources’ at the end of this document

**Table 7: Western Australia<sup>18</sup>**

Financial year	Entered GAP	GAP adoptions	Retained breeding	Retained pet	Third party	Community rescues	Total rehomed	Euthanised	Pups whelped
<b>2024</b>	(239)	279	33	51	124	169	656	168	446
<b>2023</b>	(273)	258	42	40	79	211	630	116	520
<b>2022</b>	(331)	337	41	11	115	223	727	93	502
<b>2021</b>	(355)	335	56	16	75	217	699	104	691
<b>2020</b>	(350)	304	45	12	74	184	619	112	582
<b>2019</b>		204	47	17	39	190	497	160	461
<b>2018</b>		272	37	30	84	225	648	186	391
<b>2017</b>		245	40	56	125	331	797	243	504
<b>2016</b>		121	38	49	75	260	543	508	467

**Notes:** Some historical figures have been revised by RWWA; the most recent data are used here and may differ from previously published figures. Additionally, the way certain categories are reported or defined has changed over time. RWWA now reports both the number of greyhounds "retired to GAP" and GAP adoptions; only the adoption figure is included in the total, as not all retired dogs are adopted in the same period, and some may die in care. GAP adoption figures represent "unique greyhounds adopted". Euthanasia figures include all reported euthanasias and deaths, both within and outside GAP (and GIFRS).

<sup>18</sup> See 'Data Sources' at the end of this document

**Table 8: Tasmania<sup>19</sup>**

Financial year	Entered GAP	GAP adoptions	Retained breeding	Other rehoming	Total rehomed	Euthanised	Pups whelped
2024	(71)	83	8	88	179	44	110
2023	(61)	72	11	168	251	17	210
2022	(66)	81	11	127	219	43	294
2021	(76)	98	23	138	259	41	283
2020	(102)	138	8	87	233	93	203
2019	(79)	89	11	124	224	143	248
2018	(99)	111	20	81	212	216	330
2017	(118)	111	24	139	274	327	237
2016	(94)	85				20*	273**

**Notes:** Some historical figures have been revised by Tasracing; the most recent data are used here and may differ from previously published figures. Additionally, the way certain categories are reported or defined has changed over time. Tasracing reports both the number of greyhounds "retired to GAP" and GAP adoptions; only the adoption figure is included in the total, as not all retired dogs are adopted in the same period, and some may die in care. GAP adoption figures may include dogs returned and rehomed more than once. The 'other rehoming' category was calculated by subtracting GAP adoptions and dogs retained for breeding from the total rehomed figure. It includes community adoptions, third-party adoptions, and greyhounds retained by the industry as pets. Euthanasia figures include dogs euthanised both within and outside GAP, but exclude deaths from other causes. \*This figure is for GAP euthanasias only. \*\*This figure is for the 2016 calendar year.

<sup>19</sup> See 'Data Sources' at the end of this document

## Data sources

### New South Wales (Table 3)

#### *GWIC Annual Report 2023-24*

- Page 27: Pups whelped (FY2016-FY2024)
- Page 29: Entered GAP, retained, third party, community rescues, research (FY2024)
- Page 30: Exported, euthanised (FY2024)

#### *GWIC Annual Report 2022-23*

- Page 30: Entered GAP, retained, third party, community rescues, research (FY2023)
- Page 31: Euthanised (FY2023)
- Page 32: Exported (FY2023)

#### *GWIC Annual Report 2021-22*

- Page 29: Entered GAP, retained, third party, community rescues, research (FY2022)
- Page 30: Euthanised (FY2022)

#### *GWIC Annual Report 2020-21*

- Page 28: Entered GAP, retained, third party, community rescues, euthanised (FY2021)

#### *GWIC Annual Report 2019-20*

- Page 47: Entered GAP, retained, third party, community rescues, euthanised (FY2020)

#### *GWIC Annual Report 2018-19*

- Page 43: Entered GAP, retained, third party, community rescues (FY2019)
- Page 44: Euthanised (FY2019)

#### *GRNSW Annual Report 2017-18*

- Page 10: Entered GAP, community rescues/other rehoming (FY2018)

#### *GRNSW Annual Report 2016-17*

- Page 6: Entered GAP (FY2016-FY2017)

[GWIC Annual Reports](#), [GRNSW Annual Reports](#)

### Victoria (Table 4)

#### *GRV Annual Report 2023-24*

- Page 13: Pups whelped (FY2021-FY2024)
- Page 14: GAP adoptions, other rehoming (FY2021-FY2024)
- Page 15: Euthanised (FY2021-FY2024)

#### *GRV Annual Report 2022-23*

- Page 11: Pups whelped (FY2020)
- Page 12: GAP adoptions, other rehoming (FY2020)
- Page 13: Euthanised (FY2020)

#### *GRV Annual Report 2021-22*

- Page 9: GAP adoptions, other rehoming, pups whelped (FY2019)
- Page 10: Euthanised (FY2019)

#### *GRV Annual Report 2020-21*

- Page 18: Pups whelped (FY2018)
- Page 19: GAP adoptions, other rehoming (FY2018)
- Page 20: Euthanised (FY2018)

#### *GRV Annual Report 2019-20*

- Page 18: GAP adoptions, other rehoming, euthanised (FY2017)
- Page 19: Pups whelped (FY2017)

#### *GRV Annual Report 2018-19*

- Page 18: GAP adoptions, other rehoming (FY2016)
- Page 19: Euthanised (FY2016)
- Page 25: Pups whelped (FY2016)

**Note:** Since FY2023, GAP figures have included dogs exported overseas. GRV does not publish export data; these figures were provided to CPG upon request.

**Note:** For the FY2021-FY2024 figures, other rehoming was calculated by subtracting GAP adoptions from the total number of rehomed dogs.

[GRV Annual Reports](#)

## Queensland (Table 5)

### QRIC Annual Report 2023-24

- Page 9: GAP adoptions (FY2023-FY2024)

### QRIC Greyhound breeding, race injury and retirement report, Q4, 2023-24

- Page 2: Pups whelped (FY2024)
- Page 5: Entered GAP, retained breeding, retained pet, third party, community rescues, research, euthanised (FY2024)

### QRIC Greyhound breeding, race injury and retirement report, Q4, 2022-23

- Page 3: Pups whelped (FY2023)
- Page 5: Euthanised (FY2023)
- Page 6: Entered GAP, retained breeding, retained pet, third party, community rescues, research (FY2023)

### QRIC Annual Report 2021-22

- Page 11: GAP adoptions (FY2022)

### QRIC Greyhound breeding, race injury and retirement report, Q4, 2021-22

- Page 3: Pups whelped (FY2022)
- Page 7: Euthanised (FY2022)
- Page 8: Entered GAP, retained breeding, retained pet, third party, community rescues, research (FY2022)

### QRIC Annual Report 2020-21

- Page 11: GAP adoptions (FY2021)

### QRIC Greyhound breeding, race injury and retirement report, Q4, 2020-21

- Page 3: Pups whelped (FY2021)
- Page 8: Euthanised (FY2021)
- Page 9: Entered GAP, retained breeding, retained pet, third party, community rescues, research (FY2021)

### QRIC Annual Report 2019-20

- Page 18: GAP adoptions (FY2020)

### QRIC Greyhound breeding, race injury and retirement report, Q4, 2019-20

- Page 3: Pups whelped (FY2020)
- Page 9: Entered GAP, retained breeding, retained pet, third party, community rescues, research, euthanised (FY2020)

### QRIC Annual Report 2018-19

- Page 27: GAP adoptions (FY2018-FY2019)

### QRIC Greyhound breeding, race injury and retirement report, Q4, 2018-19

- Page 2: Pups whelped (FY2019)
- Page 7: Euthanised (FY2019)
- Page 8: Entered GAP, retained breeding, retained pet, third party, community rescues, research (FY2019)

### QRIC Annual Report 2017-18

- Page 23: GAP adoptions (FY2016-FY2017)

**Note:** The 'retained as pet' figures were derived by combining the numbers reported as "retired to owner" and "retired to trainer."

**Note:** The FY2016 GAP adoption figure of approximately 230 greyhounds has been calculated based on the reported 38% increase leading to 318 adoptions in FY2017.

[QRIC Annual Reports, QRIC Greyhound breeding, race injury and retirement reports](#)

**South Australia (Table 6)***GRSA Annual Report 2023-24*

- Page 18: Entered GAP, GAP adoptions, other rehoming, euthanised, pups whelped (FY2022-FY2024)

*GRSA Annual Report 2022-23*

- Page 13: Entered GAP, GAP adoptions, other rehoming, euthanised, pups whelped (FY2021)

*GRSA Annual Report 2021-22*

- Page 15: Entered GAP, GAP adoptions, other rehoming, euthanised, pups whelped (FY2020)

*GRSA Annual Report 2020-21*

- Page 13: Entered GAP, GAP adoptions, other rehoming, euthanised, pups whelped (FY2019)

*GRSA Annual Report 2017-18*

- Page 11: GAP adoptions, other rehoming (FY2018)
- Page 13: Euthanised (FY2018), pups whelped (FY2017-FY2018)

*GRSA Annual Report 2016-17*

- Page 9: GAP adoptions, other rehoming (FY2017)
- Page 11: Pups whelped (FY2016)
- Page 12: Euthanised (FY2017)

*GRSA Annual Report 2015-16*

- Page 12: GAP adoptions, other rehoming, euthanised (FY2016)

**Western Australia (Table 7)***RWAA Annual Report 2023-24*

- Page 50: GAP adoptions, euthanised-GAP (2024)
- Page 50: Entered GAP, retained breeding, retained pet, third party, community rescues, euthanised-Non-GAP (FY2023-FY2024)

*RWWA Status Report 2023-24*

- Page 40: Pups whelped (FY2020-FY2024)

*RWAA Annual Report 2022-23*

- Page 52: GAP adoptions, euthanised-GAP (FY2023)
- Page 52: Entered GAP, retained breeding, retained pet, third party, community rescues, euthanised-Non-GAP (FY2022)

*RWWA Status Report 2022-23*

- Page 40: Pups whelped (FY2019)

*RWAA Annual Report 2021-22*

- Page 36: GAP adoptions, euthanised-GAP (FY2022)
- Page 36: Entered GAP, retained breeding, retained pet, third party, community rescues, euthanised-Non-GAP (FY2021)

*RWWA Status Report 2021-22*

- Page 40: Pups whelped (FY2018)

*RWAA Annual Report 2020-21*

- Page 37: GAP adoptions, euthanised-GAP (FY2017-FY2021)
- Page 37: Entered GAP, retained breeding, retained pet, third party, community rescues, euthanised-Non-GAP (FY2020)

## Western Australia (Table 7) continued

### *RWWA Status Report 2020-21*

- Page 40: Pups whelped (FY2017)

### *RWAA Annual Report 2019-20*

- Page 40: Retained breeding, retained pet, third party, community rescues, euthanised-Non-GAP (FY2019)

### *RWWA Status Report 2019-20*

- Page 40: Pups whelped (FY2016)

### *RWAA Annual Report 2018-19*

- Page 34: Retained breeding, retained pet, third party, community rescues, euthanised-Non-GAP (FY2018)

### *RWAA Annual Report 2017-18*

- Page 33: Retained breeding, retained pet, third party, community rescues, euthanised-Non-GAP (FY2017)
- Page 35: Page 37: GAP adoptions, euthanised-GAP (FY2016)

### *RWAA Annual Report 2016-17*

- Page 30: Retained breeding, retained pet, third party, community rescues, euthanised-Non-GAP (FY2016)

## Tasmania (Table 8)

### *Tasracing Annual Report 2023-24*

- Page 13: Retained breeding, total rehomed, euthanised-Non-GAP (FY2020-FY2024)
- Page 13: Pups whelped (FY2018-FY2024)
- Page 18: Entered GAP, GAP adoptions, euthanised-GAP (FY2016-FY2024)

### *Tasracing Annual Report 2022-23*

- Page 17: Retained breeding, total rehomed, euthanised-Non-GAP (FY2019)

### *Tasracing Annual Report 2021-22*

- Page 16: Retained breeding, total rehomed, euthanised-Non-GAP (FY2018)

### *Tasracing Annual Report 2020-21*

- Page 16: Retained breeding, total rehomed, euthanised-Non-GAP, pups whelped (FY2017)

### *Tasracing Annual Report 2016-17*

- Page 22: Pups whelped (2016)

## Note

There is no national welfare oversight, tracking or reporting on greyhounds bred by the Australian greyhound racing industry. Each state has developed their own tracking and reporting systems, many of which are inconsistent, unreliable and designed to obscure the specific details of greyhound breeding, rehoming and euthanasia.

To produce this report, CPG volunteers manually check a variety of racing industry sources with an emphasis on the annual reports produced by state racing bodies as noted in the "Data sources" section above.

While every effort has been made to ensure the accuracy of the information provided, CPG is reliant on the information each state racing body chooses to provide. If you wish to confirm the accuracy of the information or seek further details, please check the reports or contact the state racing bodies directly.

## Community rescue groups

CPG would like to acknowledge the outstanding contribution of community rescue groups. These groups rescue, rehabilitate and rehome hundreds of greyhounds every year. Unlike the racing industry, they receive no government funding and survive on donations and volunteer determination. You can find a list of Australian community rescue groups [here](#).

## ABOUT THE COALITION FOR THE PROTECTION OF GREYHOUNDS

The Coalition for the Protection of Greyhounds is committed to a ban on greyhound racing. Until that happens we fight to end the suffering of greyhounds in the racing industry. Our campaigns are designed to influence public opinion and target state governments.



[CoalitionForTheProtectionOfGreyhounds](#)



[coalitionprotectgreyhounds](#)



[save\\_greyhounds](#)



[www.greyhoundcoalition.com](#)