Company registration number 09335387 (England and Wales)

Charity registration number 1162536 (England and Wales)

BREAKTHROUGH FOUNDATION

ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025

BREAKTHROUGH FOUNDATION

LEGAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE INFORMATION

Trustees	C F J Chan S Pavlova J A Hutchinson R J Bonney
Charity number (England and Wales)	1162536
Company number	09335387
Registered office	4 Hill Street London W1J 5NE
Auditor	Gravita Audit Oxford LLP First Floor, Park Central 40-41 Park End Street Oxford OX1 1JD
Bankers	J P Morgan Chase Bank. N.A. 390 Madison Ave, Floor 24 New York United States of America NY10017 Goldman Sachs & Co LLC 200 West Street New York United States of America NY10282
Solicitors	Goodwin Procter LLP 901 New York Avenue NW Washington DC United States of America DC 20001

BREAKTHROUGH FOUNDATION

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BREAKTHROUGH FOUNDATION

TRUSTEES' REPORT (INCLUDING DIRECTOR'S REPORT AND STRATEGIC REPORT)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025

The trustees present their annual report and financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2025.

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the accounting policies set out in note 1 to the financial statements and comply with the charity's governing document, the Companies Act 2006, FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" and the Charities SORP "Accounting and Reporting by Charities: Statement of Recommended Practice applicable to charities preparing their accounts in accordance with the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland (FRS 102)".

Objectives and activities

The main objects of the charity are for the public benefit, to advance knowledge and learning in research of useful subjects of study by:
(a) granting awards for undertaking research and disseminating the useful results to the public; and
(b) recognising the outstanding achievements in research to act as an incentive to others.

Public benefit

The trustees have paid due regard to guidance issued by the Charity Commission in deciding what activities the charity should undertake.

Grant making policy

The Trustees are of the view that the majority of their grant making will lie in the provision of grants to the two US organizations, Breakthrough Prize Foundation and Breakthrough Prize in Life Sciences Foundation. (see https:/ breakthroughprize.org).

The charity current policy is normally to only accept grant proposals which have been initiated by the Trustees.

Strategic report

The description under the headings "Achievements and performance" and "Financial review" meet the company law requirements for the trustees to present a strategic report.

Achievements and performance

The following projects by the Breakthrough Prize Foundation and Breakthrough Prize in Life Sciences Foundation were made possible in 2025 with contributions provided by the Charity:

Tech for Refugees

Tech For Refugees is a philanthropic initiative that funds partner technology organizations to bring aid to refugees, including provisions, housing, transport and logistical services. It was founded in 2022 and has since expanded to become a global program.

Science Prizes

Breakthrough Prizes

The Charity's 2025 grant-making activities distributed a total of $18.75 million in prize-money awarded for breakthroughs in science and mathematics.

A new prize in Fundamental Physics, the Vera Rubin New Frontiers Prize, was established. It recognizes women physicists who have recently completed their PhDs and already made an important contribution to the field. The inaugural $50,000 prize was awarded for an advance in quantum field theory. In future years, three $50,000 Vera Rubin New Frontiers Prizes will be bestowed each year.

For a 6-decade program in particle physics, culminating in one of the most precise measurements in the history of physics, as well as accompanying theoretical calculations, the Breakthrough Prize in Fundamental Physics recognized over 380 different researchers at 3 institutions: CERN, Brookhaven National Laboratory and Fermilab.

A Special Breakthrough Prize in Fundamental Physics was also awarded to one of the subject's most respected theorists, who developed the theory of the strong nuclear force in the 1970s and went on to make numerous important contributions across particle physics, string theory and other fields. The Prize also recognized his decades of leadership in fundamental physics.

3 Breakthrough Prizes in Life Sciences were awarded for the following advances in genetics: the development of the first FDA–approved gene therapy for an inherited disease – Leber congenital amaurosis, a hereditary form of blindness; the first FDA-approved CRISPR therapy, which significantly mitigates the symptoms of the blood disorders sickle-cell anemia and beta-thalassemia; and the identification of the main genetic cause of the fatal neurodegenerative diseases ALS and fronto-temporal dementia.

The Breakthrough Prize in Mathematics recognized numerous major contributions to the study of non-linear evolution equations.

The following prizes were awarded:

Breakthrough Prize in Fundamental Physics: The Muon g-2 Collaborations at CERN, Brookhaven National Laboratory, and Fermilab.

Special Breakthrough Prize in Fundamental Physics: David J. Gross.

Breakthrough Prize in Life Sciences: Jean Bennett, Katherine A. High and Albert Maguire; Rosa Rademakers & Bryan Traynor; Stuart H. Orkin & Swee Lay Thein.

Breakthrough Prize in Mathematics: Frank Merle.

Six $100,000 New Horizons Prizes were awarded for early-career achievements in Physics and Mathematics.

Three $50,000 Maryam Mirzakhani New Frontiers Prizes were given to outstanding women mathematicians who had recently completed their PhDs.

Breakthrough Junior Challenge

Each year the Foundation runs the Breakthrough Junior Challenge, a global science video competition in which high school students create, as well as review and vote for, short videos about science and mathematics. The aim of the Challenge is designed to stimulate young people's enthusiasm, interest and immersion in STEM. Since its inception 111,000 students have registered for the challenge, with 33,000 videos submitted. The Foundation has awarded more than $2.75 million in college scholarships, $1.1 million for science labs, and $550,000 in awards to inspiring teachers in science or math.

In 2025 the Foundation ran the 11th Breakthrough Junior Challenge. Administrative work included outreach and publicity to draw attention to the Challenge, with communications campaigns including press releases, video production and email blasts; processing of thousands of applications; reviewing the video entries; co-ordinating the various forms of evaluation, including accuracy and integrity checks, peer-to-peer review, a worldwide Popular Vote to decide regional winners, and rounds of expert judging; and finally, the distribution of prizes.

The 2025 video entries were watched 862,000 times on YouTube and Facebook. This year's winner was Matea Cañizares from Quito, Ecuador, 17 at the time she entered the competition. She was recognized for her video explaining the quark-gluon plasma, an exotic state of matter. She received a $250,000 university scholarship. A $50,000 prize was given to her science teacher, and $100,000 in funding pledged to build a state-of-the-art science lab at her school.

Scientific research

Breakthrough Initiatives projects

Breakthrough Listen is an astronomical program headquartered at the University of Oxford in the U.K. and working in partnership with the world's largest and most advanced telescopes across 5 continents. It is a 'SETI' program, searching for radio and optical signals that could provide evidence of intelligent life and civilizations beyond our planet.

In 2025, the Listen program continued to expand its global network of partner telescopes and to develop the cutting-edge data processing capabilities that underpin its science. In February, working alongside colleagues at the Rhodes Centre for Radio Astronomy Techniques and Technologies (RATT) in South Africa, the South African Radio Astronomy Observatory, and the Observatoire de Paris-Meudon, Listen researchers reported their first results from a project to mine the archive of South Africa's MeerKAT telescope for previously overlooked 'transient' sources. MeerKAT's exceptional sensitivity and rapid sky coverage make it a powerful instrument both for SETI and for serendipitous astrophysics, and the team's first two findings – a population of exotic "spider" millisecond pulsars detected for the first time in routine imaging data, and a powerful radio flare from an RS CVn binary star more than 1,300 parsecs away – were published in *Monthly Notices of the Royal Astronomical Society*.

In May, Listen announced a new partnership with the University of Manchester and ASTRON, the Netherlands Institute for Radio Astronomy, to deploy an all-sky radio monitor at the Westerbork Observatory in the Netherlands. The instrument repurposes phased array feeds – wide-field radio cameras originally installed on the Westerbork Synthesis Radio Telescope – mounting them on the ground to look directly upwards. Exploiting one of the last remaining radio-quiet zones in Europe, together with NVIDIA's Holoscan streaming platform, it will continuously monitor the entire visible sky for transient, variable, and anomalous signals.

The Holoscan partnership with NVIDIA paid further dividends in November, when Listen reported in *Astronomy & Astrophysics* the development of an end-to-end artificial intelligence system that detects fast radio bursts 600 times faster than the existing state-of-the-art pipeline. Deployed at the Allen Telescope Array in California, the system processes data streams of 86 gigabits per second and delivers 7% better accuracy with nearly ten times fewer false positives than conventional methods – capabilities that should prove transformative both for the study of natural transients and for the search for signatures of intelligent life.

Breakthrough Watch is an optical astronomy program that searches for evidence of a different kind of life – primitive cellular organisms – on exoplanets in Earth's local stellar neighborhood. In 2025, Watch continued its work on Phase 2 of its TOLIMAN program to develop a space telescope to search for exoplanets around nearby stars. Phase 2 involves partnerships with the University of Sydney and aerospace company EnduroSat in Bulgaria to integrate the telescope and the spacecraft into a single functional system.

The *Breakthrough Starshot* program was launched in 2016 to investigate a new technological solution for interstellar travel: ultra-small-scale, laser-driven space probes that could reach our neighboring star system, Alpha Centauri, on human timescales. In 2025, the Foundation and the Starshot team finalized their Progress Report on the technical and financial feasibility of the concept, synthesizing the results and recommendations from the years of theoretical, experimental and modelling work done since the establishment of the program.

The Initiatives also sponsor and organize an annual academic conference, *Breakthrough Discuss*, at the University of Oxford. It brings together experts from astronomy, biology, chemistry, engineering and other fields to explore different aspects of the quest to discover life and intelligence beyond Earth, as well as novel technologies for space travel. The Foundation hosted Breakthrough Discuss 2025 in partnership with the Universities of Oxford, Cambridge and Manchester, as well as the Square Kilometre Array Observatory. The conference took the theme of “Life As We Don’t Yet Know It,” looking at possibilities for life that could be very different from the DNA-based organisms we know on Earth.

Science communication

In 2025 the Foundation continued its support of the Big Picture Science podcast, hosted by the astronomer and author Seth Shostak and science journalist Molly Bentley, as part of its mission to bring big ideas in science to a wider public audience.

Section 172 Companies Act 2006 Statement

As a charitable organisation, the Charity is committed to advancing knowledge and learning. The Trustees of the Charity are aware of their duties under Section 172 of the Companies Act 2006, which requires them to act in the way they consider, in good faith, would be most likely to promote the success of the Charity for the benefit of the general public as a whole.

In performing their duties and when making decisions as a purely grant making organisation (not having any employees), the Trustees have had regard to the following considerations:

The Likely Consequences of Any Decision in the Long term

The Trustees recognised the impact of their grant making decisions in encouraging further academic research and in promoting projects that might extend the frontiers of human knowledge, including in the terrestrial and cosmic spheres.

The Need to Foster the Charity’s relationships with Stakeholders

The Charity values its strong relationships with institutions in receipt of grants from the Charity. The Charity actively seeks to build and maintain these relationships based on mutual trust and respect.

The Impact of the Charity’s Grant Giving on the community and the Environment

As a charity focused on the advance of knowledge and learning, the impact of grant making, in particular on the academic community (and indirectly, the environment) is central to our activity.

The Desirability of the Charity Maintaining a Reputation for High Standards of Business Conduct

Integrity, transparency and accountability are at the core of the Charity. The Trustees are committed to upholding the highest standards of governance and ethical behaviour. Our commitment to high standard of business conduct is reflected in our governance framework which ensures compliance with relevant regulations and best practices.

Financial review

The results of the charity in the year are set out in the Statement of Financial Activities on page 9. Grants payable in the year amounted to $52,304,000 (2024: $64,526,000).

As at 31 December 2025 free reserves (represented by unrestricted funds) were $2,959,876 (2024: Surplus of $1,605,099) surplus.

The charity does not raise money from the public and is dependent on grants from a major donor.

Due to the funding arrangements the Trustees consider there is no requirement for the charity to hold reserves.

Major risks

The major risks, as identified by the trustees, have been reviewed and systems established to mitigate those risks. The charity is dependent on the continued ability of its major donor to continue to support the charity.

SECR Carbon Reporting

As the charitable company has not consumed more than 40,000 kWh of energy in this reporting period, it qualifies as a low energy user under these regulations and is not required to report on its emissions, energy consumption or energy efficiency activities.

Plans for future periods

The charity's future plans are to continue to provide grants the two US Foundations: Breakthrough Prize Foundation and Breakthrough Prize in Life Sciences Foundation.

Structure, governance and management

The charity is a charitable company limited by guarantee. The charity is governed by its Memorandum and Articles of Association.

The trustees, who are also the directors for the purpose of company law, and who served during the year and up to the date of signature of the financial statements were:

C F J Chan
S Pavlova
J A Hutchinson
R J Bonney

Recruitment and appointment of trustees

The Trustees have been selected from their skills and professionalism and come with many years of experience in different walks of life. New trustees are appointed by the existing board of trustees for a term of 3 years (subject to re-election). New trustees are inducted into their role as trustees in a series of briefings on the work of the charity, where not already familiar with the work of the charity.

Organisational structure

The charity is managed by its Board of trustees.

Statement of trustees' responsibilities

The trustees, who are also the directors of Breakthrough Foundation for the purpose of company law, are responsible for preparing the Trustees' Report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

Company law requires the trustees to prepare financial statements for each financial year which give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the charity and of the incoming resources and application of resources, including the income and expenditure, of the charitable company for that year.

In preparing these financial statements, the trustees are required to:
- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- observe the methods and principles in the Charities SORP;
- make judgements and estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- state whether applicable UK Accounting Standards have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements; and
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the charity will continue in operation.

The trustees are responsible for keeping adequate accounting records that disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the charity and enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2006. They are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the charity and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

Disclosure of information to auditor

Each of the trustees has confirmed that there is no information of which they are aware which is relevant to the audit, but of which the auditor is unaware. They have further confirmed that they have taken appropriate steps to identify such relevant information and to establish that the auditor is aware of such information.

The trustees' report, including the strategic report, was approved by the Board of Trustees.

C F J Chan
Trustee

Date: 25 September 2026

BREAKTHROUGH FOUNDATION

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

TO THE MEMBERS OF BREAKTHROUGH FOUNDATION

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Breakthrough Foundation (the 'charity') for the year ended 31 December 2025 which comprise the statement of financial activities, the balance sheet, the statement of cash flows and notes to the financial statements, including significant accounting policies. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including Financial Reporting Standard 102 *The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland* (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

In our opinion, the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the charitable company's affairs as at 31 December 2025 and of its incoming resources and application of resources, including its income and expenditure, for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) (ISAs (UK)) and applicable law. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements* section of our report. We are independent of the charity in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the UK, including the FRC's Ethical Standard, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Conclusions relating to going concern

In auditing the financial statements, we have concluded that the trustees' use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is appropriate.

Based on the work we have performed, we have not identified any material uncertainties relating to events or conditions that, individually or collectively, may cast significant doubt on the charity's ability to continue as a going concern for a period of at least twelve months from when the financial statements are authorised for issue.

Our responsibilities and the responsibilities of the trustees with respect to going concern are described in the relevant sections of this report.

Other information

The other information comprises the information included in the annual report other than the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. The trustees are responsible for the other information contained within the annual report. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in our report, we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon. Our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the course of the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If we identify such material inconsistencies or apparent material misstatements, we are required to determine whether this gives rise to a material misstatement in the financial statements themselves. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact.

We have nothing to report in this regard.

Opinions on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

In our opinion, based on the work undertaken in the course of our audit:

- the information given in the trustees' report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared, which includes the directors' report and the strategic report prepared for the purposes of company law, is consistent with the financial statements; and
- the strategic report and the directors' report included within the trustees' report have been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

In the light of the knowledge and understanding of the charity and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we have not identified material misstatements in the strategic report or the directors' report included within the trustees' report.

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters in relation to which the Companies Act 2006 requires us to report to you if, in our opinion:

- adequate accounting records have not been kept, or returns adequate for our audit have not been received from branches not visited by us; or
- the financial statements are not in agreement with the accounting records and returns; or
- certain disclosures of trustees' remuneration specified by law are not made; or
- we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit.

Responsibilities of trustees

As explained more fully in the statement of trustees' responsibilities, the trustees, who are also the directors of the charity for the purpose of company law, are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view, and for such internal control as the trustees determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error. In preparing the financial statements, the trustees are responsible for assessing the charity's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the trustees either intend to liquidate the charitable company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, 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 ISAs (UK) will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and 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 these financial statements.

The extent to which our procedures are capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud, is detailed below.

- the engagement partner ensured that the engagement team collectively had the appropriate competence, capabilities and skills to identify or recognise non-compliance with applicable laws and regulations;
- we identified the laws and regulations applicable to the company through discussions with directors and other management, and from our knowledge and experience;
- we focused on specific laws and regulations which we considered may have a direct material effect on the financial statements or the operations of the company;
- we assessed the extent of compliance with the laws and regulations identified above through making enquiries of management and inspecting legal correspondence where applicable; and
- identified laws and regulations were communicated within the audit team regularly and the team remained alert to instances of non-compliance throughout the audit.

We assessed the susceptibility of the charity's financial statements to material misstatement, including obtaining an understanding of how fraud might occur, by:

- making enquiries of management as to where they considered there was susceptibility to fraud, their knowledge of actual, suspected and alleged fraud; and
- considering the internal controls in place to mitigate risks of fraud and non-compliance with laws and regulations.

To address the risk of fraud through management bias and override of controls, we:

- performed analytical procedures to identify any unusual or unexpected relationships;
- tested journal entries to identify unusual transactions;
- assessed whether judgements and assumptions made in determining the accounting estimates were indicative of potential bias; and
- investigated the rationale behind significant or unusual transactions.

In response to the risk of irregularities and non-compliance with laws and regulations, we designed procedures which included, but were not limited to:

- agreeing financial statement disclosures to underlying supporting documentation;
- reading the minutes of meetings of those charged with governance;
- enquiring of management as to actual and potential litigation and claims;
- reviewing relevant correspondence.

There are inherent limitations in our audit procedures described above. The more removed that laws and regulations are from financial transactions, the less likely it is that we would become aware of non-compliance. Auditing standards also limit the audit procedures required to identify non-compliance with laws and regulations to enquiry of the directors and other management and the inspection of regulatory and legal correspondence, if any.

Material misstatements that arise due to fraud can be harder to detect than those that arise from error as they may involve deliberate concealment or collusion.

A further description of our responsibilities is available on the Financial Reporting Council's website at: https://www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities. This description forms part of our auditor's report.

Use of our report

This report is made solely to the charitable company's members, as a body, in accordance with Chapter 3 of Part 16 of the Companies Act 2006. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the charitable company's members those matters we are required to state to them in an auditor's report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the charitable company and the charitable company's members as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.



Robert Kirtland (Senior Statutory Auditor)
For and on behalf of Gravita Audit Oxford LLP, Statutory Auditor
Chartered Accountants
First Floor, Park Central
40-41 Park End Street
Oxford
OX1 1JD
Date: 29/9/2026

BREAKTHROUGH FOUNDATION

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES INCLUDING INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025

	Notes	Unrestricted funds 2025 $	Unrestricted funds 2024 $
Income and endowments from:			
Donations and legacies	**3**	53,486,334	62,471,650
Investments	**4**	110,974	168,857
Other income - foreign exchange gains		133,008	-
Total income		53,730,316	62,640,507
Expenditure on:			
Charitable activities	**5**	52,375,539	64,608,013
Total expenditure		52,375,539	64,608,013
Net income/(expenditure) and movement in funds		1,354,777	(1,967,506)
Reconciliation of funds:			
Fund balances at 1 January 2025		1,605,099	3,572,605
Fund balances at 31 December 2025		2,959,876	1,605,099

The statement of financial activities includes all gains and losses recognised in the year. All income and expenditure derive from continuing activities.

BREAKTHROUGH FOUNDATION

BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2025

	Notes	2025 $	2025 $	2024 $	2024 $
Current assets					
Debtors	12	34,359,461		35,862,119	
Cash at bank and in hand		2,644,772		1,135,787	
		37,004,233		36,997,906	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	13	(31,627,690)		(28,405,179)	
Net current assets			5,376,543		8,592,727
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	14		(2,416,667)		(6,987,628)
Net assets			2,959,876		1,605,099
The funds of the charity					
Unrestricted funds	15		2,959,876		1,605,099
			2,959,876		1,605,099

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the trustees on 25 September 2026.

C F J Chan
Trustee

Company registration number 09335387 (England and Wales)

BREAKTHROUGH FOUNDATION

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025

	Notes	2025 $	2025 $	2024 $	2024 $
Cash flows from operating activities					
Cash generated from/(absorbed by) operations	**17**		1,398,011		(5,338,553)
Investing activities					
Proceeds from disposal of investments		-		1,873,305	
Investment income received		110,974		168,857	
Net cash generated from investing activities			110,974		2,042,162
Net cash generated from financing activities			-		-
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents			1,508,985		(3,296,391)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year			1,135,787		4,432,178
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year			2,644,772		1,135,787

1 Accounting policies

Charity information

Breakthrough Foundation is a public benefit entity and private company limited by guarantee incorporated in England and Wales, and a registered charity in England and Wales. The registered office is 4 Hill Street, London, W1J 5NE.

1.1 Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the charity's governing document, the Companies Act 2006, FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" and the Charities SORP "Accounting and Reporting by Charities: Statement of Recommended Practice applicable to charities preparing their accounts in accordance with the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland (FRS 102)". The charity is a Public Benefit Entity as defined by FRS 102.

The Foundation is the sole member of two US charitable foundations and has certain rights in relation to the appointment and removal of their directors. The Trustees have considered the nature and substance of the relationship with the US foundations, including the governance arrangements, the independent decision-making responsibilities of the respective boards of the US foundations and the benefits arising from the activities of the US foundations. Having considered these factors, the Trustees have concluded that the Foundation does not exercise control over the financial and operating activities of the US foundations for financial reporting purposes. Accordingly, the US foundations have not been consolidated into these financial statements.

The financial statements are prepared in US Dollars, which is the functional currency of the charity. Monetary amounts in these financial statements are rounded to the nearest $.

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, modified to include the revaluation of certain financial instruments to be included at fair value. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

1.2 Going concern

At the time of approving the financial statements, the trustees have a reasonable expectation that the charity has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. Thus the trustees continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements.

1.3 Charitable funds

Unrestricted funds are available for use at the discretion of the trustees in furtherance of their charitable objectives.

Restricted funds are subject to specific conditions by donors or grantors as to how they may be used. The purposes and uses of the restricted funds are set out in the notes to the financial statements.

1.4 Income

Income is recognised when the charity is legally entitled to it after any performance conditions have been met, the amounts can be measured reliably, and it is probable that income will be received.

Income from donations or grants is recognised when there is evidence of entitlement to the gift, receipt is probable and its amount can be measured reliably.

Interest income is recognised on a receivable basis.

1 Accounting policies **(Continued)**

1.5 Expenditure

Expenditure is recognised on an accruals basis as a liability is incurred. Expenditure includes any VAT which cannot be fully recovered, and is classified under headings of the statement of financial activities to which it relates:

Expenditure on charitable activities includes all costs incurred by a charity in undertaking activities that further its charitable aims for the benefit of its beneficiaries, including those support costs and costs relating to the governance of the charity apportioned to charitable activities. Grants are recognised as an expense when they have been approved by the Trustees and communicated to the beneficiary unless the charity retains discretion over whether or not to make future payments.

All costs are allocated to expenditure categories reflecting the use of the resource. Direct costs attributable to a single activity are allocated directly to that activity. Shared costs are apportioned between the activities they contribute to on a reasonable, justifiable and consistent basis.

1.6 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash in hand, deposits held at call with banks, other short-term liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less, and bank overdrafts. Bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings in current liabilities.

1.7 Financial instruments

The charity has elected to apply the provisions of Section 11 ‘Basic Financial Instruments’ and Section 12 ‘Other Financial Instruments Issues’ of FRS 102 to all of its financial instruments.

Financial instruments are recognised in the charity's balance sheet when the charity becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Basic financial instruments are initially recognised at the amount receivable or payable including any related transaction costs, unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where it is recognised at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument.

Current assets and current liabilities are subsequently measured at the cash or other consideration expected to be paid or received and not discounted.

1.8 Foreign exchange

Transactions in currencies other than US dollars are recorded at the rates of exchange prevailing at the dates of the transactions. At each reporting end date, monetary assets and liabilities that are denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing on the reporting end date. Gains and losses arising on translation in the period are included in profit or loss.

2 Critical accounting estimates and judgements

In the application of the charity’s accounting policies, the trustees are required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amount of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The 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 where the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods where the revision affects both current and future periods.

3 Income from donations and legacies

	Unrestricted funds 2025 $	Unrestricted funds 2024 $
Donations	53,486,334	62,471,650

4 Income from investments

	Unrestricted funds 2025 $	Unrestricted funds 2024 $
Interest receivable	110,974	168,857

5 Expenditure on charitable activities

	Grant funding 2025 $	Grant funding 2024 $
Direct costs		
Bank charges	-	59
Grant funding of activities (see note 6)	52,304,000	64,526,000
Share of support and governance costs (see note 7)		
Governance	71,539	81,954
	52,375,539	64,608,013
Analysis by fund		
Unrestricted funds	52,375,539	64,608,013

6 Grants payable

	Grant funding 2025 $	Grant funding 2024 $
Grants to institutions:		
Breakthrough Prize Foundation	31,736,000	50,182,000
Breakthrough Prize in Life Sciences Foundation	8,568,000	8,044,000
Trustees of the University of Pennsylvania	1,000,000	1,000,000
Friends of Tel Aviv Sourasky Medical Centre	1,000,000	-
Jewish Agency for Israel	5,000,000	5,000,000
American Friends of Tel Aviv University	-	150,000
American Technion Society	-	150,000
Blue Square Alliance Against Hate	5,000,000	-
	52,304,000	64,526,000

7 Support costs allocated to activities

	2025 $	2024 $
Governance costs	71,539	81,954
Analysed between:		
Grant funding	71,539	81,954

8 Net movement in funds

	2025 $	2024 $
The net movement in funds is stated after charging/(crediting):		
Fees payable to the charity's auditor:		
- for the audit of the charity's financial statements	17,345	15,025
- for the preparation of the charity's financial statements	6,050	5,259

9 Trustees

None of the trustees (or any persons connected with them) received any expenses, remuneration or benefits from the charity during the year.

10 Employees

The average monthly number of employees during the year was:

	2025 Number	2024 Number
Total	-	-

There were no employees whose annual remuneration was more than £60,000.

11 Taxation

The charity is exempt from taxation on its activities because all its income is applied for charitable purposes.

12 Debtors

	2025	2024
Amounts falling due within one year:	**$**	**$**
Other debtors	1,045,809	912,801
Prepayments and accrued income	31,646,985	29,461,690
	32,692,794	30,374,491

	2025	2024
Amounts falling due after more than one year:	**$**	**$**
Prepayments and accrued income	1,666,667	5,487,628
Total debtors	34,359,461	35,862,119

13 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2025	2024
	$	**$**
Other accruals	23,395	20,284
Accruals for grants payable	31,604,295	28,384,895
	31,627,690	28,405,179

14 Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year

	2025	2024
	$	**$**
Accruals for grants payable	2,416,667	6,987,628

15 Unrestricted funds

The unrestricted funds of the charity comprise the unexpended balances of donations and grants which are not subject to specific conditions by donors and grantors as to how they may be used. These include designated funds which have been set aside out of unrestricted funds by the trustees for specific purposes.

	At 1 January 2025	Income	Expenditure	At 31 December 2025
	$	$	$	$
General funds	1,605,099	53,730,316	(52,375,539)	2,959,876

Previous year:	At 1 January 2024	Income	Expenditure	At 31 December 2024
	$	$	$	$
General funds	3,572,605	62,640,507	(64,608,013)	1,605,099

16 Related party transactions

Transactions with related parties

During the year the charity entered into the following transactions with related parties:

$31,736k (2024: $50,182k) of grants were issued to Breakthrough Prize Foundation, an entity over which Breakthrough Foundation has the power to appoint the Directors, of which $14,538k (2024: $16,935k) were outstanding at year end.

$8,568k (2024: $8,044k) of grants were issued to Breakthrough Prize in Life Sciences Foundation, an entity over which Breakthrough Foundation has the power to appoint the Directors, of which $7,877k (2024: $3,883k) were outstanding at year end.

17 Cash generated from/(absorbed by) operations

	2025 $	2024 $
Surplus/(deficit) for the year	1,354,777	(1,967,506)
Adjustments for:		
Investment income recognised in statement of financial activities	(110,974)	(168,857)
Movements in working capital:		
Decrease/(increase) in debtors	1,502,658	(21,991,180)
(Decrease)/increase in creditors	(1,348,450)	18,788,990
Cash generated from/(absorbed by) operations	1,398,011	(5,338,553)

18 Analysis of changes in net funds

The charity had no material debt during the year.