

**Open Knowledge
Foundation**
**Annual Report and Financial
Statements**

31 May 2013

Company Limited by Guarantee
Registration Number
05133759 (England and Wales)

Legal and administrative information

Directors
J Casbon
K Christiansen
M Keegan
B Laurie
P Le Dieu
R Pollock
J Silber

Secretary R Pollock

Registered office St John's Innovation Centre
Cowley Road
Cambridge
CB4 0WS

Registered number 05133759 (England and Wales)

Auditor Buzzacott LLP
130 Wood Street
London
EC2V 6DL

Bankers Barclays Bank PLC
28 Chesterton Road
Chesterton
Cambridge
CB4 3AZ

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The directors present their report with the financial statements of the company for the year ended 31 May 2013.

Principal activity

The principal activity of the company in the year under review was that of building open source tools and networks around open data and open knowledge.

Review of business

The last year continues a period of unprecedented change and development at the Open Knowledge Foundation. This reflects not only internal changes but changes in the environment in which we operate. Open data, especially open government data, has developed substantially. Whilst, perhaps not yet fully mature, it is on its way there. Crude evidence for this can be seen in the G8 open data charter announcement - when the G8 start talking about something you know it is no longer a marginal topic. Organisationally we have gone through a period of rapid growth both at Open Knowledge Foundation "Central" and within the Open Knowledge Foundation Network.

In both these areas we can reflect on some very notable achievements and milestones. For example:

- ◆ The G8 open data charter. Both recently and since our foundation in 2004, we have been one of the primary organizations globally working for open data and especially open government data. The recent announcement of the G8 Open Data Charter, reflecting international governmental endorsement of open data at the highest levels caps several years of extraordinary rapid advance in this area. Our efforts both recently and in previous years made a direct contribution to these developments and to the Charter. On a personal note, I have to say that when Jonathan and I first started planning Open Government Data Camp in 2010 - then, the very first major international event in this area - we little imagined that 3 years later we would see this kind of endorsement of many of the key principles we were advocating for, just as (this was somewhat similar to the situation when data.gov and data.gov.uk went live in 2009 and began delivering many (though not yet all!) of the datasets on the lists we had been drawing up in in 2007-2008 and previous years)
- ◆ Our team at Central has grown from around 3 FTE 3 years ago, to 8 FTE 2 years ago to nearly 35 FTE today. All of this has occurred in an organization that remains fully virtual -- we have no central office and today we have team members on four continents. However we can now reflect with some satisfaction on having handled this growth successfully.

There has also been much to celebrate in our work more broadly:

- ◆ The Public Domain Review has become a flagship publication. Not only is it a beautiful and enjoyable but it has done an amazing job highlighting the artistic *treasures of the* public domain. It now boasts more than 10,000 official subscribers and more than 100k unique visitors a month. It has also been the first Open Knowledge Foundation project to attempt and successfully complete a substantial crowdfunding campaign obtaining more than \$20,000 this year.

Review of business (continued)

- ◆ CKAN, the open-source software for publishing data and powering data portals that we created, has continued its extraordinary success. One of the most notable developments of the last year was the adoption of CKAN by data.gov, the US official national data portal and one of the flagship government open data sites in the world. data.gov was also not alone with several other major sites adopting CKAN in the last year including Canada, Australia and Iceland. We also saw the release of CKAN v2.0 with a raft of major new features and CKAN downloads, as measured by PyPI, have continued to increase rapidly passing the total of 40,000 downloads to date. The last year has also seen major growth in the CKAN community with a variety of new vendors and partners joining the CKAN ranks. This latter is especially noteworthy as we see the growing breadth of providers and number and diversity of CKAN deployments as a major testament to, and underpinning of, CKAN's success - we estimate 2-3 years ago that we at the Open Knowledge Foundation had been responsible for more than 90% of the major CKAN deployments then in existence whilst today that number is likely below 20%, testifying to the increasing diversity and robustness of the CKAN ecosystem.

- ◆ OpenSpending has also had a very good year. Participation and coverage has grown significantly. We were also pleased to see a new tech lead arrive at the Open Knowledge Foundation in the form of Tryggvi who replaced Friedrich Lindenberg. Particular developments of note are FarmSubsidy becoming part of the OpenSpending project and a greater development of the community around OpenSpending. OpenSpending now holds 13.5 million transaction records, and OpenSpending Cameroon was launched in August 2012, and other regional instances have followed.

- ◆ The Network: the last year has been a watershed year for the Network. In addition to continuing rapid growth in size (both people and regions) this has been a period that has seen us put in place essential governance structures that will ensure a solid foundation for future development. Specifically we have reviewed and restructured the organization of our regional network activities under the heading of "Local Groups". We have distinguished chapters and initiatives (Initiatives can become Chapters once they have become suitably established) and, importantly, have developed the new role of Ambassador to recognize and structure regional participation by individuals. In addition, we have established mechanisms for better coordination between and across Local Groups and a new International Council as a first step in the process of creating a fully self-governing structure for the growing international network. We now have Local Groups in more than 30 countries around the world including 6 active Chapters, 9 Initiatives and 14 active Ambassadors. We also have 16 active Working Groups and 4 incubating groups. The community internationally is governed by an International Council of key community members. Our specialist communities have also been thriving. The First International Workshop on Open Economics was held in Cambridge UK, and has successfully laid the foundations of a distinguished community around open economic data. The first Panton Fellowships surpassed expectations, with both Fellows making a significant contribution to raising the profile of openness in the sciences.

Review of business (continued)

- ◆ Events: We were delighted to have had significant attendance from members of the Network at our January 2013 Summit with substantial participation from both local groups and working groups (some from as far afield as Japan!). Open Knowledge Festival 2012 was the biggest open knowledge and open data event ever, with over 1000 participants from 50 countries attending in person in Helsinki as well as many more online. The 2013 Open Data Day saw simultaneous events organised by Open Knowledge Foundation groups in 7 countries.

- ◆ Skills: The School of Data started the year as an idea, and is now one of our most significant projects with online and offline tuition and support in data skills learning through doing. The Data Journalism Handbook has sold many hard-copy versions, as well as being freely available online.

Directors

The following directors served throughout the year except where shown:

Director	Appointed/Resigned
J Casbon	
K Christensen	Appointed 1 May 2013
R Hogge	Resigned 2 May 2013
M Keegan	
B Laurie	
P Le Dieu	
R Pollock	
J Silber	Appointed 28 August 2012
G Starks	Appointed 28 August 2012 and resigned 1 March 2013

Directors' responsibilities

The directors are responsible for preparing the directors' report and financial statements in accordance with applicable law and United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice applicable to Smaller Entities.

Company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year which give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the company and of the profit or loss of the company for that period.

In preparing these financial statements, the directors are required to:

- ◆ select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- ◆ make judgements and estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- ◆ state whether applicable United Kingdom Accounting Standards have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements; and

Directors' responsibilities (continued)

- ◆ prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the company will continue in business.

The directors are responsible for keeping adequate accounting records that disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the company 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 company and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

Each of the directors confirms that:

- ◆ so far as the director is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the company's auditor is unaware; and
- ◆ the director has taken all the steps that he ought to have taken as a director in order to make himself aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the company's auditor is aware of that information.

This confirmation is given and should be interpreted in accordance with the provisions of s418 of the Companies Act 2006.

In preparing the above report, the directors have taken advantage of special exemptions applicable to small companies provided by Part 15 of the Companies Act 2006.

Approved by the board of directors
and signed on its behalf by:



Director

Approved on: 20 February 2014

Independent auditor's report 31 May 2013

Independent auditor's report to the members of Open Knowledge Foundation

We have audited the financial statements of Open Knowledge Foundation for the year ended 31 May 2013, which comprise the income and expenditure account, the balance sheet, the principal accounting policies and the related notes. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and the Financial Reporting Standard for Smaller Entities (effective April 2008) (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice applicable to Smaller Entities).

This report is made solely to the company's members, as a body, in accordance with Chapter 3 Part 16 of the Companies Act 2006. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the 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 company and the company's members as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

Respective responsibilities of the directors and auditor

As explained more fully in the statement of directors' responsibilities set out in the directors' report, the directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view. Our responsibility is to audit and express an opinion on the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and International Standards on Auditing (UK and Ireland). Those standards require us to comply with the Auditing Practices Board's (APB's) Ethical Standards for Auditors.

Scope of the audit of the financial statements

An audit involves obtaining evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements sufficient to give reasonable assurance that the financial statements are free from material misstatement, whether caused by fraud or error. This includes an assessment of: whether the accounting policies are appropriate to the company's circumstances and have been consistently applied and adequately disclosed; the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by the directors; and the overall presentation of the financial statements. In addition, we read all the financial and non-financial information in the directors' report to identify material inconsistencies with the audited financial statements and to identify any information that is apparently materially incorrect based on, or materially inconsistent with, the information acquired by us in the course of performing the audit. If we become aware of any apparent material misstatements or inconsistencies, we consider the implications for our report.

Independent auditor's report 31 May 2013

Opinion

In our opinion the financial statements:

- ◆ give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 31 May 2013 and of its loss for the year then ended;
- ◆ have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice applicable to Smaller Entities; and
- ◆ have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

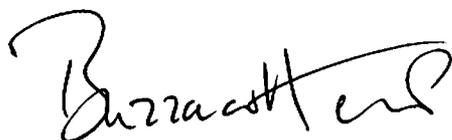
Opinion on other matter prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

In our opinion the information given in the directors' report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements.

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters where 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 directors' remuneration specified by law are not made; or
- ◆ we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit; or
- ◆ the directors were not entitled to prepare the financial statements and the directors' report in accordance with the small companies' regime.



Edward Finch, Senior Statutory Auditor
for and on behalf of Buzzacott LLP, Statutory Auditor
130 Wood Street
London
EC2V 6DL

24/2/14

Income and expenditure account Year to 31 May 2013

	Notes	2013 £	2013 £	2012 £	2012 £
Income		1,751,187		969,966	
Direct project costs		<u>(1,451,674)</u>		<u>(840,035)</u>	
			299,513		129,931
Administration costs			<u>(379,085)</u>		<u>(152,994)</u>
			(79,572)		(23,063)
Other operating income			<u>35,291</u>		<u>7,395</u>
Operating deficit	2, 8		(44,281)		(15,668)
Interest received			<u>346</u>		<u>381</u>
Deficit before taxation			(43,935)		(15,287)
Taxation	3		—		—
Deficit for the year after taxation			<u>(43,935)</u>		<u>(15,287)</u>

All of the company's activities derived from continuing operations during the above two financial periods.

The company has no recognised gains and losses other than those shown above and therefore no separate statement of total recognised gains and losses has been presented.

Balance sheet 31 May 2013

	Notes	2013 £	2013 £	2012 £	2012 £
Current assets					
Debtors	5	510,183		286,908	
Cash and bank		<u>423,454</u>		<u>617,424</u>	
			933,637		904,332
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year					
	6		<u>(716,667)</u>		<u>(830,327)</u>
Net current assets			216,970		74,005
Provisions for liabilities and charges	8		(186,900)		—
Total net assets			<u>30,070</u>		<u>74,005</u>
Reserves	9		30,070		74,005
Accumulated surplus			<u>30,070</u>		<u>74,005</u>

The financial statements are prepared in accordance with the special provisions within Part 15 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

Approved by the board of directors
and signed on its behalf by:



Director

Approved on: 20 February 2014

Open Knowledge Foundation
Company Registration Number 05133759 (England and Wales)

Principal accounting policies 31 May 2013

Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention and in accordance with the Financial Reporting Standard for Smaller Entities (effective April 2008).

Turnover

Turnover comprises grant income and amounts receivable in respect of services provided. Turnover is stated net of VAT where applicable. Income from contracts and project related grants is recognised as work progresses and income from grants not linked to projects is accounted for when it becomes receivable. Income is deferred when the company receives income in one accounting period that is specifically restricted to work to be carried out in subsequent accounting periods. Accrued income comprises income relating to the current year, which will not be invoiced until after the balance sheet date.

Deferred taxation

Deferred taxation is recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reserved at the balance sheet date.

Foreign currencies

Assets and liabilities in foreign currencies are translated into sterling at the rates of exchange ruling at the balance sheet date. Transactions in foreign currencies are translated into sterling at the rate of exchange ruling at the date of the transactions. Exchange differences are taken into account in arriving at the surplus (deficit) for the year.

Notes to the financial statements 31 May 2013

1 Turnover

Turnover and the surplus on ordinary activities before taxation arise solely from the company's principal activity.

2 Operating surplus

This is stated after charging:

	2013 £	2012 £
Auditor's remuneration		
. Audit		
.. Current year fees	5,500	12,500
.. Prior year	—	(7,000)
	<u>5,500</u>	<u>5,500</u>
. Other services	7,300	1,500

3 Taxation

Corporation tax payable in respect of the year ended 31 May 2013 is £nil (2012 - £nil).

4 Staff costs

The staff costs for five employees (2012 – none) during the year was as follows:

	2013 £	2012 £
Salaries and wages	48,790	—
Social security costs	3,998	—
Pensions	1,173	—
	<u>53,961</u>	<u>—</u>
Other staff costs	1,553	—
	<u>55,514</u>	<u>—</u>

5 Debtors

	2013 £	2012 £
Trade debtors	408,824	178,324
Accrued income	100,375	108,584
Prepayments	984	—
	<u>510,183</u>	<u>286,908</u>

6 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2013 £	2012 £
Trade creditors	122,952	55,585
Taxation and social security	10,252	52,276
Accruals	146,110	84,548
Deferred income (note 7)	437,353	637,350
Bank loans and overdrafts	—	568
	<u>716,667</u>	<u>830,327</u>

Notes to the financial statements 31 May 2013

7 Deferred income

	2013 £
Balance brought forward at 1 June 2012	637,350
Resources deferred in the year	137,255
Amounts released from previous year	<u>(337,252)</u>
Balance carried forward at 31 May 2013	<u>437,353</u>

Deferred income relates to project income received for work that had not been completed at this balance sheet date. All work is scheduled for completion in the following year.

8 Provision for liabilities and charges

Subsequent to the year end, the company has made a voluntary declaration relating to VAT reclaimed between 1 October 2009 and 30 June 2013. The provision at 31 May 2013 comprises only the VAT to be repaid and it is hoped that any additional sums will be mitigated as the disclosure has been made promptly and fully on discovery.

£93,450 of the VAT repayable relates to prior periods. Although material to the result for the year, the directors do not believe that this amount is sufficiently fundamental to require a prior year adjustment and have therefore charged the cost, along with amounts relating to the current year, as part of the underlying expenditure in the year to 31 May 2013.

9 Reserves

	2013 £
At 1 June 2012	74,005
Deficit for the year	<u>(43,935)</u>
At 31 May 2013	<u>30,070</u>

Detailed income and expenditure account 31 May 2013

This page does not form part of the statutory financial statements

	2013 £	2013 £	2012 £	2012 £
Turnover				
Consultancy general	4,527		16,450	
Event income	4,704		14,365	
Project funding	277,372		422,167	
Software development	39,746		268,198	
SRV	705,158		—	
KNW	12,324		—	
Restricted grant income	590,338		—	
Unrestricted grants	114,444		204,143	
Other revenue	2,258		—	
Event sponsorship	316		23,346	
		1,751,187		969,966
Cost of sales				
Sub-contractor costs	1,010,011		377,027	
Software development	422,179		445,720	
Venue hire	19,484		17,288	
		(1,451,674)		(840,035)
Gross profit		299,513		129,931
Other income				
Donations	21,626		5,383	
Deposit account interest	346		381	
Unrealised currency gains	—		2,014	
Corporation tax refund	832		—	
		22,804		7,777
		322,317		137,708
Expenditure				
IT service	64,495		48,028	
Staff costs	55,514		—	
Telephone	670		218	
Post and stationery	5,072		3,226	
Advertising	5,315		22,987	
Travelling/subsistence	126,040		46,401	
Entertainment	1,089		759	
Conference tickets/registration	589		792	
Repairs and renewals	—		292	
Promotional materials	—		292	
Sundry expenses	3,096		107	
Accountancy and audit fees	8,003		16,723	
Unrealised currency losses	470		—	
Compliance fees	35		410	
Bad debt expense	76,466		—	
Insurance	7,381		—	
Legal fees	2,824		—	
		(357,059)		(140,238)
Finance costs				
Bank charges		(5,925)		(3,445)
Realised currency losses		(16,101)		(4,187)
Bank revaluations		12,833		(5,125)
Net loss		(43,935)		(15,287)