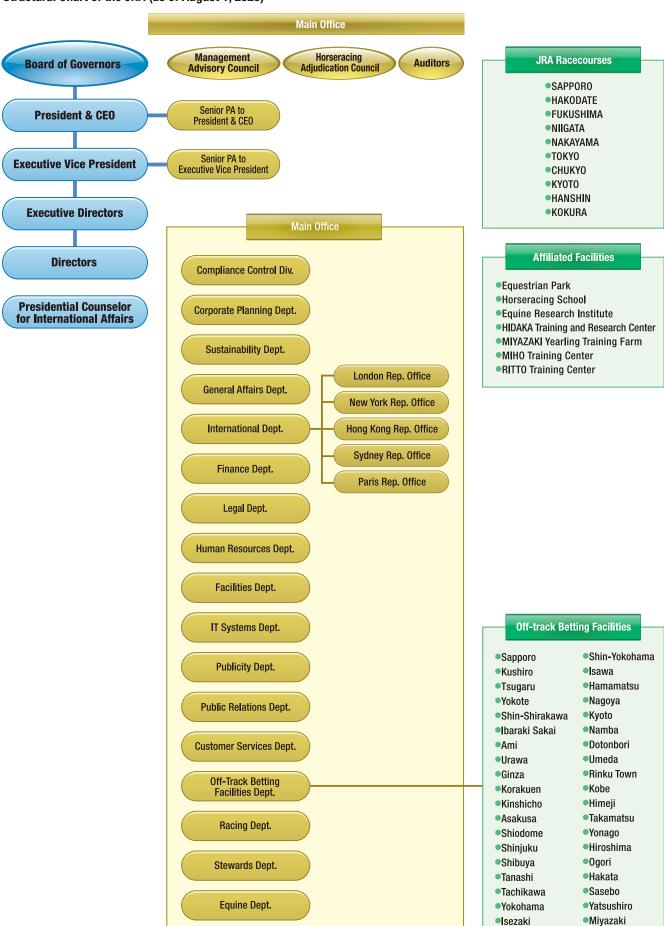


## STRUCTURE AND FUNCTION OF THE JRA

## Structural Chart of the JRA (as of August 1, 2023)



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## STRUCTURE AND FUNCTION

The legal basis of the JRA lies in the Horseracing Law and the Japan Racing Association Law. The JRA was established in 1954 as a public entity to ensure the integrity of horseracing and the development and improvement in the breeding of racehorses and other livestock. The JRA operates horseracing under the supervision of the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries.

The Board of Governors, comprising of six council members appointed by the Minister for Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries and the President & CEO of the JRA, has been in place since 2007. The Board of Governors sets key operation items such as the JRA's basic management policies and makes final decisions on budgets and business planning. It is also involved in supervising the duties of executives. The Management Advisory Council assists the President & CEO, consisting of 10 members drawn from owners, trainers, jockeys and academics appointed by the President & CEO, with the approval of the Minister. It reviews and discusses items of importance to the business management of the JRA.

The Horseracing Adjudication Council meets for official deliberation on the registration of owners, licensing of trainers and jockeys, and appeals filed against racing decisions under the Law of Administrative Tribunals.

The main office of the JRA, which is located in Tokyo, acts as the nerve center for the nationwide network of 10 racecourses, 38 off-track betting facilities called 'WINS' and other JRA related entities, and engages in activities concerning the direct or indirect development and operation of national horseracing.

The JRA contributes 10% of its turnover to the National Treasury, as well as 50% of any surplus profits remaining at the end of the fiscal year. In fiscal 2022, the JRA paid approximately 369,261 million yen (about US\$2,696 million \*The currency exchange rate is 1US\$=137yen) into the National Treasury. The use of JRA contributions is specified by law: three-quarters must be designated for improvement of livestock breeding and the remaining one-quarter for public or social welfare.

