

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 February 2026	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 2 (Q2) (1 November 2025 – 31 January 2026) 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 has prioritised monitoring across five focus areas with the greatest animal welfare relevance and closure-related risks.
- c) **Note** compared with the same period last season, greyhound adoptions are down and the waitlist has increased in Q2 of 2025/26.
- d) **Note** serious injury rates and race-related fatalities are comparable to previous reporting periods, with the Category F injury rate showing a reduction relative to the prior 12-month period, while the Category D & E injury rate remains stable and aligned with Australian jurisdictional benchmarks.
- e) **Note** Greyhound Racing New Zealand (GRNZ) reported annual check-in requirements achieved the applicable Welfare Targets. RIB kennel inspections identified compliance with traceability controls as satisfactory.
- f) **Note** the greyhound population is declining consistent with closure expectations, decreasing from 2,320 at the start of the 2025/26 season to 2,022 at the end of Q2. Greyhounds leaving the population have been rehomed, exported, euthanased or have died. One litter was whelped in the period.
- g) **Note** the RIB completed 90 kennel inspections in Q1 and Q2, observing high levels of compliance and all improvement notices were corrected within the required timeframes.
- h) **Note** in the reporting period the RIB initiated four investigations within the greyhound code relating to alleged prohibited substance breaches.
- i) **Agree** the RIB will continue to report quarterly in the 2025/26 racing season with the next report for Quarter 3 (up to 30 April 2026). **Yes / No**

- j) **Agree** this briefing is shared with the Associate Minister of Agriculture (Animal Welfare). **Yes / No**
- k) **Agree** this briefing is shared with Greyhound Racing New Zealand. **Yes / No**
- l) **Agree** this briefing is published on the RIB's website. **Yes / No**

Minister's comments and signature

..... / / 2026

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 2 (Q2), covering November 2025 - January 2026, 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 twelfth 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 prohibit greyhound racing in New Zealand by 1 August 2026. The RIB is responsible for regulatory oversight of the sport during the transition to closure, including animal welfare monitoring, compliance assurance, and integrity functions.

Reporting Approach

5. Consistent with previous briefings following the closure announcement, reporting focuses on key areas most relevant to animal welfare, transition management, and closure-related matters, including: rehoming, licenced persons and greyhound registrations, population management, euthanasia and death, and injuries.
6. 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 be maintained.
7. The RIB will monitor the remaining performance areas which will be reported on by exception.
8. A dashboard, summarising the status of controls and measures for each of the 15 focus areas in Q2 is presented in Appendix 2.

Key Focus Areas

Key Focus Area 1: Rehoming

Compliance oversight and verification

9. The RIB verified and assessed the Q2 rehoming data provided by GRNZ and found compliance with established controls to be satisfactory.

10. In October 2025 (Q1), two greyhounds were identified as having been privately rehomed in the 2023/24 season without complying with required notification and documentation processes. The matter was referred to the RIB for investigation and finalised during Q2 (see Investigations section below).
11. The RIB undertook an audit of 14 randomly selected greyhounds rehomed in Q1 (2025/26). Compliance was confirmed in 12 (86%) cases. Two (14%) minor administrative discrepancies were identified, with no substantive breaches. Overall, the audit results demonstrate a high degree of compliance with rehoming requirements.

Performance, metrics, and initiatives

12. GRNZ's Welfare Target results at Q2 (2025/26) were:
 - 476 greyhounds on the Great Mates rehoming programme waiting list against a target of 225
 - 275 greyhounds adopted during the season to date against an annual target of 675.
13. Adoption activity during Q2 of the 2025/26 season (145 adoptions) increased compared with Q1 (130 adoptions), but remained lower than recent quarters in the 2024/25 season (167 in Q4 and 215 in Q3), and below the same quarter in the previous season (178 in Q2 2024/25).
14. The Great Mates (GM) rehoming waitlist increased to 476 greyhounds at the end of Q2 2025/26, compared with 376 at the end of Q1 2025/26 and 344 at the end of Q4 2024/25. This represents an increase of approximately 27 percent over the quarter reflecting increased deregistrations and lower adoption rates than comparable periods in the previous season.
15. In December 2025, GRNZ introduced a daily payment for LPs caring for deregistered greyhounds on the GM rehoming waiting list to offset ongoing care costs and reduce incentives to race older greyhounds. The recent increase in the waitlist aligns with the introduction of these payments and the approaching industry closure. GRNZ's forecast that approximately 1,500 greyhounds may require rehoming at the time of closure is consistent with current trends.
16. At the end of Q2 (2025/26), the average time from deregistration to adoption was 355 days. This is comparable with the same period in the 2024/25 season (341 days) and the 2023/24 season (339 days). This dataset excludes greyhounds privately rehomed, retained by a LP or rehomed through the Rehabilitate to Rehome (RTR) programme.
17. At 1 February 2026, GRNZ reported 734 greyhounds were awaiting adoption, an increase from 615 reported at the start of the 2025/26 season. This figure is comparable with the 723 greyhounds awaiting adoption at the same point in the 2024/25 season. The 734 greyhounds comprise:
 - 161 at GM rehoming/Rehabilitate to Rehome kennels
 - 97 with other rehoming agencies/foster carers
 - 476 on the rehoming waiting list with LPs.

18. GRNZ reported attending 30 community events in Q2 2025/26 to promote adoption.
19. During Q2 (2025/26), 14 greyhounds were exported to the United States. Exports paused between December and February to avoid greyhounds arriving during winter conditions and are scheduled to resume from March 2026. GRNZ advises the number of greyhounds exported will depend on adoption demand in the United States.
20. One of GRNZ's contracted RTR providers ceased operations in November 2025. Replacement providers commenced operations with minimal disruption to service delivery. GRNZ has also established arrangements with veterinary clinics in Southland as a contingency to support treatment of injured greyhounds.
21. The Ministerial Advisory Committee (MAC) engaged with LPs in November 2025 to assess interest in supporting rehoming efforts by caring for greyhounds awaiting adoption. The MAC is exploring post-closure arrangements whereby LPs may be contracted to care for greyhounds prior to rehoming, subject to meeting welfare standards and contractual requirements.
22. GRNZ amended its Rehoming Policy in December 2025. The core intent and primary requirements of the policy remain unchanged. Amendments introduced defined timeframes for desexing greyhounds retained by LPs and allowed discretionary exemptions in specified circumstances. The RIB reviewed the proposed amendments and provided feedback focusing on the identification and management of potential risks and the maintenance of traceability and welfare assurance objectives.
23. GRNZ amended its RTR Policy in December 2025. The update clarifies responsibilities where a greyhound sustains a serious racing injury and the prognosis for rehabilitation and rehoming is poor, including circumstances where the LP may retain responsibility for the greyhound.

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 Q2 and found to be satisfactory.
25. Two recent cases involving non-functioning microchips prompted GRNZ to implement an internal process to ensure greyhound identity can be verified where microchip functionality issues arise.
26. Traceability compliance, monitored through RIB kennel inspections, was assessed as satisfactory. A total of 1,983 greyhounds were scanned across 90 inspections during Q1 and Q2 of the 2025/26 season. Two traceability improvement notices were issued to trainers, with all matters resolved within the required timeframe.
27. Compliance with GRNZ's check-in requirements remains strong (as noted below), with the majority of LPs ensuring all greyhounds in their care were checked-in via microchip scan or the lodgement of required documents within the prescribed timeframes (see Welfare Target below). Any greyhound without a completed check-in was followed up by GRNZ to confirm location and status.

Performance, metrics, and initiatives

28. GRNZ's Welfare Target results at Q2 (2025/26) were:

- 100% of racing greyhounds checked-in within the last six months against a target of 100%
- 99.4% of non-racing greyhounds checked-in within the last 12 months against a target of 99%

29. These results are an improvement on the rates reported in the same period in the 2024/25 season, where 98.6% of racing greyhounds and 98.2% of non-racing greyhounds had completed check-ins at the end of Q2.

30. Vaccination compliance at the end of Q2 (2025/26) across all population groups is 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 Jul 25	31 Oct 25	31 Jan 26
Pre-racing	97.2%	94.1%	94.5%
Racing	99.3%	99.6%	97.5%
Retired in industry ¹	90.9%	91.5%	91.6%

Key Focus Area 3: Population Management

Performance, metrics, and initiatives

31. At the start of the 2025/26 season, the greyhound population consisted of 2,320² greyhounds and this had reduced to 2,022 by the end of Q2. This reflects 320 greyhounds exiting³ and 22 entering⁴ the industry over the reporting period.

32. As reported in previous briefings, the largest decline was observed in the pre-racing population, which reduced from 471 to 190 (approximately 60%) since the start of the 2025/26 season. Greyhounds exiting the pre-racing cohort have either transitioned to racing, been adopted as pets, been euthanased, or have died.

33. The racing population⁵ has also decreased since the start of the 2025/26 season, from 1,039 to 933 greyhounds. This decrease is consistent with previously reported trends (refer 27 February 2025 briefing).

34. Six puppies⁶ were whelped during Q2 of the 2025/26 season.

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.

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).

⁶ Puppies not included in greyhound population metrics as not registered with GRNZ at the time this report was prepared.

35. GRNZ has introduced additional stakes for unplaced runners to encourage racing participation through to 31 July 2026. GRNZ has identified potential unintended consequences associated with this initiative, including the risk of increased racing frequency among older greyhounds. GRNZ has advised that the rehoming funding changes outlined above are expected to mitigate this risk.
36. The RIB will provide an analysis of racing frequency and the impact the closure announcement has had on racing activity in Q3 2025/26 briefing.

Key Focus Area 4: Euthanasia / Death

Compliance oversight and verification

37. The RIB verified and assessed the Q2 euthanasia and death data provided by GRNZ and found compliance with established controls to be satisfactory.
38. The RIB undertook an audit of 13 randomly selected greyhounds that died or were euthanased in Q1 (2025/26). Compliance was confirmed in 11 (85%) cases. Two (15%) minor administrative discrepancies were identified, with no substantive breaches. Overall, the audit results demonstrate a high degree of compliance with reporting requirements.

Performance, metrics, and initiatives

39. GRNZ's Welfare Target results at Q2 (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).
40. During Q2 (2025/26), one race-related fatality occurred, with the greyhound euthanased on course due to the severity of the injury sustained.
41. Across the previous 12 months (Q3 of 2024/25 – Q2 of 2025/26) there were 14 race-related fatalities (0.42 per 1,000 starters), which is not statistically different from the prior 12-month period (16 race-related fatalities; 0.45 per 1,000 starters).
42. In total 24 greyhounds were euthanased or died in Q2 (2025/26) which is comparable to recent quarters. Reasons for euthanasia or death reported by LPs for the 2025/26 season to date are presented in Appendix 3.

Key Focus Area 5: Injuries

Compliance oversight and verification

43. The RIB verified compliance with injury reporting and control measures and found compliance to be satisfactory.
44. In Q2 (2025/26), all greyhounds raced in compliance with GRNZ's Safe Return to Racing Policy with no breaches recorded. One LP is currently being investigated for nominating two greyhounds which were ineligible to race under this policy.

Performance, metrics, and initiatives

45. GRNZ's Welfare Target results at Q2 (2025/26) were:

- Category D⁷ & E⁸ injuries – 6.84 per 1,000 starters across the previous 12-months (rolling mean), against a target of 6.14 per 1,000 starters
 - Category F⁹ injuries – 2.54 per 1,000 starters across the previous 12-months (rolling mean), against a target of 2.08 per 1,000 starters
 - 178 races on straight tracks YTD this season against an annual target of 300
 - 80% of total races conducted as preferred box draw (PBD) this season against an annual target of 70%.
46. RIB statistical analysis demonstrated the 12-month rolling mean Category D & E injury rate at Q2 (2025/26) is statistically comparable to the prior 12-month period. The Category F injury rate over the same period is statistically lower. A graphical representation of these injury rates is provided in Appendix 4.
47. Comparative analysis indicates GRNZ injury rates remain aligned with Australian greyhound racing jurisdictions (Table 2).

Table 2: Comparative injury data.

Jurisdiction	Category D & E per 1,000 racing starts	Category F per 1,000 racing starts
GRNZ ¹⁰	6.84	2.54
GRV ¹¹	6.57	2.58
GWIC ¹²	9.36	3.20
RWWA ¹³	6.22	3.35
Tasracing ¹⁴	4.78	2.93
QRIC ¹⁵	5.94	3.86

48. GRNZ is analysing causal factors associated with serious racing injuries and monitoring the impact of initiatives introduced in 2024/25. At quarter end, the RIB identified 24 race meetings with outlier Category D & E and/or Category F injury rates. These matters are referred to the Serious Injury Review Committee (SIRC) for analysis.

⁷ Injuries with stand downs of 22 days or more.

⁸ Deceased or euthanased due to race-related injuries.

⁹ 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.

¹⁰ Data from 1 February 2025 to 31 January 2026.

¹¹ Greyhound Racing Victoria. Data from 2024/25 Annual Report covering 1 July 2024 to 30 June 2025.

¹² Greyhound Welfare & Integrity Commission (New South Wales). Data from 2024/25 Annual Report covering 1 July 2024 to 30 June 2025.

¹³ Racing and Wagering Western Australia. Data from 2024/25 Annual Report covering 1 July 2024 to 30 June 2025.

¹⁴ Tasracing (Tasmania). Data from 2024/25 Annual Report covering 1 July 2024 to 30 June 2025.

¹⁵ Queensland Racing Integrity Commission. Data from Greyhound breeding, race injury and retirement quarterly reports covering 1 July 2024 to 30 June 2025.

49. The SIRC last met on 9 September 2025.
50. In Q2 (2025/26) nine greyhounds entered GRNZ's RTR Programme, which provides financial support for veterinary diagnostics, treatment and rehabilitation following serious injury. As at 1 February 2026, 42 greyhounds were in the RTR programme; a reduction from the 54 reported at Q1 (2025/26). During the quarter 22 greyhounds were adopted from the RTR programme, taking an average of 322 days from entry to adoption.
51. In November 2025, GRNZ consulted with the Racing Committee regarding the potential risk of older greyhounds having an increased racing frequency in the period leading up to industry closure. GRNZ is analysing age and career start profiles within the current racing population, alongside racing frequency controls, and expects that payments for greyhounds on the rehoming waiting list will help reduce this risk.

Other Focus Areas

Standards, Rules and Policies

52. During Q2 (2025/26) GRNZ banned the use of kennelling hoods previously used by some trainers to calm greyhounds before racing, due to welfare concerns about prolonged sensory deprivation. The RIB supports this decision.

Kennel standards

53. The RIB conducted 90 kennel inspections across Q1 and Q2 (2025/26) scanning 1,983 greyhounds.
54. The primary sources of non-compliance continue to 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. Investigations relating to four positive tests have been initiated during the quarter.
57. Following a previously reported (Q1 2025/26) positive test in October 2025, the matter has concluded with the disqualification of the greyhound and a financial penalty imposed on the LP.
58. One LP has received a financial penalty after a kennel inspection identified irregularities concerning the status of two retired greyhounds privately rehomed during the 2023/24 season. GRNZ was not notified at the time of rehoming, and supporting evidence of desexing, dental treatment, and vaccination status was not provided.

Next Steps

59. The RIB will continue to monitor GRNZ's performance across the 15 focus areas of the Greyhound Review programme.
60. The RIB's proposed priorities over the next period include:
 - a. monitoring welfare-related risks and operational impacts arising from industry contraction and the approach to 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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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
- 27 November 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	✓	✓	Rehoming controls updated	✓	✓	Adoption activity continues. Time from deregistration to rehoming remains stable
	2. Licenced persons and greyhound registrations	✓	✓	Compliance with controls adequate	✓	☐	High compliance with check-in and vaccination requirements
	3. Population management	✓	N/A	-	N/A	✓	Population decreasing steadily. One litter whelped within quarter
	4. Euthanasias and deaths	✓	✓	Compliance with controls adequate	✓	✓	No euthanasias in breach of policy
	5. Injuries	✓	✓	-	✓	✓	Reduction in most serious injury category (Cat. F) over 12-month period
Other focus areas	6. Standards, rules and policies	✓	N/A	-	N/A	N/A	No significant matters to report
	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	Four prohibited substance related investigations initiated in Q2
	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 January 2026.

Cause	Number
Medical euthanasia not at racetrack certified by a registered veterinarian due to injury	7
Medical euthanasia not at racetrack certified by a registered veterinarian due to illness	14
Euthanasia at race meeting due to injury or medical condition	3
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	2
Medical euthanasia certified by a registered veterinarian due to age	3
Total euthanasias	30
Deceased due to accident and/or injury	7 ¹⁶
Deceased due to illness	11
Deceased due to natural or unknown causes	2
Sudden death due to, or associated with, a race	1
Total deaths	21
TOTAL	51

¹⁶ Includes one greyhound which died under veterinary care after sustaining a serious racing injury in Q1 2025/26.

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

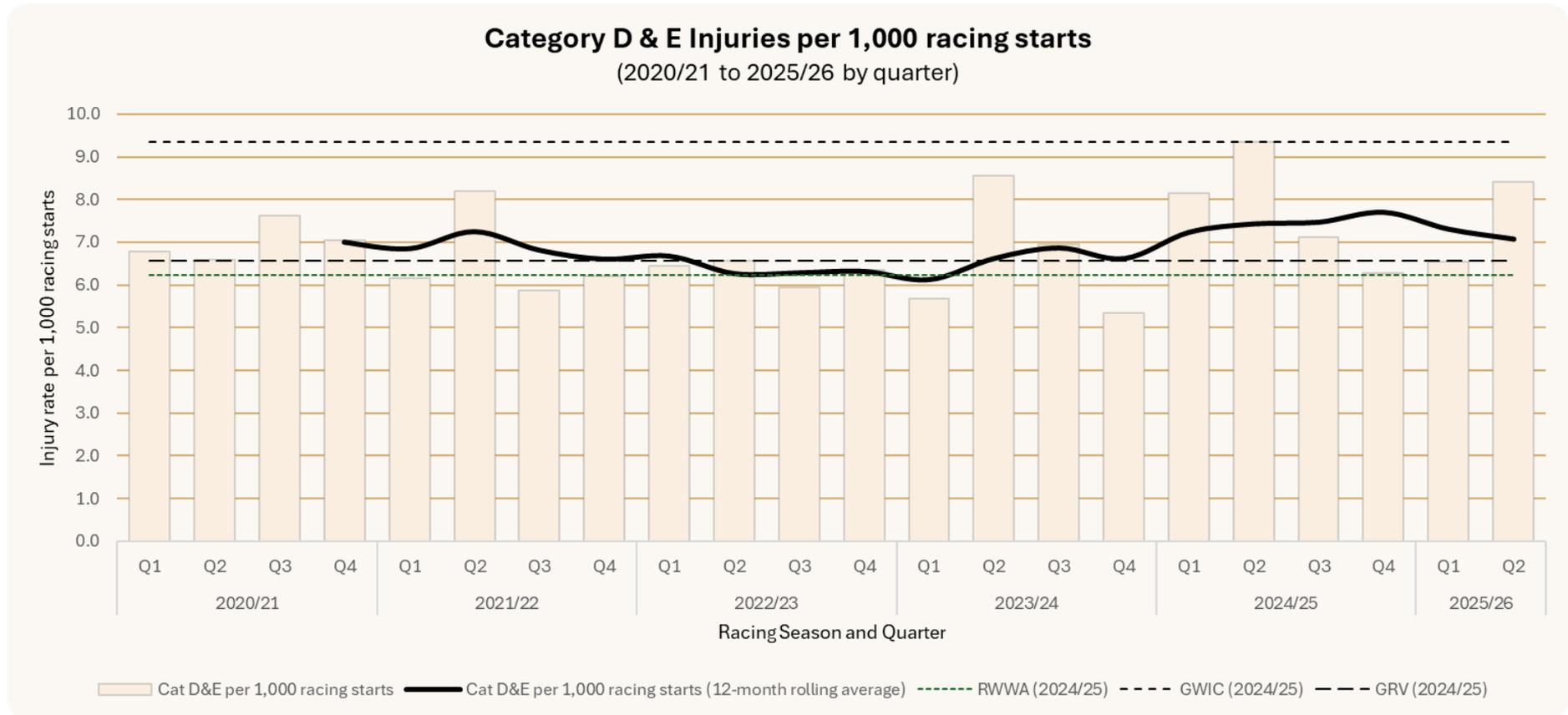


Figure A: Category D & E injury incidence rates between Quarter 1 2020/21 and Quarter 2 2025/26 with reference to RWWA¹⁷, GRV¹⁸, and GWIC¹⁹ Category D & E injury rates.

¹⁷ 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.

¹⁸ 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.

¹⁹ Greyhounds Welfare & Integrity Commission (New South Wales) Category D & E injury rate for the 2024/25 racing season was reported as 9.36 per 1,000 race starts in the 2024/25 Annual Report.

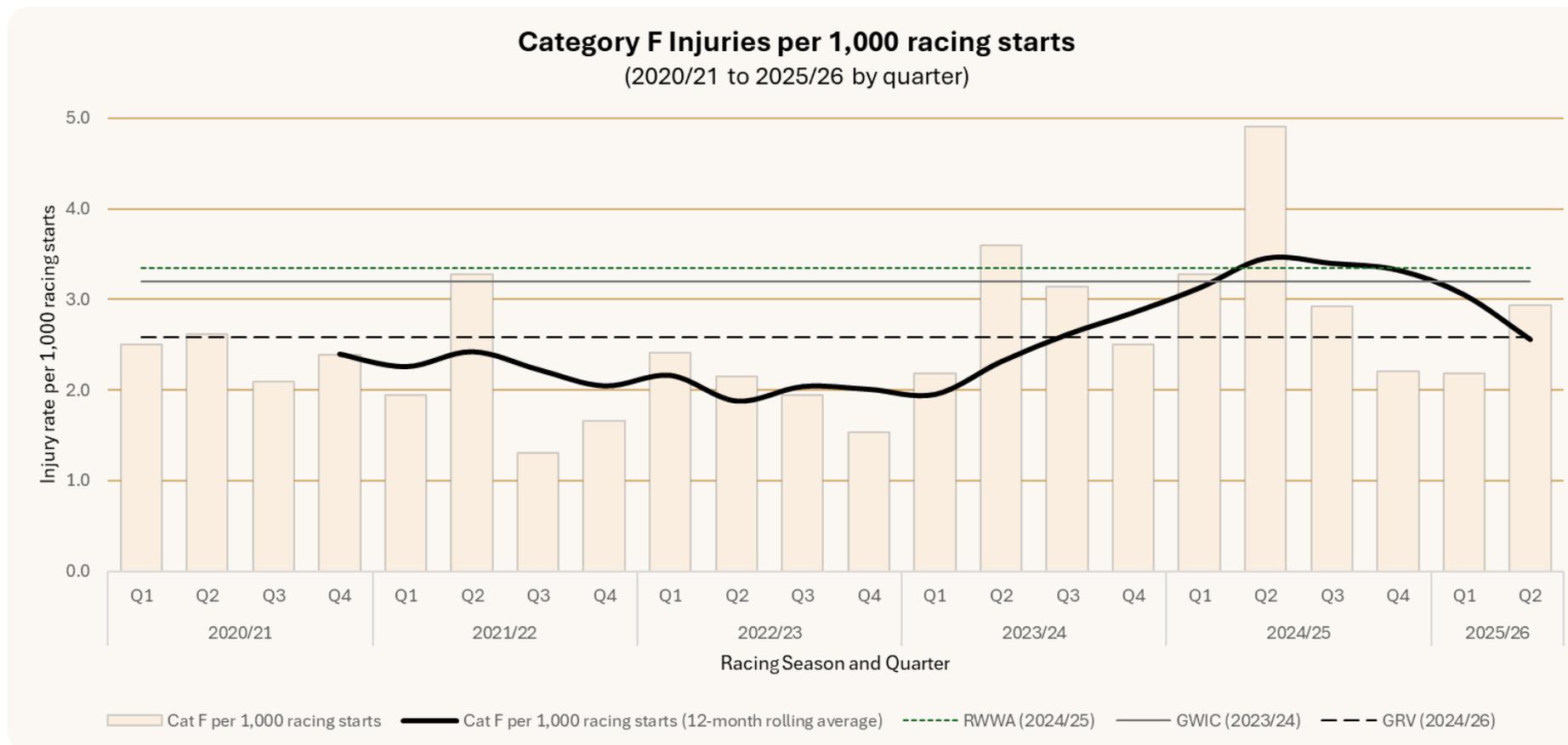


Figure B: Category F injury incidence rates between Quarter 1 2020/21 and Quarter 2 2025/26 with reference to RWWA²⁰, GRV²¹, and GWIC²² Category F injury rates.

²⁰ 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.

²¹ 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.

²² Greyhounds Welfare & Integrity Commission (New South Wales) Category F injury rate for the 2024/25 racing season was reported as 3.20 per 1,000 race starts in the 2024/25 Annual Report.

Abbreviations / acronyms

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