

BRIEFING FOR THE MINISTER OF RACING			
Priority	<input type="checkbox"/> Urgent <input type="checkbox"/> Time-Sensitive <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Routine		
Title	Greyhound Review Work Programme - Racing Integrity Board quarterly update		
Date	27 November 2025	Ref	N/A

Recommendations and Executive Summary

The Racing Integrity Board (RIB) recommends the Minister for Racing:

- a) **Note** this quarterly update from the RIB on the Greyhound Review Work Programme for Quarter 1 (Q1) (1 August – 31 October 2025) of the 2025/26 racing season.
- b) **Note** following the Government's decision on 10 December 2024 to close greyhound racing by 1 August 2026, the RIB refined its monitoring approach to prioritise five focus areas with the greatest animal welfare relevance and key closure-related risks.
- c) **Note** Greyhound Racing New Zealand's (GRNZ) greyhound adoption performance is consistent with previous periods. GRNZ forecasts that 1,500 greyhounds will remain in the industry at the closure date of 31 July 2026.
- d) **Note** serious injury rates and race-related fatalities, as measured through Category D & E or Category F metrics, remain stable, are comparable to earlier periods and generally align with statistics reported by Australian jurisdictions.
- e) **Note** GRNZ reports compliance with their annual check-in requirements is 99.8% for racing greyhounds and 99.7% for non-racing greyhounds. In addition, the RIB monitors adherence to traceability requirements at kennel inspections and has observed a high degree of compliance.
- f) **Note** breeding activity has declined following the closure announcement, with the population decreasing from 2,320 to 2,193 over Q1. Greyhounds leaving the population have been rehomed, exported, euthanased or have died. Three litters whelped in the period.
- g) **Note** the RIB completed 73 kennel inspections with high levels of compliance observed and all improvement notices were corrected in the required timeframes.
- h) **Note** following a request of the RIB, GRNZ implemented rule changes that enhance the regulatory powers of the RIB.

- i) **Note** the RIB has five animal welfare-related investigations underway in the greyhound code this quarter.
- j) **Agree** the RIB will continue to report quarterly in the 2025/26 racing season with the next report for Quarter 2 (up to 31 January 2026). **Yes / No**
- k) **Agree** this briefing is shared with the Associate Minister of Agriculture (Animal Welfare). **Yes / No**
- l) **Agree** this briefing is shared with Greyhound Racing New Zealand. **Yes / No**
- m) **Agree** this briefing is published on the RIB's website. **Yes / No**

Minister's comments and signature

..... / / 2025

Hon Minister for Racing

Greyhound Review Work Programme – Racing Integrity Board quarterly update

Background

Purpose

1. This briefing provides a quarterly update on the Greyhound Review Work Programme and GRNZ's Welfare Targets for the 2025/26 season. It focuses on Quarter 1 (Q1), covering August - October 2025, with additional updates on subsequent activity where relevant.

Background

2. On 13 February 2024, the RIB received direction from the Minister's Office to continue greyhound monitoring activities, with quarterly reporting, until further notice.
3. This is the eleventh Ministerial briefing provided on the Greyhound Review programme, since the RIB submitted its final report on 12 December 2022. A list of previous briefings is provided in Appendix 1.
4. On 10 December 2024, the Government announced plans to close all greyhound racing in New Zealand by 1 August 2026.

Revised Approach to Reporting

5. Following the closure announcement, the RIB refined its monitoring approach to prioritise five key focus areas with the greatest animal welfare relevance during the transition period: rehoming, licenced person and greyhound registrations, population management, euthanasia and death, and injuries.
6. In the 2 September 2025 briefing, the RIB proposed further reporting refinements, focussed on closure-related matters.
7. As current welfare-related controls are assessed as satisfactory and GRNZ is not planning further significant changes, the RIB's future assessments of the adequacy of GRNZ's control arrangements will be reported by exception. Monitoring and verification of performance will, however, be maintained.
8. The RIB will continue to monitor the other non-welfare performance areas and will also report on controls or performance by exception.
9. A dashboard, summarising the status of controls and measures for each of the 15 focus areas, will be maintained. The Q1 dashboard is presented in Appendix 2.

Key Focus Areas

Key Focus Area 1: Rehoming

Compliance oversight and verification

10. Rehoming performance remains an important welfare activity as the industry transitions to closure. The RIB has verified and assessed the Q1 rehoming data

provided by GRNZ and found compliance with established controls to be adequate.

11. In addition, the RIB audited a random sample of records for greyhounds rehomed in Q4 (2024/25) to verify compliance with rules, standards, policy and operational procedures. GRNZ provided all requested documentation and the audit confirmed that licenced persons (LPs) are adhering to the requirements and that compliance levels are high.

Performance, metrics, and initiatives

12. GRNZ's results against their Welfare Targets for Q1 (2025/26) were:
 - 376 greyhounds on the Great Mates rehoming programme waiting list against a target of 225
 - 130 greyhounds were adopted during the quarter against an annual target of 675.
13. There were 130 greyhounds adopted in Q1 (2025/26) compared with 137 in the same period last year. GRNZ continues to work with adoption partners and LPs to help stimulate demand and increase adoptions.
14. GRNZ expects around 1,500 greyhounds will require rehoming at the time of closure. If annual rehoming remains at 600 to 700, a multi-year strategy will be needed.
15. The Great Mates (GM) rehoming waitlist stood at 376 greyhounds at the end of Q1, up from 344 at the end of the 2024/25 season. GRNZ has advised it anticipates the waiting list to remain between 300 to 400 based on current adoption demand.
16. At the end of Q1 (2025/26), the average time from deregistration to adoption was 315 days, down from 412 days in the same period last year. This dataset excludes greyhounds privately rehomed, retained by a LP or rehomed through the RTR programme.
17. At 1 November 2025, GRNZ reported 652 greyhounds were awaiting adoption, which is comparable to the 672 in the same period last year. The 652 comprises:
 - 179 at GM rehoming/Rehabilitate to Rehome kennels
 - 97 with other rehoming agencies/foster carers
 - 376 on the rehoming waiting list with LPs.
18. While the 130 adoptions in Q1 reflects GRNZ's ongoing rehoming activity, the size of the adoption list (652) highlights the imbalance between supply and demand.
19. GRNZ and its adoption partners attended 34 community events to promote greyhound adoption.
20. During Q1 (2025/26), 18 greyhounds were exported to the United States. GRNZ advises that competition from other jurisdictions is impacting their efforts to grow this activity. They advise that flights are scheduled for November but will pause over the North American winter (December – February).

21. One of GRNZ's RTR contractors has advised they will cease providing services in November. GRNZ has secured three smaller providers in the same area as a replacement. GRNZ reports remaining greyhounds will be transferred to another facility before the site closes.
22. The RIB understands GRNZ and various adoption agencies met with the Ministerial Advisory Committee (MAC) in August 2025, to discuss rehoming matters post-closure.
23. GRNZ has proposed some minor amendments to its Rehoming Policy, including the introduction of a defined desexing timeframe and a strengthened exemption clause. GRNZ is consulting with the Animal Health and Welfare Committee (AHWC) and the RIB has also reviewed the policy and provided feedback.

Key Focus Area 2: Licenced Person and Greyhound Registrations

Compliance oversight and verification

24. Compliance with licenced person and greyhound registration controls was verified during Q1 and found to be satisfactory.
25. The RIB inspected 73 kennels and scanned 1,583 greyhounds during Q1 (2025/26), finding traceability compliance largely satisfactory. Two traceability improvement notices were issued to trainers and all were resolved within the required timeframe.
26. Compliance with GRNZ's check-in requirements remains strong (see Welfare Target below).

Performance, metrics, and initiatives

27. GRNZ's results against Welfare Targets at Q1 (2025/26) were:
 - 99.8% of racing greyhounds were checked-in within the last six months against a target of 100% (Q1 2024/25: 98.7%)
 - 99.7% of non-racing greyhounds were checked-in within the last 12 months against a target of 98% (Q1 2024/25: 98.8%).
28. Vaccination compliance, at the end of Q1 (2025/26), for all population groups remains comparable to recent quarters. Comparative data is presented below (Table 1).

Table 1: Percentage of greyhounds up to date with required vaccinations.

Population group	31 July 25	31 Oct 25
Pre-racing	97.2%	94.1%
Racing	99.3%	99.6%
Retired in industry ¹	90.9%	91.5%

29. GRNZ has banned surgical artificial insemination (AI) from 1 August 2025, ahead of Greyhounds Australasia's scheduled ban set for 1 January 2026. The ban has

¹ Retired in industry includes breeding males, breeding females, greyhounds kept as pets by LPs, greyhounds on the GM rehoming programme waiting list and greyhounds in the GM rehoming programme.

been implemented to address welfare concerns regarding the use of surgical AI when non-surgical options are available.

30. GRNZ rules permit a retired greyhound to return to racing, if certain requirements are met. In September 2025, GRNZ consulted the AHCW, to strengthen the criteria and restrictions for such returns.
31. GRNZ reports some LPs have expressed interest in preserving the greyhound breed after racing ends. GRNZ is exploring options for breeding greyhounds as pets or for showing, while addressing challenges such as access to pedigree information and desexing requirements.

Key Focus Area 3: Population Management

Performance, metrics, and initiatives

32. At the start of the 2025/26 season, the greyhound population consisted of 2,320² greyhounds and this had reduced to 2,193 by the end of Q1, with 149 greyhounds exiting³ and 22 entering⁴ the industry.
33. Consistent with previous briefings, the pre-racing population recorded the largest decline, dropping from 471 to 335 (33%) during the quarter. Greyhounds exiting the pre-racing cohort have either changed status (to racing or retired in industry), been adopted as a pet, been euthanased or died.
34. The racing population⁵ of 1,039 has remained unchanged between the start and end of Q1 of the 2025/26 season.
35. Three litters were whelped in Q1.

Key Focus Area 4: Euthanasia / Death

Compliance oversight and verification

36. The RIB's verification of GRNZ's data confirmed satisfactory compliance with euthanasia and death reporting controls.
37. In addition, the RIB reviewed a random sample of Q4 (2024/25) records for greyhounds that died or were euthanased, to verify GRNZ had received complete documentation in line with established controls. GRNZ provided all requested documentation and the audit confirmed that LPs are adhering to the requirements and that compliance levels are high.

Performance, metrics, and initiatives

38. GRNZ's results against their Welfare Targets for Q1 (2025/26) were:
 - GRNZ is not aware of any greyhounds (0%) being euthanased in breach of the Euthanasia Policy, achieving the target (< 2% of total euthanasias).

² Differs from figure (2,322) reported in 2 September 2025 briefing due to notification of two greyhound euthanasias being received after the reporting period.

³ Greyhounds exit the industry when they die, are euthanased, exported or rehomed outside the industry.

⁴ Greyhounds enter the industry when they are born, imported into New Zealand, or returned to a rehoming facility for readoption.

⁵ Racing population refers to the cohort of registered greyhounds that have had at least one official race start and remain eligible to race (i.e. excludes deregistered and deceased greyhounds).

39. During Q1 (2025/26) five race-related fatalities occurred: two greyhounds were euthanased at the track due to injury, one was transported to a veterinary clinic but was subsequently euthanased, one died suddenly following racing and one died under veterinary care after a serious racing injury.
40. Across the last 12 months (Q2:2024/25 - Q1:2025/26) there were 17 race-related fatalities (0.51 per 1,000 starters), which is not statistically different from the prior 12-month period (16 race-related fatalities; 0.44 per 1,000 starters).
41. In total 25 greyhounds were euthanased or died in Q1 (2025/26) which is comparable to recent quarters. Reasons for euthanasia or death reported by LPs are presented in Appendix 3.

Key Focus Area 5: Injuries

Compliance oversight and verification

42. Compliance with injury reporting and control measures was verified and found to be satisfactory.
43. The Safe Return to Racing Policy was enforced during the quarter and greyhounds presented to race were raced in compliance with policy.

Performance, metrics, and initiatives

44. GRNZ's results against their Welfare Targets for Q1 (2025/26) were:
 - Category D⁶ & E⁷ injuries – 7.07 per 1,000 starters across the previous 12-months (rolling mean), against a target of 6.14 per 1,000 starters
 - Category F⁸ injuries – 3.07 per 1,000 starters across the previous 12-months (rolling mean), against a target of 2.08 per 1,000 starters
 - 87 races on straight tracks this quarter against an annual target of 300
 - 81% of total races conducted as preferred box draw (PBD) against a target of 70%.
45. RIB statistical analysis showed the Q1 (2025/26) 12-month rolling mean injury rates for Categories D & E and Category F were comparable with the previous 12-month period. A graphical representation of these injury rates is provided in Appendix 4.
46. The table below compares GRNZ injury data to other greyhound racing jurisdictions. GRNZ's injury rates align with industry norms (Table 2).

⁶ Injuries with stand downs of 22 days or more.

⁷ Deceased or euthanased due to race-related injuries.

⁸ Catastrophic and injuries with a 43-90 day stand down. Injuries that apply under Category F: death or euthanasia on-track; any skull or spine fracture or paralysis (partial or complete); any long bone fracture (i.e. humerus, radius/ulna, femur or tibia); a hock fracture/dislocation where the stand-down period is 60 or 90 days; metacarpal/metatarsal fracture where the stand-down period is 60 or 90 days; any other joint injury where the stand-down period is 60 or 90 days; a skin injury where the stand-down period is 60 or 90 days; a soft tissue injury (including muscle injury) where the stand-down period is 90 days.

Table 2: Comparative injury data.

Jurisdiction	Category D & E per 1,000 starts	Category F per 1,000 starts
GRNZ ⁹	7.07	3.07
GRV ¹⁰	6.57	2.58
GWIC ¹¹	9.25	3.47
RWWA ¹²	6.22	3.35
Tasracing ¹³	4.78	2.93
QRIC ¹⁴	5.94	3.86

47. GRNZ continues to investigate causal factors for serious racing injuries. At the end of the quarter, the RIB identified 15 race meetings with outlier Category D & E and/or Category F injury rates. Serious injuries are discussed by the Serious Injury Review Committee (SIRC).
48. In Q1 (2025/26) 14 greyhounds entered GRNZ's RTR Programme, which provides limited financial support for veterinary diagnostics, treatment and rehabilitation following serious injury. As at 1 November 2025, 54 greyhounds were in the RTR programme. During the quarter 18 greyhounds were adopted from the RTR programme and taking an average of 336 days from entry to adoption.
49. GRNZ has implemented several operational control changes in 2025 aimed at reducing injury risk, including reduced field sizes for certain races, the introduction of double-arm lures and more straight track racing at Whanganui. These measures reflect GRNZ's continued efforts to improve safety outcomes. As the changes are recent, the available dataset is limited and it is not yet possible to determine their impact on safety. Once sufficient data is available, the RIB considers it important for GRNZ to undertake robust, statistical analysis to assess the effectiveness of these initiatives.
50. While the double-arm lure was successfully introduced at Ascot Park Raceway, mechanical issues at Manukau Raceway required a return to the previous lure system. Manukau remains the only circular track that does not operate with a double-arm lure.
51. The SIRC met on 9 September 2025 to review a summary of serious racing injuries.

⁹ Data from 1 November 2024 to 31 October 2025.

¹⁰ Greyhound Racing Victoria. Data from 2024/25 Annual Report covering 1 July 2024 to 30 June 2025.

¹¹ Greyhound Welfare & Integrity Commission (New South Wales). Data from 2023/24 Annual Report covering 1 July 2023 to 30 June 2024.

¹² Racing and Wagering Western Australia. Data from 2024/25 Annual Report covering 1 July 2024 to 30 June 2025.

¹³ Tasracing (Tasmania). Data from 2024/25 Annual Report covering 1 July 2024 to 30 June 2025.

¹⁴ Queensland Racing Integrity Commission. Data from Greyhound breeding, race injury and retirement quarterly reports covering 1 July 2024 to 30 June 2025.

Other Focus Areas

Standards, Rules and Policies

52. During Q1 (2025/26) GRNZ introduced several changes to its welfare-related controls. Key changes include:
- strengthening controls for the anti-inflammatory medication meloxicam to reduce the risk of misuse.
 - banning surgical artificial insemination.
 - enhancing the powers of the RIB further enabling it to perform regulatory functions.
 - announcing a ban on kennelling hoods from 1 January 2026. These hoods have been used by some trainers to calm greyhounds before racing, but are considered to be inappropriate.
 - following advice from the RIB, agreed from 1 February 2026 to pay stakes for swabbed greyhounds only after the RIB confirms the sample is clear (previously stakes were paid prior to clearance of swabs).

Kennel standards

53. The RIB conducted 73 kennel inspections in Q1 (2025/26) scanning 1,583 greyhounds.
54. The primary sources of non-compliance relate to record-keeping and traceability.
55. The non-compliances identified were assessed by the RIB as low in severity and were resolved within the required timeframes.

Investigate and adjudicate on animal welfare related breaches

56. The RIB investigated a greyhound that presented to race with an infected tail. The LP has admitted the charge and was issued a financial penalty.
57. Two investigations relating to positive tests for prohibited substances have been initiated during the quarter.
58. The RIB has commenced an investigation into a LP after a kennel inspection identified irregularities concerning the status of two retired greyhounds privately rehomed during the 2023/24 season.
59. A warning was issued to one LP for non-compliance with breeding registration and notification requirements.

GRNZ 2025/26 Welfare Targets

60. GRNZ has adjusted the Welfare Target for use of the Whanganui straight track, increasing the 2025/26 target number of 260 straight-track races to 300. The 2025/26 Welfare Targets are presented in Appendix 5.

Next Steps

61. The RIB will continue to monitor GRNZ's performance against the 15 focus areas of the Greyhound Review programme.
62. The RIB's proposed priorities over the next period include:
 - a. monitoring welfare-related issues and the implications arising from industry closure
 - b. verification of GRNZ data, including undertaking sample-based audits of compliance with rehoming and euthanasia controls
 - c. reporting on performance against GRNZ's 2025/26 Welfare Targets.

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Second contact	Nick Ydgren, Executive Manager, Racing Operations and Welfare Racing Integrity Board	021 964120

Appendix 1: List of RIB Ministerial briefings since final report.

Since the RIB submitted its final report on 12 December 2022, Ministerial briefings have been provided by the RIB on:

- 14 April 2023
- 14 September 2023
- 19 December 2023
- 11 April 2024
- 28 May 2024
- 10 September 2024
- 29 November 2024
- 27 February 2025
- 3 June 2025
- 2 September 2025.

Appendix 2: Dashboard - status of controls and measures for the 15 Greyhound Review focus areas.

Performance Criteria		Controls			Measurements		
		Adequacy	Compliance	Notes	Performance	Validation	Assessment
Key focus areas	1. Rehoming	✓	✓	Compliance with controls adequate	✓	✓	Rehoming consistent with same period in previous season
	2. Licenced persons and greyhound registrations	✓	✓	Controls being reviewed	✓	☐	Compliance with check-in and kennel inspection traceability satisfactory
	3. Population management	✓	N/A	-	N/A	✓	Three litters whelped within quarter
	4. Euthanasias and deaths	✓	✓	Compliance with controls adequate	✓	✓	No euthanasias in breach of policy
	5. Injuries	✓	✓	-	✓	✓	Injury rates comparable to prior 12-month period and in line with industry benchmarks
Other focus areas	6. Standards, rules and policies	✓	N/A	Package of rule changes implemented	N/A	N/A	New rules strengthening Stewards powers, prohibited substance controls, surgical AI ban and kennelling hood ban implemented
	7. Track standards	✓	N/A	-	✓	N/A	No significant matters to report
	8. Inform and educate the industry	✓	✓	-	✓	☐	No significant matters to report
	9. GRNZ information systems	✓	N/A	-	N/A	N/A	No significant matters to report
	10. Governance	✓	✓	-	✓	✓	No significant matters to report
	11. Kennel standards	✓	✓	Standards in place	✓	✓	High level of compliance at RIB kennel inspections
	12. Investigate / adjudicate on animal welfare breaches	✓	✓	RIB responsibility	N/A	N/A	Five welfare related investigations in Q1
	13. Information management	✓	N/A	-	✓	✓	No significant matters to report
	14. GRNZ / RIB engagement	✓	✓	-	✓	✓	Constructive and regular engagement with RIB
	15. Stakeholder engagement	✓	✓	-	✓	✓	No significant matters to report

Legend



Adequacy = the RIB considers GRNZ's rules, policies and standards are substantively adequate and align or exceed industry norms.



Adequacy = the RIB considers GRNZ's rules, policies and standards are substantively inadequate or fail to meet industry norms.



Compliance = the RIB considers GRNZ is substantively complying with its own rules, policies and standards.



Compliance = the RIB considers GRNZ is substantively failing to comply with its own rules, policies and standards.



Performance = the RIB considers GRNZ's performance measurements align with Welfare Targets, industry norms or acceptable practice.



Performance = the RIB considers GRNZ's performance measurements consistently fail to meet with Welfare Targets, industry norms or acceptable practice.



Validation = where the RIB has undertaken validation of GRNZ's reported performance metrics.



Validation = where the RIB has not undertaken its own validation, but instead relied on GRNZ's performance metrics.

Note: The RIB will not be validating all of GRNZ's reported performance metrics every quarter, but will select samples for validation.

Appendix 3: Greyhound euthanasias and deaths reported by LPs between 1 August 2025 and 31 October 2025.

Cause	Number
Medical euthanasia not at racetrack certified by a registered veterinarian due to injury	4
Medical euthanasia not at racetrack certified by a registered veterinarian due to illness	5
Euthanasia at race meeting due to injury or medical condition	2
Euthanasia after race meeting due to injury sustained during racing	1
Euthanasia after registered veterinarian certified the greyhound was behaviourally unsuitable for rehoming or a known risk to people	0
Medical euthanasia certified by a registered veterinarian due to age	2
Total euthanasias	14
Deceased due to accident and/or injury	4 ¹⁵
Deceased due to illness	6
Deceased due to natural or unknown causes	0
Sudden death due to, or associated with, a race	1
Total deaths	11
TOTAL	25

¹⁵ Includes one greyhound which died under veterinary care after sustaining a serious racing injury.

Appendix 4: Graphical representation of Category D & E and Category F injury rates.

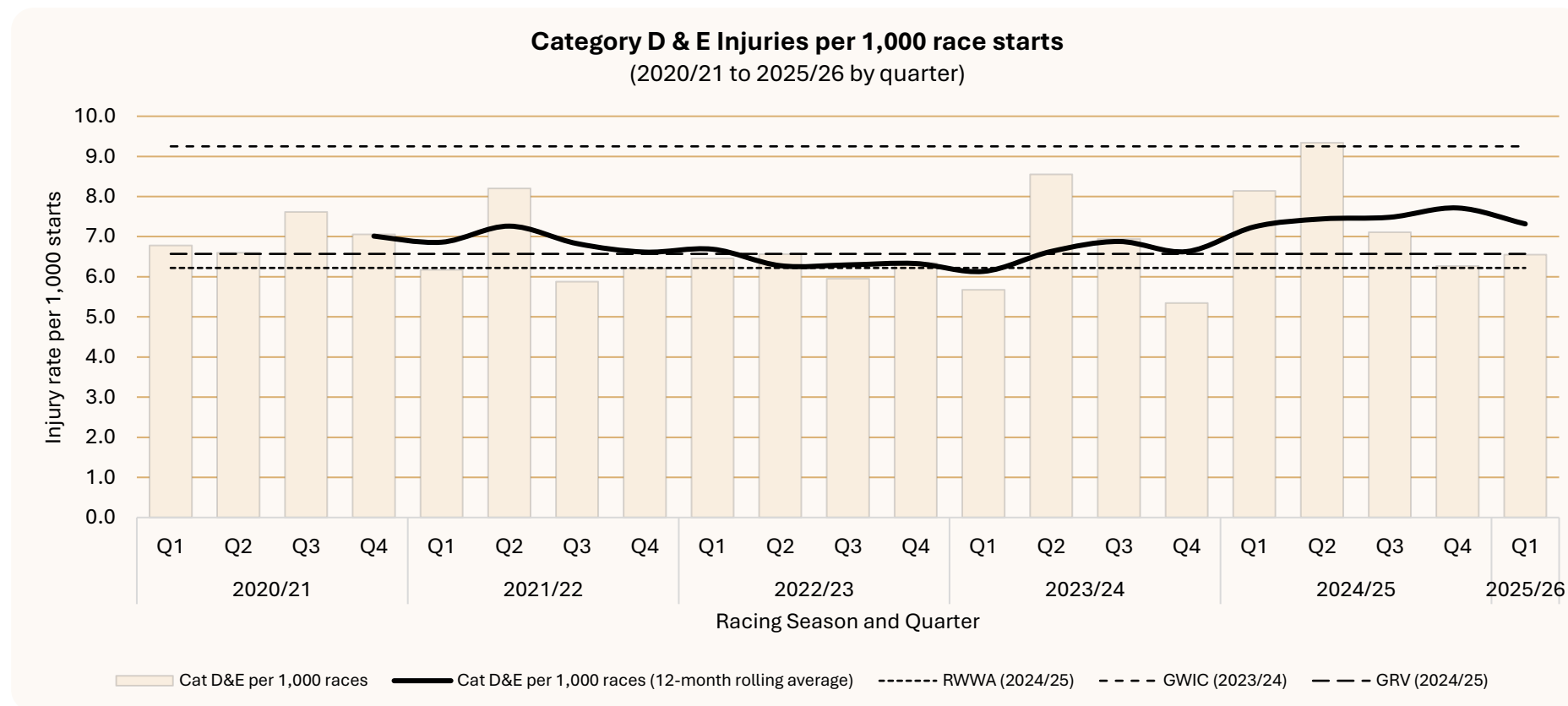


Figure A: Category D & E injury incidence rates between Quarter 1 2020/21 and Quarter 1 2025/26 with reference to RWWA¹⁶, GRV¹⁷, and GWIC¹⁸ Category D & E injury rates.

¹⁶ Racing and Wagering Western Australia Category D & E injury rate for the 2024/25 racing season was reported as 6.22 per 1,000 race starts in the 2024/25 Annual Report.

¹⁷ Greyhound Racing Victoria Category D & E injury rate for the 2024/25 racing season was reported as 6.57 per 1,000 race starts in the 2024/25 Annual Report.

¹⁸ Greyhounds Welfare & Integrity Commission (New South Wales) Category D & E injury rate for the 2023/24 racing season was reported as 9.25 per 1,000 race starts in the 2023/24 Annual Report.

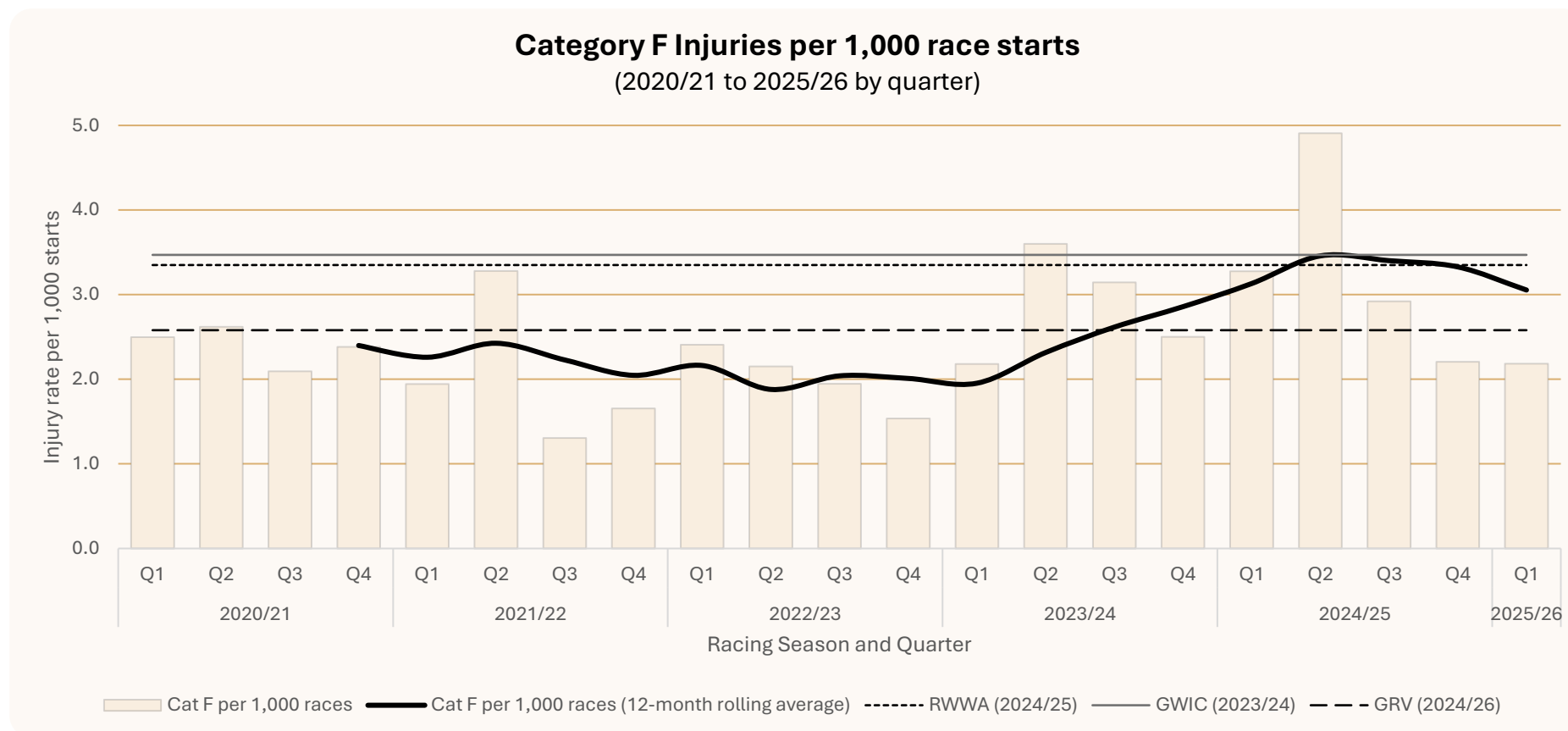


Figure B: Category F injury incidence rates between Quarter 1 2020/21 and Quarter 1 2025/26 with reference to RWWA¹⁹, GRV²⁰, and GWIC²¹ Category F injury rates.

¹⁹ Racing and Wagering Western Australia Category F injury rate for the 2024/25 racing season was reported as 3.35 per 1,000 race starts in the 2024/25 Annual Report.

²⁰ Greyhound Racing Victoria Category F injury rate for the 2024/25 racing season was reported as 2.58 per 1,000 race starts in the 2024/25 Annual Report.

²¹ Greyhounds Welfare & Integrity Commission (New South Wales) Category F injury rate for the 2023/24 racing season was reported as 3.47 per 1,000 race starts in the 2023/24 Annual Report.

Appendix 5: GRNZ 2025/26 Welfare Targets.

	Category	Description	2025/26 Target
1	Euthanasia	Euthanasias outside of GRNZ's Euthanasia Policy	<2% of total euthanasias
2	Race Injuries	Reduce the number of Category D+E injuries as per GA classifications (22+ days). Measured as rate per 1,000 starters against a 2020/21 benchmark of 7.02	12.5% reduction (6.14 per 1,000 starters)
3	Serious Race Injuries	Reduce the number of Category F injuries as per GA classifications (43+ days or fatality). Measured as rate per 1,000 starters against a 2020/21 benchmark of 2.25	7.5% reduction (2.08 per 1,000 starters)
4	Race Injuries	Number of races on straight tracks	300
5	Race Injuries	Percent of total races conducted as Preferred Box Draws (PBD)	70%
6	Education	Registered persons participate in GRNZ continuous professional development and animal welfare training as a condition of their licence renewal	100%
7	Traceability	All greyhounds within the industry are subject to at least an annual independent "check-in"	Racing dogs 100% Non racing 99%
8	Rehoming	Retired greyhounds have access to enter the Great Mates rehoming programme in a timely fashion (as measured by a reduction in the number of dogs on the GM waiting list)	225
9	Rehoming	Increase greyhound adoptions	675

Abbreviations / acronyms

AHWC	Animal Health and Welfare Committee
AI	Artificial insemination
Cat. D Injury	Category D injuries are injuries with stand downs of 22 days or more.
Cat. E Injury	Category E injuries are race-related fatalities including deaths and euthanasias due to injuries sustained during racing.
Cat. F Injury	Catastrophic and injuries with a 43-90 day stand down. Injuries that apply under Category F: death or euthanasia on-track; any skull or spine fracture or paralysis (partial or complete); any long bone fracture (i.e. humerus, radius/ulna, femur or tibia); a hock fracture/dislocation where the stand-down period is 60 or 90 days; metacarpal/metatarsal fracture where the stand-down period is 60 or 90 days; any other joint injury where the stand-down period is 60 or 90 days; a skin injury where the stand-down period is 60 or 90 days; a soft tissue injury (including muscle injury) where the stand-down period is 90 days.
GM	Great Mates (GRNZ's rehoming scheme)
GRNZ	Greyhound Racing New Zealand
LP	Licensed Person
MAC	Ministerial Advisory Committee
PBD	Preferred Box Draw
Q1	Quarter 1 (1 August – 31 October)
Q2	Quarter 2 (1 November – 31 January)
Q3	Quarter 3 (1 February – 30 April)
Q4	Quarter 4 (1 May – 31 July)
RIB	Racing Integrity Board
RTR	Rehabilitate to Rehome programme
Rules	GRNZ's Rules of Racing
SIRC	Serious Injury Review Committee