

# **Open Knowledge Foundation**

## **Annual Report and Financial Statements**

31 December 2024

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

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## Reference and administrative information

<b>Directors</b>	Vanessa Barnett Irina Bolychevsky Timothy Hubbard Helen King-Turvey John West
<b>Registered address</b>	86-90 Paul Street London EC2A 4NE
<b>Company registration number</b>	05133759
<b>Auditor</b>	Buzzacott Audit LLP 130 Wood Street London EC2V 6DL

The directors present their report and the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2024.

### **Introduction**

Last year was an important period of consolidation for us at the Open Knowledge Foundation.

After a profound redefinition of our strategy in previous years, in 2024 we took important steps on all fronts on which we operate.

- ◆ We resumed the innovative development of open technologies by design with the creation of the Open Data Editor.
- ◆ We re-established our influence in global multi-stakeholder forums, with important contributions to the G7 Italy, the G20 Brazil, the United Nations Summit of the Future and the Internet Governance Forum (IGF).
- ◆ We deepened and diversified our work in communities, coalitions and alliances. We welcomed new members to the Open Knowledge Network, produced open knowledge in initiatives such as Common(s) Cause, and invested in grassroots campaigns such as Open Goes COP.

More importantly, all this work has led us to re-evaluate our practices and positioning as a global organisation working in the digital commons, and has resulted in an initiative that organises our approach to technology for the coming years - with the new vision articulated around The Tech We Want, we want to make and advocate for technologies that are useful, simple, durable and focused on solving people's real problems.

At the same time, we keep an eye on what's happening around us, and it's impossible not to be concerned about the technological oligarchy that has come to wield decisive influence over some of the world's most powerful governments. Now more than ever, we need to stand firm to explain and defend the principles of openness and democratic governance.

Timeline: [OKFN's 2024 global impact, month by month](#)

### **Project Highlights**

#### ***Open Data Editor***

Thanks to the [reliable financial support of the Patrick J. McGovern Foundation](#), we dedicated the whole of 2024 to re-evaluating and developing our Open Data Editor (ODE) application, until [we released the stable version 1.2.0 in early December](#). The main goal of ODE is to make data management easier for people with little or no programming skills, thus democratising highly technical work among communities of practitioners such as data journalists and activists.

The development process went through several stages, all well documented on our blog. First, we assembled [a diverse team of experts](#) in their fields (product management, UX design, developers, AI specialists), followed by months of [extensive user research](#). This work gave us the [input](#) to make decisions and implement (or remove) features based on actual use of the application.

## Project Highlights (continued)

### ***Open Data Editor (continued)***

Open Data Editor [was launched in beta in October](#), when the testing phase began with organisations selected through an [open call](#): [storydata](#), a data journalism agency based in Barcelona, and [ACIJ](#), an Argentinian NGO working for social justice and human rights. Their feedback was crucial to the launch of the stable version, which included a [live webinar](#).

In the last days of the year, through a collaboration with Open Knowledge Brazil, we released a [free online course](#) on how to work with quality and consistent data using tools like ODE. The course is complementary to the app, helping individuals with minimal data knowledge understand key concepts, learn best practices, and practical tips.

In 2025, we will continue to work on the Open Data Editor with a new round of funding from the Patrick J. McGovern Foundation, [now focused on improving data literacy and accessibility of ODE](#). You can expect lots of news in the coming months.

### ***Frictionless / datapackage***

In June 2024 we announced the [release of version 2.0 of the Data Package standard](#) (previously known as Frictionless Specs), a community work made possible by the [generous support of nlnet](#). [Data Package](#) is a standard for data containerisation, which consists of a set of simple yet extensible specifications to describe datasets, data files and tabular data. It is a data definition language (DDL) and data API that enhances data fairness (findability, accessibility, interoperability, and reusability).

### ***CKAN***

In August, the CKAN developer community, in which we have representatives from our Tech Team, announced the release of version 2.11. There are a big number of improvements, but the one we are most excited about is: [cementing the Hypermedia Approach of its architecture](#). Starting 2.11, CKAN ships with HTMX, which we believe is one of the flagship technologies in The Tech We Want vision.

In 2024, we also continued to provide various implementation services for open data portals using CKAN. It's worth highlighting the joint project with the [Norwegian Refugee Council](#) (NRC), where we helped develop a Python script to automate the process of pulling variables from a CKAN instance and uploading them directly to kobotoolbox. The NRC team highlighted this in a [recent text](#), explaining why it was a key solution for streamlining the management of aid distributions and monitoring field activities.

Another notable piece of work has just begun, in partnership with the [Central American Bank for Economic Integration](#) (CABEI). We are now helping the bank to advance its open data policy through a new portal using CKAN. This project will run until 2025.

### ***Sustainable Data Commons***

For almost two decades, OKFN has developed and maintained the [Open Data Commons](#) licences and standards. But today, as society and technology have evolved, we recognise that we lack a globally validated social, technical and legal infrastructure necessary for the sustainable production and inclusive reuse of a data commons. Even if there is a willingness to share data, the current tools do not provide models for sustainable, inclusive, regenerative, and ethical data commons.

## Project Highlights (continued)

### ***Sustainable Data Commons (continued)***

That's why, together with the Centre for Internet and Society at CNRS, we embarked on the [From Open Data to Sustainable Data Commons](#) project. The aim is to develop tools for reproducible research, and to establish an infrastructure and legal framework for sustainable data commons based on extensive community consultation and listening. We want to create a Network of Connected Communities using the tools, making the endeavour sustainable, and an Interoperable Data Ecosystem with shared value, all resulting in sustainable, ethical, inclusive and generative data commons.

In 2024 the project took just its first steps with a session at the CPDP.ai Conference, [Open Data Commons in the age of AI and Big Data](#), and a round table with various important stakeholders and academics. Stay tuned in 2025 for the next steps.

### ***100+Conversations to inspire our new direction***

In 2024, we continued our project to keep our strategies fresh and grounded in reality through [conversations](#) with artists, activists, academics, archivists, thinkers, policymakers, data scientists, educators and community leaders from all over the world. Our inspirational goal is to reach 100+ people.

Last year we've held six conversations, but they actually involved a total of 20 people. After involving the Regional Coordinators of the Open Knowledge Network, we changed the approach, alternating between targeted interviews and more collective conversations. The 2024 conversations were with [Rebecca Firth](#), [Angela Oduor Lungati](#), [Romeo Ronald Lomora](#), [Justine Msechu](#), [Oluseun Onigbinde](#), [Maxwell Beganim](#), [Haydée Svab](#), [Fernanda Carles](#), [Omar Luna](#), [Andrés Vázquez Flexes](#), [Julieta Millán](#), [Teg-wende Idriss Tinto](#), [Ivan Kibangou Ngoy](#), [Narcisse Mbunzama](#), [Nikesh Balami](#), [Tomoaki Watanabe](#), [Thanisara Ruangdeji](#), [Nurunnaby Chowdhury](#), [Apoorv Anand](#), and [Setu Bandh Upadhyay](#).

## Advocacy and Community Highlights

### ***The Tech We Want***

[The Tech We Want Summit](#), which happened online on October 17-18, was a great moment in our year, bringing together our beloved community of technologists, practitioners and creators for two days to show that a different technology stack is possible (and we're already doing it) – one that's more useful, simpler, more durable and focused on solving people's real problems.

The summit [featured 43 speakers from 23 countries in 14 hours of live streaming followed by 711 participants](#). It was an entirely activist initiative to realise our vision of technology, with no specific funding. It was only made possible thanks to the partnership with Critical Infrastructure Lab, Digital Public Good Alliance (DPGA), Dyne.org Foundation, Free Software Foundation (FSF), Global Voices, IT for Change, Jokkolabs Banjul, Open Knowledge Ghana, Open Source Hardware Association (OSHW), #semanticClimate, The Tor Project, Ushahidi, and Xnet.

## Advocacy and Community Highlights (continued)

### *The Tech We Want (continued)*

We gave space and context to 15 project demonstrations and featured major influencers from the civic and government space working at the intersection of technology and democracy, such as Cory Doctorow, Mishi Choudhary, Angela Oduor Lungati, Isabela Fernandes, Fieke Janse, Paz Peña, among many others.

The full documentation of the summit is [gradually being published on our blog](#). You can follow the hashtag #TheTechWeWant on social media platforms to keep up with the new activities that will unfold with vigour over the coming months.

### *Open Data Day*

[Open Data Day](#) (ODD) is an annual celebration of open data all over the world. Groups from many countries create local events on the day where they will use open data in their communities. Last year's ODD was a [huge success](#): almost 300 events registered worldwide, with 60 countries participating in 15+ different languages.

The organisation was a collective effort shared between members of the Open Knowledge Network, especially Jokkolabs Banjul (Gambia), Open Knowledge Germany, Open Knowledge Nepal, and Open Knowledge Ghana. We also relied on old and new partners to [sponsor mini-grants](#) to support events selected by an open call - thanks again to Humanitarian OpenStreetMap Team (HOT), Datopian, and Link Digital.

Here's a [report](#) we published with statistics and key learnings. And here you can read [26 event reports](#) sent in by the organisers themselves, an initiative we've been calling '[ODD Stories](#)' since 2023.

### *Policy Briefs*

In 2024, the Open Knowledge Foundation continued to influence the conversation at some of the most important global multilateral forums. The issues on which we are pushing an agenda are in line with our [Advocacy Strategy](#) published earlier last year: open Digital Public Infrastructures (DPI) and the democratic and equitable governance mechanisms needed to ensure that these infrastructures serve everyone.

In the context of the [G7 Italy](#) (May), in partnership with the Digital Public Goods Alliance (DPGA), the Open Future Foundation, the Center for European Policy Network (CEP) and MicroSave Consulting, we published a policy brief entitled [Democratic governance of AI systems and datasets](#), offered in the context of Task Force 4: Science and Digitalisation for a Better Future. There, we argued that governments should strengthen the open source ecosystem and promote the use of open source AI solutions in the public sector.

In the context of the [G20 Brazil](#) (November), in partnership with the Center for Internet and Society, CNRS and Research ICT Africa, we published the policy brief [Governing Digital Public Infrastructure as a Commons](#), offered in the context of Task Force T05 - Inclusive Digital Transformation. In it, we argue that a common approach to IPR governance can help scale and localise IPR exchanges, increase transparency and accountability, accelerate their impact, reduce the complexity of governance, data and localisation frictions, and ensure community engagement beyond the governments and companies involved.

## Policy Briefs (continued)

### ***Common(s) Cause (continued)***

Among the many alliances we have maintained or started in the past year, a particular highlight is the Common(s) Causes initiative in partnership with Creative Commons, Open Future and Wikimedia Europe. Together we organised [a Wikimania side event in Katowice, Poland](#) in August, attended by more than [50 open movement activists from 20 countries](#). The aim was to reflect together, share agendas, identify common challenges, obstacles and opportunities, and possibly design a joint roadmap for action for 2025.

In addition to the invaluable connections and cohesion of our global movement, the result was a report published in November: [Open Movement's Common\(s\) Causes](#). The report identifies some common causes at the intersection of Open Movement organisations' strategies, the socio-technical zeitgeist and current political opportunities, such as (re)defining openness in a new technological era; creation of a shared advocacy strategy and enhanced regional and thematic cooperation across the organisations; developing and testing governance approaches for our digital commons; advancing openness and sustainability for the technology, data, content, and governance of Digital Public Infrastructure.

We hope that by 2025 this roadmap will be solid and that we can help further strengthen the open movement in an unprecedented context of technology enclosure.

### **Digital Public Goods Alliance**

Since joining the [Digital Public Goods Alliance](#) (DPGA) in 2023, when [CKAN was recognised as a Digital Public Good](#), our collaboration and proximity to the Alliance have grown. Over the past year, we've regularly attended member meetings, attended the [50-in-5 event](#) in New York where many governments came together to share their approaches to Digital Public Infrastructure (DPI), and the DPGA was represented on the panel [The Tech We Want is Political](#) at the summit we held.

At the end of the year, we were in Singapore for the DPGA Annual General Meeting. There, our Tech Lead, Patricio Del Boca, [chaired several sessions](#) focusing on the connections between DPGs and some of the most pressing issues of our time, such as the climate crisis, privacy, and open public interest AI.

The work of the Alliance will remain constant and active in 2025, with a number of [calls for collaboration planned](#), and we hope to continue working together to keep the spirit of the commons at the heart of conversations around Digital Public Goods.

### **Open Goes COP**

Our advocacy work has also moved in the direction of the climate crisis, one of the most pressing issues of our time, and one where, interestingly, the open movement doesn't have as much influence. That's why we followed the initiative of Maxwell Beganim, leader of Open Knowledge Ghana, to form a coalition with Wiki Green Initiative, Creative Commons and Open Data Charter called [Open Goes COP](#).

COP is the acronym for the United Nations Climate Change Conference. We aim to overcome the [lack of discussion on the role of 'openness' as a necessary condition for addressing the climate crisis](#) and to build the capacity of open movement activists and stakeholders from civil society and academia to influence high-level decisions on related issues.



## Digital Public Goods Alliance (continued)

### *Open Goes COP (continued)*

During 2024, we held two open online webinars and a collective strategy session. This was followed by [two podcast episodes](#), the creative way we decided to document this process. We also held sessions at [Wikimania](#) in Poland, one during [The Tech We Want Summit](#), and attended COP 29 itself in Baku, Azerbaijan.

### Network Highlights

Over the last 2 years, the [Open Knowledge Network](#) has been growing consistently, and a lot of it is happening in regions that we at OKFN know less well than others, and around new topics too. For some time we have felt the need to be closer to our members, so in April we launched a [Network Regional Hubs Prototype Programme](#). At its core, the Network Regional Hubs are designed to cultivate a network of individuals committed to advancing open knowledge principles in their respective regions. With five hubs strategically located across different continents, this initiative seeks to better understand the local specificities, use languages other than English to advocate for open knowledge, and amplify our collective voice. Our coordinators are: Maxwell Beganim for Anglophone Africa, Setu Bandh Upadhyay for Asia, Esther Plomp for Europe, Narcisse Mbunzama for Francophone Africa, and Julieta Millán for Latin America.

On 5 August, [representatives from the Open Knowledge Network gathered in Katowice, Poland](#) for a day of strategic thinking, ahead of the 2024 Wikimania – which incidentally had collaboration as its main theme this year. How we can increase collaborations within the Network (and beyond!) and how we can make those collaborations more effective is indeed something we talked about extensively during the gathering. The importance of in-person meetings like this one is key to foster connections and initiate projects, as we know from the Open Knowledge Festivals of the past.

Some of the Network members from Brazil, Finland, Germany, Gambia, Nepal and the Network Lead at OKFN also took part in [a panel discussion at Wikimania called \*All for one and one for all, united we stand divided we fall\*](#), through which we explored avenues for collective action to address fragmentation and enhance our collective impact. You can watch the recording of the session [here](#).

In October, the Regional Coordinators ran a series of regional meetings to explore the challenges and opportunities for the movement in the region, and share the initial mapping of the ecosystem that the coordinators ran.

- ❖ In [Francophone Africa](#) the key barriers that were identified were the lack of funding and lack of structural collaboration, despite a growing interest in open data and the increase of open data initiatives.
- ❖ In the [European meeting](#) members highlighted that rather than a mapping, they would find it more useful to enhance project discoverability and reproducibility, thus improving the [Open Knowledge Network Project Repository](#).

### Network Highlights (continued)

- ❖ The members from [Latin America](#) shared the interest in adding to the organisation mapping other types of nodes, such as events (AbreLatam, América Abierta, etc.) and projects. They were also in favour of keeping regular regional meetings, to strengthen ties and foster collaboration in the region.
- ❖ During the [Anglophone Africa meeting](#) a lot of enthusiasm for open initiatives was shared, despite the fact that financial constraints remain a barrier to scaling up and sustaining projects in the area. The Network members who participated in the call expressed interest in organising a regional convening too, and were also interested in improving the [Project Repository](#) to make it a tool for project collaboration and replication. Read more about the meeting [here](#).

With the regional meetings it became quite clear that there is a shared interest in knowing more about successful Network projects, especially those with potential to be replicated. This is why, in November we organised [an online presentation of Prototype Fund in Germany and Switzerland](#). Prototype Fund offers funding with a lightweight structure for public interest tech, and is an excellent example of project replication within the Network.

In the last month of the year members of the Open Knowledge Network were also involved in the early testing of Open Data Editor.

Last but not least, in 2024 we welcomed several new members from: Bangladesh, Congo, Nigeria, Tanzania, Uganda. We were also super excited to greet our very first official chapter in Africa: Open Knowledge Ghana!

### Going concern

Despite the uncertain funding future for the non-profit and charity sectors, OKFN continues to forge its path with open technologies, standards, and practices, supporting governments and other small businesses.

OKFN provides legal and technical tools for organisations to take ownership of their data and share knowledge in a sustainable way. Its ethical approaches determine a solid foundation for positive change.

The board of directors meets quarterly with the Leadership team, who report on the organisation's continuous activities, provide detailed financial data and forecasts, highlight any upcoming events, and propose topics for discussion to gain insight and direction to navigate the organisation's future.

When considering Going Concern for the Open Knowledge Foundation, the Board assesses the current financial situation, using the data shared by the Leadership team to determine the organisation's current health and forecast for the following twelve to eighteen months. They have the confidence to make decisions proposed to them and offer guidance on any matters relating to the organisation's direction.

The board of Directors are confident that OKFN is a going concern with secured equity and reserves.

### **Directors' responsibilities statement**

The directors are responsible for preparing the Directors' Report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulations.

Company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the directors have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice), including Financial Reporting Standard 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland'. Under company law the directors must not approve the financial statements unless they are satisfied that they 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 for the Company's financial statements and then apply them consistently;
- ◆ make judgements and accounting 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 Company will continue in business.

The directors are responsible for keeping adequate accounting records that are sufficient to show and explain the Company's transactions and disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the Company and to 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.

### **Principal activity**

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

### **Associated companies**

Open Knowledge Foundation owns 5.91% (2023: 35.45%) of the share capital of Viderum Inc., trading as Datopian, a company incorporated in Delaware, United States. The percentage is updated due to an error in the previous calculation.

### **Directors**

The directors who served throughout the year were:

Vanessa Barnett  
Irina Bolychevsky  
Timothy Hubbard  
Helen King-Turvey  
John West

**Discloser of information to auditor**

Each of the persons who are directors at the time when this Directors' Report is approved has confirmed 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 steps that ought to have been taken as a director in order to be aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the Company's auditor is aware of that information.

**Auditor**

The auditor, Buzzacott Audit LLP, will be proposed for reappointment in accordance with section 485 of the Companies Act 2006.

**Small companies note**

In preparing this report, the directors have taken advantage of the small companies exemptions provided by section 415A of the Companies Act 2006.

This report was approved by the board and signed on its behalf.

Signed by:  
  
4D1D5F8891464F1...  
**Vanessa Barnett**  
Director

Date: 6/6/2025

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

**Opinion**

We have audited the financial statements of Open Knowledge Foundation (the 'Company') for the year ended 31 December 2024, which comprise the Statement of comprehensive income, the Balance Sheet and the related notes, including a summary of 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 Company's affairs as at 31 December 2024 and of its loss 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 company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the United Kingdom, including the Financial Reporting Council'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 directors' 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 Company'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 directors 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 directors 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 the audit:

- ◆ the information given in the report, directors' report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and
- ◆ the directors' report has 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 Company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we have not identified material misstatements in the Directors' 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 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 in accordance with the small companies regime and take advantage of the small companies' exemptions in preparing the directors' report and from the requirement to prepare a strategic report.

### **Responsibilities of directors**

As explained more fully in the Directors' Responsibilities Statement set out on page 9, the directors 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 directors 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 directors are responsible for assessing the Company'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 directors 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 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.

Irregularities, including fraud, are instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations. We design procedures in line with our responsibilities, outlined above, to detect material misstatements in respect of irregularities, including fraud. The extent to which our procedures are capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud is detailed below:

- ◆ We obtained an understanding of the legal and regulatory frameworks applicable to the company and the sector in which it operates. We determined that the following laws and regulations were most significant: Financial Reporting Standard 102 (FRS 102) and the Companies Act 2006.
- ◆ We understood how the company is complying with those legal and regulatory frameworks by making
- ◆ enquiries of management and those responsible for legal and compliance procedures. We corroborated our enquiries through our review of Board minutes.
- ◆ We assessed the susceptibility of the company's financial statements to material misstatement, including
- ◆ how fraud might occur. Audit procedures performed by the engagement team included:
  - ◇ Identifying and assessing the design effectiveness of controls in place to prevent and detect fraud;
  - ◇ Challenging assumptions and judgements made by management in its significant accounting estimates;
  - ◇ Identifying and testing journal entries; and
  - ◇ Assessing the extent of compliance with the relevant laws and regulations as part of our procedures on the relevant financial statement item to which they relate.

**Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements** (continued)

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements is located on the Financial Reporting Council's website at: [www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities](http://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 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 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.



2 July 2025

Edward Finch (Senior Statutory Auditor)

For and on behalf of Buzzacott Audit LLP, Statutory Auditor

130 Wood Street

London

EC2V 6DL



## Statement of comprehensive income Year to 31 December 2024

	Notes	2024 £	2023 £
Turnover		417,280	256,239
Cost of sales		(313,905)	(115,539)
<b>Gross profit</b>		<b>103,375</b>	140,700
Administrative expenses		(357,424)	(686,834)
Other operating income		8,139	7,667
<b>Operating (loss)</b>		<b>(245,910)</b>	(538,467)
Profit on sale of investments		184,973	—
Interest receivable and similar income		10,439	2,109
<b>(Loss) before tax</b>		<b>(50,498)</b>	(536,358)
Tax on (loss)	3	866	—
<b>(Loss) for the financial year</b>		<b>(49,632)</b>	(536,358)

There was no other comprehensive income for 2024 (2023: £nil).

The notes on pages 20 to 22 form part of these financial statements.

## Balance sheet 31 December 2024

	Notes	2024 £	2024 £	2023 £	2023 £
<b>Fixed assets</b>					
Investments	4		<b>46</b>		<b>277</b>
			<b>46</b>		<b>277</b>
<b>Current assets</b>					
Debtors	5	<b>81,401</b>		75,486	
Cash at bank and in hand		<b>289,271</b>		689,563	
Short Term Deposits		<b>458,152</b>		-	
		<b>828,824</b>		765,049	
<b>Liabilities</b>					
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	6	<b>(417,107)</b>		(303,931)	
<b>Net current assets</b>			<b>411,717</b>		<b>461,118</b>
<b>Total assets less current liabilities</b>			<b>411,763</b>		<b>461,395</b>
<b>Net assets</b>			<b>411,763</b>		<b>461,395</b>
<b>Capital and reserves</b>					
Other reserves			<b>200,000</b>		200,000
Profit and loss account			<b>211,763</b>		261,395
<b>Total funds</b>			<b>411,763</b>		<b>461,395</b>

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime and in accordance with the provisions of FRS 102 Section 1A – small entities.

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the board and were signed on its behalf by:

Signed by:  
  
 4D1D5F8891464F1...  
**Vanessa Barnett**  
 Director

Date: 6/6/2025

The notes on pages 20 to 22 form part of these financial statements.

### **General information**

The Company is a private company, incorporated in England and Wales, limited by guarantee and consequently does not have share capital. Each of the members is liable to contribute an amount not exceeding £1 towards the assets of the Company in the event of liquidation.

### **Basis of preparation**

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention unless otherwise specified within these accounting policies and in accordance with Section 1A of Financial Reporting Standard 102, the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and the Republic of Ireland and the Companies Act 2006.

The financial statements are prepared in sterling and are rounded to the nearest point.

The following principal accounting policies have been applied.

### **Assessment of going concern**

The directors have assessed whether the use of the going concern assumption is appropriate in preparing these financial statements. The directors have made this assessment in respect of a period of one year from the date of approval of these financial statements.

The directors of the company have concluded that there are no material uncertainties related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the ability of the Company to continue as a going concern. The directors are of the opinion that the Company will have sufficient resources to meet its liabilities as they fall due.

### **Statement of cash flows**

The financial statements do not include a statement of cash flows because the company, as a small reporting entity, is exempt from the requirement to prepare such a statement under FRS 102 Section 1A.

### **Foreign currency translation**

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 for the period.

### **Income**

Income comprises grant income and amounts receivable in respect of services provided. Income 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 provided to fund work to be carried out in subsequent accounting periods. Accrued income comprises income relating to work undertaken in the current year, which will not be invoiced until after the balance sheet date.

### **Expenditure**

Liabilities are recognised as expenditure as soon as there is a legal or constructive obligation committing the company to make a payment to a third party, it is probable that a transfer of economic benefits will be required in settlement and the amount of the obligation can be measured reliably. All expenditure is accounted for on an accruals basis and excludes recoverable VAT. Expenditure comprises the direct costs associated with the delivery of the Company's services as well as general administrative support costs.

### **Taxation**

UK corporation tax is payable on the Company's taxable profits for the year, if any. A provision is made in these accounts based on the company's estimate of this liability at the date of approving these accounts.

### **Deferred taxation**

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

### **Valuation of investments**

Investments in subsidiaries are measured at cost less accumulated impairment.

### **Cash and cash equivalents**

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash at bank and on hand, demand deposits with banks and other short term highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less and bank overdrafts.

### **Short term deposits**

Short term deposits are investments with a maturity of between three and twelve months.

### **Debtors**

Debtors are recognised at their settlement amount, less any provision for non-recoverability. Prepayments are valued at the amount prepaid. They have been discounted to the present value of the future cash receipt where such discounting is material.

### **Creditors**

Creditors and provisions are recognised when there is an obligation at the balance sheet date as a result of a past event, it is probable that a transfer of economic benefit will be required in settlement, and the amount of the settlement can be estimated reliably. Creditors and provisions are recognised at the amount the charity anticipates it will pay to settle the debt. They have been discounted to the present value of the future cash payment where such discounting is material.

### **Judgements in applying accounting policies and key sources of estimation uncertainty**

In preparing the financial statements the directors are required to make judgements and estimates.

The key estimate and judgement used in preparing these financial statements is the stage of completion of projects and grant-funded work, which is used to determine the recognition of income and expenditure for these projects.

## **Principal accounting policies** 31 December 2024

### **Turnover**

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

## 1 Operating surplus

The operating loss is stated after charging:

	2024 £	2023 £
Exchange differences	1,939	16,383

## 2 Employees

The average monthly number of employees, including directors, during the year was 2 (2023: 3).

## 3 Taxation

	2024 £	2023 £
<b>Corporation tax</b>		
Current tax on profits for the year	(866)	—
	<b>(866)</b>	<b>—</b>

### *Factors affecting tax charge for the year*

There were no factors that affected the tax charge for the year which has been calculated on the profits on ordinary activities before tax at the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19% (2023: 19%).

### *Factors that may affect future tax charges*

There were no factors that may affect future tax charges.

## 4 Fixed asset investments

	2024 £	2023 £
<b>Cost or valuation</b>		
At 1 January 2024	277	277
At 1 December 2024	<b>46</b>	<b>277</b>

## 5 Debtors

	2024 £	2023 £
Trade debtors	75,405	60,023
Other debtors	3,021	1,238
Prepayments and accrued income	2,975	14,225
	<b>81,401</b>	<b>75,486</b>

**6 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year**

	2024 £	2023 £
Trade creditors	37,992	31,493
Other taxation and social security	20,241	—
Other creditors	46	277
Accruals and deferred income	358,828	272,161
	<b>417,107</b>	<b>303,931</b>

**7 Deferred income**

	2024 £	2023 £
Balance brought forward at 1 January	277,228	13,304
Receipts deferred in the period	332,557	277,228
Amounts released from previous period	(268,221)	(13,304)
<b>Balance carried forward at 31 December</b>	<b>341,564</b>	<b>277,228</b>

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 Reserves**

	2024 £	2023 £
At 1 January	461,395	997,753
(Loss) for the year	(49,632)	(536,358)
<b>At 31 December</b>	<b>411,763</b>	<b>461,395</b>

**9 Company status**

The company is a private company limited by guarantee and consequently does not have share capital. Each of the members is liable to contribute an amount not exceeding £1 towards the assets of the company in the event of liquidation.

**10 Related party transactions**

Viderum Inc, trading as Datopian, an associated undertaking of the company Datopian received £591 (2023: £509) from Open Knowledge Foundation. At 31 December 2024 £0 was receivable to Viderum Inc (2023: £nil).

During the year Open Knowledge Foundation received £184,973 (2023 - £nil) in relation to the sale of Viderum Inc shares who bought back their own shares.

There were no Trustees who had expenses reimbursed during the year in respect of travel (2023 – £659).

**11 Controlling party**

The company was under the control of the members, who are the Directors of the company.

**12 Subsequent Events**

In February 2025, the remaining shares held for Viderum Inc t/a Datopian were sold.