

ANNUAL REPORT

2023/24





The Honourable David Harris MP

Minister for Aboriginal Affairs & Treaty, Minister for Gaming and Racing, Minister for Veterans, Minister for Medical Research and Minister for the Central Coast.

and

The Hon. Daniel Mookhey MLC

Treasurer

Parliament of NSW
6 Macquarie Street
Sydney NSW 2000

Dear Minister and Treasurer

It is our pleasure to forward to you for presentation to the NSW Parliament, the Annual Report for the Greyhound Welfare & Integrity Commission for the year ended 30 June 2024.

This report has been prepared in accordance with the provisions of the *Government Sector Finance Act 2018*, section 15 of the *Greyhound Racing Act 2017* and clause 5 of the *Greyhound Racing Regulation 2019*.

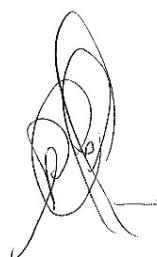
Yours sincerely,



BRENTON (ALBY) TAYLOR

MPPA, Dip Law (LPAB), GDLP, GCAM, GAICD

Chief Commissioner
Greyhound Welfare & Integrity Commission



STEVE GRIFFIN

Chief Executive Officer
Greyhound Welfare & Integrity Commission

October 2024

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT OF COUNTRY

In the spirit of reconciliation, the Greyhound Welfare & Integrity Commission acknowledges the Traditional Custodians of country throughout New South Wales and their connections to land, sea and community. We pay our respect to their Elders past and present and extend that respect to all Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples.

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FOREWORD FROM THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER

As Chief Commissioner, I am pleased to provide the 2023/24 Annual Report of the Greyhound Welfare & Integrity Commission.

Over the past financial year, the Commission has demonstrated it is more focused than ever on enhancing greyhound welfare standards and elevating the integrity of the sport. These are not only the very cornerstones of what the Commission does, but are paramount to ensuring a sustainable future for the NSW greyhound racing industry.

As such, I am pleased to report that the Commission continues to set the standard for greyhound racing regulation not only across Australia, but globally. This reputation as a global leader has been forged by exploring and developing new, innovative technologies as well as the Commission's unfailing commitment to streamline and enhance current systems.

Over the past year the Commission has delivered a number of major projects and robust strategies designed to increase visibility over the greyhound population and provide transparency to the NSW public. They highlight our mission to continually improve greyhound welfare standards

I would like to take this opportunity to highlight a few of the key activities that the Commission has undertaken in 2023/24.

eTracking

I am delighted to report on the evolution of eTracking, the Commission's innovative greyhound monitoring system. Not only has eTrac streamlined processes by offering quick, easy and secure online transactions across all IT platforms, but it has seen the Commission establish greater oversight of the industry and greater transparency in reporting.

Most importantly, the traceability functionality of eTrac allows the industry to track and account for every registered greyhound – including retired or breeding greyhounds which remain in the care of industry participants.

At the end of June 2024, there were 17,409 greyhounds registered in NSW and almost 98% of these were 'checked in' in the eTrac system as of the end of 2023. The Commission continues to follow up greyhounds that have not been checked in.

This year the Commission also introduced a new eTrac public access search system in the form of a live map. This allows members of the public to see the approximate location of every registered greyhound in NSW, along with information about the animal.

It makes the NSW greyhound racing industry the most transparent in the world, it demonstrates how the e-Tracking system has enhanced the Commission's ability to protect the welfare of greyhounds and integrity of the sport, and it serves to elevate the community's confidence in the industry.

Nose Print Recognition

In 2023/24 I was delighted to announce the Commission commenced the development of Nose Print Recognition technology as a secondary method of identifying greyhounds following the national cessation of ear tattooing on 1 November 2024.

This highlights the industry-wide commitment to drive the best possible standards of greyhound welfare whilst providing an efficient and advanced means of greyhound identification and traceability.

The Commission entered into a partnership with South Korean company iSciLabs to bring this technology to Australia and it is being constructed to integrate within the eTrac system. It will mark the first time such technology has been used not just by the greyhound racing industry, but the global racing industry as a whole.

The reliable identification of greyhounds remains a fundamental integrity measure underpinning the sport, so while microchipping still acts as the primary method of identification, having a secondary, non-invasive Nose Print Recognition identification system is critical. Given the nose ridge markings of a greyhound are unique, this form of identification is reliable, and highly accurate, much like a fingerprint.

Animal welfare cases

Breaches of greyhound welfare standards are never acceptable and while the vast majority of industry participants take good care of their greyhounds, the Commission has a zero-tolerance stance when a participant fails to meet their obligations.

During 2023/24 the Commission dealt with a number of particularly serious animal welfare matters. While matters such as these are uncommon, the Commission demonstrated it takes its role in dealing with this sort of reprehensible behaviour extremely seriously by issuing two life-time disqualifications.

Protecting and promoting welfare standards lies at the heart of what we do and in taking a hardline stance, we are reaffirming our strong commitment to transformative change.

Race injuries

Driving a significant reduction in greyhound race injuries remains a priority for all industry stakeholders, and as

such the Commission is committed to the implementation of strategies and analysis of data which elevates welfare outcomes.

In 2023/24, 22 greyhounds died or were euthanased at race tracks in NSW. While any death of a greyhound in racing is regrettable, this represents a significant 68 percent decline from the 66 that died at race tracks in 2022/23.

The implementation of robust and evidence-based strategies to improve welfare outcomes has resulted in this decline and continues a significant downward trend, with a 77 percent reduction in on-track euthanasia since 2018.

The Commission remains committed to working with Greyhound Racing NSW and other industry stakeholders to further reduce race injuries.

In 2023/24 pilots of double arm lures and preferential box draws were conducted at several tracks as part of the industry's Race Injury Reduction Plan. The results of these pilots are promising and will be reported in 2024/25.

Greyhounds as Pets Wyee facility

In June 2024, the Minister for Racing, the Hon. David Harris directed the Commission to undertake an investigation into the former Greyhounds as Pets facility at Wyee.

Greyhounds as Pets is managed by Greyhound Racing NSW, and the Wyee facility provided accommodation for greyhounds being prepared for rehoming as companion animals. The facility was closed on May 20, 2024.

The Commission does not have jurisdiction in relation to facilities operated by Greyhounds as Pets or other rehoming organisations. However, following media reports citing deficiencies at the facility, the Minister exercised his powers under section 8 of the *Greyhound Racing Act 2017* to direct the Commission to inquire into the standard of accommodation for greyhounds at the facility, any injuries to greyhounds, and concerns raised by former staff of the facility.

Following this, on 22 July 2024, the Hon. Minister Harris, exercised his powers under Section 8 of the *Greyhound Racing Act 2017* to conduct an inquiry into matters relating to various complaints concerning GRNSW. This inquiry, which is being conducted by Acting Commissioner Lea Drake, will examine the Wyee facility, amongst a range of other matters.

Aussie Mates in the States

In October 2023, the Commission conducted an audit of Greyhound Racing NSW's 'Aussie Mates in the States' program. The program commenced in January 2023, and involves the export of retired greyhounds to be rehomed

in the United States. There is considerable demand for Australian greyhounds in the US and at the end of May 2024, 782 greyhounds had been exported as part of the program.

While the Commission has no specific statutory role in respect of this program, as our functions and objectives include the protection of greyhound welfare and the maintenance of public confidence in the industry, and as such we conducted the audit. The audit made a number of observations and provided recommendations to improve governance and oversight of the program.

Industry engagement

The Commission continues to elevate the way it engages with industry stakeholders, particularly participants.

The leadership team meets regularly with Greyhound Racing NSW, the NSW Greyhound Breeders, Owners and Trainers Association, Greyhound Clubs NSW and the GWIC Industry Participant Advisory Council and seeks their input on all policy initiatives.

Industry engagement is essential to the success of strategies, and I am pleased to report that the level of collaboration between the Commission, GRNSW and participants is excellent.

The Commission's communications have also been invaluable in engaging participants, using social media platforms to provide key information and highlight the good work that participants themselves do.

I would like to take this opportunity to thank Commissioner Chris Wheeler PSM, whose wisdom and insight is invaluable. I would also like to thank Commission staff, whose daily commitment to protecting the welfare of greyhounds and racing integrity should not go unrecognised.

Finally, I would like to thank Chief Executive Officer Steve Griffin. Mr Griffin's drive to make the Greyhound Welfare & Integrity Commission a global leader in greyhound regulation is inspiring.



Brenton (Alby) Taylor
MPPA, Dip Law (LPAB), GDLP,
GCAM, GAICD
Chief Commissioner

FOREWORD FROM THE CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER

Financial year 2023/24 was yet another very successful 12 months for the Commission as we fully embedded eTrac across the industry in addition to completing our first tranche of eTracking at the end of December 2023.

As anticipated, eTrac has been embraced by the NSW greyhound racing industry, as evidenced by over 3,600 participants operating with an account.

Apart from making it simpler and easier for industry participants to do business with the Commission, eTrac has also resulted in New South Wales having the most accurate and up-to-date greyhound register not just in Australia, but globally.

When the first tranche of eTracking finished on December 31, 2023, it saw over 17,000 greyhounds accounted for. This represents almost 98% of the greyhounds on the NSW register.

I wish to thank the overwhelming majority of participants for their compliance with the eTracking check-in requests that they received from us. However, unfortunately, there were a small number of participants who let the industry down.

The public of NSW rightly expects the industry to account for all registered greyhounds. Accordingly, only 100% of greyhounds accounted for is acceptable.

Given our commitment to enhancing greyhound welfare and integrity standards, you can be assured that the Commission is conducting investigations into those participants who have failed to have their greyhounds checked into eTrac. We will be holding them to account as we continue to strengthen compliance.

As a result of implementing eTrac, the Commission's ability to monitor the industry in terms of racing injuries, racing integrity and greyhound welfare is now world-leading. It enables the Commission to publish accurate industry data.

I firmly believe that as a result of our implementation of eTrac, the NSW greyhound racing industry has become the most transparent in the world. This level of transparency is essential for maintaining public confidence in the sport.

In regard to industry reports and statistics published by the Commission, it was disappointing this year to see the misreporting of that data.

This often stems from misinterpretation of the data that we publish, particularly where there is a lack of familiarity with industry processes.

As we indicated in a media release, we ask that anyone seeking to publicly comment about the published

industry data to check with the Commission first to ensure that their interpretation is accurate.

While eTrac, industry data and our other emerging technologies are very much in public view, our biggest achievements of this financial year have been quietly occurring in the background.

This year the Commission's stewards added enhancements to the Stewards Reports and the manner in which they are overseeing race meetings.

These reports are the first thing I look at every morning and they clearly reflect these strengthened reporting procedures.

I also regularly compare our Stewards Reports with those from other jurisdictions. I'm proud of the fact that our reports are outstanding in terms of both the level and quality of the information set out within them.

While also quietly being worked on in the background, the Commission's capacity and capability in relation to racing integrity is now industry-leading.

This is evidenced by other jurisdictions looking to utilise our wagering monitoring capability. Well done to Chris Psillis, our Manager of Racing Integrity, for working so diligently to make this happen.

During the year the Commission has also completed work to improve its compliance and enforcement capabilities.

As a result of this good work, the Commission's ability to detect breaches of the law and rules is now bearing fruit with evidence of this in the increased number of disciplinary matters finalised this year for serious offences.

Many thanks to Chief Operating Officer Wade Birch and Michael Cooper, our new Associate Director of Compliance & Investigation, for these achievements.

Our desire to further bolster compliance and enforcement means the Commission's ongoing plan includes further enhancements of the eTracking system.

Looking ahead to 2024-25, this will be a year in which the Commission delivers further exciting initiatives designed to future proof the sport.

Firstly, as Chief Commissioner Alby Taylor indicated, Nose Print Recognition (NPR) technology will be rolled out as a secondary means of identification given ear tattooing will cease under changes to the National Greyhound Racing Rules from 1 November 2024.

The Commission formed the view that the integrity

risk of not having an alternate means of secondary identification was too great, and therefore has partnered with South Korean based firm iSciLabs to implement NPR.

In time, the NPR will deliver substantial benefits to participants including:

- Allowing participants to identify their greyhounds using their own mobile phones. This capability will ensure participants can correctly identify which greyhounds they are taking to race meetings or transferring to other participants.
- Assisting participants in meeting eTracking requirements. Instead of having to transport greyhounds to a club or other check-in location, they will now be able to check-in their greyhounds using their own mobile phone in the comfort of their home, delivering significant time savings.
- Facilitating automation and streamlining of many regulatory processes, such as a change of kennel location and transfers which will deliver time and cost savings to participants.
- Connecting with eTrac to enhance the industry's ability to account for all registered greyhounds.

During the next year, the Commission will also endeavour to introduce enhancements to its registration scheme.

In addition, the launch of a new website will make it make it far simpler for participants, industry stakeholders and the general public to access information they need.

Enabling people to better engage with the Commission will play a key role in driving a more dynamic future for the industry.

A big thank you to Chief Commissioner Alby Taylor and Commissioner Chris Wheeler for their stewardship throughout the year.

I wish to thank the members of the Greyhound Industry Participants Advisory Council (GIPAC), who have continued to provide myself and the team with invaluable feedback and advice on industry policies, in addition to providing the Commission with performance feedback.

Most importantly, I would like to thank the dedicated team who make it all happen. Firstly, a big thank you to our Chief Operating Officer Wade Birch for continuing to take on additional responsibilities throughout the year.

Many thanks also to Matthew Tutt, Director of Legal and Policy for his leadership of our legal processes and sage legal advice, to Manager Business Operations

Kristy Harper, Chief Veterinary Officer Dr Tony Kuipers, Associate Director Investigations and Compliance Michael Cooper and Acting Chief Steward Dean Degan.

I am truly proud of what this group of high-quality leaders has delivered for both the Commission and the industry over the past few years.

Steve Griffin
Chief Executive Officer













The Greyhound Welfare & Integrity Commission is the independent regulator of the greyhound racing industry in NSW.

The Commission was established by the Greyhound Racing Act 2017 and its principal functions are to:

- promote and protect the welfare of greyhounds.
- safeguard the integrity of greyhounds racing and betting.
- maintain public confidence in the greyhound racing industry.









▶▶▶▶ RACING

-  1,244 race meetings
-  14,003 races
-  102,622 starters
-  5,327 registered participants
-  3,499 greyhounds named to race
-  7,715 individual greyhounds raced
-  17,409 registered greyhounds
-  8,710 racing greyhounds









▶▶▶▶ SERVICES TO PARTICIPANTS

-  38,477 total transactions processed
-  36,506 greyhound transactions
-  1,971 people applications
-  20,740 calls taken via call centre
-  90% customer satisfaction score
-  12% increase in participant surveys completed

▶▶▶▶ BREEDING & LIFECYCLE

-  621 greyhound services
-  484 litters whelped
-  3,198 pups whelped
-  3,509 greyhounds retired
-  5,515 pre-racing greyhounds
-  3,184 post-racing greyhounds

▶▶▶▶ COMPLIANCE, ENFORCEMENT & LEGAL

-  9,172 race day swab samples taken
-  263 out of competition swab samples
-  133 intelligence driven kennel inspections
-  23 internal reviews conducted
-  15,670 greyhounds checked in via e-Tracking
-  718 industry concerns reported
-  152 charges issued
-  48 appeals to the Racing Appeals Tribunal



GWIC leading the pack

Key achievements

▶▶▶▶▶ COMPARED TO PREVIOUS FINANCIAL YEAR



68%

reduction in on-track euthanasia and sudden death rate.



112%

increase in greyhound retirements.



84%

increase in social media content interactions.



eTrac
GREYHOUND RACING INDUSTRY PORTAL

The eTrac digital portal launched, providing participants with direct access to all their greyhound information online. It facilitates quick, easy, secure transactions 24/7.



Race Well

The Race Well substance validator smartphone app launched, providing participants with fast and simple way to determine if a medication/supplement is safe to administer to a greyhound.



eTrac
GREYHOUND RACING INDUSTRY PORTAL

eTrac Public Access allows members of the public to see the approximate location of every registered greyhound in NSW along with information.

▶▶▶▶▶ CONTRIBUTING TO INDUSTRY ACTION PLANS

Rehoming

- Greater owner education
- Syndicate accountability
- Increased compliance and enforcement



Prohibited substances

- Development of substance validator app
- Communication & education campaign
- Examine supply of pharmaceuticals



Industry revitalisation

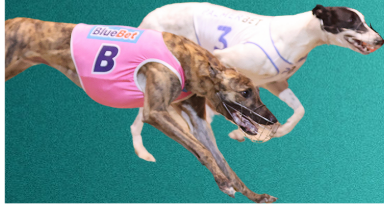
- Young participant protection framework



17,409 registered greyhounds

Racing greyhounds

8,710 - 50%



Pre-racing greyhounds

5,515 - 32%



Post-racing greyhounds

3,184 - 18%



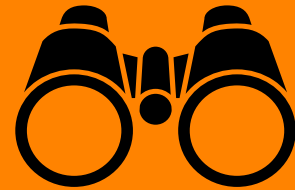
5,327
registered
participants



3,600+
eTrac portal
users



14,003
races
overseen by
stewards



102,622+
pre-race
veterinary
examinations



3,509
greyhounds
retired to pet
life



1,312
participant
surveys
completed



Our vision is to deliver a trusted and respected sport

In 2021, the NSW Government granted the Commission \$3.59 million to develop and implement a world-first e-Tracking system to help monitor the location and welfare of all greyhounds registered in NSW.

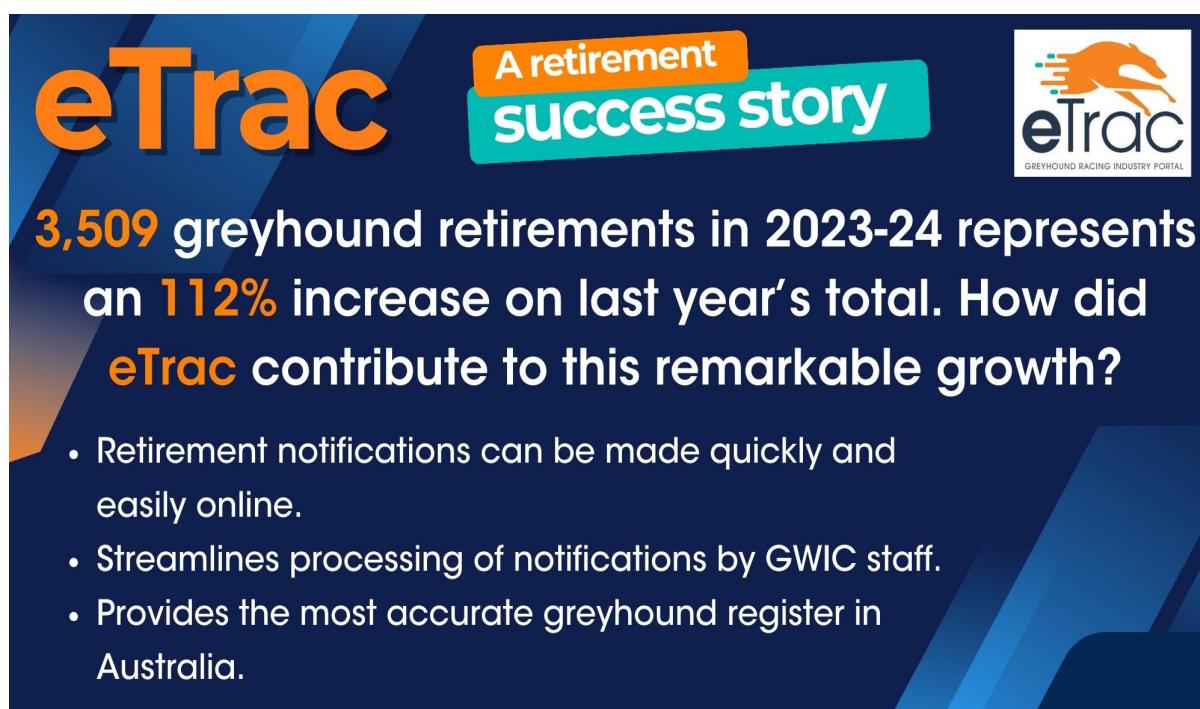
To further support e-Tracking, a new Traceability and Greyhound Welfare team was created to support our industry with greyhound check-ins, monitor non-compliance and ensure greyhound welfare.

Tranche 1 of eTracking involved the issue of 12,164 alerts to the owners or trainers of 9,525 greyhounds. A reminder to check-in a participant's greyhounds is sent out 3 weeks before the greyhounds next check-in date by email or SMS. Notifications are resent weekly until the check-in is completed. A participant is allowed six weeks to complete a check-in and receives both email and SMS notifications until the check-in is completed.

Following the completion of Tranche 1, 98% of the industry's greyhounds were accounted for, with 460 greyhounds requiring follow up investigations by the Commission.

The Commission continues its investigation into the 460 greyhounds that were not accounted for current industry participants, issuing formal directions to check-in outstanding greyhounds and applying the newly introduced provisions of Local Rule 34B and initiating disciplinary action.

During the 2023/24 financial year, 276,571 greyhound scans identifying and completing check-ins for 10,410 individual greyhounds were carried out. Additionally, 38,476 business process check-ins for 15,670 individual greyhounds were completed.



eTrac A retirement success story

3,509 greyhound retirements in 2023-24 represents an **112%** increase on last year's total. How did **eTrac** contribute to this remarkable growth?

- Retirement notifications can be made quickly and easily online.
- Streamlines processing of notifications by GWIC staff.
- Provides the most accurate greyhound register in Australia.

eTrac
GREYHOUND RACING INDUSTRY PORTAL

WELFARE

Greyhound welfare encompasses the physical, mental, and emotional well-being of the dogs, as influenced by their living conditions and social interactions. It is the duty of all stakeholders in the greyhound racing industry—including owners, trainers, and breeders—to prioritise and safeguard the welfare of their greyhounds.

The Commission plays a crucial role in establishing and enforcing high welfare standards throughout a greyhound's life, from breeding to retirement. A significant milestone in this effort was the implementation of the NSW Greyhound Welfare Code of Practice in 2021, which set comprehensive guidelines for the industry.

Ensuring the safety of racing greyhounds remains a top priority for the Commission. To this end, it continually gathers and analyses data on factors contributing to serious racing injuries. This ongoing research informs the development and implementation of protective measures to minimise risks and enhance the overall well-being of greyhounds participating in races across New South Wales.

The Commission is committed to fostering an environment where greyhounds not only perform at their best during their racing careers but also transition smoothly into happy, healthy retirements. This holistic approach to welfare aims to benefit the greyhounds at every stage of their lives.

GREYHOUND INDUSTRY ANIMAL WELFARE COMMITTEE

The Greyhound Industry Animal Welfare Committee is established under section 33 of the *Greyhound Racing Act 2017*. The Committee comprises a person with expertise in animal welfare or behaviour, the NSW Chief Veterinary Officer or their delegate, and representatives of RSPCA NSW, Greyhound Racing NSW and the greyhound racing industry.

The Committee's role is to advise the Commission on matters relating to the welfare of greyhounds, including the formulation of welfare policies and standards. A report of the Committee's activities and membership for 2023/24 is provided at Appendix A.

VETERINARY GUIDANCE

The Commission's efforts to improve the welfare of greyhounds and integrity of greyhound racing in NSW could not be achieved without the services of its dedicated on-track veterinarians. The veterinary team provides expert advice to stewards on race-day, including examining all greyhounds pre-race to ensure their fitness to race; injury detection and treatment; and advice on routine husbandry, nutrition, and other veterinary matters to racing participants.

The Commission's veterinarians continually undertake professional development in racing greyhound veterinary care, including advanced trauma pain management, to foster crucial skills and knowledge specific to their role on track.

Materials such as fact sheets are published on the Commission's website to inform participants about veterinary risks and best practice. These fact sheets are prepared by the Commission's veterinarians and are based on the most up-to-date information available on infectious diseases, biosecurity, feeding, medication and supplements, general husbandry, and internal and external parasite control for greyhounds.

Veterinarians employed by the Commission offer ongoing support to greyhound racing participants, providing expert medical guidance and discussing treatment options. These specialists also collaborate with stewards and inspectors during kennel assessments and investigations, playing a crucial role in ensuring the health and welfare of racing greyhounds. Commission veterinarians serve as first responders for greyhounds injured during races.



Their critical role includes:

- Immediate pain relief administration
- Initial injury assessment and stabilization
- Advising trainers on follow-up care

For severe injuries, veterinarians coordinate referrals to specialised hospitals for advanced diagnostics and treatment. The GRNSW Greyhound Care Scheme (2.0) often provides financial support for these cases. Euthanasia is only considered in catastrophic situations where alleviating permanent, significant suffering is impossible through other means.

This approach ensures optimal welfare outcomes for injured greyhounds while minimising unnecessary suffering.

In 2023/24, the Commission's veterinarians conducted more than 102,622 pre-race examinations of every presented runner, and 8,196 examinations of greyhounds at race meetings. In accordance with the Greyhound Racing Rules, the Commission's veterinarians determine the incapacitation period for which an injured greyhound is to be stood down from racing to allow injuries to heal and be fit to race.

The Commission publishes quarterly reports on racing-related injuries on its website, demonstrating its commitment to transparency. These reports are generated using the newly implemented eTrac veterinary reporting platform, which ensures prompt, reliable, and accurate on-track injury data collection. This system enhances the Commission's ability to monitor and address greyhound health and safety concerns in real-time.

INSPECTION OF KENNELS

The Commission has continued to refine its approach to complaint driven kennel inspections by including other intelligence information held by the Commission. This additional intelligence is being used to undertake trend analysis of non-compliant conduct in a geographical area or a practice within the industry. This facilitates the development of a proactive inspection campaign. This type of program will see inspectors being supported by investigators to ensure breaches of the legislation are dealt with on the spot. Inspectorate staff continue to work closely with the Commission's stewards and on-track veterinarians who provide valuable intelligence on the condition and welfare of greyhounds being presented for racing.

If necessary, kennel inspections are undertaken to ensure the welfare of all the greyhounds being trained by participants who present their greyhounds in less than premium condition to a track. The Commission is working on a new kennel inspection strategy, with a focus on outcome-based programs that are designed to see a reduction in an identified area of non-compliance, such as breaches of the Code of Practice in relation to health and wellbeing of greyhounds. Out of competition swabbing will also form part of the new kennel inspection strategy.

A cost benefit review has been undertaken for inspectors completing follow-up inspections. This review indicated that an inspector may have a three hour round trip to re-inspect a property that has become compliant. Therefore, where appropriate, the participant will be asked to send documentation, including photographs, of how their kennels comply with the Code of Practice. If the documentation provided is unsatisfactory then a follow-up inspection will be completed.

Table 1: Inspections of kennel premises conducted in 2023/24

	Total
Routine	8
Clearance swab	15
New kennels	30
Greyhound audit	-
Registration (new or updated)	85
Targeted based on intelligence	133
Inspection - complaint	182
Total	453

Inspected kennels are assessed against the NSW Greyhound Welfare Code of Practice. Sections of the *Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act 1979* are also applied where appropriate.

Inspectors issued more than 60 verbal instructions and more than 50 written directions for instances of non-compliance with the relevant code. Written and verbal directions related to:

- Firefighting equipment
- Evacuation and emergency planning
- Sleeping privacy between kennels
- Cleanliness of kennels
- Holes in exercise yards
- Grass in yards and/or vegetation maintenance
- Bedding for rearing greyhounds
- Ventilation
- Waste removal from kennels
- Cleanliness of bedding
- Maintenance of wire and fencing
- Recordkeeping
- Provision of veterinary treatment for dental disease
- Kennel and yard drainage
- Disposal of expired medication

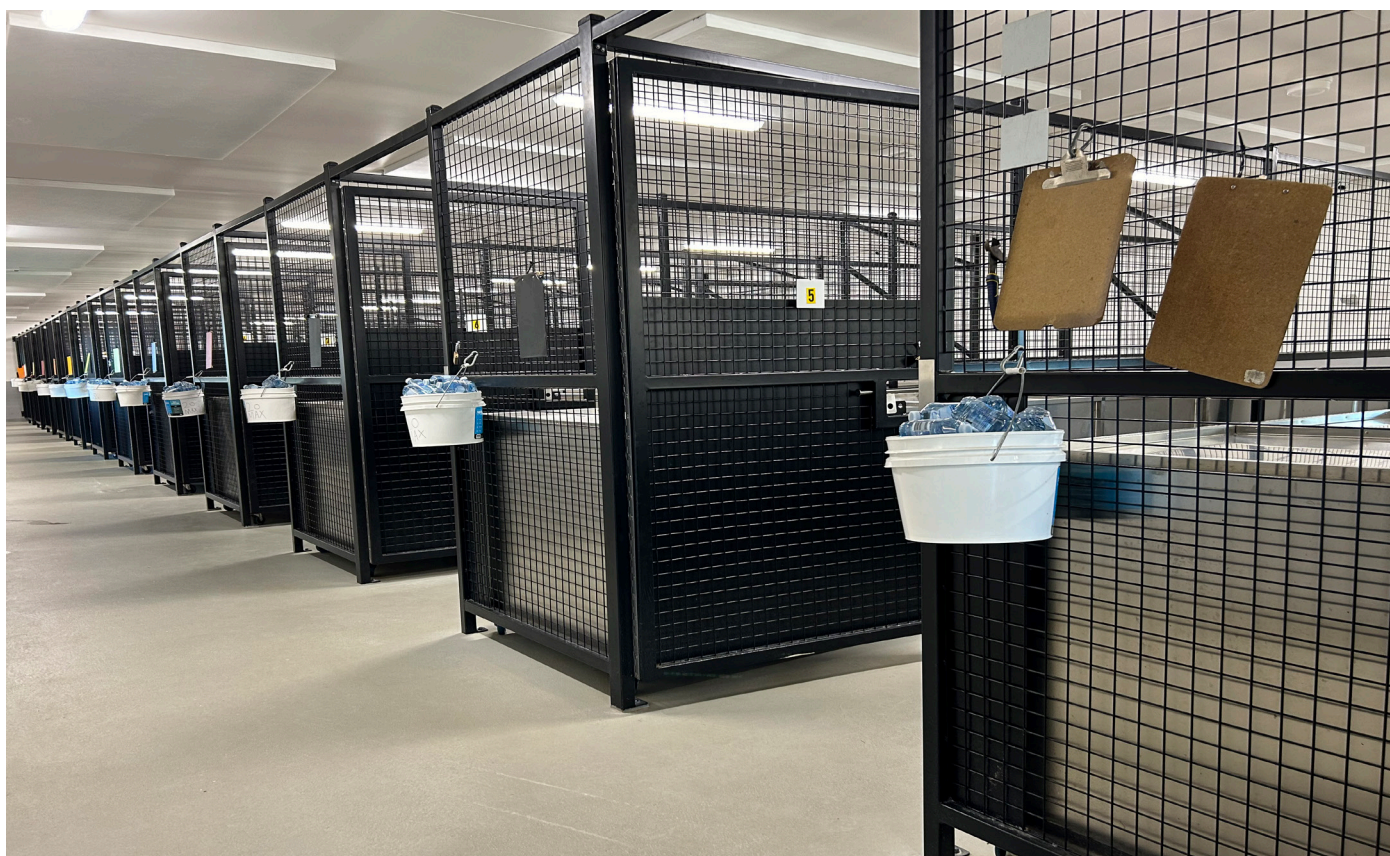


Photo: Kennels at Grafton Greyhound Track

RACE DAY INTEGRITY SERVICES

Commission stewards attend all NSW race meetings and are guardians of integrity at race tracks. In 2023/24 stewards oversaw 1,244 race meetings comprising 14,003 races.

Stewards issued 481 notices under the Greyhound Racing Rules for matters related to the performance of greyhounds in races (98 notices for unsatisfactory performance, 257 notices for failing to pursue, 126 notices for marring), and 237 notices for non-performance related rule breaches (11 notices for greyhound difficult to box or turned in box, 199 notices for weight variation, 21 notices for greyhound not presented, six notices for identification not presented) (Figure 1).



This is a rate of seven breaches per 1,000 starters, lower than the rate of nine per 1,000 starters in the last three years, a 21% decrease.

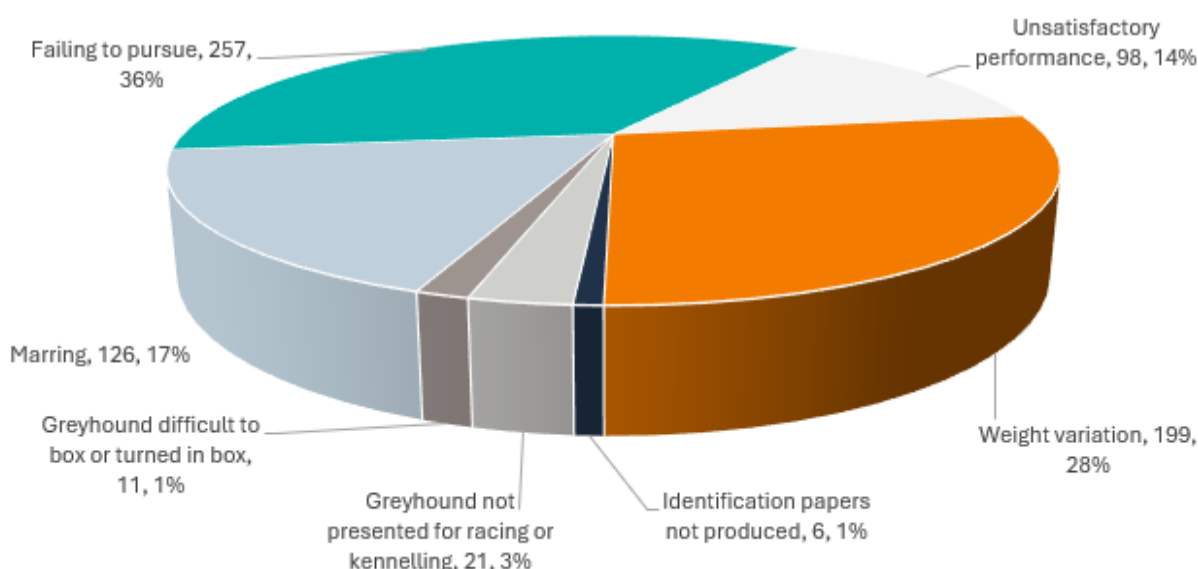


Figure 1: Common disciplinary actions taken at racetracks under the Greyhound Racing Rules

A key aspect of the Commission’s integrity program is the detection of prohibited substances in greyhounds, both in and out of competition.

In 2023/24, 9,172 race day swabs and 263 out of competition swabs were collected (Figure 2), and another 35 seized substances were tested. With 102,662 race day starts during the reporting period, the greyhounds swab sampling rate was 9.19%, an increase of 0.22% from the previous financial year. While the number of swabs increased by 533 (6%) from the previous financial year, the number of starts increased by 3,373 (3%).

Of the race day swabs, 82% were collected post-race and 18% pre-race. Out of the total, 63 swabs tested positive for a prohibited substance, representing a rate of 0.69% of all race and graded trial swabs. This is a decrease from the average rate of 0.73% recorded over the previous five years.



Figure 2: Swabbing numbers and positives over 16 years

THRESHOLD WARNINGS FOR COBALT AND ARSENIC

The Commission continued to assist the industry by notifying trainers where samples taken from their greyhounds returned levels of cobalt and arsenic which approach the threshold permitted in the Greyhound Racing Rules. The Commission issued seventeen arsenic and four cobalt threshold notifications during 2023/24.

REPORTS OF POTENTIAL NON-COMPLIANCE

Between the Commission’s commencement on 1 July 2018 and 30 June 2023, the Commission received in excess of 2,178 reports of potential non-compliance and wrongdoing.

In 2023-24, the Commission received 718 reports. The reports were assessed in the following:

- 161 (22%) concerning animal welfare
- 90 (12%) concerning breaches of the GWIC Rehoming Policy
- 11 (2%) concerning participant misconduct
- 15 (2%) were recorded as information only
- 8 (1%) concerning wagering/race day integrity
- 3 (<1%) concerned racing clubs and/or officials
- 159 (22%) new kennel or license inspections
- 51 (7%) positive swabs
- 220 (31%) miscellaneous matters

RACING AND WAGERING INTEGRITY

In the 2023/24 financial year, the Commission's integrity function continued to evolve and strengthen, significantly enhancing its ability to monitor and safeguard the integrity of NSW greyhound racing. The appointment of the Manager of Racing Integrity, a vital addition to the racing integrity team, increased oversight on all race day activities and bolstered the Commission's capability to detect and respond to racing integrity concerns.

This year also marked the implementation of the Racing Integrity Database, an essential tool capturing data on betting markets, racing form, and greyhound performance. The database played a crucial role in analysing all 14,003 greyhound races across NSW, where data was collected and used to monitor wagering activity, performance, and racing form trends.

Out of the total races monitored, detailed notes were made for 5,816 races, focusing on wagering patterns, performance data, and racing form. This included 3,186 notes on wagering, 2,542 on performance, and 106 on racing form. (Figure 3)

This targeted interrogation allowed the Commission to track emerging trends or anomalies that could impact racing integrity, and in-depth reviews were conducted on 180 races, further strengthening the Commission's ability to identify and address potential integrity issues.

Additionally, the Racing Integrity Team provided vital support to race day stewards for every race meeting during 2023/24 (1244 race meetings in total). This support included providing stewards with critical information and data based on emerging trends in betting markets, performance and racing form.

The Commission's collaboration with wagering service providers also remained pivotal, securing increased access to comprehensive betting data. This proactive approach, combined with enhanced strategic partnerships, has significantly strengthened the Commission's racing integrity function.

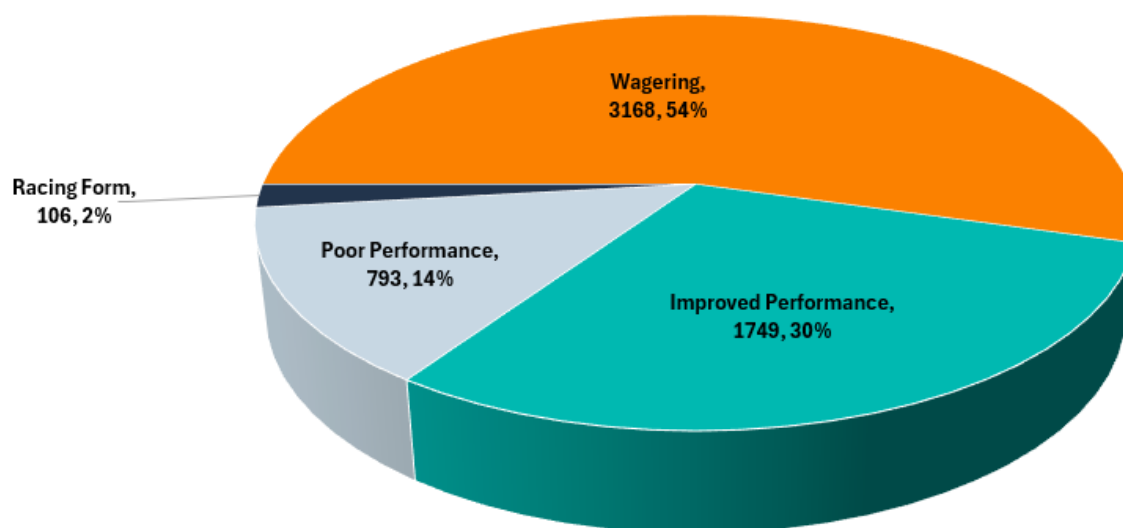


Figure 3: Racing integrity database notes 2023/24

DISCIPLINARY MATTERS

The Commission issued 152 charges in the reporting period, which were reflected in 107 separate disciplinary matters. The Commission finalised 110 disciplinary matters in the 2023/24 reporting period, with 188 charges proven and six charges not proven. Thirty-five charges were issued in another eight disciplinary matters in 2023/24, but were yet to be finalised by the end of the reporting period.

The Commission may take interim action against a participant if it considers that the participant's continued involvement in the industry whilst their disciplinary matters are determined presents an unacceptable risk to welfare of greyhounds or integrity of the industry. During the reporting period, the Commission proposed interim disciplinary action in 25 matters, being 23 interim suspensions, and two interim disqualifications, and imposed interim penalties in 24 of those matters.

APPEAL AND INTERNAL REVIEW OF COMMISSION DECISIONS

There are two avenues of appeal for participants who are subject to disciplinary action or refused registration by the Commission. The Racing Appeals Tribunal (RAT) is an independent statutory body established under the *Racing Appeals Tribunal Act 1983* and determines appeals from all three racing codes in NSW.

Forty-eight greyhound racing matters were appealed to the RAT during the reporting period. Of these 48 appeals, five were lodged during the 2022/23 reporting period and finalised in the 2023/24 reporting period. Of the remaining 43 appeals, 28 were finalised in the 2023/24 reporting period, with 15 matters to be finalised in the 2024/25 reporting period.

Of the 48 matters reported on, 14 were upheld, seven were dismissed, three were in part dismissed and in part upheld, while nine were withdrawn by the participants. Fifteen appeals were yet to be finalised at the end of the reporting period.

Participants may also request an internal review by the Commission. An internal review is conducted by a reviewer who was not substantially involved in making the original decision. By virtue of section 91(7) of the *Greyhound Racing Act 2017*, an internal reviewer is empowered to confirm, vary, or revoke the reviewable decision that is the subject of the internal review application.

Twenty-three internal review applications were considered by the Commission during the reporting period. Of these 23 applications, two applications were made in the 2022/23 reporting period and finalised in the 2023/24 reporting period, 20 applications were made and finalised in the current reporting period, and one application was made in the current reporting period which will be finalised in the 2024/25 reporting period.

In 13 review matters the original decision was confirmed, in three review matters the decision was varied and in four cases the decision was revoked. One internal review application was withdrawn by the appellant, one internal review application was made outside of the 28 day deadline mandated by the Greyhound Racing Act and thus not able to be considered, and one internal review application was yet to be finalised at the end of the reporting period.

All RAT and internal review decisions are published on the Commission's website.

LEGISLATIVE AND RULE CHANGES

The *Greyhound Racing Regulation 2019* was amended during the reporting period. The Regulation was amended to include clause 22A, which prescribes circumstances in which the Minister may remove directors of the Board of Greyhound Racing NSW.

The third of the three principal objectives of the Commission under the Act is to maintain public confidence in the greyhound racing industry. Genuine public confidence in greyhound racing can only be built by demonstrating high standards of welfare, integrity, and compliance within the industry. Achieving those standards requires the industry and the Commission to work cooperatively, and for the Commission to support the industry by:

- being a trusted, fair, firm and impartial regulator ;
- providing excellent customer service; and
- listening and responding to participant feedback.

COMMITMENT TO CUSTOMER SERVICE

The Commission endeavours to refine its services to the industry. At the beginning of 2020, the Commission commenced an ongoing process of surveying its customers. In the 2023/24 financial year 1,312 participants completed the customer service survey following a phone interaction with the Commission's Registration & Welfare Team, representing a 12% increase on 2022/23's engagement rates.

The survey revealed that 90% of respondents were either satisfied or very satisfied with the Commission's services, and 85% rated the quality of the service as high or very high.

Although these scores pleasingly demonstrate recent improvements, the Commission aspires to heighten its long-term trajectory in customer satisfaction by enhancing its personalised approach to individual needs.

TRANSPARENT REPORTING

The Commission provides regular, accurate and transparent public reports on key measures of greyhound welfare and integrity, and information for participants about veterinary, racing, integrity, and registration matters in these forms:

- Stewards' Reports published daily at www.thedogs.com.au;
- Breeding services reported monthly;
- Litters and whelpings reported monthly;
- Greyhound injury analysis published quarterly;
- Life cycle statistics published quarterly; and
- The number of registered greyhounds published annually.

All reports (excluding the Stewards' Reports) are published on the Commission's website.

COMMUNICATION AND CONSULTATION

The Commission's multi-faceted communication strategy is designed to both inform and educate in a clear and concise manner and resultantly, strengthen relationships with all stakeholders.

The diverse range of stakeholders the Commission regularly engages with across targeted communication channels includes members of the NSW greyhound racing industry, media outlets and government.

The channels used by the Commission in the 2023/24 financial year included Facebook, X (Twitter), LinkedIn, YouTube, SMS and email.

Given the issues-rich environment that is the NSW greyhound racing industry, the way in which the Commission communicates is dynamic. Using key metrics, the strategy is constantly reviewed and enhanced to ensure the broadest reach and greatest impact.

In 2023/24 the Commission made greater use of video assets and social media to highlight major projects such as eTrac and Race Well and issue important and timely messaging during weather events. This was in addition to updating participants on a wide range of issues directly impacting them such as stewarding, greyhound health, rules and policies and prohibited substance alerts.

Across 2023/24 financial year, the Commission's social media interactions grew by 84.1%, its Facebook audience increased by 46.2% and traffic across its platforms grew by more than 150%. There were 15 media releases and four additional industry updates published on the Commission's website in 2023/24.

Throughout the year, Commission staff also conducted track visits to meet face-to-face with industry participants and club managers as part of its mission to inform and educate. This included a program of 19 visits across September and October 2023 to educate participants about the world-first eTrac digital portal.

These visits make Commission staff and information more accessible to participants and greyhound clubs, facilitate vital two-way communication and foster more meaningful relationships across greyhound racing in NSW.

The communications team also helps facilitate stakeholder consultations that canvass feedback and ensure the Commission's policies are introduced and reformed in an appropriate manner for both industry participants and commensurate with statutory obligations. Increasingly webinars were used for this consultative process given they are cost effective, convenient and reach a wider audience.

The communications team regularly liaised with NSW greyhound racing participants and clubs in 2023/24 and in addition conversed with the Greyhound Industry Participant Advisory Council (GIPAC), Greyhound Clubs NSW (GCNSW), the NSW Greyhound Breeders Owners & Trainers Association (NSW GBOTA) and the Greyhound Industry Animal Welfare Committee.

The Commission also discussed best communication practice and asset sharing with other jurisdictions and regulators, including Greyhound Racing Victoria and the Greyhound Board of Great Britain.

The Commission's industry consultation mechanisms also included the industry's inaugural Rehoming and Prohibited Substances Summit in September 2023 and New South Wales Greyhound Industry Leaders Summit held in February 2024.

As the Commission looks to the future, the communications team will continue to deliver exciting, engaging and meaningful campaigns that not only help the Commission protect the welfare and integrity of the NSW greyhound racing industry and deepen understanding of its activities, but support and increase public confidence in the industry.

GWIC INDUSTRY PARTICIPANT ADVISORY COUNCIL

The Commission established the GWIC Industry Participant Advisory Council to seek advice and expertise from grassroots industry participants about the Commission's work.

GIPAC members are all experienced participants who are currently actively engaged in the industry, and include breeders, trainers, owners and track managers. They meet regularly to provide feedback on existing and proposed policies, rules and operations. The terms of reference and minutes of each meeting are published on the Commission's website so that the wider industry is informed of the GIPAC's work.

RELEASE OF GOVERNMENT INFORMATION

In accordance with sections 25 and 26 of the *Government Information (Public Access) Act 2009* (GIPA Act), the Commission publishes in its Disclosure Log on the Commission's website details of information released in response to access applications that may be of interest to other members of the public.

There was one formal access application under the GIPA Act received during 2023/24. Statistical information relating to applications to the Commission is available at Appendix C. The low number of formal requests received under the GIPA Act may be a result of the Commission's policy of transparent and proactive reporting of information in relation to its functions and activities. Accordingly, those with an interest in the industry can access pertinent information without having to make formal GIPA Act access applications.

The sustainability of greyhound racing in NSW partly depends on the Commission having the resources and business systems to do its job efficiently and effectively. The Commission's key resource is its staff.

The Commission continues to invest in the skills, capabilities and knowledge of staff to build a high-performing workforce, and to monitor employee well-being and performance.

A high performing workforce needs business systems that are fit for purpose. The Commission has invested in new data and reporting systems for registration, intelligence and compliance monitoring, and race track injury reporting.

This Annual Report details the Commission's sixth year of operations, as the organisation continues to grow and mature.

INVESTMENT IN STAFF CAPABILITIES

In the past year, the Commission has actively enhanced its learning and development initiatives to support employee growth and well-being. We are pleased to report that 42% of our employees engaged with e-learning content, benefiting from the regular updates provided on the wide range of opportunities available through our portfolio agency.

Additionally, two employees have been trained in Mental Health First Aid, and we have a trained Work Health and Safety (WHS) committee. The leadership team also participated in a one-day intensive workshop focused on psychological safety in the workplace. These efforts reflect our ongoing commitment to fostering a safe and supportive environment for all staff members.



PROFILE OF THE NSW GREYHOUND RACING INDUSTRY

PARTICIPANTS

The Commission had 5,327 registered participants on June 30 2024. Of that number 117 are participants under the age of 18 registered as Associate Attendants, Associate Race Officials and Junior Attendants.

Table 2: Number of participants and registrations

Registration category	Registered as at 30 June 2021	Registered as at 30 June 2022	Registered as at 30 June 2023	Registered as at 30 June 2024
Artificial Insemination Technician	3	8	8	7
Attendant	832	1,047	1,044	1,163
Bookmaker	25	44	27	49
Bookmaker Clerk	21	28	32	34
Breeder	960	950	914	921
Health Assistant	10	10	10	8
Owner Trainer	1,146	1,192	1,123	1,104
Public Trainer	982	973	926	933
Promoter	3	3	3	0
Race Official	303	326	366	365
Studmaster	46	48	51	49
Trial Track Proprietor	5	6	4	4
Owner	4,254	4,886	4,693	2,569 ¹
Syndicate members	-	-	-	703
Total registrations held²	8,590	9,521	9,201	7,909¹
Total participants	4,732	5,592	5,175	5,327

¹From 30 June 2024 onward, Owner Trainers and Public Trainers are no longer also counted in the Owner category

²Individual participants may hold multiple registrations.

On 30 June 2024, 60% of participants were aged under 60 years of age (Figure 4). Of the participants whose gender is known, females made up 23% of all participants and 45% of the under 18 years age group.

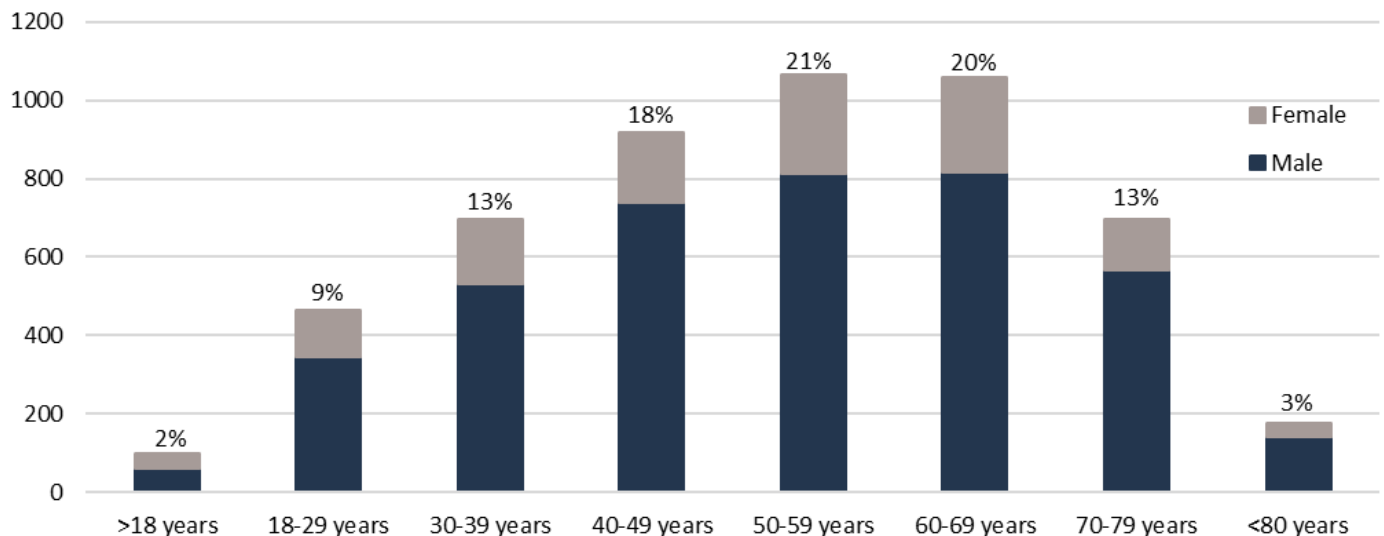


Figure 4: Age distribution of NSW greyhound industry participants

RACING GREYHOUND POPULATION

The *Greyhound Racing Act 2017* defines a greyhound as a greyhound owned or kept in connection with greyhound racing, or with a greyhound racing participant. It does not include greyhounds owned by people outside the industry.

The industry greyhound population was estimated to be 17,409 as at 30 June 2024 (Figure 5), approximately 900 fewer than at the same time in 2023. The decline can be attributed to the Commission's ongoing efforts to trace the status and whereabouts of every greyhound on the greyhound register. The difference mainly comprises greyhounds retired before the 2023/24 year, and rehomed out of the industry.

Table 3: Racing activity since the Commission's inception

	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24
Race tracks operating	32	32	29	29	28	25 ⁵
Race meetings held ¹	1,153	1,092	1,149	1,217	1,257	1,244
Races held ¹	11,399	10,998	11,847	12,990	13,679	14,003
Starters ^{1,2}	81,282	78,946	85,716	94,210	99,289	102,662
Individual greyhounds raced ^{1,3}	6,505	6,502	6,836	7,274	7,682	7,715
Greyhounds named for racing ^{1,4}	3,223	3,335	3,169	3,396	3,630	3,499

¹ Data collected from OzChase

² Starters refers to the number of times a greyhound left a race starting box, where individual greyhounds are counted every time they race.

³ Individual greyhounds raced refers to the number of greyhounds registered in any jurisdiction that raced in NSW; each greyhound is counted only once irrespective of how many times it raced.

⁴ Greyhounds named for racing refers to the number of greyhounds that received a racing name in the year; naming is a key step in becoming eligible to race.

⁵ Taree, Wauchope and Young were closed for part of the financial year.



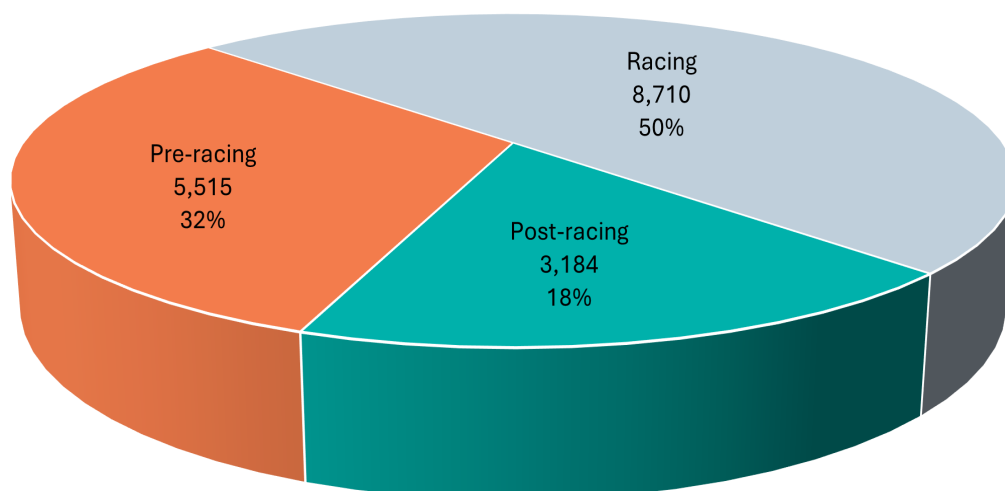


Figure 5: Lifecycle status of the currently registered greyhound population

BREEDING

A total of 621 breeding services and whelping of 3198 pups were notified to the Commission during the reporting period (Table 4), representing a minor increase (1%) in breeding services (Figure 6), and a 15% decline in pups whelped (Figure 7).

Table 4: Greyhound services and whelpings in NSW in 2023/2024

	Services	Litters	Female pups	Male pups	Total pups	Mean litter size
July	52	32	102	96	198	6.2
August	62	23	80	70	150	6.5
September	46	31	100	112	212	6.8
October	69	41	115	139	254	6.2
November	74	36	140	116	256	7.1
December	50	52	147	163	311	6.0
January	58	72	257	238	495	6.9
February	40	36	141	115	256	7.1
March	68	48	170	169	339	7.1
April	35	28	97	97	194	6.9
May	31	55	167	177	344	6.2
June	36	30	99	91	190	6.3
Total	621	484	1,615	1,583	3,198	6.6

(Source: OzChase and eTrac. Note that figures may vary from published monthly service and whelping reports due to late submissions of notifications.)

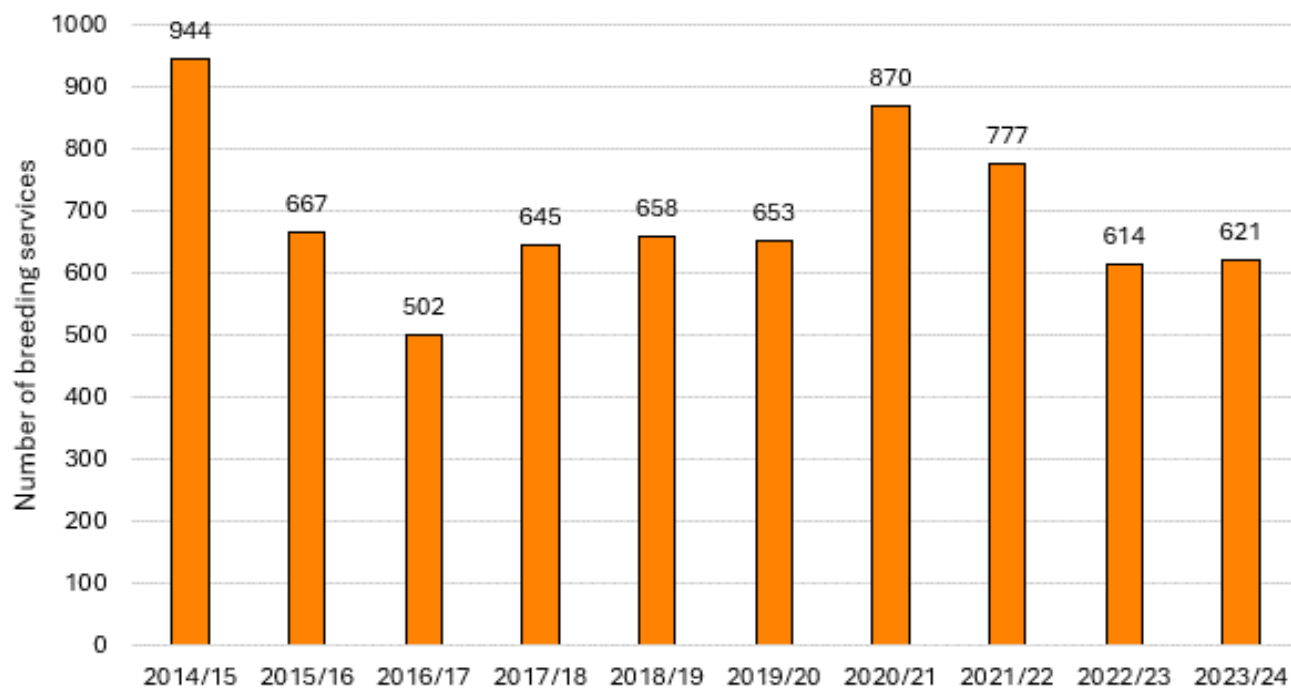


Figure 6: Number of breeding services conducted in NSW from 2014/15 to 2023/24

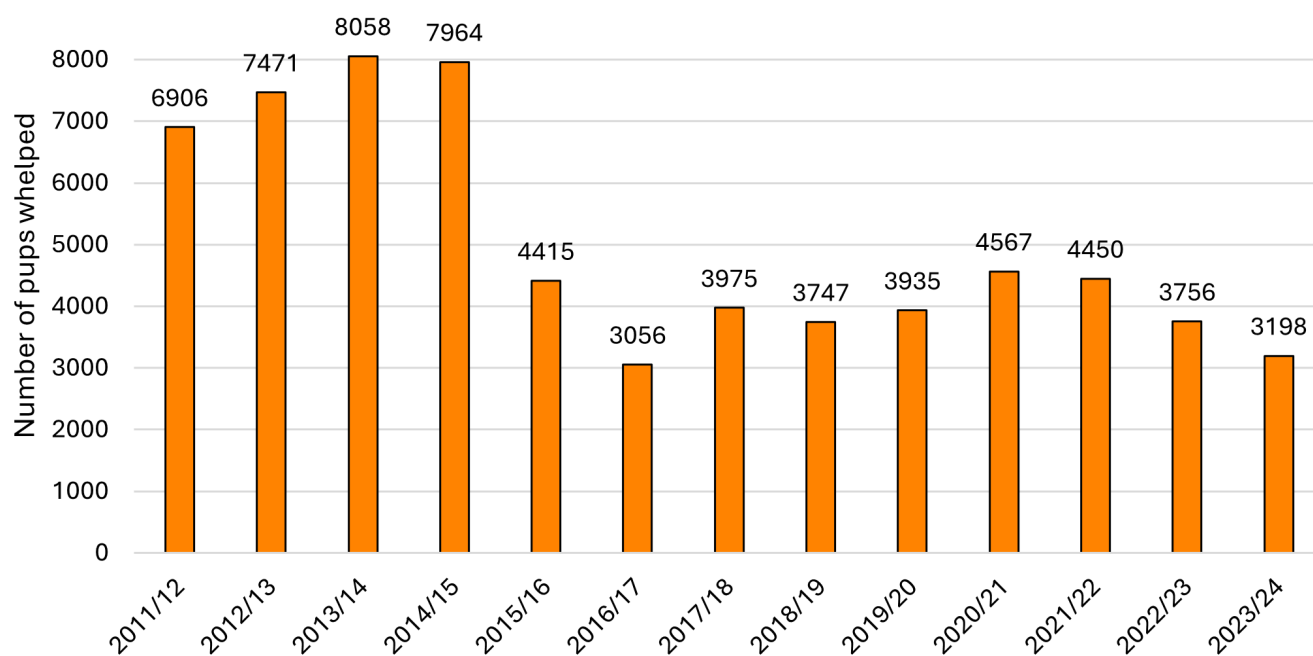


Figure 7: Number of pups whelped in NSW from 2011/12 to 2023/24

RACE INJURIES

The standard for documenting greyhound racing injuries in reports can be found on the Commission's website.

In 2023/24, on-track veterinarians conducted 7,534 post-race examinations of greyhounds, with 4,346 (58%) revealing injuries (Table 6). Most race injuries (91%) required a stand-down period of less than 60 days. Serious injuries—those potentially needing surgery, being career-ending, or life-threatening (Category F, formerly major II and catastrophic injuries)—accounted for 8% of all injuries, with a rate of 3.47 per 1,000 starts.

The rate of injuries requiring euthanasia at the track or resulting in sudden death was 0.21 per 1,000 starts in 2023/24, which is 68% lower than the 0.66 per 1,000 starts reported in 2022/23 (Figure 8).

Table 5: Number of greyhound racing injuries

Injury category ¹ and stand down period	Number ²	Injuries per 1000 starts ³	Proportion of all injuries
Category A – no stand down period required	540	5.26	12%
Category B - 1-10 days	1,587	15.46	37%
Category C - 14-21 days	1,269	12.36	29%
Category D - 28-90 days	928	9.04	21%
Category E - euthanased or sudden death	22	0.21	<1%
Total	4,346	42.33	
Category F ⁴	356	3.47	8%
Category G ⁵	3,980	38.77	92%

¹ Where an individual greyhound sustains injuries in more than one injury category, only the more severe category is used in reporting.

² Does not include examinations or injuries from trials, return-to-racing examinations or pre-race examinations.

³ Injuries per 1000 starts is an industry standard for measuring the rate of injury.

⁴ Category F includes all Category E incidents as well as those within Category D that are deemed to be of a particularly serious nature.

⁵ Category G includes any injury in Categories A to C and those in Category D that do not fit the definition of a serious injury in Category

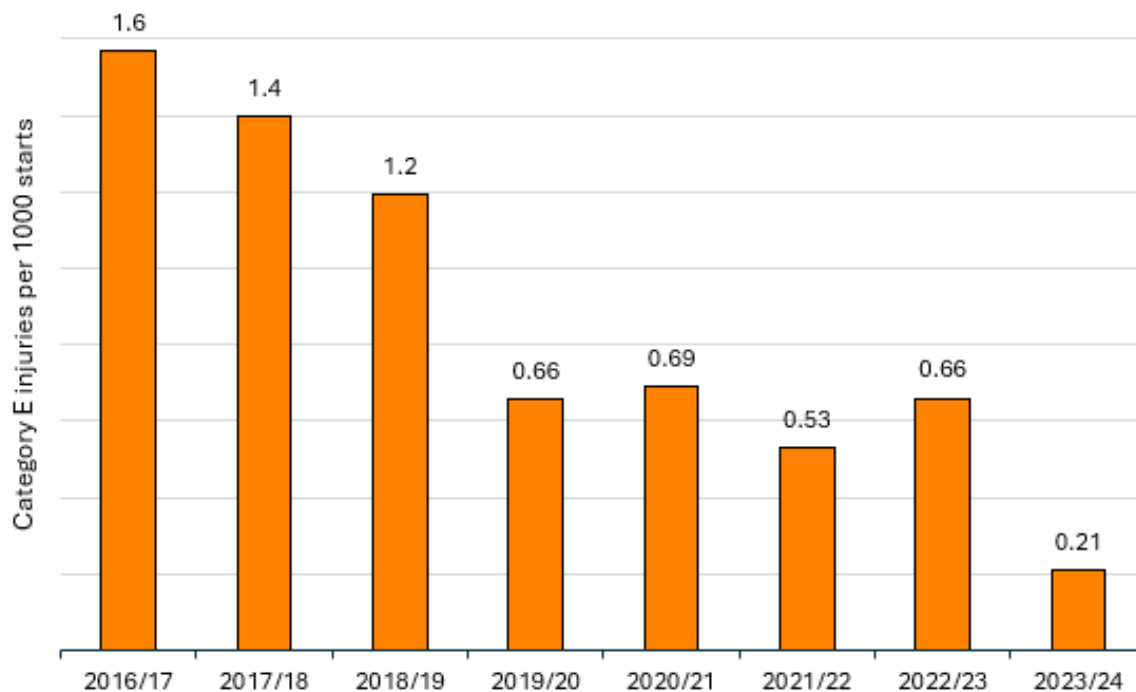


Figure 8:

Annual rate of Category E racing injuries



RETIREMENT

The Commission was notified of 3,509 greyhound retirements that occurred in 2023/24 (Table 6).

Thirty-eight per cent of retired greyhounds were retained by an industry participant as a pet and remain registered with the Commission. Most greyhounds were rehomed to non-participants via the Greyhounds as Pets program (36%), another animal adoption organisation (7%) or privately by participants (19%).

The number of greyhounds retired in this financial year exceeds 2022/23's total by 112%. Such remarkable growth may have resulted from the requirement to have racing greyhounds scanned every six months, meaning that more participants are notifying the Commission when a greyhound is retired.

The proportion of greyhounds retired and accepted by Greyhounds As Pets (GAP) has increased from 24% in 2022/23 to 36% in this financial year (Figure 9). Another 1,695 greyhounds were helped to retirement through the GAP homing assistance scheme, which provides financial support for desexing, dental check-ups and other health measures.



Table 6: Greyhound retirements reported in 2023/24

Destination	Greyhounds	%
Retained by industry participant as pet	1,332	38%
Rehomed privately by owner or trainer to a non-participant as a pet	679	19%
Accepted by Greyhounds As Pets	1,253	36%
Accepted by another animal adoption or rescue organisation	243	7%
Veterinary research, teaching and medicine	2	<1%
Retired interstate - no further details available	0	0%
Total	3,509	

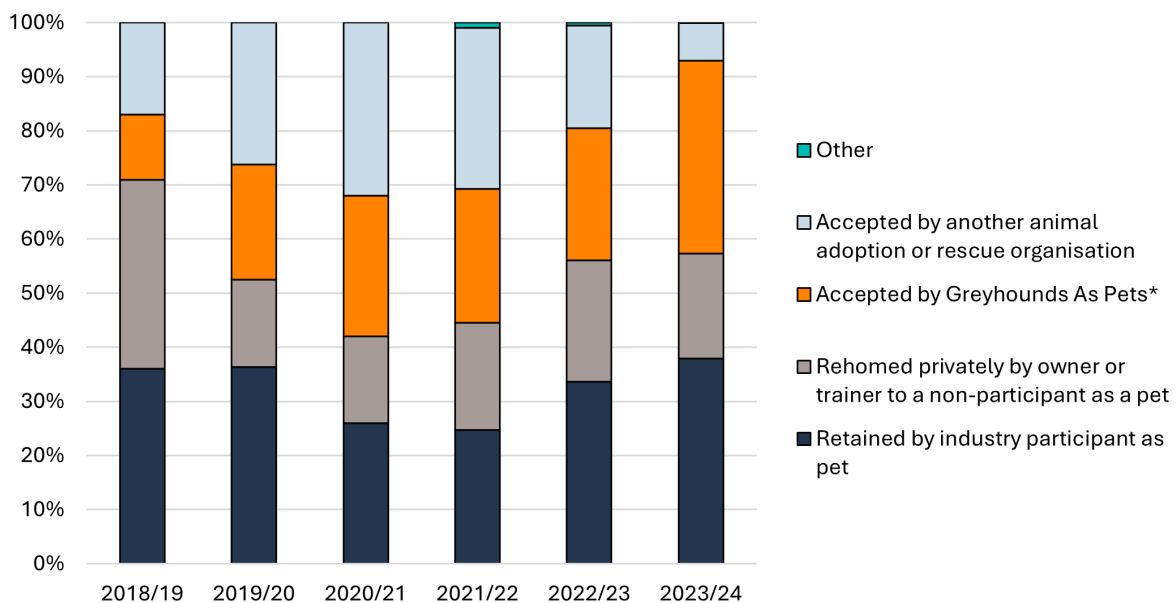


Figure 9: Destination of retired greyhounds reported over last six years

EXPORT OF GREYHOUNDS

In 2023/24, Greyhounds Australasia issued passports for 673 greyhounds registered in NSW. Of these, 583 were designated for export to the United States, 88 for Canada, and two for Ireland.

GREYHOUND MORTALITY

A total of 1,046 greyhound mortalities were reported in 2023/24 (Table 7). Of these, 52% were due to euthanasia, a marked decline from 60% in 2022/23.

The proportion of euthanasias related to illness increased by 17% from the previous year, reflecting trends in an aging greyhound population caused by historically high whelping rates. In contrast, the proportion of euthanasias due to injury decreased by 16%.

The overall ratio of deaths from injury or accident to those from illness, age, or natural causes has remained stable at approximately 2:3 since 2022/23. However, the total number of deaths rose by 38%, partly attributable to improved compliance with the requirement to submit death notifications.

Table 7: Greyhound mortalities reported in 2023/24

Mortality by type and cause ¹	Number	%
Euthanasia		
Medical Euthanasia - Injury	176	33%
Medical Euthanasia - Illness	347	64%
Medical Euthanasia - Emergency ²	0	0%
Failure to Re-home	0	0%
Behaviourally unsuitable or known risk to people	18	3%
Euthanasia total	541	
Death		
Injury or accident	199	39%
Illness, age or natural causes	306	61%
Death total	505	

¹ Includes euthanasia and sudden deaths at race meetings;

² The circumstances surrounding any emergency euthanasia are examined by the Commission to ensure that no breach of the Greyhound Rehoming Policy or the *Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act 1979* has occurred.

Source: OneGov and eTrac 9/9/2024. Note: figures include late notifications and may not match previously published quarterly figures

The proportion of euthanasias due to failed rehoming attempts has decreased from 5% in 2019/20 to 0% in 2023/24. Euthanasias related to behavioural unsuitability or being a known risk to people have fallen from 11% in 2019/20 to 3% over the past two years (Figure 10).

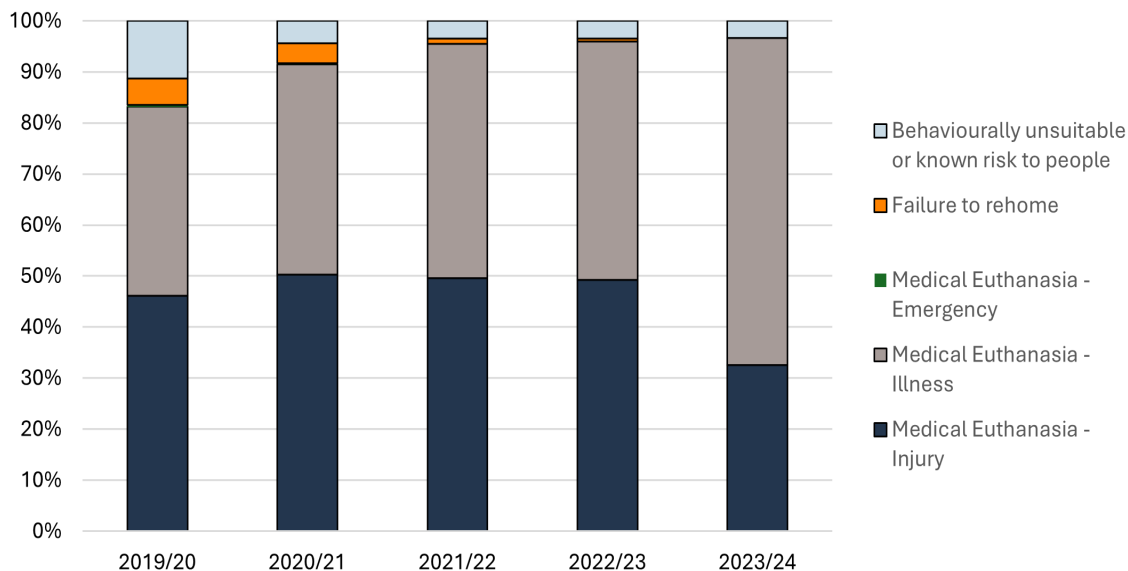


Figure 10: Reasons for greyhound euthanasias over the last five years

Euthanasia for non-medical reasons—such as behavioural unsuitability, being a known risk to people, and failure to rehome—has declined by 87% since 2018/19 (Figure 11), following the updates to the Commission’s Greyhound Rehoming Policy in December 2019.

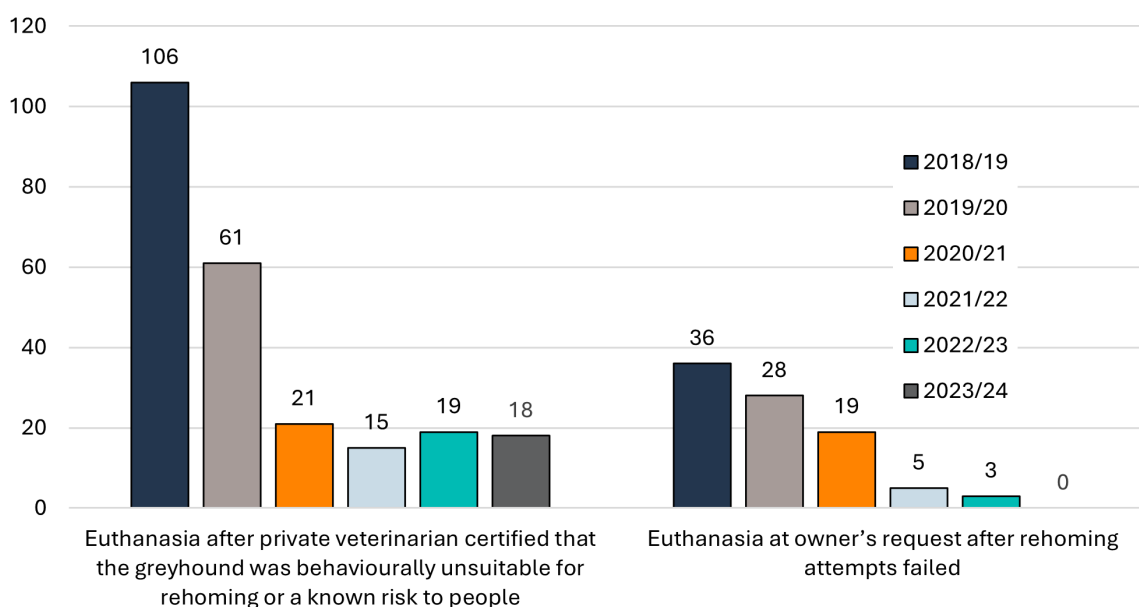
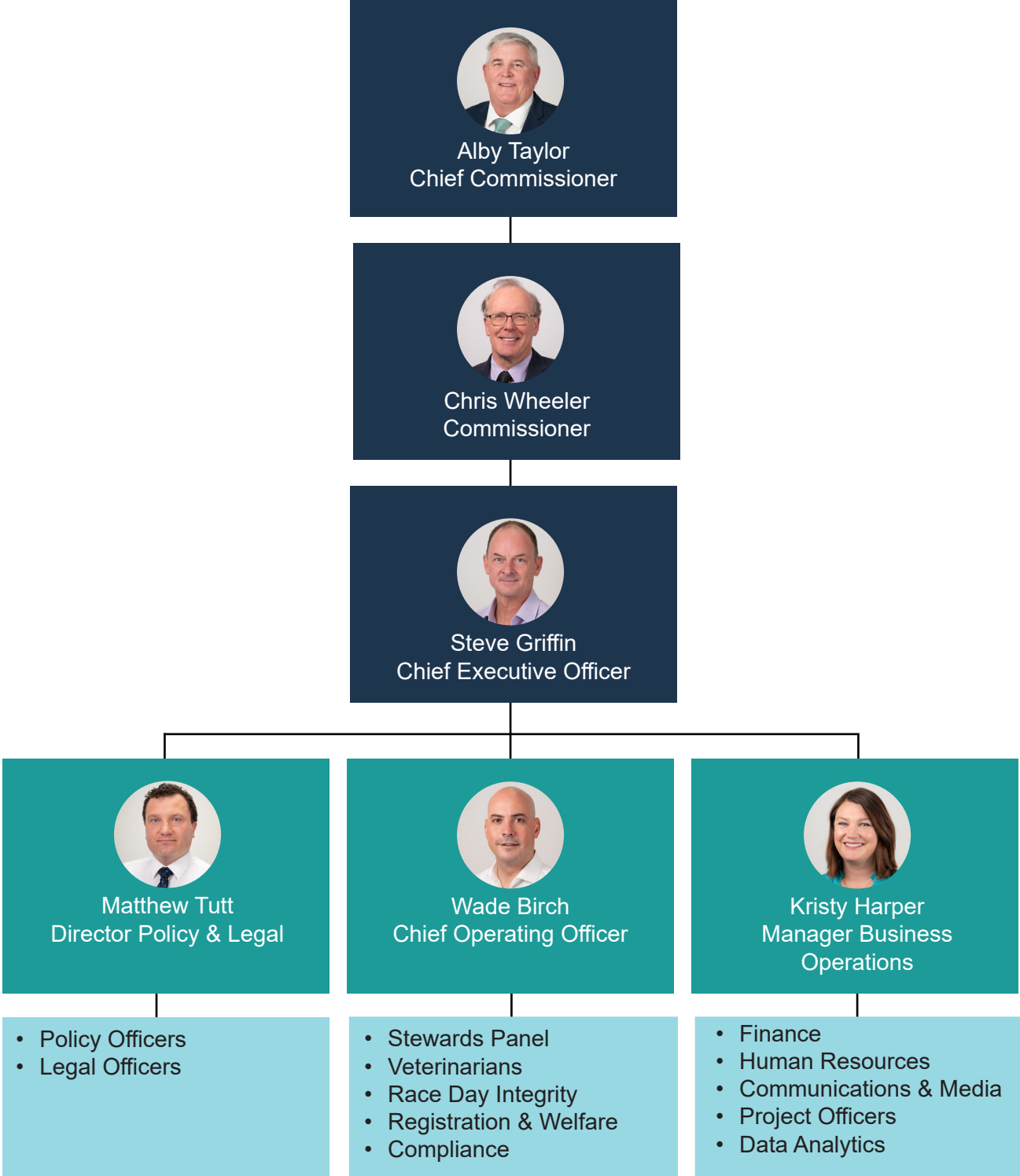


Figure 11: Greyhound euthanasia for non-medical reasons

ORGANISATIONAL STRUCTURE



OUR LEADERS

The Chief Commissioner and two Commissioners are appointed by the Governor on the recommendation of the Minister for Aboriginal Affairs and Treaty, Minister for Gaming and Racing, Minister for Veterans, Minister for Medical Research, and Minister for the Central Coast, the Hon. David Harris MP.



Chief Commissioner, Brenton (Alby) Taylor

Alby has a diverse background in strategic business planning, integrity and industry reform. He is an experienced executive, responsible for building successful start-up initiatives and implementing significant reform projects. Some of his most notable roles include establishing and leading the NRL's Integrity Unit, and his time as Chief Executive with Local Government NSW, Re.Turn It and the Australian Gift and Homewares Association.

Alby has also held positions on a variety of boards, including ANZ Stadium Limited, Sporties, Sydney Olympic Park Business Association and Moorebank Rugby League Club. He has qualifications in Law, Public Policy & Administration and Applied Management. Alby was appointed as Chief Commissioner for the Greyhound Welfare & Integrity Commission on 30 October 2022.



Commissioner, Chris Wheeler PSM

Chris is a former Deputy NSW Ombudsman. He has longstanding experience in complaint handling and investigations, as well as extensive experience in management and public administration. Chris is a town planner and lawyer who has worked in a variety of roles in state and local government in NSW and Victoria. He has also worked as a solicitor in the private sector.

Chris was appointed as a Commissioner for the Greyhound Welfare & Integrity Commission in October 2019.



Chief Executive Officer, Steve Griffin

Steve Griffin has over 30 years' experience in senior leadership roles within the NSW and Queensland public service, particularly within a regulatory context.

He began his career with the NSW Police Force in 1985 where he was member of the Drug Enforcement Agency, Organised Crime Unit, National Crime Authority, and Internal Affairs. He left the Police Force in 1998 having attained the rank of Detective Senior Sergeant and joined the newly formed NSW Fair Trading, helping to establish a compliance branch, before moving on to oversee the NSW Department of Corrective Services as Director of the Office of the Inspector General of Corrective Services, including a term as Acting Inspector General.

Steve returned to NSW Fair Trading to assist in establishing the NSW Home Building Service and later, as Deputy Commissioner of NSW Fair Trading, led the national harmonisation of consumer affairs regulation. As Deputy CEO of Service NSW Steve went on to play a leading role in establishing a world leading one-stop shop for government services before taking up the position as Commissioner (CEO) of the Queensland Building & Construction Commission.

Steve has also managed his own consultancy business, primarily helping government agencies to implement transformational change. He was appointed to the position of Chief Executive Officer in April 2021.

MANAGEMENT GROUPS AND COMMITTEES

The Commissioners and Chief Executive Officer were supported in their roles by management groups and committees.

Executive Leadership Team (ELT)

Comprising the Chief Executive Officer, Director Policy & Legal (General Counsel), Chief Operating Officer, Associate Director Investigations and Compliance, Manager Business Operations, Chief Veterinary Officer and the Chief Steward, this group met weekly to monitor progress, identify risks, and provide strategic advice to the Chief Commissioner and Commissioners.

Workplace Health and Safety Committee

This committee is comprised of representatives from across different areas of the business. The committee meets monthly with a standing agenda, to review WHS reports and outcomes, provide proactive advice to the ELT and the Chief Executive Officer on all aspects of workplace health and safety based on risk assessments, incident reports and employee concerns.

Internal Complaints Panel

Comprising the Chief Executive Officer, Director Policy and Legal (General Counsel), and Manager, Human Resources, this group investigated complaints against staff according to the Commission's Misconduct & Complaint Handling Policy.

EXECUTIVE OFFICERS

Members of the Commission's executive team are employed under individual Public Sector Senior Executive employment contracts, the terms of which provide for regular performance assessment.

Table 8: Diversity and earnings of senior executive and Commissioners at 30 June 2024

	Range set by SOORT	2023/24			2022/23			2021/22			2020/2021		
		Average earnings	Female	Male	Average earnings	Female	Male	Average earnings	Female	Male	Average earnings	Female	Male
Band 4	\$509,251 - \$588,250	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Band 3	\$361,301 - \$509,250	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Band 2 ¹	\$287,201 - \$361,300	\$359,150		2	\$286,890	0	2	\$294,102	0	2	\$271,358	0	2
Band 1 ²	\$201,350 - \$287,200	\$204,593		3	\$204,592	0	3	\$171,985	0	4	\$155,606	1	4

¹The Chief Commissioner was appointed on a part-time basis at 0.6 FTE at an actual annual cost of \$208,068 in 2020/21 and \$222,165 in 2019/20. These amounts include all entitlements including superannuation and leave.

²Both Commissioners were appointed on a part-time basis as 0.2 FTE at an actual annual cost of \$103,798 in 2020/21 and \$91,138 in 2019/20.

Table 9: Senior executive employee remuneration costs as a percentage of all employee costs

	2023/24	2022/23	2021/22	2020/21	2019/20
Senior executive percentage compared to total employee costs	10.54%	12%	13.4%	12.9%	13.5%

Table 10: Number and diversity of non-executive officers as at 30 June 2024

2023/24 (headcount)				
	Female	Male	Not identified	Total
Welfare and race day	6	32	0	38
Compliance and legal	8	9	0	17
Business operations	19	10	0	29
Total	33	51	0	84
2022/23 (headcount)				
	Female	Male	Not identified	Total
Welfare and race day	20	40	0	60
Compliance and legal	7	7	0	14
Business operations	10	8	0	18
Total	37	55	0	92
2021/22 (headcount)				
	Female	Male	Not identified	Total
Welfare and race day	22	34	0	56
Compliance and legal	5	9	0	14
Business operations	8	8	0	16
Total	35	51	0	86
2020/21 (headcount)				
	Female	Male	Not identified	Total
Welfare and race day	16	32	0	48
Compliance and legal	10	7	0	17
Business operations	6	6	0	12
Total	32	45	0	77
2019/20				
	Female	Male	Not identified	Total
Welfare and race day integrity	8	27	0	35
Integrity, compliance and enforcement	6	8	0	14
Strategic reform and policy, customer service and business operations	21	5	0	26
Total	35	40	0	75

NON-EXECUTIVE OFFICERS

Officers of the Commission are employed under the *Government Sector Employment Act 2013* and the *Crown Employees (Public Services Conditions of Employment) Reviewed Award 2009*.

EMPLOYMENT CONDITIONS

All roles in the Commission were recruited in accordance with the *Government Sector Employment Act 2013* and *Government Sector Employment Rules 2014*. All recruitment to the Commission is merit-based and conducted either via a suitability or comparative assessment process.

As a condition of employment, the Commission's Code of Ethics and Conduct requires all staff to complete a declaration on an annual basis with all conflicts recorded and reviewed with mitigations put in place to ensure integrity from our staff in their roles with the Commission.

WORKFORCE DIVERSITY

As of 30 July 2024, the Commission's gender split is 68% males to 32% females. We are committed to fostering a diverse and inclusive workplace, actively encouraging individuals from all backgrounds, races, and genders to apply for roles within our organisation. This commitment is reflected in our ongoing efforts to attract and support a workforce that is representative of the broader community.

WORK HEALTH AND SAFETY

Four work health and safety incidents were reported in 2023/24. There were no prosecutions under the *Work Health and Safety Act 2011*.

Notification	Number	Reported in 24 hours
Hazard	2	100%
Injury	2	0
Near miss	0	N/A

HUMAN RESOURCES POLICIES

In 2023/24 the Commission implemented or amended these policies and procedures for staff:

Title	Last review date
Public Interest Disclosure Policy	1 October 2023
Prevention of Sexual Harassment Policy	18 January 2024
Managing Underperformance Policy	1 March 2024
Fatigue Management Policy	1 May 2024
False or Vexatious Complaints Policy	5 August 2024
Gifts, Benefits and Hospitality Policy	2 September 2024
Sun Safe Policy	2 September 2024

FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE

The Commission's financial statements present the financial performance and the position of the Commission for the reporting period 2023/24.

FUNDING

The Commission's sources of funding for the year to 30 June 2024 comprised funding from the point of consumption tax on wagering, own-source revenue such as registration fees and appropriations through the Department of Enterprise, Investment & Trade (DEIT).

Table 12: Summary of income

	2023/24 (\$000)	2022/23 (\$000)	2021/22 (\$000)	2020/21 (\$000)	2019/20 (\$000)
Greyhound Racing NSW	0	0	0	10,880	8,403
Share of wagering point of consumption tax	12,925	11,114	6,210	0	0
NSW Government Grants (Portfolio/ Department)	9,500	9,500	9,981	0	0
NSW Government Grants - Department special purpose	0	0	3,590	4,985	7,000
In kind contribution / grants					
- Department of customer service	0	0	0	292	0
Registration fees	489	389	442	264	658
Other	157	2	1	2	2
Acceptance by the Crown entity of employee benefits and other liabilities	303	25	120	58	257
Total funding and revenue, cash and non-cash	23,374	21,030	20,104	16,481	16,320

EXPENDITURE

The Commission's cash expenditure in the year ended 30 June 2024 totalled \$22.23 million. The top three expense categories account for 82% of this expenditure.

People-related expenditure (including employee-related expenditure and contractor costs) is the largest expense type, accounting for \$14.22 million or 64%. Independent & accredited testing laboratory for analysis of samples from racing greyhounds represents \$2.03 million or 9.1%. Software & technology expenses including etrac and other operational technologies represent \$1.9 million or 8.9%.

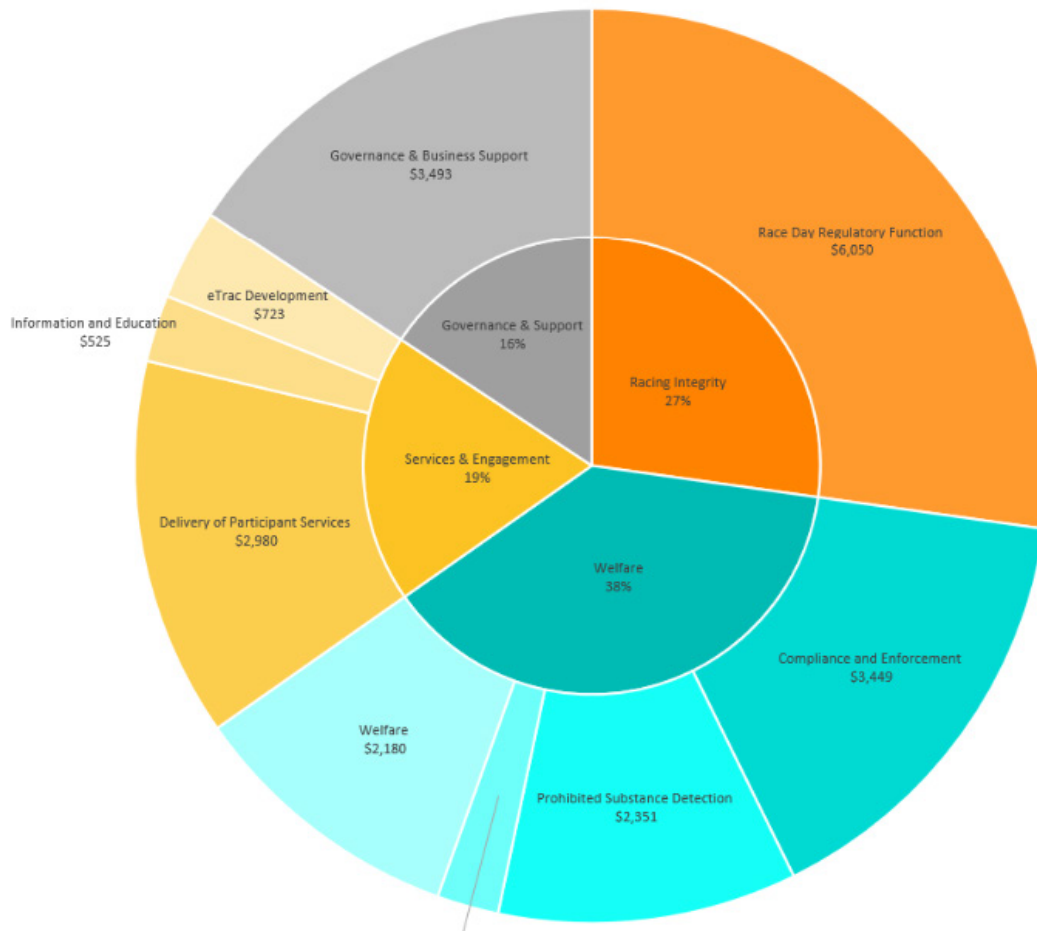


Figure 12: Expenditure according to key program categories (\$'000)

FINANCIAL POSITION

The Commission held a cash balance as at 30 June 2024 of \$8.6 million compared to \$4.0 million in the prior year. The Commission recognised payables totalling \$1.3 million relating to unpaid invoices, accrued expenses and salaries and a further \$1.2 million for employee related provisions.

OFFICIAL: Sensitive - NSW Government

26 September 2024

Mr Steve Griffin
Chief Executive Officer
Greyhound Welfare Integrity Commission
230 Howick St,
Bathurst NSW 2795

Dear Steve

Letter of Certification - Expression of opinion as to the effectiveness of internal controls over financial information

I, Karl Veitch, Senior Accountant, am the CFO of the Greyhound Welfare & Integrity Commission for the purposes of TPP17-06 concerning internal controls of a GSF Agency.

I am the most senior finance officer of the Commission holding pre-requisite skills and experience to perform the function set out in same.

I acknowledge my responsibility in the design, implementation, and operation of internal control systems over the Greyhound Welfare Integrity Commission (the 'Commission')'s financial information for the financial year ended 30 June 2024. This role is supported by Sushma Rao, CFO of DCITHS.

I certify, to the best of my knowledge and belief and having undertaken the relevant processes, that the Commission has and has had a sufficiently effective system of internal controls to ensure that financial information presenting the financial position and performance of the Authority is true and fair in all material respects.

This certification also acknowledges that the independent annual assurance reviews of the design and operating effectiveness of controls at GovConnect NSW for the SAP platform is materially clear and without any material qualification or deviations.

Sincerely,



Karl Veitch
Senior Accountant
Greyhound Welfare & Integrity Commission
26 September 2024



INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

Greyhound Welfare and Integrity Commission

To Members of the New South Wales Parliament

Opinion

I have audited the accompanying financial statements of Greyhound Welfare and Integrity Commission (the Commission), which comprise the Statement by the Chief Commissioner and Chief Executive Officer, the Statement of Comprehensive Income for the year ended 30 June 2024, the Statement of Financial Position as at 30 June 2024, the Statement of Changes in Equity and the Statement of Cash Flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a Statement of Material Accounting Policies and other explanatory information of the Commission and the consolidated entity. The consolidated entity comprises the Commission and the entities it controlled at the year's end or from time to time during the financial year.

In my opinion, the financial statements:

- have been prepared in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards and the applicable financial reporting requirements of the *Government Sector Finance Act 2018* (GSF Act), the Government Sector Finance Regulation 2024 (GSF Regulation) and the Treasurer's Directions
- presents fairly the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the Commission and the consolidated entity.

My opinion should be read in conjunction with the rest of this report.

Basis for Opinion

I conducted my audit in accordance with Australian Auditing Standards. My responsibilities under the standards are described in the 'Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements' section of my report.

I am independent of the Commission and the consolidated entity in accordance with the requirements of the:

- Australian Auditing Standards
- Accounting Professional and Ethical Standards Board's APES 110 'Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (including Independence Standards)' (APES 110).

Parliament promotes independence by ensuring the Auditor-General and the Audit Office of New South Wales are not compromised in their roles by:

- providing that only Parliament, and not the executive government, can remove an Auditor-General
- mandating the Auditor-General as auditor of public sector agencies
- precluding the Auditor-General from providing non-audit services.

I have fulfilled my other ethical responsibilities in accordance with APES 110.

I believe the audit evidence I have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for my audit opinion.

Other Information

The Commission's annual report for the year ended 30 June 2024 includes other information in addition to the financial statements and my Independent Auditor's Report thereon. The Chief Executive Officer of the Commission is responsible for the other information. At the date of this Independent Auditor's Report, the other information I have received comprise the draft annual report of the Commission.

My opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information. Accordingly, I do not express any form of assurance conclusion on the other information.

In connection with my audit of the financial statements, my responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or my knowledge obtained in the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

If, based on the work I have performed, I conclude there is a material misstatement of the other information, I must report that fact.

I have nothing to report in this regard.

Chief Executive Officer's Responsibilities for the Financial Statements

The Chief Executive Officer is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards and the GSF Act, GSF Regulation and Treasurer's Directions. The Chief Executive Officer's responsibility also includes such internal control as the Chief Executive Officer determines is necessary to enable the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, the Chief Executive Officer is responsible for assessing the ability of the Commission and the consolidated entity to continue as a going concern, disclosing as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

My objectives are to:

- obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error
- issue an Independent Auditor's Report including my opinion.

Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but does not guarantee an audit conducted in accordance with Australian Auditing Standards will always detect material misstatements. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error. Misstatements are considered material if, individually or in aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions users take based on the financial statements.

A description of my responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements is located at the Auditing and Assurance Standards Board website at: www.auasb.gov.au/auditors_responsibilities/ar3.pdf. The description forms part of my auditor's report.

The scope of my audit does not include, nor provide assurance:

- that the Commission and the consolidated entity carried out their activities effectively, efficiently and economically
- about the security and controls over the electronic publication of the audited financial statements on any website where they may be presented
- about any other information which may have been hyperlinked to/from the financial statements.



Mary Yuen
Director, Financial Audit

Delegate of the Auditor-General for New South Wales

23 October 2024
SYDNEY

GREYHOUND WELFARE AND INTEGRITY COMMISSION

STATEMENT BY THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER AND CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER

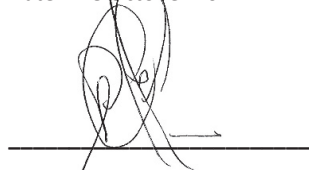
Pursuant to section 7.6(4) of the *Government Sector Finance Act 2018* ("Act"), we state that these financial statements:

- (a) have been prepared in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards, the applicable requirements of the Act, the *Government Sector Finance Regulation 2024* and the Treasurer's Directions; and
- (b) present fairly the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the Greyhound Welfare and Integrity Commission and the consolidated entity.

A blue ink signature of Brenton (Alby) Taylor, consisting of a large, stylized initial 'B' followed by a cursive name.

Brenton (Alby) Taylor
Chief Commissioner

Date: 18 October 2024

A black ink signature of Steve Griffin, consisting of a large, stylized initial 'S' followed by a cursive name.

Steve Griffin
Chief Executive Officer

Date: 18 October 2024

GREYHOUND WELFARE AND INTEGRITY COMMISSION					
STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME					
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2024					
	Note	Consolidated		Parent	
		2024 \$000	2023 \$000	2024 \$000	2023 \$000
Continuing operations					
Expenses excluding losses					
Employee related	2(a)	13,364	11,336	-	-
Personnel services	2(b)	-	-	13,364	11,336
Operating expenses	2(c)	8,200	8,520	8,200	8,520
Depreciation and amortisation	2(d)	628	840	628	840
Finance costs	2(e)	30	26	30	26
Other expenses	2(e)	-	-	-	-
Total Expenses excluding losses		22,222	20,722	22,222	20,722
Revenue					
Grants and contributions	3(a)	22,425	20,614	22,425	20,614
Acceptance by the Crown of employee benefits and other liabilities	3(b)	303	25	-	-
Other income	3(c)	646	390	949	415
Total Revenue		23,374	21,029	23,374	21,029
Other gains / (losses)	4	54	24	54	24
NET RESULT		1,206	331	1,206	331
Other comprehensive income		-	-	-	-
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME / (LOSS)		1,206	331	1,206	331

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

GREYHOUND WELFARE AND INTEGRITY COMMISSION					
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION					
AS AT 30 JUNE 2024					
	Note	Consolidated		Parent	
		2024 \$000	2023 \$000	2024 \$000	2023 \$000
ASSETS					
Current Assets					
Cash and cash equivalents	5	8,621	3,997	8,621	3,997
Receivables	6	132	127	132	127
Total Current Assets		8,753	4,124	8,753	4,124
Non-Current Assets					
Property, plant and equipment	7	466	658	466	658
Right-of-use assets	8	1,445	1,212	1,445	1,212
Intangibles	9	-	-	-	-
Total Non-Current Assets		1,911	1,870	1,911	1,870
Total Assets		10,664	5,994	10,664	5,994
LIABILITIES					
Current Liabilities					
Payables	10	1,335	1,303	1,335	1,303
Contract liabilities	11	126	122	126	122
Lease liabilities	8	439	392	439	392
Provisions	12	1,207	1,128	1,207	1,128
Other current liabilities	13	3,162	-	3,162	-
Total Current Liabilities		6,269	2,945	6,269	2,945
Non-Current Liabilities					
Contract liabilities	11	45	96	45	96
Lease liabilities	8	1,072	886	1,072	886
Provisions	12	60	55	60	55
Total Non-Current Liabilities		1,177	1,037	1,177	1,037
Total Liabilities		7,446	3,982	7,446	3,982
Net Assets		3,218	2,012	3,218	2,012
EQUITY					
Accumulated funds		3,218	2,012	3,218	2,012
Total Equity		3,218	2,012	3,218	2,012

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

GREYHOUND WELFARE AND INTEGRITY COMMISSION

**STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2024**

	Note	Consolidated		Parent	
		Accumulated Funds	Total Equity	Accumulated Funds	Total Equity
		\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000
Balance at 1 July 2023		2,012	2,012	2,012	2,012
Net Result for the year		1,206	1,206	1,206	1,206
Other comprehensive income		-	-	-	-
Balance at 30 June 2024		3,218	3,218	3,218	3,218
Balance at 1 July 2022		1,681	1,681	1,681	1,681
Net Result for the year		331	331	331	331
Other comprehensive income		-	-	-	-
Balance at 30 June 2023		2,012	2,012	2,012	2,012

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

GREYHOUND WELFARE AND INTEGRITY COMMISSION					
STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS					
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2024					
	Note	Consolidated		Parent	
		2024 \$000	2023 \$000	2024 \$000	2023 \$000
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES					
Payments					
Employee related		(13,131)	(11,169)	-	-
Personnel services		-	-	(13,131)	(11,169)
Suppliers of goods and services		(9,039)	(8,765)	(9,039)	(8,765)
Short term lease payments	8	(37)	(33)	(37)	(33)
Finance costs	2(e)	(30)	(26)	(30)	(26)
Total Payments		(22,237)	(19,993)	(22,237)	(19,993)
Receipts					
Reimbursements from the Crown	3(b)	303	25	303	25
Grants and other contributions	3(a)	25,588	20,614	25,588	20,614
GST recovered		787	885	787	885
Sales of goods and services		565	389	565	389
Other revenue	4	53	15	53	15
Total Receipts		27,296	21,928	27,296	21,928
NET CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES	16	5,059	1,935	5,059	1,935
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES					
Purchases of property, plant and equipment		-	(69)	-	(69)
NET CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES		-	(69)	-	(69)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES					
Payment of principal portion of lease liabilities		(435)	(386)	(435)	(386)
NET CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES		(435)	(386)	(435)	(386)
NET INCREASE/(DECREASE) IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS		4,624	1,480	4,624	1,480
Opening cash and cash equivalents		3,997	2,517	3,997	2,517
CLOSING CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	5	8,621	3,997	8,621	3,997

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

GREYHOUND WELFARE AND INTEGRITY COMMISSION

NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2024

1. STATEMENT OF MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES

(a) Reporting Entity

The Greyhound Welfare and Integrity Commission is a NSW Government entity, established pursuant to the *Greyhound Racing Act 2017*. The Greyhound Welfare and Integrity Commission ("Group") comprises Greyhound Welfare and Integrity Commission ("Commission") and the Office of the Greyhound Welfare and Integrity Commission ("Office"). The Group is a NSW Government reporting entity and is controlled by the Crown in right of the State of New South Wales ("Crown"), which is the ultimate parent. The Group is a not-for-profit entity (as profit is not its principal objective) and it has no cash generating units. The Group was established on 3 July 2017.

In the process of preparing the consolidated financial statements for the economic entity, consisting of the controlling and controlled entities, all inter-entity transactions and balances have been eliminated, and like transactions and other events are accounted for using uniform accounting policies.

These financial statements have been authorised for issue by the Chief Commissioner and Chief Executive Officer on the date the accompanying statement by the Chief Commissioner and Chief Executive Officer was signed.

(b) Basis of Preparation

The Group's financial statements are general purpose financial statements which have been prepared on an accrual basis and in accordance with:

- applicable Australian Accounting Standards ("AAS") (which include Australian Accounting Interpretations);
- the requirements of the *Government Sector Finance Act 2018* ("GSF Act");
- Government Sector Finance Regulation 2024; and
- Treasurer's Directions issued under the GSF Act.

Property, plant and equipment, together with certain financial assets and liabilities are measured using the fair value basis. Other financial statement items are prepared in accordance with the historical cost convention except where specified otherwise.

Judgements, key assumptions and estimations that management has made are disclosed in the relevant notes to the financial statements.

All amounts are rounded to the nearest one thousand dollars unless otherwise stated and are expressed in Australian currency, which is the Group's presentation and functional currency.

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis.

(c) Statement of Compliance

The financial statements and notes comply with Australian Accounting Standards, which include Australian Accounting Interpretations.

(d) Administered Activities

The Group administers, but does not control, certain activities on behalf of the Crown. It is accountable for the transactions relating to those administered activities but does not have the discretion to deploy those resources for the achievement of the Group's own objectives.

Transactions and balances relating to the administered activities are not recognised as the Group's incomes, expenses, assets and liabilities, and are disclosed in Note 19 as "Administered Income".

(e) Accounting for Goods and Services Tax

Income, expenses and assets are recognised net of the amount of goods and services tax ("GST"), except that the:

- amount of GST incurred by the Group as a purchaser that is not recoverable from the Australian Taxation Office ("ATO") is recognised as part of an asset's cost of acquisition or as part of an item of expense, and
- receivables and payables are stated with the amount of GST included.

Cash flows are included in the Statement of Cash Flows on a gross basis. However, the GST components of cash flows arising from investing and financing activities which are recoverable from, or payable to, the ATO are classified as operating cash flows.

(f) Comparative information

Except when an Australian Accounting Standard permits or requires otherwise, comparative information is presented in respect of the Group's previous reporting period, 30 June 2023, for all amounts reported in the financial statements. Where necessary, comparative information has been reclassified and repositioned for consistency with current period disclosure.

(g) eTrac

The eTrac first stage development was completed 31 July 2023 with the final full product released live for all industry users 1 November 2023. Since this time the Group has identified and implemented improvements to the system to enhance its application. Costs in relation to the enhancements are recognised as an expense along with other system enhancements commissioned by the Group. The former OneGov system, fully amortised in the 2023 financial year, was decommissioned in June 2024.

(h) Changes in Accounting Policy, Including New or Revised Australian Accounting Standards

(i) Effective for the first time in 2023-24

The accounting policies applied in 2023-24 are consistent with those of the previous financial year except as a result of the following new or revised Australian Accounting Standards applied for the first time in 2023-24:

- AASB 2021-2 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Disclosure of Accounting Policies and Definition of Accounting Estimates
- AASB 2021-5 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Deferred Tax Assets and Liabilities arising from a Single Transaction
- AASB 2021-6 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Disclosure of Accounting Policies: Tier 2 and Other Accounting Standards
- AASB 2021-7b Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Effective Date of Amendments to AASB 10 and AASB 128 and Editorial Corrections [AASB 17 editorials]
- AASB 2022 - 1 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Initial Application of AASB 17 and AASB 9 – Comparative Information
- AASB 2022-7 Editorial Corrections to Australian Accounting Standards and Repeal of Superseded and Redundant Standards
- AASB 2022-8 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Insurance Contracts: Consequential Amendments
- AASB 2023-2 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – International Tax Reform – Pillar Two Model Rules
- AASB 2023-4 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – International Tax Reform – Pillar Two Model Rules: Tier 2 Disclosures

There was no financial impact in connection with the application of this standard in the period of initial application however there are several qualitative aspects that concentrated on the reduction of disclosure that in turn promoted easier understanding of the Group's performance.

(ii) Issued but Not Yet Effective

NSW public sector entities are not permitted to early adopt new AAS, unless Treasury determines otherwise.

The following new AAS have not been applied and are not yet effective:

AASB 17	Insurance Contracts
AASB 2014-10	Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Sale or Contribution of Assets between Investor and its Associate or Joint Venture
AASB 2020-1	Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current
AASB 2021-7c	Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Effective Date of Amendments to AASB 10 and AASB 128 and Editorial Corrections
AASB 2022-5	Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Lease Liability in a Sale and Leaseback
AASB 2022-6	Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Non-current Liabilities with Covenants
AASB 2022-9	Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Insurance Contracts in the Public Sector
AASB 2022-10	Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Fair Value Measurement of Non-Financial Assets of Not-for-Profit Public Sector Entities
AASB 2023-1	Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Supplier Finance Arrangements

There are no known material or possible impact of these Standards in the period of initial application.

(i) Impact of Climate related matters on Financial Reporting for 2023-24

The Group is exposed to climate related matters with increased risk of extreme weather events impacting the ability of the Commission to:

- meet its obligations concerning the officiating of race day operations
- the provision of safe working conditions of field workers
- protect other assets in the possession of the Group

There were no climate events in the current financial year that had a material financial or other impact on the financial statements.

2. EXPENSES EXCLUDING LOSSES

	Consolidated		Parent	
	2024 \$'000	2023 \$'000	2024 \$'000	2023 \$'000
(a) Employee Related Expenses				
Salaries and wages (including annual leave)	11,348	9,878	-	-
Superannuation	986	827	-	-
Long service leave (recovery) / expense	319	(9)	-	-
Payroll tax	651	571	-	-
Fringe benefits tax	9	3	-	-
Workers' compensation insurance	50	66	-	-
	13,363	11,336	-	-
(b) Personnel Services				
Personnel services	-	-	13,363	11,336
	-	-	13,363	11,336

Recognition and Measurement

Superannuation

Superannuation includes both defined benefit contributions and defined contribution plans.

Long service leave

The factors that contributed to long service leave disclosure include:

- The discount rate used in calculating the annual obligations fluctuates based on economic factors. The impact of a higher discount rate is to reduce the present value of the provision held by Treasury. Conversely, lower discount rates will increase the present value of the provision held.
- Discount rates are provided by Treasury based on the bond rate at the end of each financial year.
- Employees with long service leave balances who leave the organisation causes a reduction in the liability and the corresponding acceptance by the Crown (see Note 3(d)).

Personnel services

Personnel services used by the Commission are provided by a controlled special purpose staff agency at cost. The cost of personnel service in respect of salaries and wages, superannuation, annual leave, and long service leave are recognised when it is probable that settlement will be required.

(c) Operating Expenses

	Consolidated		Parent	
	2024 \$'000	2023 \$'000	2024 \$'000	2023 \$'000
Auditor's remuneration for audit of the financial statements	47	47	47	47
Computer software licences & support	1,274	984	1,274	984
Consultancy	119	139	119	139
Contractors	858	1,251	858	1,251
Expenses relating to short term leases	37	33	37	33
Shared corporate services provided by Government departments	424	530	424	530
Software maintenance and enhancements	514	-	514	-
eTrac project - development expenses	187	1,389	187	1,389
Fees for services	455	421	455	421
Industry support & stakeholder engagement	80	78	80	78
Insurance	95	80	95	80
Legal expenses	271	98	271	98
Maintenance				
-Property (Occupancy)	62	70	62	70
-Motor vehicles	37	40	37	40
Motor vehicle operating costs	218	200	218	200
Occupancy	90	61	90	61
Postage, couriers and phone	313	259	313	259
Printing, stationery, consumables and stores	169	168	169	168
Racing Appeals Tribunal	136	86	136	86
Swabbing & sample analysis	2,028	1,841	2,028	1,841
Travel	582	519	582	519
Other operating expenses	204	226	204	226
	8,200	8,520	8,200	8,520

Recognition and Measurement

Operating expenses generally represent the daily running costs incurred in the normal operation of the Group. All expenses are recognised as incurred, except for certain expenditures that meet the criteria for capitalisation.

Maintenance

AASB 101 requires the disclosure of maintenance as its own line item, and this includes maintenance of different asset classes. Prior year disclosures have been amended to separately disclose the maintenance expenses for property and motor vehicles in the Note 2(c) of the financial statements.

Shared services provided by Government departments

The Group recognises the cost of services provided to it by other Government departments at invoiced cost. These services include a share of centralised hardware, infrastructure, software licences and associated support.

Insurance

The Group's insurance activities are conducted through the NSW Treasury Managed Fund Scheme of self-insurance for Government entities. The expense (premium) is determined by the Fund Manager based on past claims experience and based on the Group's total wages.

Leases

The entity recognises the lease payments associated with the following lease types as an expense on a straight-line basis:

- Leases that meet the definition of short-term. i.e. where the lease term at commencement of the lease is 12 months or less. This excludes leases with a purchase option;
- Leases of assets that are valued at \$10,000 or under when new.

(d) Depreciation and Amortisation Expense

	Consolidated		Parent	
	2024 \$'000	2023 \$'000	2024 \$'000	2023 \$'000
Depreciation				
- Plant and equipment	83	73	83	73
- Leasehold improvements	109	134	109	134
	192	207	192	207
Amortisation - Right-of-use assets				
- Buildings	276	278	276	278
- Motor Vehicles	153	138	153	138
	429	416	429	416
Amortisation – Finance Leases				
- Plant and equipment	7	-	7	-
Amortisation – Intangible assets				
- Software	-	217	-	217
	628	840	628	840

Recognition & Measurement

Refer to Note 7, 8 and 9 for recognition and measurement policies on depreciation and amortisation.

(e) Finance Costs

	Consolidated		Parent	
	2024 \$'000	2023 \$'000	2024 \$'000	2023 \$'000
Interest expense from lease liabilities	30	26	30	26

Recognition & Measurement

Finance costs consist of interest and other costs incurred in connection with the borrowing of funds. Borrowing costs are recognised as expenses in the period in which they are incurred, in accordance with Treasury's Mandate to not-for-profit NSW GGS entities.

3. REVENUE

Recognition and Measurement

Income is recognised in accordance with the requirements of AASB 15 *Revenue from Contracts with Customers* or AASB 1058 *Income of Not-for-Profit Entities*, dependent on whether there is a contract with a customer defined by AASB 15. Commentary regarding the accounting policies for the recognition of income are discussed below.

(a) Grants and contributions

	Consolidated		Parent	
	2024 \$'000	2023 \$'000	2024 \$'000	2023 \$'000
Grants				
Grants received from Department of Enterprise, Investment & Trade	9,500	9,500	9,500	9,500
Contributions				
Proceeds from industry wagering activities	12,925	11,114	12,925	11,114
	22,425	20,614	22,425	20,614

Contributions

Contribution income is a share of racing wagering activity calculated and distributed in accordance with the Betting Tax Act and the Industry Agreement ("Intercode Agreement"). The Betting Tax Act deems this to be paid from the NSW Consolidated Fund to the Office of Racing and in turn paid to Greyhound Racing New South Wales ("GRNSW") in accordance with the licence agreement between those parties. Greyhound Racing New South Wales is not a government agency. That same licence agreement also requires GRNSW to pass the proceeds of this payment to the Group.

The receipt does not form part of the Appropriations Acts 2023 ("Appropriations Act") or by way of Grant from any other Department or Agency.

No service, supply or exchange is connected concerning the agreement and accordingly is not a service fee.

Accordingly, as it is neither a Grant or an Appropriation but is received through the construct of NSW legislation and other agreements, the revenues constitute a contribution as part of the Groups' funding model.

Grants

The Appropriations Act, and subsequent variations if applicable, appropriates the sum of \$1.73B (2023: \$2.99B) to the Minister for Jobs & Tourism out of the Consolidated Fund for the services of the Department of Enterprise, Investment and Trade ("DEIT") for the year 2023–24. The spending authority of the Minister from the Appropriations Act has been delegated or subdelegated to officers of DEIT and entities that it is administratively responsible for, including the Group.

The lead Minister for Jobs & Tourism, being the Minister of DEIT, is taken to have been given an appropriation out of the Consolidated Fund under the authority section 4.7 of the GSF Act, at the time the Group receives or

recovers any deemed appropriation money, for an amount equivalent to the money that is received or recovered by the Authority. These deemed appropriations are taken to have been given for the services of DEIT, including the Group.

A summary of compliance is disclosed in the financial statements of the Annual Report of DEIT. It has been prepared by aggregating the spending authorities of the Minister for Jobs & Tourism for the services of DEIT. It reflects the status at the point in time this disclosure statement is being made. The Groups spending authority and expenditure is included in the summary of compliance.

DEIT provides by way of a Grant, distributions to the Group as working capital for the continuance of its activities.

The delegation and sub-delegations authorising officers of the Group to spend Consolidated Fund money, impose an overall spending limit of \$20M (2023: \$20M). This limit was set in the 2020 financial year by the Department of Customer Service. Total expenditure for the 2024 financial year is \$22.2M (2023: \$21.9M). The variance is predominantly due to increased activity inflationary pressures across the industry. These increased operating expenses were in turn, offset by increased industry activity in the form of a share in higher wagering activity experienced.

(b) Acceptance by the Crown of Employee Benefits and Other Liabilities

The following liabilities and/or expenses have been assumed by the Crown.

	Consolidated		Parent	
	2024 \$'000	2023 \$'000	2024 \$'000	2023 \$'000
Superannuation	19	41	-	-
Long service leave	282	(18)	-	-
Payroll tax	1	2	-	-
	302	25	-	-

Recognition and Measurement

Long service leave

The factors that contributed to the negative long service leave recoupment in 2024 are as follows:

- The impact of a higher discount rate is to reduce the present value of the provision held by Treasury. Discount rates are provided by Treasury based on the bond rate at each balance date.
- In 2024 (and 2023) several employees used long service leave balances or left the organisation which reduced the liability and the corresponding long service leave and related on-costs expense (see Note 2(a)).

(c) Other Income

	Consolidated		Parent	
	2024 \$'000	2023 \$'000	2024 \$'000	2023 \$'000
Service fee income	489	375	489	375
Industry body recoveries	90	14	90	14
Insurance recoveries	59	-	59	-
Other revenue	8	1	310	26
	646	390	948	415

Industry body recoveries

The Group conducts various industry related activities jointly with key industry bodies throughout the year and each party have agreed to reimburse the other for a share of respective costs on these joint activities.

Insurance recoveries

Insurance recoveries relate to amounts received in connection with workers compensation claims.

Other revenue

Other revenue represents miscellaneous recoveries from operating activities not elsewhere classified.

Recognition and Measurement

Service fee income

Revenue from rendering of services is recognised when the Group satisfies the performance obligation by transferring the promised services. For the Group, this service is the grant of a conditional right of participation as a registered greyhound, person or entity in the greyhound racing industry in NSW. Revenue is recognised at the time of registration and the fee is constructively received when payment has been authorised through the payment systems. The revenue is measured at the transaction price set for each registration service. The registration fee, while due by the anniversary date and in respect of each anniversary period, can be prepaid up to three years in advance. No element of financing is deemed present as payments are due and settled when the service is provided.

Where registration fees relate to registration anniversaries beyond the current financial year, any fee income is recognised in the Statement of Financial Position as unearned income. Refer to Contract Liabilities Note 11 for the disclosure of the aggregate amount of the transaction price allocated to performance obligations that are unsatisfied (or partially unsatisfied) at the end of the reporting period, and when the entity expects to recognise the unsatisfied portion as revenue.

Other items

All revenue other than service fees are recognised at the earlier of:

- Satisfaction of an event trigger including notification by the other party an amount is calculable and is due for whatever reason;
- Invoice date where an amount is invoiced based on an agreement or custom;
- On a cash received basis where the timing and quantum is substantially determined once certainty has been determined by the other party.

4. OTHER GAINS / (LOSSES)

	Consolidated		Parent	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Profit share on ROU asset disposal	53	-	53	-
Impairment of right-of-use motor vehicles	-	24	-	24
	53	24	53	24

Recognition and Measurement

The profit share on ROU assets is calculated as a percentage of the underlying surplus of vehicle disposal proceeds over the residual value of the operating lease. The profit share percentage varies based on the financier and the time the operating lease was entered.

The amount is determined by New South Wales Treasury ("Treasury") and subsequently advised to the Group for invoicing to the underlying operating lease financier. Income is recognised when the Group issues the invoice to the financier.

Impairment losses may arise on non-financial assets held by the Group from time to time. Accounting for impairment losses is dependent upon the individual asset (or group of assets) subject to impairment. Accounting policies and events giving rise to impairment losses and subsequent adjustments are disclosed in Notes 7 and 8.

5. CURRENT ASSETS - CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

	Consolidated		Parent	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Cash at bank and on hand	8,621	3,997	8,621	3,997

For the purposes of the Statement of Cash Flows, cash and cash equivalents includes cash at bank and cash on hand, excluding cash held on behalf of the Crown. As at 30 June 2024 the Commission held cash of \$5,350 on behalf of the Crown (2023: \$1,630). These amounts are excluded from the above as it is not cash available to the Commission. This is further disclosed in Note 19 Administered Income.

Cash and cash equivalent assets recognised in the Statement of Financial Position are reconciled at the end of the financial year as shown in the Statement of Cash Flows as follows:

	Consolidated		Parent	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Cash and cash equivalents (as per Statement of Financial Position)	8,621	3,997	8,621	3,997
Closing cash and cash equivalents (as per Statement of Cash Flows)	8,621	3,997	8,621	3,997

Refer to Note 17 for details regarding credit risk and market risk arising from financial instruments.

6. CURRENT ASSETS – RECEIVABLES

	Consolidated		Parent	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Prepayments	22	31	22	31
Other receivables	110	96	110	96
	132	127	132	127

The Group reclassified GST receivable into Other Receivables pursuant to AASB 7. This amounted to \$76,000 (2023: \$94,000)

Recognition and Measurement

Receivables

Receivables are initially recognised at fair value inclusive of any directly attributable transaction costs. Trade receivables that do not contain a significant financing component are measured at the transaction price. Short term receivables with no stated interest rate are measured at the original invoice amount where the effect of discounting is immaterial.

Subsequent measurement

The Group holds receivables with the objective to collect the contractual cash flows and therefore measures them at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment. Changes are recognised in the net result for the year when impaired, derecognised or through the amortisation process.

Impairment

The Group recognises an allowance for Expected Credit Losses (ECLs) for all debt financial assets not held at fair value through profit or loss. ECLs are based on the difference between the contractual cash flows that the Group expects to receive, discounted at the original effective interest rate.

Prepayments

Prepayments are payments for goods and services with a future economic benefit. Prepayments are initially recognised at cost plus any directly attributable transaction costs. These costs are subsequently amortised as an expense as and when the economic benefit is realised or converted to another asset.

7. NON-CURRENT ASSETS - PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

	Plant and Equipment \$'000	Leasehold Improvements \$'000	Total \$'000
30 June 2024 – fair value			
Gross carrying amount	251	972	1,223
Accumulated depreciation and impairment	(155)	(603)	(758)
Net carrying amount	96	369	465
30 June 2023 – fair value			
Gross carrying amount	251	972	1,223
Accumulated depreciation and impairment	(72)	(494)	(566)
Net carrying amount	179	478	657

Reconciliation

A reconciliation of the carrying amounts of each class of property, plant and equipment at the beginning and end of the reporting period is set out below:

	Plant and Equipment \$'000	Leasehold Improvements \$'000	Total \$'000
Year ended 30 June 2024			
Net carrying amount at the beginning of the financial year	179	478	657
Additions in current year	-	-	-
Depreciation expense	(83)	(109)	(192)
Net carrying amount at the end of the financial year	96	369	465
Year ended 30 June 2023			
Net carrying amount at the beginning of the financial year	252	543	795
Additions in current year	-	69	69
Depreciation expense	(73)	(134)	(207)
Net carrying amount at the end of the financial year	179	478	657

Recognition and Measurement

Property, Plant and Equipment

Property, plant and equipment are initially recognised at cost and subsequently revalued at fair value less accumulated depreciation and impairment. Cost is the amount of cash or cash equivalents paid or the fair value of the other consideration given to acquire the asset at the time of its acquisition or construction or, where applicable, the amount attributed to that asset when initially recognised in accordance with the requirements of other Australian Accounting Standards. Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset in an orderly transaction between market participants at measurement date. The Group has used depreciated historic cost as a proxy for fair value and assessed this value for any indicators of impairment.

Capitalisation Thresholds

Property, plant and equipment and intangible assets costing \$5,000 and above individually (or forming part of a network costing more than \$5,000) are capitalised.

Maintenance

Day-to-day servicing costs or maintenance are charged as expenses as incurred, except where they relate to the replacement of a part or component of an asset, in which case the costs are capitalised and depreciated.

Depreciation of Property, Plant and Equipment

Depreciation is provided for on a straight-line basis for all depreciable assets to write off the depreciable amount of each asset as it is consumed over its useful life to the Group. All material identifiable components of assets are depreciated separately over their useful lives.

The value of the assets is depreciated with the useful lives of each asset class as follows:

Office equipment	3-4 years
Leasehold improvements	the shorter of the lease period or the assets' useful lives

Impairment of Property, Plant and Equipment

The Group assesses at each reporting date whether there is an indication that an asset may be impaired. If any indication exists, or when annual impairment testing for an asset is required, the Group estimates the asset's recoverable amount. When the carrying amount of an asset exceeds its recoverable amount, the asset is considered impaired and is written down to its recoverable amount.

Subsequent to the completion of the 2022 Financial Statements, the insurance claim pertaining to the leased vehicles identified as impaired was completed and resulted in the settlement of the lease and derecognition of the right of use asset without financial impact to the group. This resulted in the reversal of the impairment accrued as at 30 June 2023 and is represented as a comparative disclosure.

There are no other asset impairment impacts at the reporting date.

Right-of-Use Assets acquired by Lessees

The Group has elected to present right-of-use assets separately in the Statement of Financial Position.

Further information on leases is contained at Note 8.

8. LEASES

The entity leases various properties, equipment and motor vehicles. Lease contracts are typically made for fixed periods of 3 to 5 years, but may have extension options. Lease terms are negotiated on an individual basis and contain a wide range of different terms and conditions. The lease agreements do not impose any covenants, but leased assets may not be used as security for borrowing purposes. The entity does not provide residual value guarantees in relation to leases.

Extension and termination options are included in a number of property and equipment leases. These terms are used to maximise operational flexibility in terms of managing contracts. The majority of options allowing extension or termination are exercisable only by the entity and not by the respective lessor.

In determining the lease term, management considers all facts and circumstances that create an economic incentive to exercise an extension option, or not exercise a termination option. Extension options (or periods after termination options) are only included in the lease term if the lease is reasonably certain to be extended (or not terminated).

Potential future cash outflows of \$286,880 have not been included in the lease liability because it is probable that the respective lease option will not be opted for. The assessment is reviewed if a significant event or a significant change in circumstances occurs which affects this assessment and that is within the control of the lessee.

AASB 16 Leases (AASB 16) requires a lessee to recognise a right-of-use asset and a corresponding lease liability for most leases.

The entity has elected to recognise payments for short-term leases and low value leases as expenses on a straight-line basis, instead of recognising a right-of-use asset and lease liability. Short-term leases are leases with a lease term of 12 months or less. Low value assets are assets with a fair value of \$10,000 or less when new.

Short term leases relate to expired leases that are on a month to month payment basis until the vehicle can be replaced. This has occurred due to supply chain issues of fit for purpose vehicles under operating lease. The arrangements are notified to the financier on a per contract basis.

Right of use assets under leases

The following table presents right-of-use assets:

	Buildings \$'000	Motor Vehicles \$'000	Plant & Equipment \$'000	Total \$'000
Year ended 30 June 2024				
Net carrying amount at the beginning of the financial year	1,015	197	0	1,212
New leases	-	430	246	676
Lease remeasurement	-	-		-
(Impairment)/reversal	-	-		-
Derecognition	-	(8)	-	(8)
Depreciation expense	(276)	(153)	(6)	(435)
Net carrying amount at the end of the financial year	739	466	240	1,445

Year ended 30 June 2023

Net carrying amount at the beginning of the financial year	1,193	261	-	1,454
Additions	59	76	-	135
Lease remeasurement	41	-	-	41
(Impairment)/reversal	-	24	-	24
Derecognition	-	(27)	-	(27)
Depreciation expense	(278)	(137)	-	(415)
Net carrying amount at the end of the financial year	1,015	197	-	1,212

Lease Liabilities

The following table presents liabilities under leases.

	Consolidated		Parent	
	2024 \$'000	2023 \$'000	2024 \$'000	2023 \$'000
Current liabilities				
Lease liability	439	392	439	392
Non-current liabilities				
Lease liability	1,072	886	1,072	886
Total lease liabilities	1,511	1,278	1,511	1,278

	Buildings \$'000	Motor Vehicles \$'000	Equipment \$'000	Total \$'000
	Year ended 30 June 2024			
Net carrying amount at the beginning of the financial year	1,074	204	-	1,278
Additions	-	430	246	676
Lease remeasurement	-	-	-	-
Lease derecognition	-	(8)	-	(8)
Interest expense	15	10	4	30
Payments	(288)	(165)	(11)	(465)
Net carrying amount at the end of the financial year	801	471	239	1,511

Year ended 30 June 2023

Net carrying amount at the beginning of the financial year	1,230	284	-	1,514
Additions	59	76	-	135
Lease remeasurement	41	-	-	41
Lease derecognition	-	(27)	-	(27)
Interest expense	17	9	-	26

Payments	(273)	(139)	-	(412)
Net carrying amount at the end of the financial year	1,074	204	-	1,278

The following amounts were recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income during the period in respect of right-of-use leases where the entity is the lessee:

	Consolidated		Parent	
	2024 \$'000	2023 \$'000	2024 \$'000	2023 \$'000
Depreciation expense of right-of-use assets	435	415	435	415
Interest expense on lease liabilities	30	26	30	26
Expense relating to short term leases	37	33	37	33
Total amount recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income	502	474	502	474

The entity had total cash outflows for leases of \$502,347 in the year (2023: \$444,851).

Recognition and measurement

Right-of-use assets under leases

The Group assesses at contract inception whether a contract is, or contains, a lease. That is, if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration.

The Group recognises lease liabilities to make lease payments and right-of-use assets representing the right to use the underlying assets, except for short-term leases and leases of low-value assets.

i. Right-of-use assets

The Group recognises right-of-use assets at the commencement date of the lease (ie the date the underlying asset is available for use). Right-of-use assets are initially measured at the amount of initial measurement of the lease liability, adjusted by any lease payments made at or before the commencement date, any lease incentives, any initial direct costs incurred, and estimated costs of dismantling and removing the asset or restoring the site.

Right-of-use assets are subsequently measured at cost and are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the shorter of the lease term and the estimated useful lives of the assets, as follows:

- Land & buildings 3-5 years
- Motor vehicles 3-5 years
- Equipment 3-10 years

If ownership of the leased asset transfers to the entity at the end of the lease term or the cost reflects the exercise of a purchase option, depreciation is calculated using the estimated useful life of the asset.

The group has options to purchase certain right of use equipment for an amount at the end of the lease term. The group's obligations are secured by the lessors' title to the leased assets for such leases.

Impairment

Right-of-use assets are subject to impairment. The Group conducts an assessment, at each reporting date, on whether there is an indicator that an asset may be impaired. If any indicator exists, or when annual impairment testing for an asset is required, the Group estimates the asset's recoverable amount. When the carrying amount of an asset exceeds its recoverable amount, the asset is considered impaired and is written down to its recoverable amount.

After an impairment loss has been recognised, it is reversed only if there has been a change in the assumptions used to determine the asset's recoverable amount. The reversal is limited so that the carrying amount of the asset does not exceed its recoverable amount, nor exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of

depreciation, had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset in prior years. Such reversal is recognised in the net result.

ii. Lease liabilities

At the commencement date of the lease, the entity recognises lease liabilities measured at the present value of lease payments to be made over the lease term. Lease payments include:

- fixed payments (including in substance fixed payments) less any lease incentives receivable;
- amounts expected to be paid under residual value guarantees (if any);
- exercise price of a purchase options reasonably certain to be exercised by the entity; and
- payments of penalties for terminating the lease, if the lease term reflects the entity exercising the option to terminate.

The lease payments are discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease. If that rate cannot be readily determined, which is generally the case for the entity's leases, the lessee's incremental borrowing rate is used, being the rate that the entity would have to pay to borrow the funds necessary to obtain an asset of similar value to the right-of-use asset in a similar economic environment with similar terms, security and conditions.

After the commencement date, the amount of lease liabilities is increased to reflect the accretion of interest and reduced for the lease payments made. In addition, the carrying amount of lease liabilities is remeasured if there is a modification, a change in the lease term, a change in the lease payments (e.g., changes to future payments resulting from a change in an index or rate used to determine such lease payments) or a change in the assessment of an option to purchase the underlying asset.

iii. Short-term leases and leases of low-value assets

Short-term leases and leases of low-value assets

The Group has elected to recognise payments for short-term leases and low value leases as expenses on a straight-line basis, instead of recognising a right-of-use asset and lease liability. Short-term leases are leases with a lease term of 12 months or less. The Group holds several short-term leases for motor vehicles which are currently subject to month to month hire arrangements until these can be replaced. Significant delays are being experienced for new cars to be delivered to Australia.

	Buildings \$'000	Motor Vehicles \$'000	Total \$'000
Year ended 30 June 2024			
Short term operating leases	-	37	37
Year ended 30 June 2023			
Short term operating leases	-	33	33

	<u>Software</u> <u>\$'000</u>
Year ended 30 June 2024	
Cost (gross carrying amount)	-
Accumulated amortisation and impairment	-
Net carrying amount	<u>-</u>
Year ended 30 June 2023	
Cost (gross carrying amount)	991
Accumulated amortisation and impairment	<u>(991)</u>
Net carrying amount	<u>-</u>

Reconciliation

A reconciliation of the cost of intangible assets at the beginning and end of the current and previous reporting period is set out below:

	<u>Software</u> <u>\$'000</u>
Year ended 30 June 2024	
Net carrying amount at the beginning of the financial year	-
Amortisation (recognised in depreciation and amortisation)	<u>-</u>
Net carrying amount at the end of the financial year	<u>-</u>
	<u>Software</u> <u>\$'000</u>
Year ended 30 June 2023	
Net carrying amount at the beginning of the financial year	218
Amortisation (recognised in depreciation and amortisation)	<u>(218)</u>
Net carrying amount at the end of the financial year	<u>-</u>

The OneGov platform is being decommissioned across the government sector. The Group completed the decoupling of its operations including eTrac on 11 June 2024. The product is considered obsolete at this time and the asset was recognised. The Group had fully amortised the costs recognised as intangible assets during the 2023 financial year and therefore no depreciation or impairment was recognised in the 2024 financial year.

10. CURRENT LIABILITIES – PAYABLES

	<u>Consolidated</u>		<u>Parent</u>	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Accrued salaries, wages and on-costs	374	224	-	-
Personnel services	-	-	374	224
Trade creditors	74	146	74	146
Accrued operating expenses	887	933	887	933
	1,335	1,303	1,335	1,303

Recognition and Measurement

Payables represent liabilities for goods and services provided to the Group and other amounts. Short-term payables with no stated interest rate are measured at the original invoice amount where the effect of discounting is immaterial.

Payables are financial liabilities at amortised cost, initially recognised at fair value, net of directly attributable transaction costs. These are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Gains

and losses are recognised in the net result when the liabilities are derecognised as well as through the amortisation process.

Details regarding liquidity risk, including a maturity analysis of the above payables are disclosed in Note 17.

11. CURRENT / NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES – CONTRACT LIABILITIES

	Consolidated		Parent	
	2024 \$'000	2023 \$'000	2024 \$'000	2023 \$'000
Current				
Contract liability – registration fees in advance	126	122	126	122
Total Current Contract Liabilities	126	122	126	122
Non-Current				
Contract liability – registration fees in advance	45	96	45	96
Total Non-Current Contract Liabilities	45	96	45	96
Total Contract Liabilities	171	218	171	218

Reconciliation

A reconciliation of the carrying amounts of contract liabilities at the beginning and end of the reporting period is set out below:

	Registration fees in advance \$'000
Year ended 30 June 2024	
Carrying amount at the beginning of the financial year	218
Add: receipt of cash during the financial year	121
Deduct: income recognised during the financial year	(168)
Carrying amount at the end of the financial year	171
	Registration fees in advance \$'000
Year ended 30 June 2023	
Carrying amount at the beginning of the financial year	192
Add: receipt of cash during the financial year	176
Deduct: income recognised during the financial year	(150)
Carrying amount at the end of the financial year	218

Recognition and Measurement

The Group receives registration fee income from greyhound racing participants that may relate to future financial years. Such fee income is recognised as unearned income in the period in which it is received and deferred. Under AASB 15 this income meets the definition of a contract liability. The contract liability is amortised monthly over the registration period which is usually 1 or 3 years.

The maturity of the Group's contract liabilities is shown below.

	Consolidated		Parent	
	2024 \$'000	2023 \$'000	2024 \$'000	2023 \$'000
Contract liabilities satisfied within one year	126	122	126	122
Contract liabilities satisfied between 1 – 2 years	37	83	37	83
Contract liabilities satisfied between 2 – 5 years	8	13	8	13
Total Contract Liabilities	171	218	171	218

12. CURRENT / NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES – PROVISIONS

	Consolidated		Parent	
	2024 \$'000	2023 \$'000	2024 \$'000	2023 \$'000
Current				
Employee benefits and related on-costs				
Annual leave	879	840	-	-
Long service leave on-cost	108	76	-	-
Other employee on-costs	220	212	-	-
Personnel services provision	-	-	1,207	1,128
Total Current Provisions	1,207	1,128	1,207	1,128
Non-Current				
Other employee on-costs	12	7	-	-
Personnel services provision	-	-	12	7
Make good provision for Bathurst office	48	48	48	48
Total Non-Current Provisions	60	55	60	55
Total Provisions	1,267	1,183	1,267	1,183

	Consolidated		Parent	
	2024 \$'000	2023 \$'000	2024 \$'000	2023 \$'000
Aggregate employee benefits and related on-costs				
Provisions	1,219	1,135	-	-
Accrued salaries, wages and on-costs (Note 10)	374	224	-	-
Personnel services provision	-	-	1,593	1,359
	1,593	1,359	1,593	1,359
Employee benefits expected to be settled within 12 months from reporting date				
Annual leave	612	561	-	-
Long service leave on-costs	108	76	-	-
Other employee on-costs	153	140	-	-
Personnel services provision	-	-	873	777
	873	777	873	777
Employee benefits expected to be settled in more than 12 months from reporting date				
Annual leave	267	279	-	-

Long service leave on-costs	12	7	-	-
Other employee on-costs	67	72	-	-
Personnel services provision	-	-	346	358
	346	358	346	358

	Consolidated		Parent	
	2024 \$'000	2023 \$'000	2024 \$'000	2023 \$'000
Make good provision for Bathurst office				
Carrying amount at the beginning of the financial year	48	48	48	48
Increase/(decrease) in provision from remeasurement	-	-	-	-
Carrying amount at the end of the financial year	48	48	48	48

Make good provision for Bathurst office is expected to be settled more than 12 months after the end of the current financial year.

Recognition and Measurement

Provisions are recognised when: the entity has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of a past event; it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation; and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

Employee Benefits and related on-costs

Salaries and Wages, Annual Leave and Sick leave

Salaries and wages (including non-monetary benefits) and paid sick leave that are expected to be settled wholly within 12 months after the end of the period in which the employees render the service are recognised and measured at the undiscounted amounts of the benefits.

Annual leave is not expected to be settled wholly before twelve months after the end of the financial year in which the employees render the related service. As such, it is required to be measured at present value in accordance with AASB 119 *Employee Benefits* (although short-cut methods are permitted). Unused non-vesting sick leave does not give rise to a liability as it is not considered probable that sick leave taken in the future will be greater than the benefits accrued in the future.

Long Service Leave and Superannuation

Long service leave is measured at present value of expected future payments to be made in respect of services provided up to the end of the financial year, in accordance with AASB 119. Consideration is given to certain factors based on actuarial review, including expected future wage and salary levels, experience of employee departures, and periods of services (specified in NSW TC 21-03) to employees with five or more years of service, using current rates of pay. Expected future payments are discounted using the Commonwealth government bond rate at the reporting date. These factors were determined based on an actuarial review to approximate present value.

The superannuation expense for the financial year is determined by using the formulae specified in the Treasurer's Directions. The expense for certain superannuation schemes (i.e. Basic Benefit and Aware Super) is calculated as a percentage of the employees' salary. For other superannuation schemes (i.e. State Superannuation Scheme and State Authorities Superannuation Scheme), the expense is calculated as a multiple of the employees' superannuation contributions.

Long Service Leave and Superannuation Liabilities Assumed by the Crown

The Group's liabilities for long service leave and defined benefit superannuation are assumed by the Crown. The Group accounts for the liability as having been extinguished resulting in the amount assumed being shown as part of the non-monetary revenue item described as "Acceptance by the Crown of employee benefits and other liabilities".

Consequential on-costs

Consequential costs to employment are recognised as liabilities and expenses where the employee benefits to which they relate have been recognised. This includes outstanding amounts of payroll tax, workers' compensation insurance premiums and fringe benefits tax.

13. CURRENT / NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES – OTHER LIABILITIES

	Consolidated		Parent	
	2024 \$'000	2023 \$'000	2024 \$'000	2023 \$'000
Current				
Prepaid contribution – share of wagering	3,162	0	3,162	0
Total Current Contract Liabilities	3,162	0	3,162	0
Total Contract Liabilities	3,162	0	3,162	0

14. COMMITMENTS

The Group did not have any capital commitments as at 30 June 2024 nor as at 30 June 2023.

15. CONTINGENT ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

The Group did not have any contingent assets or liabilities as at 30 June 2024 nor as at 30 June 2023.

16. RECONCILIATION OF CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES TO NET RESULT

	Consolidated		Parent	
	2024 \$'000	2023 \$'000	2024 \$'000	2023 \$'000
Net cash from operating activities	5,059	1,934	5,059	1,934
Depreciation and amortisation	(628)	(840)	(628)	(840)
Other Gains / (Losses) on termination	-	24	-	24
Increase / (decrease) in receivables	5	(264)	5	(264)
(Increase) / decrease in payables and other liabilities	14	(439)	14	(439)
(Increase) / decrease in other liabilities	(3,162)	-	(3,162)	-
(Increase) / decrease in provisions	(82)	(84)	(82)	(84)
Net result	1,206	331	1,206	331

17. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

The Group's principal financial instruments are outlined below. These financial instruments arise directly from the Group's operations or are required to finance the Group's operations. The Group does not enter or trade with financial instruments, including derivative financial instruments, for speculative purposes.

The Group's main risks arising from financial instruments are outlined below, together with the Group's objectives, policies and processes for measuring and managing risk. Further quantitative and qualitative disclosures are included throughout these financial statements.

The agency head and the Chief Commissioner have overall responsibility for the establishment and oversight of risk management and reviews and agrees policies for managing each of these risks. Risk management policies are

established to identify and analyse the risks faced by the Group, to set risk limits and controls and to monitor risks. Compliance with policies is reviewed by management on a continuous basis.

(a) Financial instrument categories

Class	Note	Category	2024	2023
			\$'000	\$'000
			Carrying Amount	Carrying Amount
Financial Assets				
Cash and cash equivalents	5	Amortised cost	8,621	3,997
Receivables ⁽ⁱ⁾	6	Amortised cost	36	2
Contract Assets ⁽ⁱⁱ⁾			-	-
Financial Liabilities				
Payables ⁽ⁱⁱⁱ⁾	10	Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost	1,258	1,303
Lease liabilities		Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost	1,511	1,278

- i. Excludes statutory receivables and prepayments;
- ii. While contract assets are not financial assets, they are explicitly included in the scope of AASB 7 for the purpose of the credit risk disclosures;
- iii. Excludes statutory payables and unearned revenue, includes lease liabilities.

The entity determines the classification of its financial assets and liabilities after initial recognition and, when allowed and appropriate, re-evaluates this at each financial year end.

b) Derecognition of financial assets and financial liabilities

A financial asset (or, where applicable, a part of a financial asset or part of a group of similar financial assets) is derecognised when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial assets expire. A financial liability is derecognised when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged or cancelled or expires. When an existing financial liability is replaced by another from the same lender on substantially different terms, or the terms of an existing liability are substantially modified, such an exchange or modification is treated as the derecognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability. The difference in the respective carrying amounts is recognised in the net result.

c) Offsetting financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset, and the net amount is reported in the Statement of Financial Position if there is a currently enforceable legal right to offset the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis, or to realise the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously.

d) Financial Risk

i. Credit Risk

Credit risk arises when there is the possibility of the Group's debtors defaulting on their contractual obligations, resulting in a financial loss to the Group. The maximum exposure to credit risk is generally represented by the carrying amount of the financial assets (net of any allowance for credit losses or impairment).

Credit risk arises from the financial assets of the Group, including cash, receivables, and authority deposits. No collateral is held by the Group. The Group has not granted any financial guarantees.

The Group considers a financial asset in default when contractual payments are past 90 days past due. However, in certain cases, the entity may also consider a financial asset to be in default when internal or external information indicates that the Group is unlikely to receive the outstanding contractual amounts in full before taking into account any credit enhancements held by the Group.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash on hand and bank balances within the NSW Treasury Banking System.

Trade receivables and other financial assets

Collectability of trade debtors is reviewed on an ongoing basis.

The entity applies the AASB 9 simplified approach to measuring expected credit losses which uses a lifetime expected loss allowance for all receivables. To measure the expected credit losses, receivable classes have been grouped based on shared credit risk characteristics and the days past due.

The expected loss rates are based on historical observed loss rates. The historical loss rates are adjusted to reflect current and forward-looking information on macroeconomic factors affecting the ability of the customers to settle the receivables. The entity has identified *interest rates and economic cycles* to be the most relevant factors, and accordingly adjusts the historical loss rates based on expected changes in these factors.

Receivables are written off when there is no reasonable expectation of recovery. Indicators that there is no reasonable expectation of recovery include, amongst others, a failure to make contractual payments for a period of greater than 120 days past due.

An allowance for impairment is raised when there is objective evidence that the Group will not be able to collect all amounts due. This evidence includes experience, current and expected changes in economic conditions.

The receivables of the Group as at the reporting date relates to:

- GST receivable from the Australian Taxation Office;
- Industry stakeholder recoupments;
- Participant fees held by Service NSW on behalf of the Commission (due to interagency transfer delays of 2-3 days), and
- Small amount of participant reimbursements.

These receivables are not trade receivables and all amounts have been or are expected to be paid. There is no expected material credit loss for FY2024 (2023: \$Nil). The ageing analysis of receivables is as follows:

	30 June 2024					
	\$000					
	Current	<30 days	30-60 days	61-90 days	>91 days	Total
Expected credit loss rate	0%	0%	0%	10%	20%	
Estimated total gross carrying amount	23	1	20	-	2	23
Expected credit loss	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	23	1	20	-	2	23

	30 June 2023					
	\$000					
	Current	<30 days	30-60 days	61-90 days	>91 days	Total
Expected credit loss rate	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Estimated total gross carrying amount	77	-	-	-	-	77
Expected credit loss	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	77	-	-	-	-	77

The Group is not materially exposed to concentrations of credit risk to a single trade debtor or group of debtors.

ii. Liquidity Risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Group will be unable to meet its payment obligations when they fall due. The Group continuously manages risk through monitoring future cash flows and maturities planning to ensure adequate holding of high-quality liquid assets. The objective is to maintain a balance between continuity of funding and flexibility through the effective management of its cash balance.

During the current and prior year, there were no defaults of borrowings. No assets have been pledged as collateral. The Group's exposure to liquidity risk is deemed insignificant based on prior periods' data and current assessment of risk.

The future cash flow forecasts of the Group indicate that the Group should have sufficient cash flow to meet further commitments. A 12-month cash flow forecast is closely monitored to early identify any emerging issues with cashflow. The Group has assessed the liquidity position to be substantially free of liquidity risk.

Liabilities are recognised for amounts due to be paid in the future for goods or services received, whether or not invoiced. Amounts owing to suppliers (which are unsecured) are settled in accordance with the policy set out in the Treasurer's Direction NSW TC 11/12 *Payment of Accounts*. For small business suppliers, where terms are not specified, payment is made no later than 30 days from date of receipt of a correctly rendered invoice. For small business suppliers, where payment is not made within the specified time period, simple interest must be paid automatically unless an existing contract specifies otherwise. For other suppliers, if trade terms are not specified, payment is made no later than the end of the month following the month in which an invoice or a statement is received.

For small business suppliers, where payment is not made within the specified time period, simple interest must be paid automatically unless an existing contract specifies otherwise or there is a reasonable basis for delay in settlement.

No interest for late payment was made during the year (2023: \$Nil).

The table below summarises the maturity profile of the Group's financial liabilities based on contractual undiscounted payments, together with the interest rate exposure:

	%	\$'000 Nominal Amount	\$'000 Interest Rate Exposure			\$'000 Maturity Dates		
			Fixed Interest Rate	Variable Interest Rate	Non- Interest Bearing	< 1 Year	1-5 Years	> 5 Years
2024								
Payables	0.00%	1,258	-	-	1,258	1258	-	-
Lease liabilities	3.31%		1,511	-	-	439	1,072	-
2023								
Payables	0.00%	1,303	-	-	1,300	1,303	-	-
Lease liabilities	1.79%		1,277	-	-	391	886	

iii. Market Risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. The Group has no:

- interest-bearing assets or liabilities and is not materially exposed to market risk;
- material exposure to foreign currency risk on financial instruments; and
- does not enter into commodity contracts.

There is no material market risk to the Group.

Interest Rate Risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. Exposure to interest rate risk arises primarily through the entity's interest-bearing liabilities. This risk is minimised as all operating leases utilise fixed rates, which are constant unless a variation to the terms results in the reset of the underlying interest rate.

The Group's cash balance is not exposed to any interest rate risks as its bank account is non-interest bearing.

iv. Fair Value Measurement

(i) Fair value compared to carrying amount

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. The fair value measurement is based on the presumption that the transaction to sell the asset or transfer the liability takes place either in the principal market for the asset or liability or in the absence of a principal market, in the most advantageous market for the asset or liability. There are no financial instruments where the fair value differs from the carrying amount.

(ii) Fair value recognised in the Statement of Financial Position

Management assessed that cash, trade receivables, trade payables, and other current liabilities approximate their fair values, largely due to the short-term maturities of these instruments.

When measuring fair value, the valuation technique used maximises the use of relevant observable inputs and minimises the use of unobservable inputs. Under AASB 13, the entity categorises, for disclosure purposes, the valuation techniques based on the inputs used in the valuation techniques as follows:

- Level 1 - quoted (unadjusted) prices in active markets for identical assets / liabilities that the entity can access at the measurement date.
- Level 2 – inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable, either directly or indirectly.

- Level 3 – inputs that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs).

The entity recognises transfers between levels of the fair value hierarchy at the end of the reporting period during which the change has occurred.

Lease liabilities concerning motor vehicles and equipment are constructed based on the assessment of the decline in value over the period of the lease based on normal intended use. The variables relate to fair wear and tear and the market conditions for used vehicles and equipment. A combination of contractual protection mechanisms and insurance policies effectively mitigates any potential risk associated with the unforeseen fluctuation in the underlying value of the leased item.

18. RELATED PARTY DISCLOSURES

Key management personnel

The total remuneration of the key management personnel of the Group are as follows:

	2024 \$'000	2023 \$'000
Short-term employee benefits:		
- Salaries	793	479
Post-employment benefits	60	37
Termination benefits	-	-
Total remuneration	853	516

During the period, the Group did not enter into transactions with key management personnel, their close family members and controlled or jointly controlled entities thereof.

Other related party transactions

During the period, the Group entered into transactions with other entities that are controlled, or significantly influenced by NSW Government. These transactions were incurred in the normal course of business, and in aggregate are a significant portion of the Group's revenue and expenses. The nature of these significant transactions are detailed below:

Entity	Nature of transaction	2024 \$'000	2023 \$'000
Department of Enterprise, Investment and Trade	Provision of funding	9,500	9,500
Department of Customer Service	Provision of administrative, payroll, finance and operational assistance. Recharge of usage costs, at cost	615	650
Department of Customer Service	Technology related fees (GTP), Cyber & Hardware	117	128
Department of Enterprise, Investment and Trade	Provision of GovConnect services	202	220
Department of Enterprise, Investment and Trade	Provision of administrative and operational assistance	27	53
Department of Enterprise, Investment and Trade	Risk & Governance including internal audit.	74	-
Audit Office of NSW	Provision of independent audit services of the Group's financial statements	47	47
Crown in the right of the State of NSW	(Recovery) / acceptance of employee benefits and other liabilities	303	25
Crown Solicitors Office	Provision of professional legal advice	13	15
icare NSW	Insurance premiums	146	146
iCare NSW	Insurance recoveries	59	-

NSW Police Force	Participant police checks	20	23
Professional Standards Council	Lease of premises	91	89
Supreme Court of NSW	Filing fees	-	17
Department of Customer Service	Leasehold improvements	-	69

19. ADMINISTERED INCOME - CROWN

	Consolidated		Parent	
	2024 \$'000	2023 \$'000	2024 \$'000	2023 \$'000
Fines and penalties received from participants in the NSW greyhound racing industry	58	51	58	51
Administered income	58	51	58	51

Recognition and Measurement

The Commission regulates the rules of racing and may fine industry participants for breaches of the rules. The settlement proceeds become consolidated funds at the time of receipt and are an asset of the Group for financial reporting purposes.

The Group has no authority to use the proceeds of these fines for its own use. The accumulated funds are remitted to the Crown at least quarterly.

As at 30 June 2024 the Group held \$5,350 (2023: \$1,630) in fines yet to be remitted to the Crown.

20. EVENTS AFTER BALANCE DATE

There are no known events after the end of the financial year which would give rise to a material impact on the reported results or financial position of the Group as at 30 June 2024.

END OF AUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

ADDITIONAL REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

GREYHOUND RACING REGULATION REQUIREMENTS

For the purposes of clause 5 of the *Greyhound Racing Regulation 2019*, the Commission reports:

- No directions were given by the Minister under section 8 of the Act.
- A report on the activities of the Greyhound Industry Animal Welfare Committee is provided at Appendix A.
- No greyhound trial track registrations were suspended or cancelled under section 51 of the Act.
- No inquiries were conducted under section 84 of the Act.

CONSULTANCIES

In 2023/24, the Group cash spend on consultancies totalled \$137,800 (2022/23 \$139,743).

Table 13: Significant consultancies greater than \$50,000

Consultant	Purpose	Amount
Department of Enterprise, Investment and Trade including KPMG	Internal Audit Program	\$62,952
University of Technology	Minimum Track Standards	\$56,660
Total		\$119,612

ANNUAL REPORT COSTS

This report was prepared by staff of the Commission. Publication costs of \$820 were incurred during the reporting period for the printing of the 2022/23 Annual Report.

RISK MANAGEMENT AND INSURANCE ACTIVITIES

The Group's insurance activities are conducted through the NSW Treasury Managed Funds Scheme of self-insurance for Government entities, which determines the expense (premium).

PRIVACY AND PERSONAL INFORMATION

The Commission complies with the requirement of the *Privacy and Personal Information Protection Act 1998* when it collects, stores, uses and discloses information.

OTHER DISCLOSURES

Table 14: Other disclosures

Funds granted to non-government community organisations	The Group contributed \$30,000 toward the provision of wellness support to industry participants in a collaborative arrangement with Greyhound Racing New South Wales & NSW Greyhound Breeders, Owners, Trainers Association.
Economic or other factors affecting the achievement of operational activities	The incident of floods and storms did impact the racing calendar during the year however there was no significant impact to the financial performance or the achievement of Group operational or strategic objectives.
Research and development	Nil
Land disposal	Nil
Overseas visits undertaken by officers	Key persons were involved in international travel as part of the ongoing function of the Commission.
Public Interest Disclosures	None

INTERNATIONAL TRAVEL UNDERTAKEN BY COMMISSION STAFF DURING 2023/24

1. Alby Taylor, Chief Commissioner and; Wade Birch, Chief Operating Officer; travelled to the United Kingdom along with a GRNSW delegation to (a) examine race injury reduction strategies; (b) track safety and c) organization of the UK Greyhound Racing Industry generally;
2. Matthew Tutt, Director of Legal and Policy and; Jamie Palmer, Associate Director Racing Integrity travelled to the United States of America to assess the suitability of the rehoming arrangements for the GRNSW GAP program.

Cyber Security Attestation for the 2023/24 Financial Year



Cyber Security Attestation Summary for the 2023-2024 Financial Year

I Steve Griffin, am writing to formally attest on behalf of GWIC that we have assessed and are of the opinion that the Department of Enterprise, Investment and Trade (DEIT) is effectively managing cyber security risks for our organization during the 2023-2024 financial year. This attestation is in line with our commitment to ensure the security and integrity of our digital assets and operations. In our continued effort to improve our cybersecurity measures, there are several important points that deserve attention:

- **Governance and Risk Management:** In alignment with our Memorandum of Understanding (MoU), we are leveraging the expertise from the Department of Enterprise, Investment and Trade (DEIT) to manage cyber security systems. DEIT's Risk and Governance Committee plays a pivotal role in overseeing the application of our risk framework to assess cyber security risks, while our in-house internal audit and risk committee is actively considering the inclusion of cyber risks in their committee agenda.
- **Risk Assessment and Management:** We have diligently assessed and continue to manage risks to our information and systems effectively. This proactive approach allows us to stay ahead of potential threats and vulnerabilities.
- **Cyber Security Enhancement:** We are proactively considering the Cyber security requirements in developing new systems and processes. These initiatives are vital in protecting public and NSW government data against evolving threat landscape.
- **Leveraging DEIT Expertise:** We leverage DEIT's comprehensive Cyber Security Plan, supported by Cyber Implementation Plan that is anticipated to be implemented during the financial year 24-25. Additionally, we benefit from DEIT's Cyber Incident Response Plan to ensure swift and effective responses to any cyber incidents that may occur. We also utilize systems managed by the Department of Customer Service under the GovConnect arrangements, for which a separate cyber attestation is made to ensure comprehensive coverage of our cyber security landscape. In conclusion, we can confidently assert that, in the 2023-2024 financial year, GWIC has undertaken proactive measures to address and mitigate cyber security risks in collaboration with DEIT. We remain dedicated to fostering a secure digital environment for our operations, stakeholders, and the data entrusted to us.

We appreciate your attention to this matter, and your signature below signifies your concurrence with this attestation. Sincerely,

Yours Sincerely,

Steve Griffin
CEO, Greyhound Welfare and Integrity Commission
25/09/2024

Statement of activities from the Greyhound Industry Animal Welfare Committee

Mr Alby Taylor
Chief Commissioner
Greyhound Welfare and Integrity Commission
Level 1, 230 Howick St
BATHURST NSW 2795

5 September 2024

Dear Mr Taylor

Greyhound Industry Animal Welfare Committee Statement of Activities 2023 - 2024

I am pleased to provide this summary of the work of the Greyhound Industry Animal Welfare Committee for the period 1 July 2023 to 30 June 2024.

As you are aware, the Greyhound Industry Animal Welfare Committee (“the Committee”) is established under section 33 of the Greyhound Racing Act 2017 (“the Act”), to provide advice to the Commission on any matter relating to the welfare of greyhounds. The Committee comprises five members, being a person with expertise in animal welfare or behaviour as well as representatives of the Chief Veterinary Officer, RSPCA NSW, Greyhound Racing NSW and the greyhound racing industry as prescribed by the Act.

The role of the Committee is to provide advice to the Commission on matters relating to the welfare of greyhounds including the formulation of welfare policies and standards. Key issues considered by the Committee during the reporting period are outlined below.

Best practice guidelines for greyhound rehoming

The Committee continued its work on the Best Practice Guidelines for Greyhound Rehoming. Development of these Guidelines was a major project for the Committee, requiring careful consideration of the intended audience for the document. As the Guidelines do not have statutory effect, the Committee considered that their primary role was to act as an educative tool for organisations that rehome greyhounds.

The Committee sought to develop best practice standards that would be useful and achievable for both large rehoming organisations such as the Greyhound Racing NSW (GRNSW) Greyhounds as Pets program and the many small volunteer organisations that make such an important contribution in caring for retired racing greyhounds. The resulting Guidelines include standards for the husbandry of greyhounds in the custody of rehoming organisations as well as standards designed to maximise the chances of successful rehoming.

The Guidelines were launched in September 2023 and the Committee was pleased to see them adopted by the Commission and used in the Commission’s audit of the GRNSW USA greyhound adoption program.

Guidelines for the Commission’s On Track Veterinarians in the management of serious injuries at race tracks

The Committee also continued its work on the Commission’s Guidelines for the Management of Serious Injuries at Race Tracks, which were finalised in late 2023.

These guidelines aim to support and assist OTVs in making decisions about appropriate care, for seriously injured greyhounds, and whether a greyhound may be safely transported to a nearby veterinary hospital for diagnosis and treatment or whether it would be cruel to keep the animal alive and euthanasia is therefore indicated. Such decisions can be difficult in the emotionally charged environment of greyhound race meeting, particularly as veterinarians working at tracks do not have access to the full range of equipment available at veterinary hospitals.

The guidelines were finalised in late 2023.

Greyhound Racing Rules

The Commission sought the Committee's advice on proposed changes to the Greyhound Racing Rules, including the suite of amendments proposed by Greyhounds Australasia. The Committee supports the planned abolition of ear tattooing as a means of identifying greyhounds, which will lead to better welfare outcomes.

For this reason, the Committee welcomes the Commission's proposal to adopt innovative nose-print recognition technology as an alternative form of identification. We note the proposed changes were deferred from 1 July 2024 to November 2024 and look forward to monitoring the introduction of nose print recognition technology in the next reporting period.

Serious Welfare Cases

The Committee gave advice on the establishment of the Commission's Serious Welfare Cases Committee. While all breaches of animal welfare standards have serious consequences, cases involving aggravating factors or significant numbers of greyhounds necessitate a coordinated response from the Commission and possibly other agencies as well. The Committee was pleased to be consulted about these processes at an early stage.

Quarterly Greyhound Injury & Lifecycle Reporting

The Committee continues to review the Commission's Quarterly Injury Reports advice on emerging trends and possible strategies to reduce race injuries. It also reviews the Commission's Greyhound Lifecycle reports and provides feedback regarding recorded deaths and rehoming statistics and the risk-based assessment of death notifications.

Membership

Dr Alex Brittan left his role as Chief Veterinary Officer at Greyhound Racing NSW (GRNSW) and consequently his position on the Committee in December 2023. Dr Brittan was instrumental in implementing GRNSW's updated Greyhound Care Scheme which has had such a significant impact on the rate of euthanasia at greyhound race tracks. Dr Alice Marshall also left her role as Manager, Animal Welfare Programs at the Department of Primary Industries. Dr Marshall's contributions to Committee deliberations were always thoughtful and I am sure she will continue to improve animal welfare in her next role.

Meetings

The Committee has adopted regular quarterly meetings and met four times during the reporting period. A schedule of meetings and attendance is attached.

Finally, I would like to extend my thanks to you and to Commission staff for the Commission's continued support of the Committee. In particular, the Committee would like to thank Dr Juliet Corish who left her role as Manager, Policy & Strategy in early 2024. Dr Corish provided wise counsel to the Committee from its establishment, and to me as Chair also.

Yours sincerely



Dr Tanya Stephens
Chair
Greyhound Industry Animal Welfare Committee

Table A1: Membership and attendance - Greyhound Industry Animal Welfare Committee

Name	Basis of appointment	Meetings eligible	Meetings attended
Dr Tanya Stephens	s 33 (1)(a), GRA	4	3
Ms Kathryn Jurd	s 33 (1)(a), GRA	4	4
Dr Alice Marshall*	s 33 (1)(a), GRA	2	2
Mr Michael Phillips	s 33 (1)(a), GRA	4	4
Mr Rob Macaulay	s 33 (1)(a), GRA	2	2
Dr Alex Brittan*	s 33 (1)(a), GRA	2	2

* Dr Alice Marshall and Dr Alex Brittan left the Committee during the reporting period. Dr Kim Filmer, NSW Chief Animal Welfare Officer, and Mr Rob Macaulay, GRNSW Chief Executive Officer, joined the Committee during the reporting period.

Internal Audit and Risk Management Attestation Statement for the 2023/24 Financial Year for the Greyhound Welfare & Integrity Commission.

Greyhound Welfare and Integrity Commission

I, Steve Griffin, am of the opinion that the Greyhound Welfare and Integrity Commission has internal and risk management processes in operation that are, excluding the exemptions or transitional arrangements described below, compliant with the seven Core (7) Requirements set out in the *Internal Audit and Risk Management Policy for the General Government Sector*, specifically:

Core Requirements		For each requirement please specify whether compliant, non-compliant, or in transition
Risk Management Framework		
1.1	The Accountable Authority shall accept ultimate responsibility and accountability for risk management in the agency.	Compliant
1.2	The Accountable Authority shall establish and maintain a risk management framework that is appropriate for the agency. The Accountable Authority shall ensure the framework is consistent with AS ISO 31000:2018.	Compliant
Internal Audit Function		
2.1	The Accountable Authority shall establish and maintain an internal audit function that is appropriate for the agency and fit for purpose.	Compliant
2.2	The Accountable Authority shall ensure the internal audit function operates consistent with the International Standards for Professional Practice for Internal Auditing.	Compliant
2.3	The Accountable Authority shall ensure the agency has an Internal Audit Charter that is consistent with the content of the 'model charter'.	Compliant
Audit and Risk Committee		
3.1	The Accountable Authority shall establish and maintain efficient and effective arrangements for independent Audit and Risk Committee oversight to provide advice and guidance to the Accountable Authority on the agency's governance processes, risk management and control frameworks, and its external accountability obligations.	Compliant
3.2	The Accountable Authority shall ensure the Audit and Risk Committee has a Charter that is consistent with the content of the 'model charter'.	Compliant

Membership

The independent chair and members of the Audit and Risk Committee are:

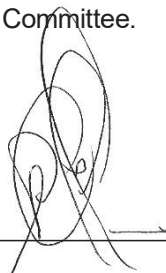
1. Independent Chair, Ms Elizabeth Crouch AM, 6 Sep 2022 until 6 Sep 2025
2. Independent Member, Dr Abby Bloom, 6 Sep 2022 until 6 Sep 2025
3. Independent Member, Mr Mark Harrison, 6 Sep 2022 until 6 Sep 2025

Shared Arrangements

I, Steve Griffin, advise that the Commission has entered into an approved shared arrangement with the following Department/agencies:

- Department of Enterprise, Investment and Trade
- Independent Liquor and Gaming Authority
- NSW Independent Casino Commission

The resources shared include the Audit and Risk Committee, the Chief Audit Executive and the internal audit functions. The shared Audit and Risk Committee is a Principal Department Led Shared Audit and Risk Committee.



Steve Griffin
Chief Executive Officer
Greyhound Welfare and Integrity Commission

Lyndal Hayward
Chief Audit Executive
Contact: (02) 9372 8699

Date:

APPENDIX C

As a NSW government agency, the Commission is subject to the requirements of the *Government Information (Public Access) Act 2009* (GIPA) and reports the details of formal access applications received by the Commission in 2022/23.

The main objective of the GIPA Act is to make information publicly available unless there is an overriding interest against disclosing information. The GIPA Act also promotes proactive release of information.

In accordance with sections 25 and 26 of the GIPA Act, the Commission publishes details of information released in response to the access applications that the Commission considers may be of interest to other members of the public in its disclosure log (available on the Commission's website).

Clause 8A: Details of the review carried out by the agency under section 7(3) of the Act during the reporting year and the details of any information made publicly available by the agency as a result of the review

Reviews carried out by the agency	Information made publicly available by the agency
0	0

<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Annual and monthly report on breeding and whelping statistics 2. Quarterly report of greyhound injury report statistics 3. Bi-annual report of race injury review panel recommendations 4. Regular report of 'key statistics' snapshot
--

Clause 8B: The total number of access applications received by the agency during the reporting year (including withdrawn applications but not including invalid applications)

Total number of applications received
1

Clause 8C: The total number of access applications received by the agency during the reporting year that the agency refused either wholly or partly, because the application was for the disclosure of information referred to in Schedule 1 to the Act (information for which there is conclusive presumption of overriding public interest against disclosure)

Number of Applications Refused	Wholly	Partly	Total
N/A	0	0	0
% of total	0%	0%	0%

SCHEDULE 2 STATISTICAL INFORMATION ABOUT ACCESS APPLICATIONS

Table A: Number of applications by type of applicant and outcome*

	Access Granted in Full	Access Granted in Part	Access Refused in Full	Information not Held	Information Already Available	Refuse to Deal with Application	Refuse to Confirm/ Deny whether information is held	Application Withdrawn	Total	% of total
Media	1								1	100
Members of Parliament									0	
Private sector business									0	
Not for profit organisations or community groups									0	
Members of the public (by legal representative)										
Members of the public (other)									0	
Total	1								1	
% of total	100								100	100

*More than one decision can be made in respect of a particular access application. If so, a recording must be made in relation to each such decision. This also applies to Table B.

Table B: Number of applications by type of application and outcome*

	Access Granted in Full	Access Granted in Part	Access Refused in Full	Information not Held	Information Already Available	Refuse to Deal with Application	Refuse to Confirm/ Deny whether information is held	Application Withdrawn	Total	% of total
Personal information applications*									0	
Access applications (other than personal information applications)	1								1	100
Access applications that are partly personal information applications and partly other									0	
Total	1								1	
% of total	100								100	100

*A personal information application is an access application for personal information (as defined in clause 4 of Schedule 4 to the Act) about the applicant (the applicant being an individual).

Table C: Invalid applications

Reason for invalidity	Number of applications	% of total
Application does not comply with formal requirements (section 41 of the Act)	0	
Application is for excluded information of the agency (section 43 of the Act)	0	
Application contravenes restraint order (section 110 of the Act)	0	
Total number of invalid applications received	0	
Invalid applications that subsequently became valid applications	0	

Table D: Conclusive presumption of overriding public interest against disclosure: matters listed in Schedule 1 of Act

	Number of times consideration used*	% of total
Overriding secrecy laws	0	
Cabinet information	0	
Executive Council information	0	
Contempt	0	
Legal professional privilege	0	
Excluded information	0	
Documents affecting law enforcement and public safety	0	
Transport safety	0	
Adoption	0	
Care and protection of children	0	
Ministerial code of conduct	0	
Aboriginal and environmental heritage	0	
Privilege generally - Sch 1(5A)	0	
Information provided to High Risk Offenders Assessment Committee	0	
Total	0	NA

*More than one public interest consideration may apply in relation to a particular access application and if so, each such consideration is to be recorded (but only once per application). This also applies in relation to Table E

Table E: Other public interest considerations against disclosure: matters listed in table to section 14 of Act

	Number of times consideration used*	% of total
Responsible and effective government	0	
Law enforcement and security	0	
Individual rights, judicial processes and natural justice	0	
Business interests of agencies and other persons	0	
Environment, culture, economy and general matters	0	
Secrecy provisions	0	
Exempt documents under interstate Freedom of Information legislation	0	
Total	0	NA

Table F: Timeliness

	Number of applications	% of total
Decided within the statutory timeframe (20 days plus any extensions)	1	100
Decided after 35 days (by agreement with applicant)	0	
Not decided within time (deemed refusal)	0	
Total	1	100



Address
Level 1, 230 Howick Street
Bathurst NSW 2795

Postal Address
PO Box 718
Bathurst NSW 2795

Customer Service Hotline
13 49 42 (13 GWIC)
9am - 5pm Monday - Friday

General Enquiries
emailus@gwic.nsw.gov.au

Media Enquiries
media@gwic.nsw.gov.au

Copies of this report may be accessed via the Commission's website www.gwic.nsw.gov.au