AUSTRALIAN TURF CLUB

2025 ANNUAL REPORT


600
THE STAR
4
X
TAB

CONTENTS

CHAIRMAN'S REPORT

The strength and success of any thoroughbred racing Club can be measured by a number of factors but two things must stand out.

The first is the quality and depth of the racing, and the second is the pride and passion of a Club's Members.

On both counts, the Australian Turf Club can be considered the equal at least of anywhere in world racing.

I want to begin by thanking all Members of our great Club for helping to make the 2024/25 racing year so enjoyable and successful.

On a racing front the Sydney Spring and Autumn Carnivals – headlined by the Sydney Everest Carnival and a combination of the Golden Slipper and The Championships – have again been world-class.

The Group 1 TAB Everest in particular is undoubtedly the biggest story in international racing.

It commands attention year round, and is watched and followed by hundreds of millions of people across the world – all less than a decade in the making!

The TAB Everest is underpinning new growth for the Club in attendance and revenues and has brought the "Sold Out" sign back to Royal Randwick.

The world is also heading to Sydney in the Autumn in strong numbers to be a part of some of Australian racing's most iconic events.

The Group 1 TAB Golden Slipper continues to shape the racing and breeding industry like no other race, and other time-honoured Group 1 races such as The Doncaster and Queen Elizabeth Stakes are amongst many other features again responsible for the Australian Turf Club at the top of the lists of the highest rated races in the world.

Of course, with all this success has come a very challenging past 12 months for the ATC.

The proposed Rosehill Gardens sale significantly distracted the Board's attention.

Members and industry participants held very strong and passionate views, but ultimately it was you who voted to keep our wonderful Rosehill Gardens Racecourse for the future of Sydney racing.

This must now be placed in the past and we all must look forward in continuing to keep our Club and racing as leaders.

The Board and senior management are developing new strategies to take our Club and Sydney racing into the future, to rebuild and grow our membership base and to attract greater attendances on course.

We are united and focussed on making our racing and raceday offerings second to none and racing will be at the very heart of everything we do at the Australian Turf Club.

It is important to note the solid and secure financial result of the ATC in 2024/25.

The ATC remains asset rich and full of opportunities to further futureproof our long-term plans.

Central to this will be to look at the potential of land holdings around the Camellia Precinct and Canterbury Park.

May I conclude by thanking and congratulating our participants.

With their majestic and mighty thoroughbreds, Sydney's trainers, stable staff, jockeys and owners are integral to the health of our Club and racecourses.

The Board looks confidently and steadfastly forward for the benefit of Members and the wider racing industry.

And we especially look forward to joining with Members as we make Sydney racing a leader in world racing.

Tim Hale SC
Chairman

INTERIM CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER'S REPORT

The management and staff of the Australian Turf Club have faced a challenging 2024-25, in a year which has brought a sharp focus on the financial model and operations of your Club.

Whilst the Club posted an operating loss, there were underlying and unforeseen costs unrelated to the team's efforts in delivering world-class racing along with award-winning meetings & events throughout the year.

Importantly, the entire team has remained focussed on finding new efficiencies and fresh streams of revenue, to complement hugely successful and growing Spring and Autumn Carnivals.

The proposed sale of Rosehill Gardens was a most significant issue in addressing the short and long-term future of your Club.

The decision of ATC Members was always going to be final, and we now together with the industry and Racing NSW look toward new opportunities around our land holdings across Sydney.

It is also clear that, in terms of wagering returns to the Club, changes are needed to the current funding model heading toward the end of the decade.

The ATC wants to continue to collaborate with all stakeholders to future-proof your Club.

Linked to this is a renewed focus on working more closely with our trainers and their staff – and the wider industry – to ensure the momentum and opportunities around Sydney's world-class racing are maximised.

Your Club remains asset-rich, resilient, and strong, thanks in large part to the loyalty and support of Members.

Perhaps our greatest strength is our staff – I thank and pay tribute to them in planning and executing some of world racing's most spectacular and watched events.

We look forward to making your raceday and event experiences even better in 2025-26.

RACING

ATC's racing program continued to reach new heights, with more than $210 million in prizemoney won at 109 metropolitan race meetings, including world-class autumn and spring carnivals. A total of 8,929 horses competed across all race meetings.

Your club hosted 157 feature races including 150 Black type events (30 at Group 1 Level).

A total of 47 races carried prizemoney of $1 million or more, delivered in partnership with Racing NSW.

The Sydney Everest Spring Carnival attracted world-class horses, trainers and jockeys headlined by the Group 1 $20 million TAB Everest which once again affirmed its place as the best sprint race in the world.

Bella Nipotina was victorious for trainer Ciaron Maher and jockey Craig Williams.

The $10 million Golden Eagle again grew in global stature with two international runners from Japan, one from England and one from France.

Lake Forest for trainer William Haggas narrowly defeated the French runner Lazzat.

The Sydney Autumn Carnival has its own prestigious and historic races with the Group 1 $5 million TAB Golden Slipper won by Emirates Park owned Marhoona, trained by Michael Freedman and ridden by Damian Lane.

Bjorn Baker had his best season ever, taking out two of the biggest races of the Autumn, the Group 1 $4 million The Star Doncaster Mile with Stefi Magnetica ridden by Jason Collett and Group 1 $2 million Schweppes Sydney Cup with Arapaho for jockey Rachel King.

The biggest prize of the Autumn, the Group 1 $5 million Queen Elizabeth Stakes, was won by champion Yulong mare, Via Sistina. The Chris Waller and James McDonald combination again proved their dominance to defeat the international raider, Dubai Honour.

The tracks teams across the four ATC venues continue to perform above expectation, especially in preparing tracks through winter, where we saw the wettest winter months in history.

Course propers and training tracks continue to receive scheduled renovations and maintenance to perform at optimal levels year-round.

The club continues to invest in equine welfare initiatives, and this past year purchased an industry best practice equine ambulance as well as invested in other welfare initiatives to mitigate heat stress across all venues.

The Club set another record year of owner's oncourse attendance with 52,553 owners attending race meetings across all venues, with the Spring Carnival drawing more owners than ever.

The ATC also hosts 12 races in the world's top 100 Group 1 races, firmly placing Sydney as a world class racing destination.

MEMBERSHIP

ATC Membership continues to embody a racing community united by passion, tradition, and the shared thrill of a day at the track.

It remains one of the most prestigious and best value memberships in Sydney and across Australian metropolitan racing.

Throughout the year, the membership team and staff focus was on creating meaningful experiences for Members.

Every initiative, enhancement, and event was created with our Members at the heart of the decision-making process.

Loyalty seating and new initiatives such as Members Priority Entry are important acknowledgments of your tenure, and are added to programs such as inner sanctum tours, carnival cash draws and events and surprises throughout the year – all exclusive to Members.

The Membership Consultative Committee once again played an instrumental role in shaping these initiatives, and the extension of its tenure from one to two years ensures continuity when enhancing the Member experience.

A standout moment of the season was Member Appreciation Day at Rosehill Gardens, where Members came together for the first official group photograph.

It was a powerful expression of the pride, camaraderie and shared spirit that defines membership at ATC.

As we look ahead, we encourage Members to continue sharing the ATC experience with friends and family using complimentary guest vouchers, helping to grow and strengthen our vibrant community.

COMMERCIAL

The commercial team delivered robust growth, generating increased returns for the Club, its Members and the broader racing industry.

Raceday hospitality events continued to thrive, supported by a loyal base throughout the carnivals and complemented by new guests enjoying the success of the Winter and Summer Long Lunch series.

TAB Everest Day exceeded all expectations, achieving a record crowd of almost 50,000 people and a complete sellout across all hospitality offerings.

The food and beverage team processed 194 retail transactions per minute and up to 242 transactions per minute during the peak 3pm – 4pm period.

Across the year we welcomed and serviced over 352,000 raceday patrons which constituted over 800,000 plated meals.

Our meetings & events business achieved record-breaking revenue of $23.4 million amongst more than 400 events, demonstrating the strength of a diversified commercial strategy.

The team's excellence was recognised at the Restaurant & Catering Awards, proudly taking home the coveted Best Venue Caterer Award — reinforcing the ATC's position as the benchmark for major event and venue hospitality.

Royal Randwick and Rosehill Gardens hosted the industry's most prestigious clients and events including the Dally M Awards, realestate.com, AHA Awards, NSW Caravan & Camping Supershow, Australian Catholic University Graduations, Harvey Norman and the NSW Farmers Association Conference.

Our valued partnerships across industry, brand and supply continued to strengthen, highlighted by CUB Group's investment in new infrastructure and facilities that further enhance the experience for ATC Members and guests.

ATC FOUNDATION AND COMMUNITY

Your Club continued to strengthen it's community ties, complementing operational and commercial achievements with social responsibility and inclusion.

Through our philanthropic arm, the ATC Foundation provided $340,000 in grants to charitable organisations to support communities surrounding our racecourses and venues.

The Canterbury Park Friday Night Jockey Series increased its funding to $38,000 for 12 local charities and community organisations in the Canterbury Local Government Area.

We maintained valued partnerships in our Royal Randwick community including continued support for Kensington Public School and parking access for teaching staff.

A commitment to ATC staff wellbeing saw the rollout of heart health testing for all full-time employees.

Participation in the ATC Giving Back Program grew, with staff contributing more volunteer hours across a range of causes.

In FY25, the ATC proudly joined the Hidden Disabilities Sunflower Program, promoting greater inclusivity, acceptance and understanding of individuals living with non-visible disabilities, conditions, or chronic illnesses. This initiative reflects our broader goal of enhancing accessibility and fostering a welcoming and compassionate environment at both race days and non-raceday events.

Together, these initiatives demonstrate the ATC's enduring commitment to creating lasting social and community value across all our racecourses, ensuring that our success continues to positively impact the people and communities we serve.

HUMAN RESOURCES

In 2024/2025, the human resources team advanced the ATC's commitment to award-winning hospitality and outstanding service.

This year saw a record employee engagement score of 71 per cent, up from 60 per cent last year, which reflected the success of culture-building initiatives strongly connected to the Club's core values.

Leadership development was another priority, with over 60 leaders participating in an enhanced program and 29 team members promoted internally, underscoring a strategy to retain and nurture talent.

FACILITIES

The facilities team focussed on enhancing operational efficiency, safety and patron comfort while modernising internal systems.

Key achievements include perimeter security upgrades at Royal Randwick and Warwick Farm and construction of a new Owners Concierge at Royal Randwick.

Automatic door upgrades at Royal Randwick and lighting improvements at Rosehill Gardens for the safety or horses and participants were completed.

The team restored the James Ruse Drive Equine Bridge to support the new QMS partnership with LED billboards, which will return ongoing revenue to the Club.

Canterbury Park's night racing lighting was upgraded.

Across all stable precincts there was continued focus on equine and people safety to ensure compliance with standards.

THANK YOU

There are a great many people and partners to thank for their contribution and support throughout the year.

I thank all ATC Directors including our Chairman Tim Hale SC for their selfless dedication and countless free hours given to the Club.

We are grateful for the ongoing support and working relationship with Racing NSW, including Chair Dr Saranne Cooke and Chief Executive Peter V'Landys AM.

Our world-class racing would not occur without the skill and professionalism of participants – we thank the trainers, jockeys, strappers, stable staff, vets and all others who sustain our racing.

I also thank owners – who are attending our racedays in record numbers – for their support.

Thank you to the media who cover our racing with such colour and detail – and in particular to our broadcast partners in Sky Racing and Channel 7.

And to our many great partners – including Platinum Partners TAB, Asahi Super Dry and Moët & Chandon – thank you.

Finally, it is the Members who deserve the final thank you.

I look forward to seeing and joining with you for another spectacular year of racing.

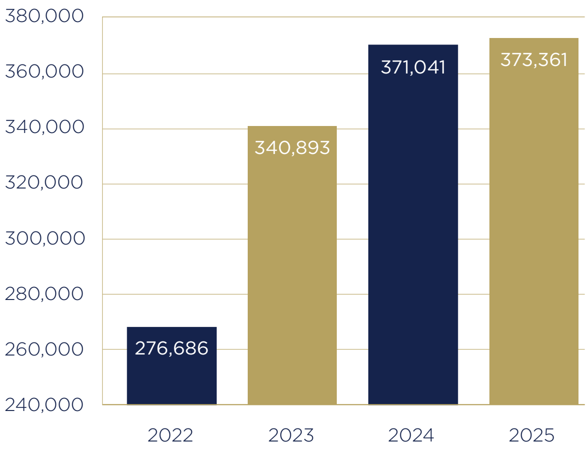
Steve McM

Stephen McMahon
Interim Chief Executive Officer

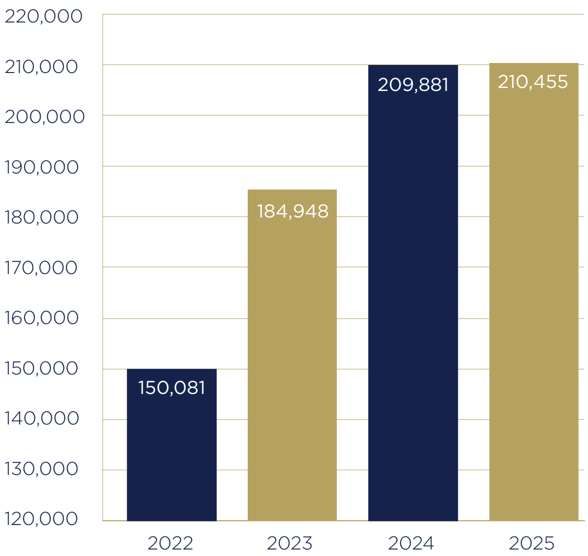
FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE
For the year ended 31 July 2025

	2025	2024
	$'000	$'000
Total Income	373,918	372,436
Total Expenses	(376,492)	(371,866)
Total Comprehensive Income for the period	**(2,574)**	**570**
Add/(Subtract):		
Provision for Cladding remediation	-	(1,939)
Proceeds from RNSW - Cladding Contribution	-	(990)
Defined Benefit Plan Actuarial (Profits)/Losses - Reserves	(20)	(58)
	(20)	**(2,987)**
Operating Surplus/(Deficit)	**(2,594)**	**(2,417)**
Add:		
Depreciation and Impairment	15,989	15,536
Interest	1,762	2,082
Other	(641)	(194)
	17,110	**17,424**
Operating EBITDA	**14,516**	**15,007**

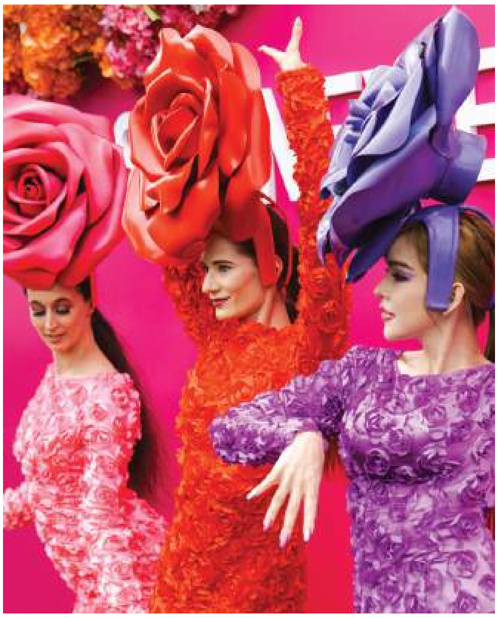
Revenue from Operations



Prizemoney



2024 SYDNEY EVEREST CARNIVAL




ELITE
SAND & SOIL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ATC FOUNDATION

VISION

Together, we inspire and empower our people, Members and industry to make a positive contribution to the community within our four destinations.

At the ATC Foundation, we believe in the power of giving back. Our commitment to the racing industry and charitable support remains a core part of our values. In the past year, we have continued to invest time, resources and funding into initiatives that uplift individuals and the communities where we operate.

During financial year 25, we contributed $340,000 in grant funding to charitable organisations. Our charitable efforts focused on numerous areas including the racing industry and mental health. The charitable partnerships are built on shared values and a collective commitment to long-term impact.

We extend our heartfelt thanks to our members, corporate partners and friends of the ATC who make our charitable efforts possible. Your support helps us make a real impact across the community.

SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY

As part of our commitment to social responsibility and enhancing the Australian Turf Club's community impact, we maintain a long term focus on achieving meaningful sustainability outcomes. This year marked continued progress across all strategic pillars, reflecting our steadfast dedication to our business sustainability journey.

We are actively evolving our sustainability initiatives with ongoing efforts to reduce our energy consumption and support positive outcomes within our local communities. Additional initiatives this year included implementing electric vehicle chargers in the Ascot St Car Park at Royal Randwick, installing energy efficient lighting and improving our waste management practices.

ATC's Giving Back Program

We strongly believe in the power of giving back to the community. To support this, we provide all full time employees with one day of paid volunteer leave annually encouraging them to dedicate their time and skills to causes they care about. In FY25, our dedicated team collectively contributed a remarkable 705 volunteer hours equating to over 88 working days. This significant contribution reflects not only the generosity of our employees but also the ATC's ongoing commitment to making a positive impact in the communities where we operate.

ATC'S IMPACT

ENVIRONMENT

ATC generates **138MWh** of renewable energy annually via WINX Stand.

Over 2,800kg organic food waste diverted from landfill.

Over 14,300 meals donated to the Matthew Talbot Hostel & Parramatta Mission.

GOVERNANCE

$198k invested in employee health, safety & wellbeing programs and initiatives.

$1.7m invested in social procurement to deliver positive social outcomes.

Officially joined the Hidden Disabilities Sunflower global network, reinforcing our dedication to creating an inclusive and welcoming environment for all.

SOCIAL

Over 540 hours of workplace experience supervision.

Over 705 volunteer hours contributed by ATC staff in the communities where we operate.

Over $149K of race day tickets and hospitality to help with fundraising initiatives donated to schools, community groups and charities.

ATC demonstrates a commitment to environmental sustainability, community engagement and employee wellbeing through various initiatives.

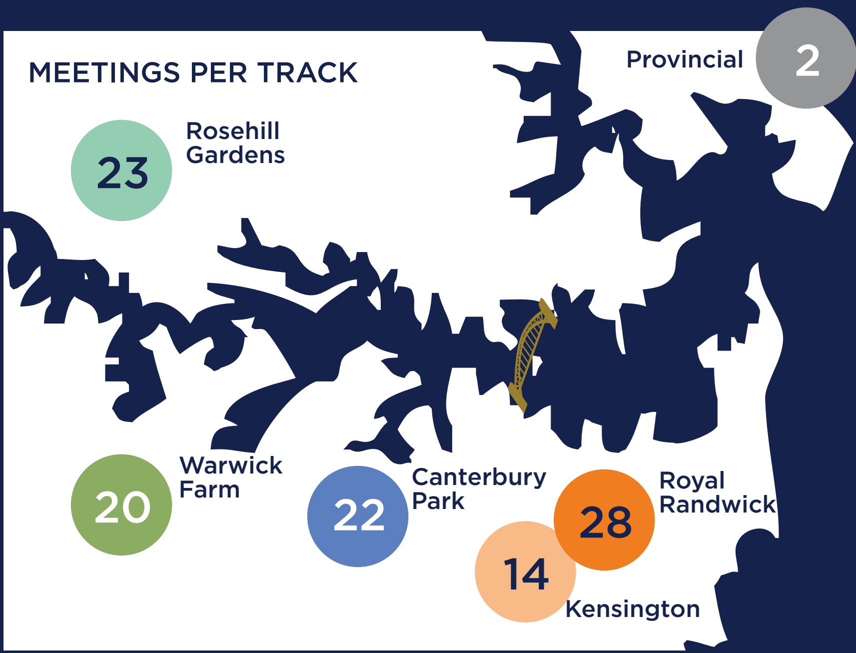
ALIGNMENT TO THE UNITED NATIONS SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS (SDGS)

ROYAL RANDWICK CHRISTMAS FESTIVAL

FRIDAY NIGHT RACING

THE YEAR IN REVIEW

RACING



278 Ha
Total land area of the four racecourses

64 Ha
Total area of all 27 tracks

32 Ha
Total area of the five racing surfaces (Royal Randwick, Kensington, Rosehill Gardens, Warwick Farm and Canterbury Park)

27
Total number of racing and training tracks at four venues

109
Race meetings

$210M
Prizemoney

8929
Total starters

1848
Horses in ATC training centers

924
Races

150
Group and Listed races

30
Group 1 races

12
Races included in the World's top 100 Group 1 races

BROADCAST AND WEBSITE

46.7M
Broadcast reach across Channel 7 and Sky*

1.89M 7plus
7Plus digital streaming

*Viewers are transitioning to digital streaming

870K Website Users

FOOD AND BEVERAGE

$23.3M
Raceday hospitality revenue

810K
Plates of food served

48K
Corks popped on course

MEETINGS AND EVENTS

$23.4M
Revenue

315K
Estimated attendees at meetings and events

315
Meetings and events held

ATC FOUNDATION

$1.7M
Distributed to charities and industry groups since its inception in 2018

$340K
Donated direct to charities in FY25

$958K
Raised at charity racedays at Royal Randwick and Rosehill Gardens

MEMBERSHIP

90%
Membership retention

$8,849
Member donations to the ATC Foundation

11,511
ATC Members

2025 SYDNEY AUTUMN RACING CARNIVAL


12

BELLA NIPOTINA - TAB EVEREST 2024
Photo: Bradley Photographers

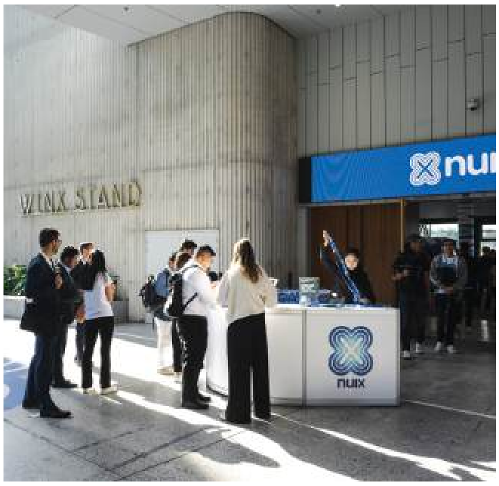
MARHOONA - GOLDEN SLIPPER 2025
Photo: Bradley Photographers

LAKE FOREST - GOLDEN EAGLE 2024

GROUP 1 RACE WINNERS

Prizemoney	Race Name	Winner	Jockey	Distance (Metres)	Trainer
$20,000,000	**The TAB Everest**	Bella Nipotina	Craig Williams	1200	Ciaron Maher
$5,000,000	**King Charles iii Stakes**	Ceolwulf	Chad Schofield	1600	Joseph Pride
$5,000,000	**Tab Golden Slipper**	Marhoona	Damian Lane	1200	Michael Freedman
$5,000,000	**Queen Elizabeth Stakes**	Via Sistina	James McDonald	2000	Chris Waller
$4,000,000	**The Star Doncaster Mile**	Stefi Magnetica	Jason Collett	1600	Bjorn Baker
$3,000,000	**Asahi Super Dry T J Smith Stakes**	Briasa	Tyler Schiller	1200	Michael, John & Wayne Hawkes
$2,000,000	**Moët & Chandon Spring Champion Stakes**	El Castello	Joshua Parr	2000	Anthony Cummings
$2,000,000	**ATC Australian Derby**	Aeliana	Damian Lane	2400	Chris Waller
$2,000,000	**Schweppes Sydney Cup**	Arapaho	Rachel King	3200	Bjorn Baker
$1,500,000	**Tab Epsom**	Ceolwulf	Chad Schofield	1600	Joseph Pride
$1,500,000	**Kia Tancred Stakes**	Dubai Honour	Tom Marquand	2400	William Haggas
$1,500,000	**Schweppes All Aged Stakes**	Jimmysstar	Ethan Brown	1400	Ciaron Maher
$1,000,000	**Winx Stakes**	Via Sistina	Kerrin McEvoy	1400	Chris Waller
$1,000,000	**James Squire Golden Rose**	Broadsiding	James McDonald	1400	James Cummings
$1,000,000	**Tab Verry Elleegant Stakes**	Via Sistina	James McDonald	1600	Chris Waller
$1,000,000	**The Agency Randwick Guineas**	Linebacker	Zac Lloyd	1600	John O'shea & Tom Charlton
$1,000,000	**Coolmore Classic**	Lady Shenandoah	James McDonald	1500	Chris Waller
$1,000,000	**The Agency George Ryder Stakes**	Gringotts	Tommy Berry	1500	Ciaron Maher
$1,000,000	**Ranvet Stakes**	Via Sistina	James McDonald	2000	Chris Waller
$1,000,000	**Kia Ora Galaxy**	Private Harry	Ashley Morgan	1100	Nathan Doyle
$1,000,000	**Inglis Sires'**	Vinrock	Mark Zahra	1400	Matt Laurie
$1,000,000	**Asahi Super Dry Australian Oaks**	Treasurethe Moment	Damian Lane	2400	Matt Laurie
$1,000,000	**Tab Queen Of The Turf Stakes**	Fangirl	James McDonald	1600	Chris Waller
$1,000,000	**Moët & Chandon Champagne Stakes**	Nepotism	Tyler Schiller	1600	Michael, John & Wayne Hawkes
$750,000	**James Squire Metropolitan**	Land Legend	Reece Jones	2400	Chris Waller
$750,000	**Darley Flight Stakes**	Lady Shenandoah	Zac Lloyd	1600	Chris Waller
$750,000	**The Chase Surround Stakes**	Lady Shenandoah	James McDonald	1400	Chris Waller
$750,000	**Toyota Forklifts Canterbury Stakes**	Royal Patronage	Tim Clark	1300	Gai Waterhouse & Adrian Bott
$750,000	**Sky Racing Rosehill Guineas**	Broadsiding	James McDonald	2000	James Cummings
$750,000	**Vinery Stud Stakes**	Treasurethe Moment	Damian Lane	2000	Matt Laurie

MEETINGS AND EVENTS




Linked in
TALENT
TALK SHOW
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Ladies Lunch
sydney
breast

OUR PARTNERS

PLATINUM PARTNERS

Official Beer and Cider Partner

Official Champagne Partner

Official Casino Partner

Official Wagering Partner

GOLD PARTNERS

SILVER PARTNERS

PARTNERS

INDUSTRY PARTNERS

MEDIA PARTNERS

FINANCIAL REPORT

BOARD PROFILES

For the year ended 31 July 2025

TIM HALE SC

Chairman
Elected Director

CAROLINE SEARCY

Vice-Chair
Elected Director

BEN BAYOT

Elected Director

DAVID McGRATH

Independent Director

NATALIE HEWSON

Independent Director

ANNETTE ENGLISH

Elected Director

PETER McGAURAN

Independent Director

ANGELA BELLE McSWEENEY

Elected Director


The Everest
2024
The Everest
TAB

DIRECTORS' REPORT

For the year ended 31 July 2025

The directors present their report together with the financial statements of Australian Turf Club Limited (the Company), for the year 1 August 2024 to 31 July 2025 and the auditor's report thereon.

1. DIRECTORS

The directors of the Company at any time during or since the end of the year 1 August 2024 to 31 July 2025 are:

Name and Qualifications	Experience and special responsibilities
Mr Tim Hale SC	
Elected Director GAICD	» Appointed to the Board 1 February 2021 » Chair of the Board of the Company from 29 July 2025 » Vice-Chair of the Board of the Company from 29 August 2022 to 28 July 2025 » Senior Counsel for New South Wales since 1999 » Kings Counsel for Western Australia since 2000 » Chair of Membership Committee » Chair of Members Consultative Committee » Member of Finance and Audit Committee » Member of Remuneration and Nomination Committee
Ms Caroline Searcy	
Elected Director GAICD	» Appointed to the Board 1 February 2023 » Vice-Chair of the Board of the Company from 29 July 2025 » Member of Membership Committee » Member of Remuneration and Nomination Committee » Vice-Chair of Australian Turf Club Foundation » Former Vice-President, Thoroughbred Breeders' NSW » Former Board member, Thoroughbred Breeders' Australia » Immediate-past Chair, Carbine Club of NSW » Managing Director, SearcyMedia » Thoroughbred owner and breeder
Mr Ben Bayot	
Elected Director	» Appointed to the Board 12 May 2021 » Chair of Finance and Audit Committee until 28 July 2025 » Member of Remuneration and Nomination Committee until 18 September 2025 » Resigned as a Director on 18 September 2025
Mr David McGrath	
Independent Director MAICD	» Appointed to the Board 14 February 2022 » Chair of Remuneration and Nomination Committee » Member of Membership Committee » CEO, myPlates.com.au and TasPlates.com.au » Non-Executive Director, Carbine Investments » CIO Australia Top 50 (2019 & 2023) » Gr.1 racehorse owner & NSW Thoroughbred Breeder
Ms Natalie Hewson	
Independent Director MAICD	» Appointed to the Board 1 February 2023 » Member of Finance and Audit Committee until 18 September 2025 » Chartered Accountant (Australia & New Zealand) » Registered Tax Agent » Chartered Tax Adviser » Resigned as a Director on 18 September 2025

DIRECTORS' REPORT

For the year ended 31 July 2025

Name and Qualifications	Experience and special responsibilities
Ms Annette English	
Elected Director MAICD	» Appointed to the Board 1 February 2025 » Managing Director/Partner, Morgan & English Commercial Lawyers » Chair/Director, Safe Industries Australia » Director, Thoroughbred Recoveries » Executive Management Committee, Martins Stock Haulage » Member, Law Society of NSW » Member, Scone Race Club » Thoroughbred owner and breeder
Mr Peter McGauran	
Independent Director	» Appointed to the Board 14 February 2022 » Chair of the Board of the Company from 29 August 2022 to 28 July 2025 » Member of Remuneration and Nomination Committee until 28 July 2025 » Member of Finance and Audit Committee until 28 July 2025 » Resigned as a Director on 28 July 2025
Ms Angela Belle McSweeney	
Elected Director GAICD	» Appointed to the Board 1 February 2017 » Marketing and Communications Consultant to racing industry for over 25 years » Winner of NSW Racehorse Owners Association Trophy for the single person contributing the most to racing » Third generation of the McSweeney/Nailon racing family » Established "Fashions on the Field" at request of AJC, leading to wider "Fashions on the Field" throughout NSW » Current breeder and previous owner of over fifty thoroughbred racehorses over the last three decades » Vice President, The Black and White Committee for Vision Australia since 2012 » Ambassador for Spinal Cure Australia » Awarded Life Membership to City Tattersall's Club » Board member, City Tattersall's Club » Member of the Membership Committee until 31 January 2025 » Chair of Australian Turf Club Foundation » Concluded tenure on the Board 31 January 2025

DIRECTORS' REPORT

For the year ended 31 July 2025

2. INCORPORATION

The Company was incorporated on 1 February 2011 as a Company limited by guarantee. Pursuant to the *Australian Jockey and Sydney Turf Clubs Merger Act 2010*, the Minister for Gaming and Racing declared by order published in the NSW Gazette, that the business of the Australian Jockey Club Limited and Sydney Turf Club be transferred in whole to Australian Turf Club Limited effective 7 February 2011.

3. DIRECTORS' MEETINGS

The number of directors' meetings (including meetings of committees of directors) and number of meetings attended by each of the directors of the Company during the year are:

Director	Board		Finance and Audit		Membership	
	A	B	A	B	A	B
Tim Hale SC *	11	10	4	4	3	3
Caroline Searcy	11	11	1	1	3	3
Ben Bayot *	11	10	4	4		
David McGrath	11	11	1	1	3	1
Natalia Hewson	11	11	4	4		
Annette English	6	6	1	1		
Peter McGauran *	11	9	4	1		
Angela Belle McSweeney	5	5			3	2

A – Number of meetings held during the time the director held office during the year
B – Number of meetings attended
* – Recused from one meeting

DIRECTORS' REPORT

For the year ended 31 July 2025

4. SHORT AND LONG-TERM OBJECTIVES

The Company's short and long-term objectives are to:

- Be a world-class centre for thoroughbred racing and training with a focus on horse welfare and safety.
- Be a highly capable customer-centric organisation.
- Create memorable experiences and destinations that inspire customers, industry, staff and communities.
- Grow and enhance brand and reputation.
- Leverage balance sheet strength to position for long-term sustainability and growth.
- Continue to investigate property development and diversification opportunities.

5. STRATEGY AND PRINCIPAL ACTIVITIES

The Company's key strategies for achieving these objectives are:

- Enhance racing and training facilities and programs to increase field sizes and deliver stronger racing and wagering outcomes.
- Invest in membership, hospitality and event experiences for all patrons.
- Invest in people, technology and smart systems to improve customer service, visitation and spend.
- Protect the Club's interests in its four racecourses by conducting effective master planning and stakeholder engagement processes for each site.
- Establish and maintain effective relationships with key stakeholders.

The Company's principal activities during the year will be:

- Conduct up to 110 metropolitan race meetings throughout the year.
- Provide training facilities for 1,750 horses stabled and in training at its three training venues.
- Maintain its four racecourses and venues to deliver its racing, training and events programs.
- Host over 3,000 diverse non-raceday meetings and events.
- Progress the concept masterplan for Canterbury Park, Rosehill Gardens, Warwick Farm and Royal Randwick.
- Continue to work effectively with Government, business, industry and community organisations.
- Enhance community engagement and charitable programs.

6. PERFORMANCE MEASUREMENT

The loss of the Company for the year 1 August 2024 to 31 July 2025 was $2,594,000.

The Company has established and will monitor the following performance measures:

- Improve underlying operating position.
- Increase international participation in carnival race programs.
- Meeting project milestones and budgets on capital expenditure.

DIRECTORS' REPORT

For the year ended 31 July 2025

7. MEMBERSHIP CLASSES AND LIABILITY

The Company is a company limited by guarantee and without share capital, with one Voting Membership class.

In accordance with the Constitution of the Company, every Voting Member is liable to contribute, for the time they are a Member, an amount not exceeding $1 during the tenure of their membership or within one year after cessation of their membership toward the debts and liabilities in the event that the Company is wound up. These liabilities include the costs, charges and expenses of winding-up. Non-voting Members are not liable to contribute any amount in the event that the Company is wound up.

The total amount which Voting Members would be required to contribute in the event that the Company is wound up is $11,547 (2024: $11,979).

8. LEAD AUDITOR'S INDEPENDENCE DECLARATION

The Lead auditor's independence declaration is set out on page 31 and forms part of the directors' report for the year 1 August 2024 to 31 July 2025.

9. ROUNDING OFF

The Company is of a kind referred to in *ASIC Corporations Instrument 2016/191* dated 24 March 2016 and in accordance with that Instrument, amounts in the financial statements and directors' report have been rounded off to the nearest thousand dollars, unless otherwise stated.

This report is made in accordance with a resolution of the directors:

Mr Tim Hale SC
Chairman

Dated at Sydney this 19th day of November 2025

LEAD AUDITOR'S INDEPENDENCE DECLARATION UNDER SECTION 307C OF THE CORPORATIONS ACT 2001

To the Directors of Australian Turf Club Limited

I declare that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, in relation to the audit of Australian Turf Club Limited for the financial year ended 31 July 2025 there have been:

i. no contraventions of the auditor independence requirements as set out in the *Corporations Act 2001* in relation to the audit; and

ii. no contraventions of any applicable code of professional conduct in relation to the audit.

KPMG

KPMG

Cameron Slapp
Partner

Sydney
19 November 2025

STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

For the year ended 31 July 2025

In thousands of AUD	Note	2025	2024
Revenue			
Revenue from contracts with customers	6	373,361	371,041
Other income	7	-	990
Revenue and other income		**373,361**	**372,031**
Expenditure			
Prizemoney, trophies and subsidies		(210,905)	(210,338)
Equine welfare contribution		(3,239)	(3,214)
Commercial expenses		(67,174)	(69,509)
Administrative expenses		(18,826)	(16,376)
Tracks and training costs	8	(21,274)	(20,515)
Racing costs		(25,231)	(24,798)
Facilities maintenance expenses		(10,981)	(10,484)
Property costs		(574)	(606)
Depreciation and amortisation		(15,614)	(15,286)
Impairment expense	14	(375)	(250)
Expenditure		**(374,193)**	**(371,376)**
Results from core operating activities		**(832)**	**655**
QEII Grandstand Cladding Works provision release	20	-	1,939
Results from total operating activities		**(832)**	**2,594**
Finance income - interest		537	347
Finance costs - interest		(2,299)	(2,429)
Net finance costs		**(1,762)**	**(2,082)**
Profit/(loss) for the period		**(2,594)**	**512**
Other comprehensive income			
Defined benefit plan actuarial gains	18	20	58
Other comprehensive income for the period		**20**	**58**
Total comprehensive income for the period		**(2,574)**	**570**

The notes on pages 36 to 61 are an integral part of these financial statements.

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

As at 31 July 2025

In thousands of AUD	Note	2025	2024
Assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	**9**	21,916	13,374
Restricted cash and cash equivalents	**10**	969	928
Trade and other receivables	**11**	19,589	23,484
Defined benefit asset	**18**	458	546
Inventories		1,447	1,172
Total current assets		**44,379**	**39,504**
Trade and other receivables	**11**	633	633
Assets held for sale	**12**	1,050	908
Property, plant and equipment	**13**	349,770	354,353
Intangible assets	**14**	1,266	1,648
Total non-current assets		**352,719**	**357,542**
Total assets		**397,098**	**397,046**
Liabilities			
Trade and other payables	**15**	11,589	11,178
Loans and borrowings	**16**	4,387	8,595
Employee benefits	**17**	8,789	10,989
Revenue in advance	**19**	26,983	23,366
Other provisions	**20**	1,340	1,576
Total current liabilities		**53,088**	**55,704**
Loans and borrowings	**16**	36,962	36,694
Revenue in advance	**19**	5,087	261
Employee benefits	**17**	989	841
Other provisions	**20**	701	701
Total non-current liabilities		**43,739**	**38,497**
Total liabilities		**96,827**	**94,201**
Net assets		**300,271**	**302,845**
Funds			
Reserve	**21**	136,060	136,060
Accumulated funds		164,211	166,785
Total funds		**300,271**	**302,845**

The notes on pages 36 to 61 are an integral part of these financial statements.

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN FUNDS

For the year ended 31 July 2025

In thousands of AUD	Reserves	Accumulated Funds	Total
Balance at 1 August 2023	136,060	166,215	302,275
Total comprehensive income for the period			
Profit for the 12-month period	-	512	512
Other comprehensive income			
Defined benefit plan actuarial gains	-	58	58
Total other comprehensive income	**-**	**58**	**58**
Total comprehensive income for the period	**-**	**570**	**570**
Balance at 31 July 2024	**136,060**	**166,785**	**302,845**
Balance at 1 August 2024	136,060	166,785	302,845
Total comprehensive income for the period			
Loss for the 12-month period	-	(2,594)	(2,594)
Other comprehensive income			
Defined benefit plan actuarial gains	-	20	20
Total other comprehensive income	**-**	**20**	**20**
Total comprehensive income for the period	**-**	**(2,574)**	**(2,574)**
Balance at 31 July 2025	**136,060**	**164,211**	**300,271**

The notes on pages 36 to 61 are an integral part of these financial statements.

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

For the year ended 31 July 2025

In thousands of AUD	Note	2025	2024
Cash flows from operating activities			
Cash receipts from operations		404,910	373,887
Cash paid to suppliers and employees		(381,145)	(374,702)
Cash generated from operating activities		**23,765**	**(815)**
Interest received		537	347
Interest paid		(2,299)	(2,429)
Net cash from operating activities		**22,003**	**(2,897)**
Cash flows from investing activities			
Acquisition of property, plant and equipment		(4,332)	(4,818)
Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment		17	475
Contracted capital work obligations on sold property		(236)	(572)
Payment for asset remediation works		-	(2,236)
Net cash used in investing activities		**(4,551)**	**(7,151)**
Cash flows from financing activities			
Proceeds from RNSW - cladding contribution		-	990
Repayment of RNSW RCF loan		(6,739)	(6,744)
Repayment of finance lease principal		(2,130)	(1,751)
Net cash from financing activities		**(8,869)**	**(7,505)**
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		8,583	(17,553)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period		14,302	31,855
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period		**22,885**	**14,302**
Included in the financial statements as:			
Cash and cash equivalents	**9**	21,916	13,374
Restricted cash and cash equivalents	**10**	969	928
		22,885	**14,302**

The notes on pages 36 to 61 are an integral part of these financial statements.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 31 July 2025

1. REPORTING ENTITY

Australian Turf Club Limited (the Company) is a not-for-profit company limited by guarantee. Financial statements of the Company are as at and for the year ended 31 July 2025. The Company was incorporated on 1 February 2011 pursuant to the *Australian Jockey and Sydney Turf Club's Merger Act 2010 (the Act).*

2. BASIS OF PREPARATION

(a) General purpose financial statements

These financial statements are general purpose financial statements for distribution to the members and for the purpose of fulfilling the requirements of the *Corporations Act 2001.* They have been prepared in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards – Simplified Disclosures made by the Australian Accounting Standards Board and the *Corporations Act 2001.*

The financial statements were authorised for issue by the Board of Directors on 19 November 2025.

(b) Basis of measurement

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis except for the defined benefit liability which is recognised as the net total of the plan assets, plus unrecognised past service costs and unrecognised actuarial losses, less unrecognised actuarial gains and the present value of the defined benefit obligations.

(c) Functional and presentation currency

These financial statements are presented in Australian dollars, which is the Company's functional currency.

The Company is of a kind referred to in *ASIC Corporations Instrument 2016/191* dated 24 March 2016 and in accordance with that Instrument, all financial information presented in Australian dollars has been rounded to the nearest thousand unless otherwise stated.

(d) Use of estimates and judgements

The preparation of financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised and in any future periods affected.

Information about critical judgements, assumptions and estimation uncertainties in applying accounting policies that have the most material effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements are included in Note 13 – Property, plant and equipment and Note 18 – Defined benefit asset.

(e) Going concern and net current liability

The Company has prepared the financial statements for the year ended 31 July 2025 on a going concern basis, which assumes continuity of normal business activities and the realisation of assets and settlement of liabilities in the ordinary course of business. At 31 July 2025 the Company's current liabilities exceeded its current assets by $8,709,000 (2024: $16,200,000), including revenue received in advance of $26,983,000 (2024: $23,366,000) and the entity is loss making for the period ($2,594,000).

Management has prepared cash flow forecasts that support the Company's ability to continue as a going concern over the coming 12-month period from the date of issuing these financial statements. Key considerations impacting the assumptions used within these forecasts include:

- The Company achieving forecasted trading performance and associated operating cashflows at levels consistent with previous financial years;
- Facility maintenance and associated capital expenditure and cashflows remaining consistent with previous financial years;

2. BASIS OF PREPARATION (CONTINUED)

(e) Going concern and net current liability (continued)

- Ongoing compliance with debt covenants in relation to the Commonwealth Bank of Australia financing facility set out in Note 16, such that debt repayments fall due under current contractual terms;
- No material adverse outcome to the third-party claim in relation to a proposed land development at Canterbury Park, contingency disclosed at Note 27;
- No significant change in business operations including the associated measurement and recognition of revenue and expenditure.

Based on these forecasts, the directors consider that the Company will continue as a going concern and be able realise is assets and meet its obligations as and when they fall due over the coming 12-month period from the date these financial statements were authorised for issue.

In addition to the above 12-month cash flow forecast assumptions, Directors have also considered the following matters:

- As referenced at Note 16, the fully drawn $30,000,000 bank facility expires on 10 October 2026. This facility is currently guaranteed by Racing NSW. The Company will seek to refinance this loan prior to its expiry, however at the date of this report there is no binding commitment from the lender to extend the term of the loan facility, or from Racing NSW to continue to provide a guarantee for an extension of the loan facility;
- In the event the loan facility expiring on 10 October 2026 cannot be refinanced either through CBA or an alternate provider, the Directors assume it necessary for property to be sold to repay the loan facility. There is a requirement for member approval prior to the sale of any 'core' property as set out in Note 13. Additionally, there is the requirement for repayment to Racing NSW of an agreed upon amount for the existing interminable loans as set out in Note 27 in certain circumstances including where any asset sale of more than $1,000,000 occurs, unless by other arrangement approved by Racing NSW. This may limit the ability of the Company to address in a timely manner operating cash flow shortfalls or the debt repayment requirement in October 2026, with asset sales;
- Amounts received as TAB distribution revenue from Racing NSW, as set out in Note 6, include a top up payment to ensure consistency in the total amount received each year. It is assumed that Racing NSW will continue to pay the top up amount each month to the base line funding levels consistent with prior years. There is no formal agreement in relation to this arrangement.

Notwithstanding the directors consider the Company can continue as a going concern, the combined effect of the matters summarised in Note 2(e) above represents a material uncertainty that casts significant doubt as to whether the Company will continue as a going concern and therefore that it may be unable to realise its assets and discharge its liabilities in the normal course of business.

3. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES

(a) Financial instruments

(i) Recognition and initial measurement

Trade receivables and debt securities issued are initially recognised when they are originated. All other financial assets and financial liabilities are initially recognised when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

A financial asset (unless it is a trade receivable without a significant financing component) or financial liability is initially measured at fair value plus, for an item not at fair value through profit and loss (FVTPL), transaction costs that are directly attributable to its acquisition or issue. A trade receivable without a significant financing component is initially measured at the transaction price.

(ii) Classification and subsequent measurement

The Company classifies its financial instruments in accordance with AASB 9 in the following measurement categories: at amortised cost, at FVTPL and at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI).

Financial assets are not reclassified subsequent to their initial recognition unless the Company changes its business model for managing financial assets, in which case all affected financial assets are reclassified on the first day of the first reporting period following the change in the business model.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 31 July 2025

3. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

(a) Financial instruments (continued)

(ii) Classification and subsequent measurement (continued)

A financial asset is measured at amortised cost if it meets both of the following conditions and is not designated as at FVTPL:

- » It is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets to collect contractual cash flows; and
- » Its contractual terms give rise on a specified date to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

A debt investment is measured at FVOCI if it meets both of the following conditions and is not designated as at FVTPL:

- » It is held within a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets; and
- » Its contractual terms give rise on a specified date to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

On initial recognition of an equity investment that is not held for trading, the Company may irrevocably elect to present subsequent changes in the investment's fair value in OCI. This election is made on an investment-by-investment basis.

All financial assets not classified as measured at amortised cost or FVOCI as described above are measured at FVTPL. This includes all derivative financial assets. On initial recognition, the Company may irrevocably designate a financial asset that otherwise meets the requirements to be measured at amortised cost or at FVOCI as at FVTPL if doing so eliminates or significantly reduces an accounting mismatch that would otherwise arise.

Financial assets at amortised cost
These assets are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. The amortised cost is reduced by impairment losses. Interest income, foreign exchange gains and losses and impairment are recognised in profit or loss. Any gain or loss on derecognition is recognised in profit or loss.

Financial liabilities – Classification, subsequent measurement and gains and losses
Financial liabilities are classified as measured at amortised cost or FVTPL. A financial liability is classified as at FVTPL if it is classified as held-for-trading, it is a derivative or it is designated as such on initial recognition. Financial liabilities at FVTPL are measured at fair value and net gains and losses, including any interest expense, are recognised in profit and loss. Other financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Interest expense and foreign exchange gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss. Any gain or loss on derecognition is also recognised in profit or loss.

(iii) Derecognition

Financial assets
The Company derecognises a financial asset when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire, or it transfers the rights to receive the contractual cash flows in a transaction in which substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset are transferred or in which the Company neither transfers nor retains substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership and it does not retain control of the financial asset.

When the Company enters into transactions whereby it transfers assets recognised in its statement of financial position but retains either all or substantially all of the risks and rewards of the transferred assets, the transferred assets are not derecognised.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 31 July 2025

3. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

(a) Financial instruments (continued)

(iii) Derecognition (continued)

Financial liabilities

The Company derecognises a financial liability when its contractual obligations are discharged or cancelled or expire. The Company also derecognises a financial liability when its terms are modified and the cash flows of the modified liability are substantially different, in which case a new financial liability based on the modified terms is recognised at fair value.

On derecognition of a financial liability, the difference between the carrying amount extinguished and the consideration paid (including any non-cash assets transferred or liabilities assumed) is recognised in profit or loss.

(iv) Offsetting

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount presented in the statement of financial position when, and only when the Company currently has a legally enforceable right to set off the amounts and it intends either to settle them on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Non-derivative financial instruments are recognised initially at fair value plus any directly attributable transaction costs.

(b) Assets held for sale

Non-current assets, or disposal groups comprising assets and liabilities, are classified as held-for-sale if it is highly probable that they will be recovered primarily through sale rather than through continuing use.

Such assets, or disposal groups, are generally measured at the lower of their carrying amount and fair value less costs to sell. Impairment losses on initial classification as held-for-sale and subsequent gains and losses on remeasurement are recognised in profit or loss.

Once classified as held-for-sale, intangible assets and property, plant and equipment are no longer amortised or depreciated.

(c) Property, plant and equipment

(i) Recognition and measurement

Items of property, plant and equipment are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses except for assets transferred to the Company at the date of the merger which were recorded at fair value on date of merger.

Cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the asset. The cost of self-constructed assets includes the cost of materials and direct labour, plus any other costs directly attributable to bringing the assets to a working condition for their intended use. Purchased software that is integral to the functionality of the related equipment is capitalised as part of that equipment.

When parts of an item of property, plant and equipment have different useful lives, they are accounted for as separate items (major components) of property, plant and equipment.

The gain or loss on disposal of an item of property, plant and equipment is determined by comparing the proceeds from disposal with the carrying amount of the property, plant and equipment, and is recognised net in profit or loss.

During the year the Company incurred capital works associated with the development of Governor Macquarie Drive precinct at Warwick Farm as a result of obligations imposed under revisions to the Development Application and requirements of local government. The Company has provided for these costs, refer to note 20.

3. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

(c) Property, plant and equipment (continued)

(ii) Subsequent costs

The cost of replacing a component of an item of property, plant and equipment is recognised in the carrying amount of the item if it is probable that the future economic benefits embodied within the component will flow to the Company, and its cost can be measured reliably. The carrying amount of the replaced part is derecognised. The costs of the day-to-day servicing of property, plant and equipment are recognised in profit or loss as incurred.

(iii) Depreciation

Depreciation is based on the cost of an asset less its residual value. Significant components of individual assets are assessed and if a component has a useful life that is different from the remainder of that asset, that component is depreciated separately.

Depreciation is recognised in profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of each component of an item of property, plant and equipment. Land is not depreciated

The estimated useful lives for the current period are as follows:

» **Buildings**	**40 - 50 years**
» **Plant and equipment**	**3 - 15 years**

These estimated useful lives, residual values and depreciation method of assets are reviewed at the end of each reporting year with the effect of any changes recognised on a prospective basis.

(d) Intangible assets

Intangible assets are recognised at cost. Intangible assets relating to poker machine entitlements are assessed as having an indefinite life under current NSW legislation and accordingly have not been amortised. As they are not amortised, they are assessed annually for impairment.

(e) Inventories

Inventories are measured at the lower of cost and net realisable value. The cost of inventories is based on the weighted average cost principle, and includes expenditure incurred in acquiring the inventories and bringing them to their existing location and condition.

Net realisable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less the estimated costs of completion and selling expenses.

(f) Impairment

The carrying amount of the Company's material assets are reviewed at each reporting date to determine whether events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may no longer be recoverable at each reporting date. If any such indication exists, then the asset's recoverable amount is estimated. An impairment loss is recognised for the amount by which the asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the asset's fair value less costs to sell or its value in use.

(i) Financial assets

The impairment of financial assets is based on the expected credit loss (ECL) approach, as introduced by AASB 9. The Company recognises loss allowances for ECLs on financial assets measured at amortised costs. The Company measures loss allowance at an amount equal to lifetime ECLs.

3. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

(f) Impairment (continued)

(i) Financial assets (continued)

When determining whether the credit risk of a financial asset has increased significantly since initial recognition and when estimating ECLs, the Company considers reasonable and supportable information that is relevant and available without undue cost or effort. This includes both quantitative and qualitative information and analysis, based on the Company's historical experience and informed credit assessment and including forward-looking information.

The Company assumes that the credit risk on a financial asset has increased significantly if it is more than 30 days past due.

The Company considers a financial asset to be in default when:

» The borrower is unlikely to pay its credit obligations to the Company in full, without recourse by the Company to actions such as realising security (if any is held); or
» The financial asset is more than 90 days past due.

Lifetime ECLs are the ECLs that result from all possible default events over the expected life of a financial instrument.

The maximum period considered when estimating ECLs is the maximum contractual period over which the Company is exposed to credit risk.

Measurement of ECL's
ECLs are a probability-weighted estimate of credit losses. Credit losses are measured as the present values of all cash shortfalls (i.e. the difference between the cash flows due to the entity in accordance with the contract and the cash flows that the Company expects to receive).

ECLs are discounted at the effective interest rate of the financial asset.

Credit-impaired financial assets
At each reporting date, the Company assesses whether financial assets carried at amortised cost are credit-impaired. A financial asset is "credit-impaired" when one or more events that have a detrimental impact on the estimated future cash flows of the financial assets have occurred.

Evidence that a financial asset is credit-impaired includes the following observable data:

» Significant financial difficulty of the borrower or issuer
» A breach of contract such as a default or being more than 90 days past due;
» The restructuring of a loan or advance by the Company on terms that the Company would not consider otherwise;
» It is probable that the borrower will enter bankruptcy or other financial reorganisation; or
» The disappearance of an active market for a security because of financial difficulties.

Lifetime ECLs are the ECLs that result from all possible default events over the expected life of a financial instrument.

Presentation of allowance for ECL in the statement of financial position
Loss allowances for financial assets measured at amortised cost are deducted from the gross carrying amount of the assets.

Write-off
The gross carrying amount of a financial asset is written off when the Company has no reasonable expectation of recovering a financial asset in its entirety or a portion thereof. The Company individually makes an assessment with respect to the timing and amount of write-off based on whether there is a reasonable expectation of recovery. The Company expects no significant recovery from the amount written off. However, financial assets that are written off could still be subject to enforcement activities in order to comply with the Company's procedures for recovery of amounts due.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 31 July 2025

3. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

(f) Impairment (continued)

(ii) Non-financial assets

The carrying amounts of the Company's material non-financial assets are reviewed at each reporting date to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. If any such indication exists, then the asset's recoverable amount is estimated. For intangible assets that have indefinite lives or that are not yet available for use, the recoverable amount is estimated at each reporting date.

An impairment loss is recognised if the carrying amount of an asset or its cash-generating unit (CGU) exceeds its recoverable amount. A CGU is the smallest identifiable group of assets that generates cash flows that largely are independent from other assets and groups. Impairment losses are recognised in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

An impairment loss is reversed only to the extent that the asset's carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation or amortisation, if no impairment loss had been recognised.

The recoverable amount of all CGU's has been reviewed and impairment testing has been performed at 31 July 2025 where indicators of impairment exist. This has resulted in the recognition of an impairment expense of $375,000 during the period (2024: $250,000 impairment) in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

(iii) Calculation of recoverable amount

For the purpose of assessing impairment, assets are grouped at the lowest levels that are largely independent of the cash flows from other assets or groups of other assets.

In assessing value in use, the Company may use either a discounted cash flow approach or a depreciated replacement cost approach. In using the discounted cash flow approach the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset.

A depreciated replacement cost approach may be used by a not-for-profit entity to assess the recoverable amount of an asset or group of assets where the future economic benefits of an asset are not primarily dependent on the asset's ability to generate net cash inflows and where the entity would, if deprived of the asset, replace its remaining future economic benefits. The depreciated replacement cost is today's estimated replacement cost notionally depreciated from the date of original construction or acquisition.

(g) Employee benefits

(i) Defined contribution (accumulation style) superannuation plans

Obligations for contributions to defined contribution (accumulation style) superannuation funds are recognised as an expense in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income when they are due.

(ii) Defined benefit superannuation funds

The Company is the employer sponsor of one defined benefit superannuation fund. The employer sponsor is required to recognise a liability (or asset) where the present value of the defined benefit obligation, adjusted for unrecognised past service cost exceeds (or is less than) the fair value of the underlying net assets of the fund (hereinafter referred to as the "defined benefit obligation"). Any resulting liability or asset will be grossed up for any contributions tax.

When the calculation results in plan assets exceeding liabilities, the recognised asset is limited to the present value of any future refunds from the plan or reductions in future contributions to the plan.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 31 July 2025

3. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

(g) Employee benefits (continued)

(ii) Defined benefit superannuation funds (continued)

The discount rate is the yield at the reporting date on corporate bonds that have maturity dates approximating the terms of the Company's obligations. The calculation is performed by a qualified actuary using the projected unit credit method.

The Company recognises all actuarial gains and losses arising from the defined benefit plans directly in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

(iii) Other long-term employee benefits

The Company's net obligation in respect of long-term employee benefits, other than defined benefit superannuation funds, is the amount of future benefit that employees have earned in return for their service in both the current and prior periods plus related on-costs. Consideration is given to on-costs, expected future salary and wage levels, and experiences of employee departures and service periods. Expected future payments are discounted to determine its present value. The rate used for the 2025 reporting date was 4.291% (2024: 4.326%).

(iv) Termination benefits

Termination benefits are recognised as an expense when the Company is demonstrably committed, without realistic possibility of withdrawal, to a formal detailed plan to terminate employment or where benefits are payable on known resignation or retirement.

(v) Short-term employee benefits

Liabilities for employee benefits for wages, salaries and annual leave and sick leave represent present obligations resulting from employees' services provided to reporting date and are calculated at undiscounted amounts based on remuneration wage and salary rates that the Company expects to pay as at reporting date including related on-costs, such as workers compensation insurance and payroll tax.

(h) Provisions

A provision is recognised if, as a result of a past event, the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation that can be estimated reliably, and it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation. Provisions are determined by discounting the expected future cash flows at a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and risks specific to the liability.

(i) Revenue in advance

Membership fees, nomination and acceptance fees and other revenues of the Company which have been received in the reporting period, but which the performance obligations related to the fees have not been met, have been deferred in the statement of financial position and will be brought to account as revenue during the period in which the related performance obligations are met.

(j) Revenue

Revenue is measured based on the consideration specified in a contract with a customer. The Company recognises revenue when it transfers control over a good or service to a customer and has no unusual payment terms. No significant judgements were made in the determination of the amount and timing of revenue.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 31 July 2025

3. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

(j) Revenue (continued)

(i) TAB distribution

The TAB distribution includes distributions paid or owed by Tabcorp Holdings Limited (Tabcorp) to the racing industry for the supply of racing for the year ended 31 July 2025.

The TAB / racing industry agreements set out a formula under which distributions to the NSW racing industry, and amongst various stakeholders are made. Those agreements stipulate that each stakeholder will receive an amount determined after the deduction of industry related expenses such as administration costs associated with running NSW racing's regulatory bodies. The Company recognises this income over time as its performance obligations are met in line with race meetings held.

(ii) Commercial

Sponsorship
Sponsorship revenue is recognised based on delivery of performance obligations in the contract at a point in time specific to each agreement and obligation. The method used to measure the satisfaction of performance obligations is either the date of the event(s) specified in the contract or over time when there are no specified events.

Membership
Membership revenue is collected in advance and is recognised over time as member benefits are provided as per the membership agreement and as the membership year elapses. Membership revenue collected throughout the period is recognised equally in the remaining months of the year as the membership year elapses.

Events and hospitality
Events and hospitality revenue comprises venue hire, food and beverage sales for race day and non-race day events. These are recognised based on delivery of the performance obligation in the contract at a point in time. The method used to measure the satisfaction of performance obligations is the date of the event.

(iii) Broadcast rights

Broadcast revenue is recognised on an accruals basis over time in line with the terms of the contract with any amounts received upfront as base rights deferred and recognised over the life of the contract. The Company recognises this income over time in line with race meetings held.

(iv) Racing NSW prizemoney subsidy

Racing NSW prizemoney subsidy is recognised on an accruals basis and are recognised based on the completion of a race at a point in time in line with the contractual terms.

(v) Racing

Racing revenue comprises bookmakers fees, nominations and acceptances fees. These are recognised based on delivery of the performance obligation in the contract at a point in time.

(vi) Training

Training revenue is recognised based on delivery of the performance obligation in the contract over time.

(vii) Property

Property revenue is the rental income from investment property and is recognised based on delivery of the performance obligation in the contract over time.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 31 July 2025

3. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

(j) Revenue (continued)

(viii) Government Grants

AASB 1058 applies to income with a donation component, i.e. transactions where the consideration to acquire an asset is significantly less than fair value principally to enable a not-for-profit entity to further its objectives; and volunteer services. AASB 1058 adopts a residual approach, meaning that entities first apply other applicable Australian Accounting Standards (e.g. AASB 1004, AASB 15, AASB 16, AASB 9, AASB 137) to a transaction before recognising income.

Not-for-profit entities need to determine whether a transaction is/contains a donation (accounted for under AASB 1058) or a contract with a customer (accounted for under AASB 15).

AASB 1058 requires recognition of receipt of an asset, after the recognition of any related amounts in accordance with other Australian Accounting Standards, as income:

- When the obligations under the transfer is satisfied, for transfers to enable an entity to acquire or construct a recognisable non-financial asset that will be controlled by ATC;
- immediately, for all other income within the scope of AASB 1058.

(k) Racing NSW and Racing Corp

Racing NSW and Racing Corp deductions comprise the allocation to the Company of Breeders' and Owners' Bonus Scheme (BOBS), NSW unplaced starters' rebates, rider fees, rider superannuation, Racing NSW administration costs and Racing Corp costs. These amounts are deducted from TAB distribution revenue.

(l) Leases

At inception of a contract, the Company assesses whether a contract is, or contains, a lease. A contract is, or contains, a lease if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration. To assess whether a contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset, the Company uses the definition of a lease in AASB 16.

(i) As a lessee

At commencement or on modification of a contract that contains a lease component, the Company allocates the consideration in the contract to each lease component on the basis of its relative stand-alone process. However, for the leases of property the Company has elected not to separate non-lease components and account for the lease and non-lease components as a single lease component.

The Company recognises a right-of-use asset and a lease liability at the lease commencement date. The right-of-use asset is initially measured at cost, which comprises the initial amount of the lease liability adjusted for any lease payments made at or before the commencement date, plus any initial direct costs incurred and an estimate of costs to dismantle and remove the underlying asset or to restore the underlying asset or the site on which it is located, less any lease incentives received.

The right-of-use asset is subsequently depreciated using the straight-line method from the commencement date to the end of the lease term, unless the lease transfers ownership of the underlying asset to the Company by the end of the lease term or the cost of the right-of-use asset reflects that the Company will exercise a purchase option. In that case the right-of-use asset will be depreciated over the useful life of the underlying asset, which is determined on the same basis as those of property and equipment. In addition, the right-of-use asset is periodically reduced by impairment losses, if any, and adjusted for certain remeasurements of the lease liability.

The lease liability is initially measured at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at the commencement date, discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease or, if that rate cannot be readily determined, the Company's incremental borrowing rate. Generally, the Company uses its incremental borrowing rate as the discount rate.

3. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

(l) Leases (continued)

(i) As a lessee (continued)

The Company determines its incremental borrowing rate by obtaining interest rates from various external financing sources and makes certain adjustments to reflect the terms of the lease and type of the asset leased.

Lease payments included in the measurement of the lease liability comprise of the following:

- fixed payments, including in-substance fixed payments;
- variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate, initially measured using the index or rate as at the commencement date.

The lease liability is measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. It is remeasured when there is a change in future lease payments arising from a change in an index or rate, if there is a change in the Company's estimate of the amount expected to be payable under a residual value guarantee, if the Company changes its assessment of whether it will exercise a purchase, extension or termination option or if there is a revised in-substance fixed lease payment.

When the lease liability is remeasured in this way, a corresponding adjustment is made to the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset, or is recorded in profit or loss if the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset has been reduced to zero.

The Company presents right-of-use assets that do not meet the definition of investment property in 'property, plant and equipment' and lease liabilities in 'loans and borrowings' in the statement of financial position.

Short-term leases and leases of low-value assets

The Company has elected not to recognise right-of-use assets and lease liabilities for leases of low-value assets and short-term leases, including IT equipment. The Company recognises the lease payments associated with these leases as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

At inception or on modification of a contract that contains a lease component, the Company allocates the consideration in the contract to each lease component on the basis of their relative stand-alone prices.

(ii) As a lessor

When the Company acts as a lessor, it determines at lease inception whether each lease is a finance lease or an operating lease.

To classify each lease, the Company makes an overall assessment of whether the lease transfers substantially all of the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of the underlying asset. If this is the case, then the lease is a finance lease; if not, then it is an operating lease. As part of this assessment, the Company considers certain indicators such as whether the lease is for the major part of the economic life of the asset.

When the Company is an intermediate lessor, it accounts for its interests in the head lease and the sub-lease separately. It assesses the lease classification of a sub-lease with reference to the right-of-use asset arising from the head lease, not with reference to the underlying asset. If a head lease is a short-term lease to which the Company applies the exemption described above, then it classifies the sub-lease as an operating lease.

If an arrangement contains lease and non-lease components, then the Company applies AASB 15 to allocate the consideration in the contract.

The Company applies the derecognition and impairment requirements in AASB 9 to the net investment in the lease. The Company further regularly reviews estimated unguaranteed residual values used in calculating the gross investment in the lease.

The Company recognises lease payments received under operating leases as income on a straight-line basis over the lease term as part of 'other revenue'.

3. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

(m) Interest income and interest expense

Interest income is the income on funds invested. Interest income is recognised as it accrues in profit or loss, using the effective interest method.

Interest expense on borrowings is recognised in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income using the effective interest method.

(n) Income tax

All income of the Company is exempt from income tax as specified by Section 23(g) (amended to S50-45 SS9.1(a)) of the *Income Tax Assessment Act 1997.*

(o) Goods and services tax

Revenue, expenses and assets are recognised net of the amount of goods and services tax (GST), except where the amount of GST incurred is not recoverable from the taxation authority. In these circumstances, the GST is recognised as part of the cost of acquisition of the asset or as part of the expense.

Receivables and payables are stated with the amount of GST included. The net amount of GST recoverable from, or payable to, the ATO is included as a current asset or liability in the statement of financial position.

Cash flows are included in the statement of cash flows on a gross basis. 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.

4. NEW STANDARDS AND INTERPRETATIONS

The Company adopted amendments to AASB 1060 relating to Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current and Non-current Liabilities with Covenants from 1 August 2024. The amendments apply retrospectively. They clarify certain requirements for determining whether a liability should be classified as current or non-current and require new disclosures for non-current loan liabilities that are subject to covenants within 12 months after the reporting period.

Despite the change in policy, there is no retrospective impact on the financial statements of the Company.

A number of other new standards are also effective from 1 August 2024 but they do not have material effect on the Company's financial statements.

5. DETERMINATION OF FAIR VALUES

A number of the Company's accounting policies and disclosures require the determination of fair value, for both financial and non-financial assets and liabilities such as intangible assets. Where applicable, further information about the assumptions made in determining fair values is disclosed in the accounting policies and notes specific to that asset or liability.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 31 July 2025

6. REVENUE FROM CONTRACTS WITH CUSTOMERS

In thousands of AUD	2025	2024
TAB distribution	87,947	87,225
Commercial	80,727	80,309
Broadcast rights	33,759	33,852
Racing NSW prizemoney subsidy	146,516	146,230
Racing	9,419	9,656
Training	12,586	12,423
Property	1,136	949
Other revenue	1,271	397
	373,361	**371,041**

7. OTHER INCOME

In thousands of AUD	2025	2024
RNSW Cladding Income	-	990
	-	**990**

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 31 July 2025

8. EXPENDITURE

Expenditure includes the following items:

In thousands of AUD	2025	2024
Personnel expenses		
Wages and salaries	48,414	49,405
Contributions to defined contribution plans	5,298	5,083
Change in liability for annual leave and long service leave	263	419
Expenses related to defined benefit plans	108	106
Other employment expenses	6,102	5,614
	60,185	**60,627**
Tracks and training		
Core operations	21,274	20,515
	21,274	**20,515**

9. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

In thousands of AUD	2025	2024
Cash on hand	309	183
Cash at bank	21,607	13,191
Cash and cash equivalents in the statement of cash flows	**21,916**	**13,374**

10. RESTRICTED CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

In thousands of AUD	2025	2024
Cash at bank - Randwick Capital Fund	969	928
Restricted cash and cash equivalents in the statement of cash flows	**969**	**928**

* During the 2020 financial year the Company extended its agreement with Racing NSW, whereby it committed to expend an amount equal to its PGI fee entitlements on capital works at Randwick to improve the public precinct areas, Randwick course proper and potentially other capital improvements. At year end there is $969,000 of cash held in a separate bank account of the Company that is committed to these capital works and is considered to be restricted cash as it is not otherwise available to the Company for its day to day operations.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 31 July 2025

11. TRADE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES

In thousands of AUD	2025	2024
Current		
Trade receivables	8,158	6,148
Allowance for impairment on trade receivables	(489)	(436)
	7,669	**5,712**
Other receivables	7,112	13,240
	7,112	**13,240**
Prepayments	4,808	4,532
	19,589	**23,484**
Non-current		
Other receivables	633	633
	633	**633**

The movement in the allowance for impairment in respect of trade receivables during the period was as follows:

In thousands of AUD	2025	2024
At 1 August	(436)	(415)
Provision utilised	67	99
Impairment loss recognised	(120)	(120)
Balance at 31 July	**(489)**	**(436)**

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 31 July 2025

12. ASSETS HELD FOR SALE

In thousands of AUD	2025	2024
Assets and assets of disposal groups classified as held for sale		
Land	1,050	908
	1,050	**908**

The Company owns a parcel of non-core property at Canterbury Park, known as the 'King Street Site'. This was reclassified as held for sale on 28 June 2017.

A 'Project Delivery Agreement' has been entered into in respect of the King Street Site (adjacent to the Canterbury racecourse (the site being Lots 2 to 19 in DP2951, Lot 1 in DP123777 and Lots 25 to 26 in DP2951 (Land)) with Mirvac King St Pty Ltd (Developer)), under which the Developer will:

(i) in conjunction with the Company seek to procure an acceptable rezoning and subsequent development consent to enable the construction on the Land of residential apartment buildings and ancillary retail;

(ii) together with the Company enter into and complete off the plan sales contracts with end purchasers; and

(iii) be granted a mortgage and charge against the Land and the Company to secure the Company's obligations under the Project Delivery Agreement.

The above asset has been classified as held for sale and as non-current due to the contractual requirement for the Company to sell the asset on successful completion of the matters above. The Project Delivery Agreement is the subject of a legal dispute with the Developer. Refer to Note 27.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 31 July 2025

13. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

In thousands of AUD	Land and buildings	Plant and equipment	Construction work in progress	Right of use assets	Total
Cost					
Balance at 1 August 2024	465,724	46,080	5,623	14,902	532,329
Additions	-	-	11,494	-	11,494
Disposals	(3,920)	(21,537)	-	(207)	(25,664)
Construction work in progress transfers	3,180	1,697	(11,495)	6,618	-
Balance at 31 July 2025	**464,984**	**26,240**	**5,622**	**21,313**	**518,159**
Balance at 1 August 2023	463,050	55,948	4,923	10,812	534,733
Additions	-	-	9,592	-	9,592
Disposals	(358)	(11,417)	-	(221)	(11,996)
Construction work in progress transfers	3,032	1,549	(8,892)	4,311	-
Balance at 31 July 2024	**465,724**	**46,080**	**5,623**	**14,902**	**532,329**
Depreciation and impairment					
Balance at 1 August 2024	138,098	32,329	-	7,549	177,976
Depreciation for the period	10,533	2,961	-	2,120	15,614
Disposals	(3,497)	(21,497)	-	(207)	(25,201)
Balance at 31 July 2025	**145,134**	**13,793**	**-**	**9,462**	**168,389**
Balance at 1 August 2023	127,966	39,953	-	6,244	174,163
Depreciation for the period	10,430	3,330	-	1,526	15,286
Disposals	(298)	(10,954)	-	(221)	(11,473)
Balance at 31 July 2024	**138,098**	**32,329**	**-**	**7,549**	**177,976**
Carrying amounts					
At 1 August 2024	327,626	13,751	5,623	7,353	354,353
At 31 July 2025	**319,850**	**12,447**	**5,622**	**11,851**	**349,770**
At 1 August 2023	335,084	15,995	4,923	4,568	360,570
At 31 July 2024	**327,626**	**13,751**	**5,623**	**7,353**	**354,353**

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 31 July 2025

13. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT (CONTINUED)

Core and Non-core Property

In accordance with Section 41(j)(2) of the *Registered Clubs Act 1976 (NSW)* (as amended), the Company defines its core property and non-core property as follows;

Core property

The Company has determined the following to comprise its core property as at 31 July 2025:

1. the course proper (and Kensington Track) at Royal Randwick Racecourse, the course proper at Rosehill Gardens Racecourse, the course proper at Warwick Farm Racecourse, and the course proper at Canterbury Park Racecourse, along with all training tracks at Royal Randwick, Rosehill Gardens, Warwick Farm and Canterbury Park Racecourses, and all stabling facilities at Royal Randwick, Rosehill Gardens and Warwick Farm Racecourses;

2. the premises owned or occupied by the Company on Royal Randwick Racecourse (including the defined area of the licensed premises of the registered club) comprising facilities, provided by the Company for the race day use of members and their guests;

3. the premises owned or occupied by the Company on Rosehill Gardens Racecourse comprising facilities, provided by the Company for the race day use of members and their guests;

4. the premises owned or occupied by the Company on Warwick Farm Racecourse comprising facilities, provided by the Company for the race day use of members and their guests; and

5. the premises owned or occupied by the Company on Canterbury Park Racecourse comprising facilities, provided by the Company for the race day use of members and their guests.

Non-core property

The Company has determined that as at 31 July 2025 all property which is not specifically defined as core property is non-core property.

14. INTANGIBLE ASSETS

In thousands of AUD	**2025**	**2024**
Poker machine entitlements at cost net of impairments		
At 1 August	1,395	1,645
Impairment expense	(375)	(250)
Balance at 31 July	**1,020**	**1,395**
Trademarks at cost		
At 1 August	253	253
Reclassification from Property, Plant & Equipment	(7)	-
Balance at 31 July	**246**	**253**
	1,266	**1,648**

Poker machine licenses have been assessed as having an indefinite useful life under current legislation in NSW and are valued at the lower of cost and recoverable amount. The recoverable amount has been assessed on a fair value, less costs to sell basis. The fair value of the licenses was derived from recent third party transaction prices for the transfer of such entitlements by Sydney Metropolitan Clubs between July 2024 and June 2025. Accordingly, at 31 July 2025, the carrying amount required an impairment expense of $375,000 (2024: $250,000 impairment).

15. TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES

In thousands of AUD	2025	2024
Current		
Trade payables	2,820	2,212
Other payables and accruals	8,769	8,966
	11,589	**11,178**

16. LOANS AND BORROWINGS

In thousands of AUD	2025	2024
Current		
RNSW loan	1,371	6,213
Bank borrowings	-	-
Lease liabilities	3,016	2,382
	4,387	**8,595**
Non-current		
RNSW loan	-	2,573
Bank borrowings	30,000	30,000
Lease liabilities	6,962	4,121
	36,962	**36,694**

Financing facilities

On 10 October 2023 the Company entered into a 3-year financing facility with Commonwealth Bank of Australia totalling $30,000,000. The facility expires on 10 October 2026. ATC's facility is subject to compliance with the following quarterly covenants, otherwise the loan will be repayable on demand:

- At the end of each quarter, ATC is required to have rolling 12-month EBITDA greater than 3.5 times rolling 12-month Interest Expense ("Interest Cover Ratio"); and
- At the end of each quarter, ATC is required to have total drawn debt as at the calculation date less than 3.5 times EBITDA ("Gross Leverage Ratio").

ATC expects to comply with the quarterly covenants within 12 months after the reporting date.

The total available funding through lease financing facilities with Commonwealth Bank of Australia is $13,500,000. Tranche A was entered into on 28 September 2015 for $5,000,000. The Company then secured an additional $2,500,000 in 2022, which provides total lease finance facilities of $7,500,000 which are open-ended and cancellable by one month's written notice by either the Company or Commonwealth Bank of Australia. Tranche B for $6,000,000 was secured on 10 October 2023 for a term up to 5 years. At 31 July 2025, $7,666,000 of the lease financing facility has been utilised leaving $5,834,000 available for use. The difference between the lease financing facility and the total lease liability relates to non-finance leases.

In 2020 the Company entered into an agreement with RNSW whereby RNSW would provide cash funding via an interest-free loan of $29,706,000, to enable the Company to build the Winx Stand at Royal Randwick, to be repaid out of future receipts of PGI income until the funds are paid in full. As at 31 July 2025, a balance of $1,371,000 (2024: $8,786,000) remains outstanding.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 31 July 2025

17. EMPLOYEE BENEFITS

In thousands of AUD	2025	2024
Current		
Liability for annual leave	3,041	2,861
Liability for long service leave	3,554	3,673
Other employee benefits	2,194	4,455
	8,789	**10,989**
Non-current		
Liability for long service leave	989	841
	989	**841**

18. DEFINED BENEFIT ASSET/LIABILITY

In thousands of AUD	2025	2024
Total fair value of plan assets	5,365	5,532
Total present value of defined benefit obligations	(4,560)	(4,707)
Unrecognised asset due to asset ceiling	(347)	(279)
Total surplus in the plans recognised in the statement of financial position	**458**	**546**

The Company makes contributions to the defined benefit superannuation fund originating from the Sydney Turf Club that provide defined benefit amounts for employees upon retirement. The Plan consists of two sections, the Defined Benefits Section based on the number of years of membership and final average salary, and the Accumulation Section based on contributions made and investment earnings.

Fair value of plan assets comprise:

In percentage	2025	2024
Equity securities	69%	59%
Fixed interest securities	20%	19%
Property	0%	5%
Other	11%	17%
	100%	**100%**

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 31 July 2025

18. DEFINED BENEFIT ASSET/LIABILITY (CONTINUED)

Movement in the present value of the defined benefit obligations

In thousands of AUD	2025	2024
Defined benefit obligations at 1 August	4,707	4,161
Benefits paid by the plan	(736)	(63)
Current service costs and interest	367	372
Actuarial losses in other comprehensive income	222	237
Defined benefit obligations at 31 July	**4,560**	**4,707**

Movement in fair value of plan assets

In thousands of AUD	2025	2024
Fair value of plan assets at 1 August	5,532	5,037
Contributions paid into the plan	28	28
Benefits paid by the plan	(736)	(63)
Expected return on plan assets	246	249
Actuarial gains in other comprehensive income	295	281
Fair value of plan assets at 31 July	**5,365**	**5,532**
Actuarial gain on plan assets	**541**	**530**

Movement in the asset ceiling of the plan

In thousands of AUD	2025	2024
Asset ceiling at 1 August	279	276
Interest income	13	15
Remeasurements	55	(12)
Asset ceiling at 31 July	**347**	**279**

Actuarial (gains) and losses recognised in the other comprehensive income

In thousands of AUD	2025	2024
Cumulative amount at 1 August	(849)	(791)
Defined benefit plan actuarial (gains) / losses	(20)	(58)
Cumulative amount	**(869)**	**(849)**

	2025	2024
Discount rate at 31 July	4.8%	5.0%
Future salary increases	3.0%	3.0%

19. REVENUE IN ADVANCE

In thousands of AUD	2025	2024
Current		
Revenue in advance	26,983	23,366
	26,983	**23,366**
Non-current		
Revenue in advance	5,087	261
	5,087	**261**

Revenue in advance includes amounts received in advance from Mirvac on account of the Canterbury Park - King Street Development, sponsorship arrangements, memberships, function arrangements, private suites, Chairman's Club tables and other contractual arrangements.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 31 July 2025

20. OTHER PROVISIONS

Movement in provision

In thousands of AUD	2025	2024
Current		
Opening balance	1,576	6,497
Provision utilised	(236)	(4,921)
Closing balance	**1,340**	**1,576**
Non-current		
Opening balance	701	701
Closing balance	**701**	**701**

In FY18, a provision was recognised as a result of contractual obligations owing in relation to the sale of land by the Company at Warwick Farm.

21. ACCUMULATED FUNDS AND RESERVES

Accumulated funds

The Company is a company limited by guarantee and without share capital, with one Voting Membership class.

In accordance with the Constitution of the Company, every Voting Member is liable to contribute, for the time they are a Member, an amount not exceeding $1 during the tenure of their membership or within one year after cessation of their membership toward the debts and liabilities in the event that the Company is wound up. These liabilities include the costs, charges and expenses of winding-up. Non-voting Members are not liable to contribute any amount in the event that the Company is wound up.

The total amount which Voting Members would be required to contribute in the event that the Company is wound up is $11,547 (2024: $11,979).

Reserve

All net assets received by the Company and Day 1 fair value adjustments were recorded against equity, being the "Day 1 reserve".

22. LEASES

See accounting policy in Note 3(l)

(a) Leases as lessee (AASB 16)

The Company leases plant and equipment, the leases typically run for 3 years, with an option to renew the lease after that date. Lease payments are renegotiated every 3 years to reflect market rentals. Some leases provide for additional rent payments that are based on changes in local price indices.

On 2 October 2008, the Australian Jockey Club Limited signed a 99-year lease over the Randwick Racecourse. This lease was transferred to the Company as a result of the Act (refer to Note 1). The lease, due to expire in 2107, is for a nominal rent. Due to the nature of the property and the restrictive use conditions under the arrangement, the Company is not able to reliably measure the value of the entitlement to use the property. Accordingly, no amounts are recognised. As it has no net effect on the result each period, it is not considered to affect the fair presentation of the financial report.

Information about leases for which the Company is a lessee is presented below.

(i) Amounts recognised in profit or loss

In thousands of AUD	2025	2024
Leases under AASB16		
Interest on lease liabilities	570	436
Depreciation on right-of-use assets	2,120	1,526

(ii) Future lease payments

The total of future lease payments (including those lease payments that are not included in the measurement of the lease liability, e.g. for short-term leases and leases of low-value items) are disclosed for each of the following periods.

In thousands of AUD		
Less than one year	3,618	2,816
One to five years	7,970	4,825
	11,588	**7,641**

23. CAPITAL COMMITMENTS

During the year ended 31 July 2025 the Company entered into contracts to purchase property, plant and equipment for a total of $969,000 (2024: $1,248,000) which consists of the following:

In thousands of AUD	2025	2024
Randwick Capital Fund	969	928
Other	-	320
	969	**1,248**

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 31 July 2025

24. REMUNERATION OF AUDITORS

In AUD	2025	2024
Auditors of the Australian Turf Club - KPMG		
Audit of the financial report	170,910	162,500
Non-audit services	22,723	11,697
	193,633	**174,197**

25. KEY MANAGEMENT PERSONNEL

The following were key management personnel of the Company at any time during the year and unless otherwise indicated were key management personnel for the entire period;

Board Members

- » Mr Tim Hale (Senior Counsel) (Chairman)
- » Ms Caroline Searcy (Vice-Chair)
- » Mr Ben Bayot
- » Mr David McGrath
- » Ms Natalie Hewson
- » Ms Annette English (commenced 1 February 2025)
- » Mr Peter McGauran (until 28 July 2025)
- » Ms Angela Belle McSweeney (until 31 January 2025)

All members of the Board act in an honorary capacity and receive no remuneration or other benefits for their services. Board Members may be reimbursed for expenditure incurred in the conduct of their official duties. All of these transactions were on normal commercial terms and conditions.

Executives

Chief Executive

- » Mr Matt Galanos - Chief Executive (until 16 September 2025)

During the period the executives were:

- » Mr Brett De Vine - Head of Media and Broadcast
- » Mr Matthew Sharman – Head of Hospitality and Venues
- » Mr Stephen McMahon - Head of Membership and Corporate Affairs
- » Ms Donna Forbes - Head of Commercial
- » Mr Shihan Ramasundara - Head of Corporate Services
- » Mr Nevesh Ramdhani - Head of Racing and Wagering

Key management personnel compensation

During the year ended 31 July 2025, the total key management personnel compensation recognised in profit or loss was $2,745,792 (2024: $2,893,151). Total compensation includes paid salary, annual leave, short term incentives, long service leave and superannuation.

26. RELATED PARTIES

Other related party transactions

During the year the Company provided administrative services to the ATC Foundation for no charge. The Company has control of the ATC Foundation, but due to the immaterial nature of the ATC Foundation's balance sheet and statement of comprehensive income, it is not being consolidated as a subsidiary.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 31 July 2025

27. CONTINGENCIES

Interminable loans

Financial assistance was provided to both the Australian Jockey Club Limited and the Sydney Turf Club by way of interminable loans from the Racecourse Redevelopment Fund. These loans were transferred to the Company as a result of the Act (refer to Note 1). These loans are only repayable either on the sale of properties which have benefited by the expenditure of loans, or in the event the Company ceases its current operations. The maximum contingent liability at 31 July 2025 in respect of these loans which has not been provided for in the Financial Statements amounts to $101,407,000 (2024: $101,407,000). On 1 July 1998 the operations of the Racecourse Development Fund were transferred to the respective controlling authorities. Accordingly, any contingent liability will be in favour of Racing NSW.

In 2023, The Company and Racing NSW have entered into contractual agreement for an interminable loan of $5,000,000. It is only repayable in the event that the Company sells an asset valued at more than $1,000,000 unless by other arrangement approved by RNSW. This contingent liability will be recorded as a liability and expense, when it is probable that such a transaction will take place.

In 2023, The Company and Racing NSW have entered into contractual agreement for an interminable loan up to $7,000,000, as at 31 July 2025, $6,181,000 had been drawn down. It is only repayable in the event that the Company sells an asset valued at more than $1,000,000 unless by other arrangement approved by RNSW. This contingent liability will be recorded as a liability and expense, when it is probable that such a transaction will take place.

On 27 September 2023, the Company and Racing NSW have entered into contractual agreement for RNSW to provide guarantee over the $30,000,000 debt facility and $5,000,000 overdraft facility, refer to Note 16. An annual charge of 1.25% of the overall debt guaranteed will be charged in the event that the Company sells an asset valued at more than $1,000,000 unless by other arrangement approved by RNSW. Interest to the value of $766,000 has been calculated as at 31 July 2025. This contingent liability will be recorded as a liability and expense, when it is probable that such a transaction will take place.

In addition to the sale of assets over $1,000,000, the interminable loans could also be called by Racing NSW if:

- The Company becomes insolvent or conducts its business activities in such a manner that Racing NSW, in its absolute discretion, considers may result in the Company becoming financially unstable or insolvent;
- Racing NSW loses confidence in the governance of the Company;
- The Company ceases to operate as a race club.

Other contingencies

The Company has received a claim from a third party in relation to a proposed land development at Canterbury Park. The company intends to fully defend the matter. Based on all information currently available, the Directors are of the opinion that provision is not necessary as it is not probable that a future sacrifice of economic benefit will be required.

28. SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

Subsequent to year end, the Company received a Show Cause Notice from Racing NSW, dated 19 September 2025. The Notice indicates that Racing NSW may consider appointing an Administrator to the Company under section 14(2)(g) of the *Thoroughbred Racing Act 1996.*

The Company disputes the bases for the Show Cause Notice, as outlined in the confidential correspondence, and has issued a formal response. There remains a possibility that this process could result in the appointment of an Administrator upon determination of the show cause notice.

CONSOLIDATED ENTITY DISCLOSURE STATEMENT

For the year ended 31 July 2025

Australian Turf Club is not required by Australian Accounting Standards (AAS) to prepare consolidated financial statements and as a result subsection 295(3A)(a) of the *Corporations Act 2001* to prepare a *Consolidated Entity Disclosure Statement* does not apply to the company.

DIRECTORS' DECLARATION

For the year ended 31 July 2025

In the opinion of the directors of Australian Turf Club Limited (the Company):

(a) the financial statements and notes, set out on pages 32 to 61, are in accordance with the *Corporations Act 2001*, including:

(i) presenting a true and correct view of the Company's financial position as at 31 July 2025 and of its performance for the year ended on that date; and

(ii) complying with *Australian Accounting Standards – Simplified Disclosure Requirements* and the *Corporations Regulations 2001*; and

(b) there are reasonable grounds to believe that the Company will be able to pay its debts as and when they become due and payable.

(c) The *Consolidated Entity Disclosure Statement* as at 31 July 2025 set out on page 62 is true and correct.

Signed in accordance with a resolution of directors.

Mr Tim Hale SC
Chairman

Dated at Sydney this 19th day of November 2025.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF AUSTRALIAN TURF CLUB LIMITED

For the year ended 31 July 2025

Opinion

We have audited the Financial Report of Australian Turf Club Limited (the Company). In our opinion, the accompanying Financial Report of the Company gives a true and fair view, including of the Company's financial position as at 31 July 2025 and of its financial performance for the year then ended, in accordance with the Corporations Act 2001, in compliance with Australian Accounting Standards -Simplified Disclosures and the Corporations Regulations 2001.

The Financial Report comprises:

» Statement of financial position as at 31 July 2025;

» Statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, Statement of changes in funds, and Statement of cash flows for the year then ended;

» Consolidated entity disclosure statement and accompanying basis of preparation as at 31 July 2025;

» Notes including a summary of significant accounting policies;

» Directors' Declaration.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with *Australian Auditing Standards*. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditor's* responsibilities for the audit of the *Financial Report* section of our report.

We are independent of the Company in accordance with the *Corporations Act 2001* and the ethical requirements of the *Accounting Professional and Ethical Standards Board's APES 110 Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (including Independence Standards)*(the Code) that are relevant to our audit of the Financial Report in Australia. We have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements.

Material Uncertainty Related to Going Concern

We draw attention to Note 2(e), "Going concern and net current liability" in the financial report. The conditions disclosed in Note 2(e) indicate a material uncertainty exists that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern and, therefore, whether it will realise its assets and discharge its liabilities in the normal course of business, and at the amounts stated in the financial report. Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

Other Information

Other Information is financial and non-financial information in Australian Turf Club Limited's annual reporting which is provided in addition to the Financial Report and the Auditor's Report. The Directors are responsible for the Other Information.

The Other information we obtained prior to the date of this Auditor's report was the Directors' Report.

Our opinion on the Financial Report does not cover the Other Information and, accordingly, we do not express an audit opinion or any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the Financial Report, our responsibility is to read the Other Information. In doing so, we consider whether the Other Information is materially inconsistent with the Financial Report or our knowledge obtained in the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

We are required to report if we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this Other Information, and based on the work we have performed on the Other Information that we obtained prior to the date of this Auditor's Report we have nothing to report.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF AUSTRALIAN TURF CLUB LIMITED

For the year ended 31 July 2025

KPMG

Responsibilities of the Directors for the Financial Report

The Directors are responsible for:

» preparing the Financial Report in accordance with the *Corporations Act 2001*, including giving a true and fair view of the financial position and performance of the Company, and in compliance with *Australian Accounting Standards - Simplified Disclosures* and the *Corporations Regulations 2001*.

» implementing necessary internal control to enable the preparation of a Financial Report in accordance with the *Corporations Act 2001*, including giving a true and fair view of the financial position and performance of the Company, and that is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

» assessing the Company's ability to continue as a going concern and whether the use of the going concern basis of accounting is appropriate. This includes disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless they either intend to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Report

Our objective is:

» to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the Financial Report as a whole is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error; and

» to issue an Auditor's Report that includes our opinion.

Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with *Australian Auditing Standards* will always detect a material misstatement when it exists.

Misstatements can arise from fraud or error. They are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of this Financial Report.

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the Financial Report is located at the *Auditing and Assurance Standards Board* website at: https://www.auasb.gov.au/media/apzlwn0y/ar4_2024.pdf. This description forms part of our Auditor's Report.

KPMG

KPMG

Cameron Slapp
Partner

KPMG Sydney
19 November 2025


GENCY EXIT

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