

OPEN DATA INSTITUTE

(A company limited by guarantee)

Registered number: 08030289

OPEN DATA INSTITUTE

(A company limited by guarantee)

Directors' report and financial statements

for the year ended 31 December 2021

THURSDAY



ABJURGZV

A08

29/12/2022

#306

COMPANIES HOUSE

OPEN DATA INSTITUTE

(A company limited by guarantee)

Contents

	Pages
Company information	1
Directors' report	2 - 5
Independent auditors' report to the members of the Open Data Institute	6 - 8
Statement of comprehensive income	9
Statement of financial position	10
Notes to the financial statements	11 - 22

OPEN DATA INSTITUTE

(A company limited by guarantee)

Company Information

Directors	Sir Nigel Shadbolt Sir Timothy Berners-Lee Roger Hampson Robert K Bryan Martin Tisne Louise Burke Anna Mazzone Justine Roberts
Company secretary	Robert K Bryan
Registered number	08030289
Registered office	Kings Place 90 York Way London N1 9AG
Independent auditors	PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP 40 Clarendon Road Watford Hertfordshire WD17 1JJ

OPEN DATA INSTITUTE

(A company limited by guarantee)

Directors' report for the year ended 31 December 2021

The directors present their annual report and the audited financial statements of the company for the year ended 31 December 2021.

Principal activities

As a not-for-profit institute ('ODI'), our principal activities are focused on helping companies and governments around the world to build an open, trustworthy data ecosystem where people can make better decisions using data and manage any harmful impacts.

The global pandemic has highlighted the critical role that data plays in society and the economy. For more than two years, data has been accessed, used and shared more widely and comprehensively than ever before; within and between nations. As governments and businesses have tracked the behaviour and impact of Covid-19, it has never been more evident that data is as critical a part of our infrastructure as roads, railways and the utility networks on which we rely. And of course, as we have been living through the pandemic, the climate crisis has continued to unfold around us. It's inconceivable that we will be able to address these existential threats in any meaningful sense without data, or without new data institutions, greater trust in data sharing and improved data literacy.

At the ODI, we focused with even greater purpose in 2021 on the environmental, social and economic value that data can create. With our consultancy work, research, training and events, we sought to play a part not only in addressing the effects of the pandemic but also in preparing businesses, governments and society for the future. Without trust, we know that the value of data cannot be fully realised, there are still significant barriers between businesses concerning trust in data quality and practices. These include challenges around navigating the real and perceived risks of data sharing and a lack of knowledge about the permissions that are needed for sharing and reusing data. Creating safe environments in which data can be stewarded, and where organisations can share data without risk, is part of the solution to these challenges. In 2021, through our mentorship, the ODI enabled organisations to realise the potential of data institutions in helping them to achieve these aims. In our work we explored how better data sharing and collaboration across boundaries can help to tackle climate change.

During 2021 in business and wider society we continued to enable organisations and individuals to build their understanding of data and data practices, training more than 4,000 people through our bespoke and public courses. Our community of data ethics professionals continues to grow and we've worked this past year to develop expertise in organisations. Through our Inside Business track, we encouraged knowledge sharing about data for business leaders. Throughout the year, we sought to positively influence public discourse and policymaking around data and data sharing. In pursuit of our vision to create a world where data works for everyone, we contributed to many consultations. We developed the themes in these projects, along with many others at our biggest ever annual summit; asking an audience of more than 1,500 people from 94 countries to consider what it means to be human in a world of data.

Future developments

We will continue to focus our activities in the following areas :

1. Catalysing and growing **economy-wide transformative data initiatives** to support levelling up, generate growth and embed efficiencies. We will identify blockers to maximising the value of data within specific challenge areas; run programmes to address them (including work on open standards, capability building, innovation programmes, and motivating through positive data narratives); and establish and support data institutions to maintain open, trustworthy data flows in the long term.
2. **Accelerating the professionalisation of data practice** and use across the economy; and developing new data assurance and accreditation methods for both datasets and organisations. We will make the markets for data literacy, data strategy and data governance training that advances data availability, and for new and innovative data assurance products and services that ensures data sharing and accreditation is trusted and trustworthy.

OPEN DATA INSTITUTE

(A company limited by guarantee)

Directors' report (continued) for the year ended 31 December 2021

3. Carrying out **world-leading applied research to retain the UK's global leadership in data and attract international investment**. We will continue to be ahead of the curve in identifying opportunities and threats around data, attracting international investment and supporting the ambition of the UK as a global leader in digital, data and Artificial Intelligence.

We are also aiming to scale the institute: building an even larger engaged network; creating positive consumer-focused data news stories, highlighting the value that data can bring to the economy and society, and counteracting the prevailing negative narrative around data.

Principal risks and uncertainties

We are a mission-led not-for-profit institute. We generate revenue from a mixture of commercial work and grants from various bodies. There is no significant exposure to price, credit or liquidity risk. We manage cash flow carefully to ensure we can meet all liabilities as they fall due. The directors have prepared forecasts which show that the company will be able to meet its liabilities as they fall due for at least twelve months from the date of this report and the financial statements have therefore been prepared on a going concern basis.

Brexit

The Open Data Institute (ODI) is an international organisation based in the UK. Over the past five years ODI EU project funding has declined since the Brexit referendum. This loss of EU funded projects has been replaced with a UK Government funded research and development programme along with other client work. Through exploring partnering with other organisations in the EU member state we secured a new EU funded project in 2020. ODI will continue to build on these partnerships to access EU funding, as part of a consortium or as a subcontractor. ODI has also assessed any tax exposure in the event of a new trade agreement and have not identified any significant issues.

Covid-19 pandemic

In 2021 the country continued to be impacted by the Covid-19 pandemic, the ODI has continued trading successfully and also managed to secure some high profile contracts during this period and therefore no adjustments have been made to these financial statements. The vast majority of our projects that were in progress during the Covid-19 pandemic continued to be successfully delivered remotely by staff. There were a small number of projects where the deadline was extended to facilitate our client's needs. There was no impact or loss of revenue to the ODI.

Results

There is a profit for the financial year of £77,271 (2020: loss of £69,146) and the balance sheet net assets position is £1,128,810 (2020: £1,051,539).

Research and Development

The research and development expenditure during the year was £2,684,389 (2020: £1,873,830) and these funds have been fully reimbursed through our research and development grants from Innovate UK and DCMS.

Post Balance Sheet Events

There are no adjustments to the accounts due to Post Balance Sheet Events. See note 20.

Going concern

A follow-on grant from DCMS was agreed in 2022 for £3.0m over 3 years. The ODI has also secured a number of high value commercial contracts during 2022 and follow on contracts with Insight, Smart DCC, OFWAT, Roche and further grant funding from Sport England along with Philanthropic funding of \$250k from McGovern Foundation. The ODI currently has no debt. The directors have prepared detailed forecasts for the period to December 2023 which show that the company will be able to meet its liabilities as they fall due for at least twelve months from the date of this report. The Pessimistic model excluded all unidentified unsecured contracts but showed an ability to reduce costs and headcount in line with the reduced revenue to protect its cash position. The directors are confident on the company's ability to remain a going concern and therefore the financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis.

OPEN DATA INSTITUTE

(A company limited by guarantee)

Directors' report (continued) for the year ended 31 December 2021

Directors

The directors of the company who served during the year and up to the date of signing the financial statements are as follows:

Sir Nigel Shadbolt (Executive Chairman)
Sir Timothy Berners-Lee (President)
Roger Hampson
Robert K Bryan (Company Secretary)
Martin Tisne
Dr. Jenifer Tennison (Resigned 01/10/2021)
Louise Burke
Justine Roberts
Anna Mazzone

Political contributions

The company made no political donations (2020: £nil) during the year.

Employee involvement

The company is also committed to providing employees with information on matters of concern to them on a regular basis, so that the views of employees can be taken into account when making decisions that are likely to affect their interests.

The company has continued its practice of keeping employees informed on a regular basis of financial and economic factors affecting performance, current activities, progress and general matters of interest in the business through personal briefings, monthly staff meetings, company away days and email.

The ODI has a Diversity Equity and Inclusion Group (DEI) made up of a voluntary network of employees focused on embedding DEI into the organisation; we also have DEI sponsors at the top of the organisation through our Ethics Committee of Executive Chairman Sir Nigel Shadbolt, Non-Executive Directors Roger Hampson, Justine Roberts, Martin Tisne and Managing Director Louise Burke.

Disabled employees

The company is committed to employment policies, which follow best practice, based on equal opportunities for all employees, irrespective of sex, race, colour, disability or marital status and offers appropriate training and career development for disabled staff. If members of staff become disabled the company continues employment wherever possible and arranges retraining.

Applications for employment by disabled persons are always fully considered, bearing in mind the respective aptitudes and abilities of the applicant concerned.

Directors' indemnities

The company maintains liability insurance for its directors and officers. The company also provides indemnity for its directors and the secretary, which is qualifying third party indemnity provision for the purpose of the Companies Act 2006. The indemnity was in force throughout the financial year and is currently in force.

Statement of directors' responsibilities in respect of the financial statements

The directors are responsible for preparing the Annual Report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulation.

Company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the directors have prepared the financial statements in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards, comprising FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" Section 1A, and applicable law).

Under company law, 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 the financial statements, the directors are required to:

OPEN DATA INSTITUTE

(A company limited by guarantee)

**Directors' report (continued)
for the year ended 31 December 2021**

Statement of directors' responsibilities in respect of the financial statements (continued)

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- state whether applicable United Kingdom Accounting Standards, comprising FRS 102 Section 1A have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements;
- make judgements and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent; 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 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.

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 enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2006.

Directors' confirmations

In the case of each director in office at the date the directors' report is approved:

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

This confirmation is given and should be interpreted in accordance with S418a of the Companies Act 2006.

Independent Auditors

The auditors, PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP, will be proposed for reappointment in accordance with section 485 of the Companies Act 2006.

Small company exemption

This report has been prepared in accordance with the special provisions relating to small companies within part 15 of the companies Act 2006.

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



Louise Burke
Managing Director

Date: 21st December 2022

Independent auditors' report to the members of Open Data Institute

Report on the audit of the financial statements

Opinion

In our opinion, Open Data Institute's financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 31 December 2021 and of its profit for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" Section 1A, and applicable law); and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

We have audited the financial statements, included within the Directors' report and financial statements (the "Annual Report"), which comprise: the statement of financial position as at 31 December 2021; the statement of comprehensive income for the year then ended; and the notes to the financial statements, which include a description of the significant accounting policies.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) ("ISAs (UK)") and applicable law. Our responsibilities under ISAs (UK) are further described in the Auditors' responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Independence

We remained independent of the company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the UK, which includes the FRC's Ethical Standard, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements.

Conclusions relating to going concern

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.

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.

However, because not all future events or conditions can be predicted, this conclusion is not a guarantee as to the company's ability to continue as a going concern.

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

Reporting on other information

The other information comprises all of the information in the Annual Report other than the financial statements and our auditors' report thereon. The directors are responsible for the other information. Our opinion on the financial statements

OPEN DATA INSTITUTE

(A company limited by guarantee)

does not cover the other information and, accordingly, we do not express an audit opinion or, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in this report, any form of assurance thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, 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 audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If we identify an apparent material inconsistency or material misstatement, we are required to perform procedures to conclude whether there is a material misstatement of the financial statements or a material misstatement of the other information. 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 based on these responsibilities.

With respect to the Directors' report, we also considered whether the disclosures required by the UK Companies Act 2006 have been included.

Based on our work undertaken in the course of the audit, the Companies Act 2006 requires us also to report certain opinions and matters as described below.

Directors' report

In our opinion, based on the work undertaken in the course of the audit, the information given in the Directors' report for the year ended 31 December 2021 is consistent with the financial statements and has been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

In light of the knowledge and understanding of the company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we did not identify any material misstatements in the Directors' report.

Responsibilities for the financial statements and the audit

Responsibilities of the directors for the financial statements

As explained more fully in the Statement of directors' responsibilities in respect of the financial statements, the directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements in accordance with the applicable framework and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view. The directors are also responsible for such internal control as they 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.

Auditors' 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 auditors' 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.

Based on our understanding of the company and industry, we identified that the principal risks of non-compliance with laws and regulations related to data protection, health and safety standards and other legislation specific to the industry in which the entity operates, and we considered the extent to which non-compliance might have a material effect on the financial statements. We also considered those laws and regulations that have a direct impact on the financial statements such as tax legislation and the Companies Act 2006. We evaluated management's incentives and

OPEN DATA INSTITUTE

(A company limited by guarantee)

opportunities for fraudulent manipulation of the financial statements (including the risk of override of controls), and determined that the principal risks were related to posting inappropriate journal entries and management bias in determining accounting estimates. Audit procedures performed by the engagement team included:

- Discussions with management, including consideration of known or suspected instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations and fraud;
- Challenging assumptions and judgements made by management in their significant accounting estimates and judgements, in particular in relation to revenue contracts; and
- Identifying and testing journal entries, in particular any journal entries posted with unusual account combinations.

There are inherent limitations in the audit procedures described above. We are less likely to become aware of instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations that are not closely related to events and transactions reflected in the financial statements. Also, the risk of not detecting a material misstatement due to fraud is higher than the risk of not detecting one resulting from error, as fraud may involve deliberate concealment by, for example, forgery or intentional misrepresentations, or through collusion.

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements is located on the FRC's website at: www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities. This description forms part of our auditors' report.

Use of this report

This report, including the opinions, has been prepared for and only for the company's members as a body in accordance with Chapter 3 of Part 16 of the Companies Act 2006 and for no other purpose. We do not, in giving these opinions, accept or assume responsibility for any other purpose or to any other person to whom this report is shown or into whose hands it may come save where expressly agreed by our prior consent in writing.

Other required reporting

Companies Act 2006 exception reporting


Under the Companies Act 2006 we are required to report to you if, in our opinion:

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

We have no exceptions to report arising from this responsibility.

Entitlement to exemptions

Under the Companies Act 2006 we are required to report to you if, in our opinion, the directors were not entitled to: prepare financial statements in accordance with the small companies regime; and take advantage of the small companies exemption from preparing a strategic report. We have no exceptions to report arising from this responsibility.



Radek Vik (Senior Statutory Auditor)
for and on behalf of PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP
Chartered Accountants and Statutory Auditors
Watford
21 December 2022

OPEN DATA INSTITUTE

(A company limited by guarantee)

Statement of comprehensive income For the year ended 31 December 2021

	Note	Year ended 31 December 2021 £	Year ended 31 December 2020 £
Revenue	2	6,684,325	5,735,479
Administrative expenses		<u>(6,580,796)</u>	<u>(5,813,859)</u>
Profit/(loss) on ordinary activities before taxation	3	103,529	(78,380)
Tax on profit/(loss) on ordinary activities	7	<u>(26,258)</u>	<u>9,234</u>
Total comprehensive income/(expense) for the financial year		<u><u>77,271</u></u>	<u><u>(69,146)</u></u>

The notes on pages 11 to 22 form part of these financial statements.

All results are derived from the continuing activities of the company.

OPEN DATA INSTITUTE(A company limited by guarantee)**Statement of financial position
As at 31 December 2021**

	Note	2021 £	2020 £
ASSETS			
Fixed assets			
Property, plant and equipment	8	115,397	142,316
Intangible asset	9	1	1
Investments	10	2	2
		<u>115,400</u>	<u>142,319</u>
Current assets			
Trade and other receivables	11	1,908,113	1,299,823
Cash and cash equivalents		<u>1,601,014</u>	<u>1,779,380</u>
Total current assets		3,509,127	3,079,203
Total assets		<u>3,624,527</u>	<u>3,221,522</u>
LIABILITIES			
Non-current liabilities			
Provisions for liabilities	14	<u>25,000</u>	<u>25,000</u>
Current liabilities			
Trade and other payables	12	<u>2,470,717</u>	<u>2,144,983</u>
Total current liabilities		<u>2,470,717</u>	<u>2,144,983</u>
Total liabilities		<u>2,495,717</u>	<u>2,169,983</u>
Net assets		<u>1,128,810</u>	<u>1,051,539</u>
Reserves			
Retained earnings	17	<u>1,128,810</u>	<u>1,051,539</u>
Total Equity		<u>1,128,810</u>	<u>1,051,539</u>

The financial statements on pages 9 to 22 were approved by the board on 21st December 2022 and were signed on its behalf by



Louise Burke
Managing Director

Date: 21st December 2022

The notes on pages 11 to 22 form part of these financial statements.

Registered number: 08030289

OPEN DATA INSTITUTE

(A company limited by guarantee)

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2021

1. Accounting Policies

1.1 General information and basis of preparation of financial statements

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.

The principal activities of these companies are to engage in commercial professional services.

The Company is registered in England & Wales with the registered address being Kings Place, 90 York Way, London, N1 9AG.

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention and in accordance with Section 1A of Financial Reporting Standard 102, the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the United Kingdom and the Republic of Ireland and the Companies Act 2006. In accordance with section 381 of the Companies Act 2006 we have applied the provisions of the small companies' regime in preparing the financial statements.

The preparation of financial statements in compliance with FRS102 1A requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise its judgement in the process of applying the company's accounting policies. The Company is the parent undertaking of a small group and as such is not required by the Companies Act 2006 to prepare group financial statements. These financial statements therefore present information about the Company as an individual undertaking and not about its group.

The areas involving a higher degree of judgement or complexity, or areas where assumptions and estimates are significant to the financial statements are disclosed as required.

The following exemptions in relation to FRS102 and the Companies Act 2006 have been applied in the preparation of these financial statements:

- Strategic Report – In accordance with section 414B of the Companies Act 2006, an exemption to prepare a strategic report has been taken.
- Information about Employee Costs – in accordance with section 411 of the Companies Act 2006, an exemption to disclose information about employee costs has been taken.
- Consolidated financial statements – In accordance with section 399 of the Companies Act 2006, consolidated financial statements have not been prepared given the Open Data Institute applies the provisions of the Small Companies Regime.
- Cash Flow Statements – In accordance with section 1A paragraph 8, no cash flow statement is required to be reported.
- Provision of certain financial instruments disclosures set out in section 11 and 12 of FRS102 1A.
- Exemption from disclosure of key management compensation.

The principal accounting policies applied in the preparation of these Financial Statements are set out below. These policies have been consistently applied to all years presented, unless otherwise is stated.

1.2 Going concern

A follow-on grant from DCMS was agreed in 2022 for £3.0m over 3 years. The ODI has also secured a number of high value commercial contracts during 2022 and follow on contracts with Insight, Smart DCC, OFWAT, Roche and further grant funding from Sport England along with Philanthropic funding of \$250k from McGovern Foundation. The ODI currently has no debt. The directors have prepared detailed forecasts for the period to December 2023 which show that the company will be able to meet its liabilities as they fall due for at least twelve months from the date of this report. The Pessimistic model excluded all unidentified unsecured contracts but showed an ability to reduce costs and headcount in line with the reduced revenue to protect its cash position. The directors are confident on the company's ability to remain a going concern and therefore the financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis.

OPEN DATA INSTITUTE

(A company limited by guarantee)

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2021 (continued)

1. Accounting policies (continued)

1.3 Taxation

The tax expense for the financial year comprises current and deferred tax. The tax charge for the current year is £22,878 (2020: Credit of £9,234). Current tax is calculated on the basis of the tax laws enacted or substantively enacted at the statement of financial position date.

Deferred tax balances are recognised in respect of all timing differences and have originated but not reversed by the statement of financial position date except that the recognition of deferred tax assets is limited to the extent that the company anticipates making sufficient taxable profits in the future to absorb the reversal of the underlying timing differences. Deferred tax balances are not discounted.

1.4 Tangible fixed assets and depreciation

Tangible assets are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses. Cost includes the original purchase price, costs directly attributable to bringing the asset to its working condition for its intended use and any dismantling and restoration costs. Tangible assets are reviewed for impairment at each reporting date and are subject to the following depreciation rates:

Fixtures and fittings	-	20% straight line basis
Office & computer equipment	-	33% straight line basis

The assets' residual values and useful lives are reviewed, and adjusted, if appropriate, on an ongoing basis. The effect of any change is accounted for prospectively. Repairs, maintenance and minor inspection costs are expensed as incurred.

Leases that do not transfer all the risks and rewards of ownership are classified as operating leases. Payments under operating leases are charged to the statement of comprehensive income account on a straight-line basis over the period of the lease.

1.5 Intangible assets

Intangible assets are held at historical cost, less accumulated impairment losses. Intangible assets are reviewed by management for impairment indicators on an annual basis and any impairment is recorded through statement of comprehensive income.

1.6 Investments

Investments in subsidiary and associated companies are held at historical cost, less accumulated impairment losses. Investments are reviewed by management for impairment indicators on an annual basis and any impairment is recorded through statement of comprehensive income.

1.7 Foreign currencies

(i) Functional and presentation currency

The company's functional and presentation currency is Great British Pounds.

(ii) Transactions and balances

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the spot exchange rates at the date of the transaction.

At each financial year end foreign currency monetary items are translated using the closing rate. Non-monetary items measured at historical cost are translated using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction.

Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the statement of transactions and from the translation at the financial year end exchange rates of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recognised in the statement of comprehensive income.

OPEN DATA INSTITUTE

(A company limited by guarantee)

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2021 (continued)

1. Accounting policies (continued)

1.8 Revenue

Revenue is recognised in the accounting period and measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable and represents the amount receivable for goods supplied or services rendered, net of value added tax when the outcome of contract can be estimated reliably. Revenue on long term contracts is recognised on a stage of completion basis over the contract term, providing the company is able to make reasonably dependable estimates of the extent of progress toward completion, contract revenues, and contract costs and when conditions are satisfied.

Where the consideration receivable in cash or cash equivalent is deferred, and the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, the fair value of the consideration is measured as the present value of all future receipts using the imputed rate of interest.

Revenue is deferred when it has been invoiced but the services have not yet been delivered. Revenue is accrued when it is both supported by a contractual agreement and has been earned.

Revenue, other than grant income, represents:

- Professional services supplied by the company under contractual agreements which can be long or short term,
- Membership income, including partnership
- Training
- Summit sponsorship and ticket sales

Professional services revenue is recognised over the contract term to the extent those revenues have been earned.

Membership income is recognised on a straight-line basis over the service period.

Training revenue is recognised upon completing the service obligation i.e. delivering the training.

Summit ticket and sponsorship revenue and the event costs are recognised in the month that the event took place.

Grant income is recognised on the basis of the accruals concept. Revenue is recognised in the accounting period in which the services are rendered when the outcome of contract can be estimated reliably. The company uses the percentage of completion method based on the actual service performed as a percentage of the total services to be provided. Revenues must be repaid if conditions are not met towards the end of a project and as such this requires consideration to be given for recoverability or services performed.

1.9 Cash and cash equivalents

The company has taken advantage of the small company exemption from preparing a cash flow statement. Cash and cash equivalents represents the total deposits held in bank accounts.

1.10 Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the company has a present obligation as a result of a past event, it is probable that a transfer of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation, and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

Provisions are measured at the present value of the expenditures expected to be required to settle the obligation using a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the obligation. The increase in provision due to passage of time is recognised as a finance cost.

(A company limited by guarantee)

**Notes to the financial statements
for the year ended 31 December 2021 (continued)**

1. Accounting policies (continued)

1.11 Employee benefits

The company provides a range of benefits to employees, including paid holiday arrangements and defined contribution pension plans.

Short term benefits, including holiday pay and other similar non-monetary benefits, are recognised as an expense in the financial year in which the service is received.

The company is a participating employer in a defined contribution scheme. The scheme is open to all employees and once contributions have been paid the company has no further payment obligations. The contributions are recognised as an expense in the period in which they are due. Amounts not yet paid are shown as accruals in the statement of financial position.

For termination benefits where there is a statutory, contractual or a constructive obligation formed by prior agreement with local employee representatives, these are recorded once a detailed termination plan has been approved by management. Any other termination benefits are recorded on the date of notification to affected employees.

1.12 Impairment of non-financial assets

At each statement of financial position date non-financial assets not carried at fair value are assessed to determine whether there is an indication that the asset (or asset's cash generating unit) may be impaired. If there is such an indication, the recoverable amount of the asset (or asset's cash generating unit) is compared to the carrying amount of the asset (or asset's cash generating unit).

The recoverable amount of the asset (or asset's cash generating unit) is the higher of the fair value less costs to sell and value in use. Value in use is defined as the present value of the future pre-tax and interest cash flows obtainable as a result of the asset's (or asset's cash generating unit) continued use. The pre-tax and interest cash flows are discounted using a pre-tax discount rate that represents the current market risk-free and the risks inherent in the asset.

If the recoverable amount of the asset (or asset's cash generating unit) is estimated to be lower than the carrying amount, the carrying amount is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income account. If an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset (or asset's cash equivalent unit) is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but only to the extent that the revised carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined (net of depreciation) had no impairment loss been recognised in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income account.

1.13 Financial instruments

Basic financial instruments, including trade and other receivables and payables, and cash and bank balances, are initially recognised at transaction price. Long term receivables and payables are recorded at the present value of future receipts or payments, discounted at a market rate of interest. Such assets are subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

At the end of each reporting year, financial assets are assessed for objective evidence of impairment. If an asset is impaired the impairment loss is recognised immediately in the statement of comprehensive income account. Where a reversal of the impairment is recognised, the impairment charge is reversed, up to the original impairment loss, and is recognised as a credit in the statement of comprehensive income account.

OPEN DATA INSTITUTE

(A company limited by guarantee)

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2021 (continued)

1. Accounting policies (continued)

1.13 Financial instruments (continued)

Rentals payable under operating leases are charged to the profit and loss account on a straight-line basis over the lease term. Benefits received and receivable as an incentive to sign an operating lease are recognised on a straight-line basis over the period until the date the rent is expected to be adjusted to the prevailing market rate or the lease terminates, whichever, is the earlier of the two.

1.14 Critical accounting judgements and estimation

Estimates and judgements are continually evaluated and are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstance.

(i) Long term contract accounting

Revenue on long term contracts is recognised on a stage of completion basis over the contract term, providing the company is able to make reasonably dependable estimates of the extent of progress toward completion, contract revenues, and contract costs and when conditions are satisfied. These estimates reflect historical experience and are reviewed by management on a regular basis.

(ii) Onerous contracts

Based on the accounting policies of long term contracts and cost allocation, the ODI will identify long term contracts where expected future costs outweigh expected revenues. For these projects which are estimated to be loss making and therefore onerous to the ODI, future anticipated losses on each project will be provided for in full in the financial year when a loss is identified. These estimates reflect historical experience and projects are reviewed by management on a regular basis. Due to the nature of the business, and the type of contracts held, it is expected that the ODI will have onerous contracts.

2. Revenue

The Company's revenue is split as follows:

	Year ended 31 December 2021 £	Year ended 31 December 2020 £
Grant income	3,422,641	2,743,025
Membership income	850,564	750,865
Professional services and training	2,245,273	2,135,085
Annual summit ticket and sponsorship income	165,847	106,504
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	<u>6,684,325</u>	<u>5,735,479</u>

OPEN DATA INSTITUTE

(A company limited by guarantee)

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2021 (continued)

3. Profit/(Loss) on ordinary activities before taxation

The operating profit/(loss) is stated after charging:

	Year ended 31 December 2021 £	Year ended 31 December 2020 £
Depreciation of tangible fixed assets: - owned by the company	68,321	30,195
Auditors' remuneration for audit services	66,000	60,000
Auditors' remuneration for non-audit services	6,500	8,000
Impairment of trade receivables	6,090	1,173
Foreign exchange losses	57,825	72,494
Operating lease charges - other	<u>344,990</u>	<u>237,785</u>

4. Pension commitments

The Company operates a defined contribution pension scheme. During 2021 £140,156 (2020: £125,077) was the amount paid by the Company regarding its employees. The amount outstanding at year-end in relation to the 2021 pension payments was £9,787 (2020: £8,056) (employers and employees contributions).

5. Employees

Average monthly number of employees during the financial year was 53 (2020: 46 employees).

6. Directors' remuneration

	Year ended 31 December 2021 £	Year ended 31 December 2020 £
Remuneration	388,539	398,193
Pension contribution to defined contribution pension scheme	<u>20,359</u>	<u>26,895</u>
Aggregate Remuneration	<u>408,898</u>	<u>425,088</u>

During the year, retirement benefits were accruing to two Directors (2020: three) in respect of defined contribution schemes.

The highest paid director during the financial year received remuneration of £139,205 (2020: £143,952). The value of the company's contributions paid to a defined contribution pension scheme in respect to the highest paid Director amounted to £10,926 (2020: £10,716).

OPEN DATA INSTITUTE

(A company limited by guarantee)

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2021 (continued)

7. Tax on loss on ordinary activities

	Year ended 31 December 2021 £	Year ended 31 December 2020 £
Tax charge for the year	23,835	-
Deferred Tax credit	(8,583)	(11,170)
Adjustment in respect to prior years	11,006	1,936
UK corporation tax refund for the year	<u>26,258</u>	<u>(9,234)</u>

The tax charge/(credit) is reconciled below:

	2021 £	2020 £
Current tax reconciliation		
Profit/(Loss) on ordinary activities before taxation	103,529	(78,380)
Profit/(Loss) before tax at standard UK tax rate of 19% (2020: 19%)	19,671	(14,892)
Effects of:		
Adjustment in respect to prior years	11,006	1,936
Adjustment in respect of change to Deferred Tax rate	(2,329)	-
Expenses not deductible for tax purposes	<u>(2,090)</u>	<u>3,722</u>
Tax credit for the financial year	<u>26,258</u>	<u>(9,234)</u>

In the Spring Budget 2021, the Government announced that from 1 April 2023 the corporation tax rate will increase to 25%. This was further confirmed in the Autumn Budget statement 2022. It's effects are included in these financial statements. Other than these changes, there are no items which would materially affect the future tax charge.

OPEN DATA INSTITUTE

(A company limited by guarantee)

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2021 (continued)

8. Property, plant and equipment

	Fixtures & fittings £	Office and computer equipment £	Total £
Cost			
At 1 January 2021	127,310	123,847	251,157
Additions	2,266	41,042	43,308
Disposals	-	(10,004)	(10,004)
At 31 December 2021	<u>129,576</u>	<u>154,885</u>	<u>284,461</u>
Accumulated depreciation			
At 1 January 2021	13,939	94,902	108,841
Charge for the year	51,352	16,969	68,321
Disposals	-	(8,098)	(8,098)
At 31 December 2021	<u>65,291</u>	<u>103,773</u>	<u>169,064</u>
Net book value			
At 31 December 2021	<u>64,285</u>	<u>51,112</u>	<u>115,397</u>
At 31 December 2020	<u>113,371</u>	<u>28,945</u>	<u>142,316</u>

9. Intangible assets

	Year ended 31 December 2021 £	Year ended 31 December 2020 £
Cost and net book value		
At 1 January	1	-
Additions	-	1
Disposals	-	-
At 31 December	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>

OPEN DATA INSTITUTE

(A company limited by guarantee)

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2021 (continued)

10. Investments

	Investments in subsidiary companies 2021 £	Investments in subsidiary companies 2020 £
Cost		
At 1 January	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>
Net book value		
At 31 December	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>
Subsidiary undertakings		

The following are subsidiary undertakings of the Company incorporated in the UK:

Name	Class of shares	Holding
Open Data Institute Trading Limited	Ordinary	100%
Open Addresses Limited	Ordinary	100%

Open Data Institute Trading Limited registered address is Kings Place, 90 York Way, London N1 9AG.
Open Addresses Limited registered address is 1st Floor, St James' House, St James' Square,
Cheltenham, Gloucestershire, GL50 3PR

The principal activities of these companies are to engage in commercial professional services, however these companies were dormant during 2021 and many years previous.

The aggregate of the share capital and reserves as at 31 December 2021 and of the profit or loss for the year ended on that date for the subsidiary undertaking is as follows:

Name	Aggregate of share capital and reserves £	Result £
Open Data Institute Trading Limited	<u>1</u>	<u>-</u>

Open Data Institute Trading Limited was dormant in the year.

Name	Aggregate of share capital and reserves £	Result £
Open Addresses Limited	<u>1</u>	<u>-</u>

Open Addresses Limited was dormant in the year.

OPEN DATA INSTITUTE

(A company limited by guarantee)

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2021 (continued)

11. Trade and other receivables

	Note	31 December 2021 £	31 December 2020 £
Trade debtors		599,866	462,140
Amounts owing from subsidiary undertakings		-	15,101
Other debtors including tax and social security		22,849	-
Deferred tax asset	13	15,958	18,381
Prepayments and other receivables		428,512	207,537
Accrued income		840,928	596,664
		<u>1,908,113</u>	<u>1,299,823</u>

The amounts owing from Group undertakings are repayable on demand, interest free and unsecured.

12. Trade and other payables

	31 December 2021 £	31 December 2020 £
Trade payables	614,644	439,495
Amounts owed to subsidiary undertakings	4,598	-
Other creditors including tax and social security	122,250	78,043
Accruals and other payables	357,788	361,902
Deferred income	1,371,437	1,265,543
	<u>2,470,717</u>	<u>2,144,983</u>

13. Deferred tax asset

	2021 £	2020 £
Deferred tax asset at 1 January	18,381	7,211
Charged to profit or loss	8,583	11,170
Adjustments in relation to PY	(11,006)	-
Deferred tax asset at 31 December 2021	<u>15,958</u>	<u>18,381</u>

Deferred Tax asset/(liability)

Deferred taxation is provided for at 25% in the financial statements as set out below:

	2021 £	2020 £
Accelerated Capital Allowances	(29,326)	(27,040)
Corporation Tax losses	<u>45,284</u>	<u>45,421</u>
Deferred Tax Asset	<u>15,958</u>	<u>18,381</u>

The amount of the net reversal of deferred tax expected to occur next year is £19,000 (2020: £12,000), relating to the reversal of existing timing differences on tangible fixed assets.

OPEN DATA INSTITUTE

(A company limited by guarantee)

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2021 (continued)

14. Provisions for liabilities

	Dilapidation provision 2021 £	<i>Dilapidation provision 2020 £</i>
Cost and net book value		
At 1 January	25,000	57,793
Additions	-	25,000
Disposals	-	(57,793)
At 31 December	<u>25,000</u>	<u>25,000</u>

Dilapidation provision

A dilapidation provision has been made in respect of the costs expected to be incurred to restore the rented offices to their original condition. It is anticipated that this provision will be utilised in 2023.

15. 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.

16. Operating lease commitments

At 31 December the Company had future commitments under non-cancellable operating leases as follows:

	31 December 2021 £	<i>31 December 2020 £</i>
Expiry date:		
Less than 1 year	344,990	254,502
Between 2 and 5 years	<u>66,690</u>	<u>411,680</u>

OPEN DATA INSTITUTE

(A company limited by guarantee)

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2021 (continued)

17. Retained earnings

	2021	2020
	£	£
As at 1 st January	1,051,539	1,120,685
Profit/(loss) for the financial year	<u>77,271</u>	<u>(69,146)</u>
As at 31 st December	<u>1,128,810</u>	<u>1,051,539</u>

18. Related party transactions

The Company entered into a rental lease agreement with the University of Southampton until December 2020. The total lease payments during the year amounted to £Nil (2020: £185,000), but received credits in relation to the lease of £40,530 (2020: £Nil) during the current year. The University of Southampton are a founding member of the ODI and Sir Nigel Shadbolt was a visiting professor of the university during the financial year.

The amount owed by Open Data Institute to the University of Southampton at the statement of financial position date is £Nil (2020: £10,775), which is included in trade payables. The amount owed by the University of Southampton to Open Data Institute at the statement of financial position date is £11,775 (2020: £Nil), which is included in trade receivables.

Robert K Bryan (a director of the ODI) is also a member of BPE Solicitors LLP and the Chair of Action Against Age-Related Macular Degeneration (AAAMD).

Transactions with BPE Solicitors LLP during the year amounted to £125,642 (2020: £137,748) for legal services and project work provided by BPE Solicitors LLP. The amount owed by Open Data Institute to BPE Solicitors LLP at the statement of financial position date is £9,360 (2020: £32,204) which is included in trade payables.

Transactions with AAAMD amounted to £32,509 (2020: £95,831) for consultancy services and project work provided during the year. The amount owed by AAAMD to Open Data Institute at the statement of financial position date is £23,605 (2020: £14,829) which is included in trade receivables.

In 2017, a philanthropic investment from Omidyar Network Fund Inc, a company belonging to the Omidyar Group of companies, of which Martin Tisne (a director) is an investment partner in Omidyar Network Commons LLC and Omidyar Network UK Limited, amounted to \$3.5m (£2.7m). The investment period is 2018 to 2021. In 2020, investment \$1.1m (£0.8m) was agreed, the investment period for this agreement is 2020 to 2022. During the year, transactions with Omidyar Network amounted to £479,828 (2020: £782,285). As at the 31st December 2021 there is £476,445 unrecognised amounts in deferred income (2020: £578,003).

19. Controlling party

The Company is under the control of the Board of directors.

20. Post Balance Sheet Events

There are no adjustments to the accounts due to Post Balance Sheet Events.