
Beneficial Ownership Data Standard (alpha) Documentation

Release 0.1

OpenOwnership

Apr 03, 2017

Contents

1	Contents	3
2	Partners and funders	35
3	Contact	37

This site contains documentation site for the beta version of the Beneficial Ownership Data Standard, developed as part of the OpenOwnership project.

This work is taking place under the auspices of the Open Ownership project. More details on the project are available at <http://www.openownership.org>

The beta schema is documented on the *specification pages*.

Overview

The beneficial ownership data standard will be made up of two parts:

- A data schema that sets out how beneficial ownership data **MUST** or **SHOULD** be formatted for interoperability, and that describes the fields of data that systems **MUST** or **SHOULD** provide.
- A set of implementation recommendations that describe the way in which beneficial ownership data **SHOULD** be collected and published.

MUST and **SHOULD** are used as defined by [RFC2119](#).

This documentation currently contains a draft of the **schema**, with some initial (though non-exhaustive) **implementation recommendations**.

Scope

The standard is concerned with relationships of **ownership** and **control**

The schema will describe relationships between a **legal entity** such as a company, trust, partnership, or person acting as a nominee, and a **natural person**. These may be direct relationships, or may be indirect through intermediate legal entities.

Ownership is understood as “*the right to receive profits, income, interest, etc. from a property or investment*” (NOTE: Definition of “beneficial ownership” from the Cambridge Business English Dictionary) and may operate through a range of mechanisms, including share ownership and contractual rights.

The standard does not set any threshold on levels of shareholding or rights required in order to beneficial ownership to be present, leaving this decision to individual implementers. i.e. it will be possible to represent shareholdings of 0.1% or less using the standard, but individual implementers may choose to set thresholds for the levels of ownership they will require before they collect, produce or consume such data.

Control is understood as the ability to direct or influence the actions of a **legal entity**, and may operate through a range of mechanisms, including, but not limited to, ownership of shares with voting rights, or contractual agreements.

As with ownership, the standard does not set any threshold on levels of control that can be represented.

We use the concept of **beneficial ownership** to cover both **ownership** (economic benefit) and **control**.

Relationships of **ownership** and **control** may be **direct, indirect**, operating through intermediate entities, or may be declared as ultimate beneficial ownership, without information on whether the relationship is direct or indirect.

In cases of indirect relationships, the schema will support inclusion of the **intermediate relationships** between **legal entities**. *E.g.* information on company ownership structures will be captured within the scope of the standard. The implementation guidance will recommend that this information is collected and published wherever possible.

In order to allow clear identification of beneficial owners the schema will provide means of describing attributes of **natural persons**, including, but not limited to, their name, nationality, country of residence, date of birth, and any public identification numbers.

Where particular information cannot be published for legal or privacy reasons, the implementation guidance will recommend placeholder entries are published, with reasons for non-publication or redaction clearly explained using the schema.

The schema does not seek to provide globally unique identifiers to natural persons or legal entities, though it will allow reuse of existing identifiers. Consuming applications will be required to perform their own matching and deduplication on both legal entity and natural person components where their use-cases require this.

In order allow clear identification of the entities owned or controlled, or involved in indirect ownership and control chains, the schema will provide means of describing the attributes of **legal entities**, including the nature of the entity, names, addresses and registration details.

Complex arrangements, such as trusts, consortia, and individuals acting as a nominee for another, will be included within the definition of a **legal entity**.

The schema will incorporate **provenance** information for ownership and control statements, and for descriptions of legal entities and natural persons. This will include links to **documents** that provide evidence for statements made. Such documents will need to be stored externally.

The schema is intended for exchange of **open data**. Data publishers and consumers will need to independently consider the legal regime around the publication or use of any personally identifying information covered by the standard.

The implementation guidance will describe how to provide **bulk data** and **API access** to aggregated beneficial ownership information. It will not describe advanced API patterns such as querying, or retrieval of a sub-set of all records (with the exception of fetching all records changed since a given date).

Using the standard

The standard is currently in **draft form**.

It can be used to:

- Guide the design of beneficial ownership data collection;
- Guide the publication of structured data on beneficial ownership.

Supporting resources

ToDo

Use cases

The Beneficial Ownership Data Standard beta has been designed with reference to the requirements of eight use-cases:

- Data supply
 - Public Registers of Beneficial Ownership
 - Self-submitted data
 - Third-party submitted data
 - Self-published data
- Data use
 - Procurement & onboarding screening and audit
 - General investigations
 - Data-led investigations
 - Data validation

These use cases are described below.

Note: A full analysis of how far the needs of these use cases are met will take place as part of progress towards a 1.0 Release Candidate of the standard.

This page builds on the [use case consultation document](#) published in December 2016.

Data supply

The following cases sketch out ways in which open beneficial ownership data might be published.

S1: Public Registers of Beneficial Ownership

A government or other body creating a public register of beneficial ownership may want to publish that information as open data that others can draw on and re-use. This may include publishing bulk data, or providing an API on the data.

The data that the register should contain is likely to be determined by national legislation, and there may be existing national guidance on how to develop open data services or APIs.

Organisations building a register may also be interested in using the standard to help design their internal data models and data collection processes.

Possible examples of this case may include the UK Register of Persons of Significant Control, the Ukraine Beneficial Ownership Register, the planned register of beneficial ownership in France, and sector-specific registers from the Extractives Industry Transparency Initiative.

S2: Self-submitted data

An individual or an organisation may make use of online tools to self-report beneficial ownership information.

For example, [Who Controls It](#) was a proof-of-concept Beneficial Ownership platform (a precursor to [OpenOwnership.org](#)), designed to test some of the UI issues in the submission of beneficial ownership data, allowing users to declare their own ownership of a company, or to report on the ownership structure of a company.

There are many complex cases a comprehensive system should be able to deal with, including:

- Recording economics interests, but without control (e.g. 1% of a mining company, which may be valuable, but give little shareholder power);

- Mutual funds, that separate control (the fund manager) from the economic interest (the entities that put the money in);
- [Bonds, preference shares and other investments](#) that don't give control, but do give economic interests. Note that sometimes they may have *some* control, such as veto rights, e.g. over mergers or asset sales;
- Control via nominees, particularly when a nominee may act for a number of different parties in control of the same company;
- Contractual control limited to a particular set of circumstances.

The designers of systems capturing self-submitted data may want to use the standard to express the data they have already collected, and to plan the collection of other data in future.

S3: Third-party submitted data

Researchers, journalists or corporate information services may use filings, reports and other materials to build up structured data about beneficial ownership.

They may wish to share this data for others to re-use, but with suitable caveats about the sourcing of the data.

S4: Self-published data

Companies may wish to publish structured data about their own beneficial ownership on their own websites. This data could be manually curated, or might come from internal information systems. They may be interested in doing this to avoid having to manually enter the information into different systems, so would want the data to be able to be read directly into platforms like OpenOwnership.

The data may be periodically updated at a single URL, or have regular releases of data published as part of an annual reporting process, each time at a new URL.

Data use

The following cases look at different ways in which stakeholders may wish to make use of beneficial ownership data.

U1: Procurement & onboarding screening and audit

There are a variety of cases related to onboarding, by which we mean the process of establishing relationships with new partners: typically new clients or suppliers (but also joint venture partners, licensees, Mergers & Acquisitions etc). Each of these new relationships exposes the onboarding entity (e.g. government, bank, multinational corporation, etc) to risk (e.g. financial risk, reputational risk, FCPA/Bribery Act risk, sanctions breaches, etc.), and so they need to understand about the entity being onboarded.

Information of ownership and control is typically collected by onboarding entities who then assess the validity of information provided by cross checking with supplementary data available in open sources. In high value / high risk transactions, third parties are often employed to support due diligence processes. Onboarding entities are looking for red flags (e.g. whether the company is connected with Politically Exposed Persons or has earned negative media), and for confidence that there are no red flags they are missing (e.g. that a Beneficial Owner is connected with a company on a sanctions list). Following an assessment of risks, an informed judgement call typically determines whether new partnerships or transactions meet the policy requirements of the business.

As part of an onboarding process, beneficial ownership information might be integrated alongside other 'Know Your Customer/Client' information and systems. In some cases, having access to documentary evidence to back up each piece of information given from a beneficial ownership dataset will be important.

Example user story: *A procurement officer at a multilateral development bank has to approve the application of a new supplier. They need to ensure that the company is not on sanctions lists, that the 'beneficial owners' are not PEPs, and that they are not on debarment lists.*

U2: General investigations

There are a number of parties that need to investigate specific companies or individuals (as opposed to doing data-led investigations/mappings).

These include:

- **Journalists** - researching stories on a particular company, individual or group of companies
- **NGO anti-corruption investigation** - finding leads, following them
- **Law enforcement** - looking to establish a clear evidence base, and seeking to establish proof of intent
- **Asset recovery** - recovering money/assets that are due to a client, for example Stolen Assets, proceeds of fraud, or assets hidden in divorce settlements

In many ways the processes around such investigations are very similar, and are less dependent on on who is doing the investigation, and more about the resources that they have. For example some professional investigative journalists and even NGOs will have access to proprietary datasets, whereas many law enforcement officers won't; some lawyers performing asset recovery will be able to ask the courts to expose otherwise hidden data (e.g. dollar transactions). Nevertheless, all are looking for leads they can follow, and in particular public leads (in the case of journalists, or NGOs this is possibly all they have access to or can afford; in the case of law enforcement, lying in public proves intent).

Tax and accounting investigations are similar, but may be more focused on corporate structures and direct relationships rather than indirect and ultimate relationships

Example user story: *A journalist is investigating a politician including looking at known associates and companies, in both the home country and other jurisdictions.*

U3: Data-led investigations

As well as targeted and general purpose investigations, where there is a specific target for the investigation or a lead that is being pursued, there are also data-led investigations, which work by analysis or mining the data as a whole, or combining the data with other datasets. Examples would be mapping beneficial ownership data to procurement data (for conflict of interest mapping), as well as mapping to similar data such as shareholder data from company registers.

To give an example user story: *Data journalists wish to find anomalies between beneficial ownership disclosures and other public records, to identify lies*

U4: Data validation

Systems collecting beneficial ownership data can benefit from checking the data they receive against data from other systems. In existing work, there have been cases where reports under the EITI templates have not matched with reports to the UK Register of Persons with Significant Control.

To give an example user story: **National EITI groups may wish to check reported information against data from national beneficial ownership registers where those exist, and to be able to address inaccuracies with the reporting parties. **

```
.wy-table-responsive { margin-bottom: 24px; max-width: 100%; overflow: visible !important; }
```

```
.wy-table-responsive th:nth-of-type(1) { width:10%; }
```

```
.wy-table-responsive th:nth-of-type(2) { width:10%; }
.wy-table-responsive th:nth-of-type(3) { width:60%; }
.wy-table-responsive th:nth-of-type(4) { width:10%; }
.wy-table-responsive th:nth-of-type(5) { width:10%; }->
```

Specification

The beneficial ownership standard is made up of two parts:

- A data schema that sets out how beneficial ownership data **MUST** or **SHOULD** be formatted for interoperability, and that describes the fields of data that systems **MUST** or **SHOULD** provide.
- A set of implementation recommendations that describe the way in which beneficial ownership data **SHOULD** be collected and published.

Attention: This is the **beta** of the schema. This version is ready for test implementations.

Implementers should be aware that future changes are anticipated, before a version 1.0 release. However, from this beta release onwards, any structural changes, or major definitional changes will only take place following consultation, with a clear changelog provided, and with the documentation of previous versions maintained in archive form.

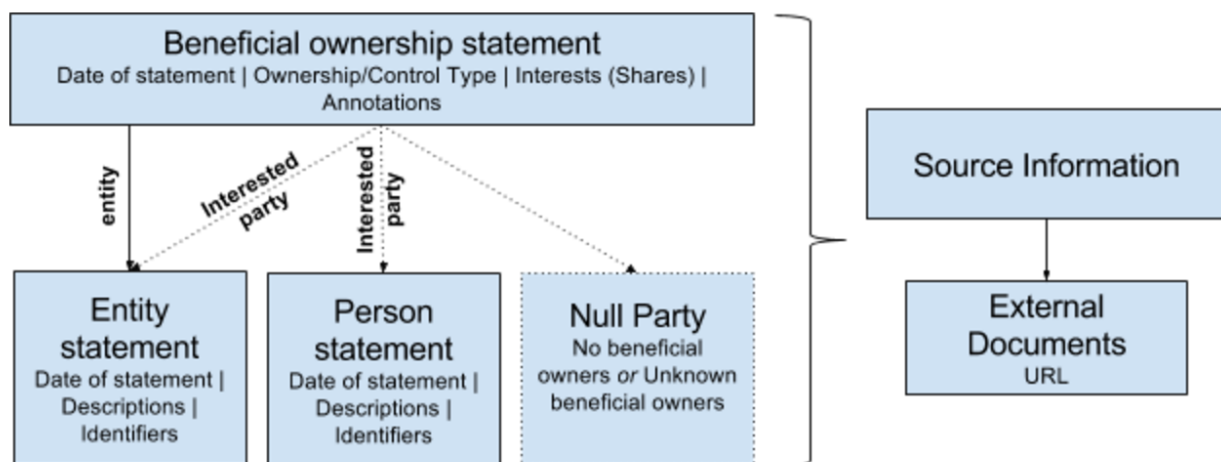
The schema contains a draft **structure** and **fields** but does not yet specify substantial constraints or explicit required fields.

Conceptual model

The conceptual model for the standard was developed in late 2016/early 2017 and is [documented here](#).

We model information on beneficial ownership in terms of a collection of statements. Each statement represents the assertions made by a particular agent at a particular point in time.

It is up to data consumers to decide which statements to trust, and to reconcile the identity of the entities and persons described in those statements based on the identifying information contained within each statement.



This abstraction is important to represent the reality of how data is provided, to support integration of data from different systems and [bi-temporal modelling](#), and to recognise that any dataset may contain overlapping or conflicting claims about ownership and control that need to be resolved in application specific ways.

Schema browser

The draft Beneficial Ownership Data Standard is defined using [JSON Schema 0.4](#). The structured schema can be accessed here or explored using the viewer below.

Serializations

We have currently modelled the schema with the option for:

- (1) Entity, person and provenance statements to be nested inside a beneficial ownership statement;
- (2) Each kind of statement to be provided at the same level of hierarchy, with a cross-reference between them;

This second option is sketched out with a view of serialisations that may make use of the [JSON Lines](#) format for sharing or streaming large quantities of statements, rather than enclosing all statements to be exchanged in a single object.

Sections

The following tables are generated from the schema, and outline the different components of the data model.

Statement Groups

At the top level of any structured file is always an array of `statementGroups`.

Field Name	Description	Format
statement-Groups	Statement group: A statement group is used to collect together statements relating to a particular disclosure, company or individual. Statement groups are a logical grouping designed to limit duplication of provenance information, and bring together statements that contain cross references. Where statements in a statementGroup cross-references to other statements, those statements MUST also be contained within the group.	Array

Each `statementGroup` MUST include an array of one or more `beneficialOwnershipStatements` and, where a cross-reference publication pattern is followed, may include arrays of other statements.

BeneficialOwnershipStatement

A beneficial ownership statement is made up of statements about an entity, an interestedParty (either an entity, a person or null party), and details of the interest. Additionally, annotations on the interest, provenance and versioning information can be provided.

Field Name	Description	Format
id	See <i>ID</i>	Object
statementDate	See <i>StatementDate</i>	Object
entity	Entity: This entity is the subject of a beneficial ownership relationship. One of <i>EntityStatementReference</i> or <i>EntityStatement</i>	
interestedParty	Interested party: The interested party has some level of ownership or control over the entity referenced in this beneficial ownership statement. One of <i>EntityStatement</i> or <i>PersonStatement</i> or <i>NullParty</i> or <i>EntityStatementReference</i> or <i>PersonStatementReference</i>	
interests	Interests: A description of the interests held by the interestedParty covered by this statement in the entity covered by this statement. See <i>Interest</i> section for further details.	Object Array
source	Source: The source of the information that links the entity and the interested party, or that supports a null statement. See <i>Source</i>	Object
replacesStatement	See <i>ReplacesStatement</i>	Object

Interest

Field Name	Description	Format
type	Type of interest: A codelist value indicating the nature of the interest. Codelist options: [shareholding, voting-rights, appointment-of-board, influence-or-control]	string enum (codelist)
interestLevel	Interest level: Is this interest held directly or indirectly? Codelist options: [direct, indirect, unknown]	string enum (codelist)
details	Details: This field may be used to provide the local name given to this kind of interest, or any further semi-structured or unstructured information to clarify the nature of the interest held.	string
annotations	Annotations: Any further details to qualify this interest. See <i>Annotation</i> section for further details.	Object Array
share	Percentage share: Where an exact percentage is available, this should be given, and maximum and minimum values set to the same as the exact percentage. Otherwise, maximum and minimum can be used to record the range into which the share of this kind of interest falls. See <i>share</i>	Object
startDate	State date: When did this interest first occur. Please provide as precise a date as possible in ISO 8601 format. When only the year or year and month is known, these can be given as YYYY or YYYY-MM.	string
endDate	End date: When did this interest cease. Please provide as precise a date as possible in ISO 8601 format. When only the year or year and month is known, these can be given as YYYY or YYYY-MM.	string

Annotation

The annotation property currently allows for an array of simple annotation objects. This is a placeholder which could be extended in future to include structured information qualifying the nature of the interest held.

Field Name	Description	Format
description	Description: A free-text description to annotate this interest.	string

Share

Field Name	Description	Format
exact	Exact share: The exact share of this interest held (where available).	number
maximum	Maximum share: The upper bound of the share of this interest known to be held.	number
minimum	Minimum share: The lower bound of the share of this interest known to be held.	number
exclusiveMinimum	Exclusive minimum: If exclusiveMinimum is true, then the share is at least greater than the minimum value given. E.g. if minimum is 25, the share is at least 25.1, and not simply 25.	boolean
exclusiveMaximum	Exclusive maximum: If exclusiveMaximum is true, then the share is at least less than the maximum value given. E.g. if maximum is 50, the share is less than 49.999, and not simply 50.	boolean

EntityStatement

Field Name	Description	Format
id	See <i>ID</i>	Object
statementDate	See <i>StatementDate</i>	Object
type	Type: What kind of entity is this? The ‘registeredEntity’ code covers any legal entity created through an act of official registration, usually resulting in an identifier being assigned to the entity. The ‘legalEntity’ code covers other bodies with distinct legal personality (government departments, international institutions etc.). The ‘arrangement’ code covers artificial entities, described in the data model for the purpose of associating one or more natural or legal persons together in an ownership or control relationship, but without implying that the parties to this arrangement have any other form of collective legal identity. Codelist options: [registeredEntity, legalEntity, arrangement, anonymousEntity, unknownEntity]	string enum (codelist)
missing-InfoReason	Missing information reason(s): For EntityStatements with the type ‘anonymousEntity’ or ‘unknownEntity’ this field should contain an explanation of the reason that detailed information on the entity is not provided. This may be a standard descriptive phrase from the source system, or a free-text justification.	string
name	Name: The declared name of this entity.	string
jurisdiction	Jurisdiction: The jurisdiction in which this entity is registered, expressed using an ISO ISO_3166-2 2-Digit country code, or ISO_3166-2 sub-division code, where the sub-division in question (e.g. a sub-national state or region) has relevant jurisdiction over the registration of operation of this entity.	string
identifiers	Identifiers: One or more official identifiers for this entity. Where available, official registration numbers should be provided. See <i>Identifier</i> section for further details.	Object Array
founding-Date	Created date: When was this entity founded, created or registered. Please provide as precise a date as possible in ISO 8601 format. When only the year or year and month is known, these can be given as YYYY or YYYY-MM.	string
dissolutionDate	End date: If this entity is no longer active, provide the date on which it was dissolved or ceased. Please provide as precise a date as possible in ISO 8601 format. When only the year or year and month is known, these can be given as YYYY or YYYY-MM.	string
addresses	Addresses: One or more addresses for this entity. See <i>Address</i> section for further details.	Object Array
uri	URI: Where a persistent URI is available for this entity this should be included.	uri string
source	Source: The source of information about this entity. See <i>Source</i>	Object
re-replacesStatement	See <i>ReplacesStatement</i>	Object

PersonStatement

Field Name	Description	Format
id	See <i>ID</i>	Object
statementDate	See <i>StatementDate</i>	Object
type	Type: The ultimate beneficial owner of a legal entity is always a natural person. Where the beneficial owner has been identified, by information about them cannot be disclosed, use 'anonymousPerson'. Where the beneficial owner has not been clearly identified, use 'unknownPerson'. Codelist options: [naturalPerson, anonymousPerson, unknownPerson]	string enum (codelist)
missing-InfoReason	Missing information reason(s): For PersonStatements with the type 'anonymousPerson' or 'unknownPerson' this field should contain an explanation of the reason that detailed information on the person is not provided. This may be a standard descriptive phrase from the source system, or a free-text justification.	string
name	Name: The full name of this person.	string
alternate-Names	Alternate names: Other known names for this individual. See <i>AlternateName</i> section for further details.	Object Array
identifiers	Identifiers: One or more official identifiers for this person. Where available, official registration numbers should be provided. See <i>Identifier</i> section for further details.	Object Array
nationalities	Nationality: An array of ISO 2-Digit country codes representing nationalities held by this individual.	Array
place-OfResidence	See <i>Address</i>	Object
placeOf-Birth	See <i>Address</i>	Object
birthDate	Created date: The date of birth for this individual. Please provide as precise a date as possible in ISO 8601 format. When only the year or year and month is known, these can be given as YYYY or YYYY-MM.	string
death-Date	End date: If this individual is no longer alive, provide their date of death. Please provide as precise a date as possible in ISO 8601 format. When only the year or year and month is known, these can be given as YYYY or YYYY-MM.	string
addresses	Addresses: One or more addresses for this entity. See <i>Address</i> section for further details.	Object Array
source	Source: The source of information about this person. See <i>Source</i>	Object
re-replacesStatement	See <i>ReplacesStatement</i>	Object

AlternateName

Field Name	Description	Format
type	Type: What kind of alternative name is this? Codelist options: [detailed, translation, former, alias, birth]	string enum (codelist)
full-Name	Full name: The full name contains the complete name of a person as one string.	string
family-Name	Family name: A family name is usually shared by members of a family. This attribute also carries prefixes or suffixes which are part of the Family Name, e.g. 'de Boer', 'van de Putte', 'von und zu Orlov'. Multiple family names, such as are commonly found in Hispanic countries, are recorded in the single Family Name field so that, for example, Miguel de Cervantes Saavedra's Family Name would be recorded as 'Cervantes Saavedra.'	string
given-Name	Given names: A given name, or multiple given names, are the denominator(s) that identify an individual within a family. These are given to a person by his or her parents at birth or may be legally recognised as 'given names' through a formal process. All given names are ordered in one field so that, for example, the given name for Johann Sebastian Bach is 'Johann Sebastian.'	string
patronymic-Name	Patronymic Name: Patronymic names are important in some countries. Iceland does not have a concept of family name in the way that many other European countries do, for example. In Bulgaria and Russia, patronymic names are in every day usage, for example, the 'Sergeyevich' in 'Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev'	string

NullParty

Field Name	Description	Format
type	Reason: The reason for this null statement. Codelist options: [unknown, noBeneficialOwners, noNotifiableOwners]	string enum (codelist)
de-scription	Description: Any supporting information about the absence of a confirmed beneficial owner. This field may be used to provide set phrases from a source system, or for a free-text explanation.	string

Source

See *the provenance pages* for a discussion of provenance modelling.

Field Name	Description	Format
type	Source type: What type of source is this? Multiple tags can be combined. Codelist options: [selfDeclaration, officialRegister, thirdParty, primaryResearch, verified]	array enum (codelist)
de-scription	Description: Where required, additional free-text information about the source of this statement can be provided here.	string
url	Source URL: If this information was fetched from an external URL, or a machine or human readable web page is available that provides addition information on how this statement was sourced, provide the URL.	string
re-trieve-dAt	Retrieved at: If this statement was imported from some external system, include a timestamp indicating when this took place. The statement's own date should be set based on the source information.	datetime string
assert-edBy	Asserted by: Who is making this statement? This may be the name of the person or organisation making a self-declaration (in which case, please make sure the name field matches the organisation or person name field), or the name or description of some other party. If this statment has been verified, this may also include the name of the organisation providing verification. See <i>AssertingParty</i> section for further details.	Object Array

AssertingParty

Field Name	Description	Format
name	Name: The name of the asserting party	string
uri	URI: An optional URI to identify the asserting party.	uri string

EntityStatementReference

Field Name	Description	Format
type	Type: What type of statement is being referred to? Codelist options: [entityStatement]	string enum (codelist)
id	ID: The identifier of the statement being referenced.	string
uri	URI: A persistent URI for the statement being referenced.	uri string

PersonStatementReference

Field Name	Description	Format
type	Type: What type of statement is being referred to? Codelist options: [personStatement]	string enum (codelist)
id	ID: The identifier of the statement being referenced.	string
uri	URI: A persistent URI for the statement being referenced.	uri string

Common components

The following components are used at a number of points in the schema

1.3. Specification

Address

Due to the diversity of address formats used across systems, and the extent to which data is inconsistently entered across these data fields in source systems and legacy datasets, the schema uses a very simple address format for data exchange - relying upon consuming systems to parse addresses before carrying out any structured comparison. However, designers of new data collection systems are encouraged to choose an appropriate structured format, with reference to established standards, and awareness of the need to accommodate addresses from across the world. See [issue 18](#) for more details.

Field Name	Description	Format
type	Type: What type of address is this? Codelist options: [placeOfBirth, home, residence, registered, service, alternative]	string enum (codelist)
address	Address: The address, with each line or component of the address separated by a line-break or comma. This field may also include the postal code.	string
post-Code	Postcode: The postal code for this address.	string
country	Country: The ISO 2-Digit country code for this address.	string

Identifier

The identifier component is used to connect a statement to the person or entity that it refers to, using one or more existing known identifiers.

Field Name	Description	Format
id	ID: The identifier for this entity as provided in the declared scheme.	string
scheme	Scheme: For entity statements, the scheme should be an entry from the org-id.guide codelist. For person statements, recognised values include 'passport', 'internal' and 'id-card'.	string
uri	URI: Where this identifier has a canonical URI this may be included	uri string

Date

See <https://github.com/openownership/data-standard/issues/12> for a discussion of handling fuzzy dates.

Our current schema uses a regular expression to allow YYYY, YYYY-MM, YYYY-MM-DD or full datetimes.

ID

Publishers **MUST** generate globally unique and persistent identifiers for each statement.

These **SHOULD** start with a [uuid](#) to avoid any clash between identifiers from different publishers, and **MAY** be suffixed with additional characters to distinguish versions of a statement as required by local implementations.

In many implementation scenarios, it will be appropriate to simply generate a distinct uuid for each statement.

Publication and use considerations

This section outlines considerations for publishers and consumers of the data

Immutability of statements

Statements are considered immutable. If a field is updated, this should be considered to create a new statement, with a new identifier.

Updating statements

Where a `statementGroup` or `statement` replaces a previous statement this should be explicitly declared using a `replacesStatementGroup` or `replacesStatement` property.

Identifiers

Statement ids

Each statement must have a unique id. This id must be globally unique: such that no two statements from the same organisation, or from different organisations, could ever have the same identifier.

Once published, statements must be immutable. This means any time the underlying record changes, a new statement id should be generated.

Suggested strategies for assigning ids to statements include:

- Generating a **UUID** for each statement, storing this in internal systems, and updating it whenever the relevant record(s) that make up a statement are updated;
- Generating a **UUID** as a prefix, and appending a local record identifier, and version identifier to it;
- Assigning a **URI** in a domain controlled by the publisher to each statement.

Whilst the schema is agnostic as to the exact strategy that data publishers use to generate statement ids, it enforces a minimum length of 32 characters (the length of a hexadecimal UUID) in order to avoid use of ids that are likely to fail a uniqueness test.

Identifying people, companies and other entities

To create a link between statements, and the real-world organisations and people they relate to, statements may include a range of identifying information. We use a common identifier object, with two required properties, and one optional property.

- **scheme** must be a value from a codelist of known identifier sources. Separate codelists exist for entities and persons.
- **id** must be the value assigned to the relevant entity or person in that scheme; **** uri** may be used to provide a canonical URI from this scheme.

For example, if a source system holds:

- A registered company number; and
- A VAT number;

for a company, two entries could be created in the `entities.identifiers` array, as in the example below:

```
[
  {
    "scheme": "GB-COH",
    "id": "012345678"
  }
]
```

```
    },
    {
      "scheme": "GB-VAT",
      "id": "65251235"
    }
  ]
```

Entity Identifiers

The values for scheme within an entity statement identifier should be drawn from the <http://org-id.guide> codelist.

Where the publisher is providing an internal identifier, the publisher should either:

- Publish their full list of internal identifiers, and register this list with the <http://org-id.guide> codelist; or
- Use MISC-{Publisher_Name} as the scheme

Person Identifiers

The values for scheme within a person statement should be based on the following pattern:

{JURISDICTION}-{TYPE}

Where jurisdiction is expressed using the extended ISO 3-digit country codes list proposed by in [ICAO Document 9303 §5](#) (pages 22-29).

For example, a passport number from Afghanistan would have the scheme:

AFG-PASSPORT-{NUMBER}

Where the publisher is providing an internal identifier, these should use 'MISC-{Publisher_Name}' as the scheme.

Warning: When using BODS to provide open data, it is important to ensure any person identifiers are suitable for publication under national laws and data protection frameworks.

Most of the identifier types listed below **are not** suitable for publication as part of an open dataset.

The following identification types are currently documented. Suggestions for new types should be made through the [issue tracker](#).

PASSPORT

Passport numbers should follow the format of the identifier (second) line in a machine-readable passport (see [Appendix B to Part 4 of ICAO Doc 9303](#)) including at least the document number.

Parsers should be able to extract the document number from the first 9 characters, and to access any subsequent information supplied according to the ICAO format.

IDCARD

Country ID card systems vary. Where specific guidance on including numbers from a particular jurisdiction is required, this may be included here.

Examples

In the `tools` folder of the schema repository a script is available to generate dummy data, or blank example data files.

The following manually constructed examples highlight key elements of how beneficial ownership statements can be constructed.

A single direct owner

The example below represents a single statement, based on a UK PSC disclosure that asserts 100% ownership of Chrinon Ltd by Chris Taggart.

```
{
  "statementGroups": [
    {
      "id": "9b57a603-ffdb-413c-ab8d-50a8325820c8",
      "beneficialOwnershipStatements": [
        {
          "id": "c4bbe7a6-ec59-43dd-8ef8-b6ec954a11b0",
          "statementDate": "2017-03-25",
          "entity": {
            "id": "3af298b8-a8db-48a6-b95c-f60bc8473dae",
            "statementDate": "2017-03-25",
            "type": "registeredEntity",
            "name": "CHRINON LTD",
            "foundingDate": "2010-11-18",
            "identifiers": [
              {
                "scheme": "GB-COH",
                "id": "07444723"
              }
            ],
            "addresses": [
              {
                "type": "registered",
                "address": "Aston House, Cornwall Avenue, London, N3 1LF",
                "country": "GB",
                "postCode": "N3 1LF"
              }
            ],
            "jurisdiction": "GB",
            "uri": "https://beta.companieshouse.gov.uk/company/07444723"
          },
          "interestedParty": {
            "id": "7d70e955-facf-40fa-a35f-5c6fa9c6bd15",
            "statementDate": "2017-03-25",
            "type": "naturalPerson",
            "name": "Chris Taggart",
            "identifiers": [
              {
                "scheme": "MISC-etag",
                "id": "f6b02c26-317b-4840-b116-8b9f91bb393b"
              }
            ],
            "nationalities": [
              "GB"
            ]
          }
        }
      ]
    }
  ]
}
```

```

    "alternateNames": [
      {
        "type": "detailed",
        "fullName": "Christopher Taggart",
        "patronymicName": "",
        "givenName": "Christopher",
        "familyName": "Taggart"
      }
    ],
    "birthDate": "1964-04",
    "addresses": [
      {
        "type": "service",
        "address": "Aston House, Cornwall Avenue, London, N3 1LF",
        "country": "GB",
        "postCode": "N3 1LF"
      }
    ]
  },
  "interests": [
    {
      "type": "shareholding",
      "interestLevel": "direct",
      "startDate": "2016-04-06",
      "share": {
        "exact": 100
      }
    }
  ]
}

```

Updating ownership

To update a previous statement, a new beneficial ownership statement, with a `replacesStatement` property is required.

In the (fictional) example below, the previous statement that Chris Taggart has 100% ownership of Chrion Ltd is replaced by a new statement showing 50% ownership. A separate statement in the `statementGroup` declares a new owner of the other 50%, although notes that this owner has not yet been identified such that their information can be disclosed.

Note that only **changed statements** need to new statement identifiers (assuming that the same original submissions of data are being used).

```

{
  "statementGroups": [
    {
      "id": "8ad354c4-59b7-4a05-9792-8584dd8ea8bc",
      "beneficialOwnershipStatements": [
        {
          "id": "499d1950-49b4-42c4-9076-30254f4314f7",
          "replacesStatement": "c4bbe7a6-ec59-43dd-8ef8-b6ec954a11b0",
          "statementDate": "2017-03-30",

```



```

"entity": {
  "id": "3af298b8-a8db-48a6-b95c-f60bc8473dae",
  "statementDate": "2017-03-25",
  "type": "registeredEntity",
  "name": "CHRINON LTD",
  "foundingDate": "2010-11-18",
  "identifiers": [
    {
      "scheme": "GB-COH",
      "id": "07444723"
    }
  ],
  "addresses": [
    {
      "type": "registered",
      "address": "Aston House, Cornwall Avenue, London, N3 1LF",
      "country": "GB",
      "postCode": "N3 1LF"
    }
  ],
  "jurisdiction": "GB",
  "uri": "https://beta.companieshouse.gov.uk/company/07444723"
},
"interestedParty": {
  "id": "7d70e955-facf-40fa-a35f-5c6fa9c6bd15",
  "statementDate": "2017-03-25",
  "type": "naturalPerson",
  "name": "Chris Taggart",
  "identifiers": [
    {
      "scheme": "MISC-etag",
      "id": "f6b02c26-317b-4840-b116-8b9f91bb393b"
    }
  ],
  "nationalities": [
    "GB"
  ],
  "alternateNames": [
    {
      "type": "detailed",
      "fullName": "Christopher Taggart",
      "patronymicName": "",
      "givenName": "Christopher",
      "familyName": "Taggart"
    }
  ],
  "birthDate": "1964-04",
  "addresses": [
    {
      "type": "service",
      "address": "Aston House, Cornwall Avenue, London, N3 1LF",
      "country": "GB",
      "postCode": "N3 1LF"
    }
  ]
},
"interests": [
  {

```


Joint ownership

To model joint ownership, an artificial ‘arrangement’, owned by the two parties responsible for it, should be included within a chain of ownership.

```
{
  "statementGroups": [
    {
      "id": "2d129b31-7d00-4b40-97d9-311848115f28",
      "beneficialOwnershipStatements": [
        {
          "#summary": "This statement shows an entity 100% owned by an arrangement",
          "id": "39d83fed-a5c4-47ef-a477-72a32860584a",
          "statementDate": "2017-03-25",
          "entity": {
            "id": "8549d14e-3864-44c2-a1f8-d5f397c4069e",
            "statementDate": "2017-03-25",
            "type": "registeredEntity",
            "name": "CHRINON LTD",
            "foundingDate": "2010-11-18",
            "identifiers": [
              {
                "scheme": "GB-COH",
                "id": "07444723"
              }
            ],
            "addresses": [
              {
                "type": "registered",
                "address": "Aston House, Cornwall Avenue, London, N3 1LF",
                "country": "GB",
                "postCode": "N3 1LF"
              }
            ],
            "jurisdiction": "GB",
            "uri": "https://beta.companieshouse.gov.uk/company/07444723"
          },
          "interestedParty": {
            "id": "4cfc6d0c-8de4-4a62-803b-c0485fd61f68",
            "statementDate": "2017-03-25",
            "type": "arrangement",
            "name": "Joint shareholding",
            "identifiers": [
              {
                "scheme": "MISC-etag",
                "id": "ee4d04b1-48d5-48c2-a77b-2054a0fc8203"
              }
            ]
          },
          "interests": [
            {
              "type": "shareholding",
              "interestLevel": "direct",
              "startDate": "2016-04-06",
              "share": {
                "exact": 100
              }
            }
          ]
        }
      ]
    }
  ]
}
```

```

    ]
  },
  {
    "#summary": "This statement shows Person A owns 50% of the arrangement.",
    "id": "acdc0c13-43ea-4c5d-9bf9-4ee625dcfdd1",
    "statementDate": "2017-03-25",
    "entity": {
      "id": "d51e90c1-0f75-46de-92e4-8a9096c13128",
      "statementDate": "2017-03-25",
      "type": "arrangement",
      "name": "Joint shareholding",
      "foundingDate": "2015-01-01",
      "identifiers": [
        {
          "scheme": "MISC-etag",
          "id": "ee4d04b1-48d5-48c2-a77b-2054a0fc8203"
        }
      ]
    },
    "jurisdiction": "GB"
  },
  "interestedParty": {
    "id": "ec6a9066-15e0-42a7-947e-6ae044c3c80a",
    "statementDate": "2017-03-25",
    "type": "naturalPerson",
    "name": "Person A",
    "identifiers": [
      {
        "scheme": "MISC-etag",
        "id": "7d779eaa-d4c8-4d0f-b21f-b19025525903"
      }
    ]
  },
  "nationalities": [
    "GB"
  ],
  "birthDate": "1970-04"
},
"interests": [
  {
    "type": "shareholding",
    "interestLevel": "direct",
    "startDate": "2016-04-06",
    "share": {
      "exact": 50
    }
  }
]
},
{
  "#summary": "This statement shows Person B owns 50% of the arrangement.",
  "id": "afe5ad43-6367-41da-bec1-1c5f923d5ffe",
  "statementDate": "2017-03-25",
  "entity": {
    "id": "932a934e-03a9-4430-8a74-38672ce568ec",
    "statementDate": "2017-03-25",
    "type": "arrangement",
    "name": "Joint shareholding",
    "foundingDate": "2015-01-01",
    "identifiers": [

```



```

    "name": "HANSEN GROUP",
    "foundingDate": "1999-05-09",
    "identifiers": [
      {
        "scheme": "GB-COH",
        "id": "12345678"
      }
    ],
    "addresses": [
      {
        "address": "33 Ila Bridge, London, SE8 1TB",
        "type": "registered",
        "postCode": "SE8 1TB",
        "country": "GB"
      }
    ],
    "jurisdiction": "GB",
    "uri": "https://beta.companieshouse.gov.uk/company/12345678"
  },
  "interestedParty": {
    "id": "9a4d4a09-6d8d-43dc-881e-52a1fe74a120",
    "statementDate": "2017-03-25",
    "jurisdiction": "GB",
    "type": "legalEntity",
    "name": "Hansen Family Trust",
    "foundingDate": "1999-05-09",
    "addresses": [
      {
        "postCode": "SE1 4TS",
        "address": "432 Feil Knoll, London, SE1 4TS",
        "country": "GB",
        "type": "service"
      }
    ],
    "identifiers": []
  },
  "interests": [
    {
      "details": "A trust that owns 100% of the shares in an entity",
      "share": {
        "exact": 100
      },
      "interestLevel": "direct",
      "type": "shareholding"
    }
  ],
  "source": {
    "#summary": "A legal entity self-declaring a direct beneficial ownership_
↪interest.",
    "type": [
      "selfDeclaration"
    ],
    "assertedBy": [
      {
        "name": "Hansen Family Trust"
      }
    ]
  }
}

```

```

    },
    {
      "id": "ea875c67-95bc-4c80-b69d-15b8279ea117",
      "#summary": "This statement shows a legal entity 100% controlled by a
↳natural person.",
      "statementDate": "2017-03-25",
      "entity": {
        "id": "29fe10b5-ad9e-48db-94a2-eb3b61f75688",
        "statementDate": "2017-03-25",
        "jurisdiction": "GB",
        "type": "legalEntity",
        "name": "Hansen Family Trust",
        "foundingDate": "1999-05-09",
        "addresses": [
          {
            "postCode": "SE1 4TS",
            "address": "432 Feil Knoll, London, SE1 4TS",
            "country": "GB",
            "type": "service"
          }
        ],
        "identifiers": []
      },
      "interestedParty": {
        "id": "f6b33181-1ef4-495f-acal-e3b4dle50917",
        "jurisdiction": "GB",
        "type": "naturalPerson",
        "name": "Dennis Hansen",
        "addresses": [
          {
            "postCode": "N1 9FT",
            "address": "705 Granville Locks, London, N1 9FT",
            "country": "GB",
            "type": "home"
          }
        ],
        "nationalities": [
          "GB"
        ]
      },
      "interests": [
        {
          "details": "A natural person who owns 100% of a trust that owns 100% an
↳entity",
          "share": {
            "exact": 100
          },
          "interestLevel": "direct",
          "type": "shareholding"
        }
      ],
      "source": {
        "description": "A natural person self-declaring an direct beneficial
↳ownership interest.",
        "type": [
          "selfDeclaration"
        ],
        "assertedBy": [

```

```

        {
          "name": "Dennis Hansen"
        }
      ]
    },
    {
      "id": "45cf01ce-f9cd-4910-a6b9-4f8ec620285a",
      "#summary": "This statement shows a registered company 100% indirectly-
←controlled by a natural person",
      "statementDate": "2017-03-25",
      "entity": {
        "id": "9092e13f-798a-441e-99bd-2db993a1c72e",
        "statementDate": "2017-03-25",
        "type": "registeredEntity",
        "name": "HANSEN GROUP",
        "foundingDate": "1999-05-09",
        "identifiers": [
          {
            "scheme": "GB-COH",
            "id": "12345678"
          }
        ],
        "addresses": [
          {
            "address": "33 Ila Bridge, London, SE8 1TB",
            "type": "service",
            "postCode": "SE8 1TB",
            "country": "GB"
          }
        ],
        "jurisdiction": "GB",
        "uri": "https://beta.companieshouse.gov.uk/company/12345678"
      },
      "interests": [
        {
          "details": "A natural person that has an indirect shareholding in an_
←entity through 100% ownership of a legal entity",
          "share": {
            "exact": 100
          },
          "interestLevel": "indirect",
          "type": "shareholding"
        }
      ],
      "interestedParty": {
        "id": "f6b33181-1ef4-495f-aca1-e3b4d1e50917",
        "jurisdiction": "GB",
        "type": "naturalPerson",
        "name": "Dennis Hansen",
        "addresses": [
          {
            "postCode": "N1 9FT",
            "address": "705 Granville Locks, London, N1 9FT",
            "country": "GB",
            "type": "home"
          }
        ]
      }
    ]
  },

```



```

    "nationalities": [
      "GB"
    ]
  },
  "source": {
    "description": "A natural person self-declaring an indirect beneficial_
ownership interest.",
    "type": [
      "selfDeclaration"
    ],
    "assertedBy": [
      {
        "name": "Dennis Hansen"
      }
    ]
  }
},
"id": "11ecc5a9-9e1c-46d7-bfc5-afff589eab48"
}
]
}

```

Blank data

If the beneficial owner of Chrion Ltd had not been identified, a null statement as follows could be used:

```

{
  "statementGroups": [
    {
      "id": "9b57a603-ffdb-413c-ab8d-50a8325820c8",
      "beneficialOwnershipStatements": [
        {
          "id": "c4bbe7a6-ec59-43dd-8ef8-b6ec954a11b0",
          "date": "2017-03-25",
          "entity": {
            "id": "3af298b8-a8db-48a6-b95c-f60bc8473dae",
            "statementDate": "2017-03-25",
            "type": "registeredEntity",
            "name": "CHRINON LTD",
            "foundingDate": "2010-11-18",
            "identifiers": [
              {
                "scheme": "GB-COH",
                "id": "07444723"
              }
            ]
          },
          "addresses": [
            {
              "type": "registered",
              "address": "Aston House, Cornwall Avenue, London, N3 1LF",
              "country": "GB",
              "postCode": "N3 1LF"
            }
          ],
          "jurisdiction": "GB",

```

```
    "uri": "https://beta.companieshouse.gov.uk/company/07444723"
  },
  "interestedParty": {
    "type": "unknown",
    "description": "No beneficial owner has been located. A search is ongoing."
  },
  "interests": [
  ]
}
]
```

```
.wy-table-responsive { margin-bottom: 24px; max-width: 100%; overflow: visible !important; }
.wy-table-responsive th:nth-of-type(1) { width:10%; }
.wy-table-responsive th:nth-of-type(2) { width:10%; }
.wy-table-responsive th:nth-of-type(3) { width:60%; }
.wy-table-responsive th:nth-of-type(4) { width:10%; }
.wy-table-responsive th:nth-of-type(5) { width:10%; }->
```

Provenance Information

Provenance information can be attached through use of the Source object on a StatementGroup, a BeneficialOwnershipStatement, an EntityStatement or a PersonStatement.

These can be thought of in a hierarchy:

- Level 1: StatementGroup
 - Level 2: BeneficialOwnershipStatement
 - * Level 3: EntityStatement or PersonStatement

Each level **adds** further provenance information. So, for example, an EntityStatement.source record would indicate that the details of the entity have been obtained from a officialRegister, whilst the BeneficialOwnershipStatement.source record would indicate that the relationship between the identified entity, and a person, was asserted through self-declaration, and the StatementGroup.source would indicate that all this information was brought together by importing from another open dataset.

Source object

The Source object provides the following fields:

Field Name	Description	Format
type	Source type: What type of source is this? Multiple tags can be combined. Codelist options: [selfDeclaration, officialRegister, thirdParty, primaryResearch, verified]	array enum (codelist)
de-scription	Description: Where required, additional free-text information about the source of this statement can be provided here.	string
url	Source URL: If this information was fetched from an external URL, or a machine or human readable web page is available that provides addition information on how this statement was sourced, provide the URL.	string
re-trieve-dAt	Retrieved at: If this statement was imported from some external system, include a timestamp indicating when this took place. The statement's own date should be set based on the source information.	datetime string
assert-edBy	Asserted by: Who is making this statement? This may be the name of the person or organisation making a self-declaration (in which case, please make sure the name field matches the organisation or person name field), or the name or description of some other party. If this statment has been verified, this may also include the name of the organisation providing verification. See <i>AssertingParty</i> section for further details.	Object Array

Source type codelist

ToDo: Provide formal definitions of each source type

Serialization

The beta specification does not contain detailed information on serialization.

However, the specification, defined by a JSON Schema, is designed to support:

- Nested JSON documents;
- Individual statements expressed using JSON lines;
- XML representation
- Flattend representations in CSV or Excel;
- JSON-LD;

See the [initial conceptual model document](#) for more.

Conformance and validation

Conformance statement

- A conforming implementation **may** use only a subset of this specification's terms.
- It **must not** use terms from outside this specification's terms where this specification's terms would suffice.
- It **may** use terms from outside this specification's terms where this specification's terms are insufficient.
- Its usage of this specification's terms **must** be consistent with the semantics of those terms.

- If an implementation serializes to JSON, its serializations **must** validate against this specification's JSON Schema.

(Statement adapted from Popolo Project specification)

Extending the schema

Publishers providing additional properties in their implementations are encouraged to document these in the project issue tracker with the 'extensions' tag, and to re-use other publisher's extensions where possible.

Validation

No public validator available for the beta release is currently available.

The current schema includes minimal validation requirements, and should be treated as a guide to data structure, rather than a full validation schema.

Credits

The beta version of the Beneficial Ownership Data Standard was written by Tim Davies (Open Data Services Co-operative) with Ben Symonds (OpenCorporates), Chris Taggart (OpenCorporates) and Jack Lord (Knowcale) and supported by the *data standard working group*.

The initial development of the Beneficial Ownership Data Standard is funded through support for the Open Ownership project from the UK Department for International Development. OpenOwnership is a project of Transparency International, OpenCorporates, One, the Open Contracting Partnership, the World Wide Web Foundation, Global Witness and The B Team

Governance

Get involved

All changes to the standard draft, documentation and specification take place via GitHub at <https://github.com/openownership/data-standard/>.

Suggestions for changes can be made via the project issue tracker.

License and contributor agreement

Schema contents of the Open Ownership Register are Copyright 2016 World Wide Web Foundation on behalf of the Open Ownership Register Steering Group.

The schema is licensed under the Apache License, Version 2.0

Contributors are required to accept the contributor agreement.

Data Standard Working Group Terms of Reference

Note: These are the ‘Bootstrap Terms of Reference’ of the Data Standard Working Group, used between December 2016 and March 2017.

The Beneficial Ownership Data Standard Working Group (DSWG) will drive the initial creation of a free and open data standard for Beneficial Ownership designed to reduce the technical barriers to the collection and re-use of beneficial ownership data, including (but not limited to) by the [OpenOwnership Register](#) being created by civil society around the world. OpenOwnership is also [creating private sector, public sector and civil society working groups](#).

This working group will include stakeholders from a range of backgrounds with an interest and expertise in data relating to corporate control or beneficial ownership, and to the use of such data in the public interest. While the development of the standard will take place through an open process, to which anyone can contribute, working group members take on a special responsibility for guiding development of the standard, and ensuring that relevant requirements, user needs and technical considerations are taken into account.

The output will be the first, draft version of the data standard, to be published by March 31, 2017.

Values

All working group members must commit to support the following shared values.

Open

We will:

- share our views and plans, and share knowledge as widely as possible;
- solicit and listen to views from end users and stakeholders;
- make our outputs available under an open licence and abide by the project [contributor agreement](#);

Expert

We will:

- bring our expertise to the discussion as individuals;
- use our expertise to synthesise the views of others in constructive and forward-thinking proposals;
- use good judgement to respect privacy and confidentiality.

Collaborative

We will

- support each other in discussion, in decisions, and in delivery;
- operate on the basis of consensus decision making;
- constructively hold each other to account on our commitments;
- ensure all voices are heard and considered carefully.

Membership, term and role:

Membership of the working group is a voluntary responsibility. Members should be prepared to commit up to 5 hours a month over the period December 2016 to March 2017 to review drafts, join group calls and respond to issues.

Initial group membership will be formed at the invitation of the Co-chairs. Co-chairs are appointed by the Open Ownership Project Steering Group, with their term subject to review at the end of March 2017.

In collaboration with the Open Ownership Project Steering Group the DSWG will develop a revised Terms of Reference, and process for group membership, to be in operation from April 2017 onwards.

Co-chairs:

- Chris Taggart, OpenCorporates
- Tim Davies, Open Data Services Co-operative

Members (as of 20th March 2017)

The following individuals were accepted into the working group, and were part of the decision making process on the design and release of the beta standard.

- Anders Pedersen - Natural Resource Governance Institute
- Christoffer Claussen - Extractives Industry Transparency Initiative
- Colin Maudry - Independent consultant
- Eduard Martín-Borregón - PODER
- Friedrich Lindenberg - Organized Crime and Corruption Reporting Project
- Gert Berthold - Precipitate Solutions, LLC
- James McKinney - Government of Ontario
- Jay Daley - NZRS Ltd
- Jonathan Stray - Columbia Journalism School
- Jonathan Gray - University of Bath
- Josema Alonso - World Wide Web Foundation
- Josh Powell - Development Gateway
- Karim Lourimi - Moore Stephens
- Kevin Brown - PODER
- Mara Mendes - Open Knowledge Foundation Germany
- Michalis Vafopoulos - Software and Knowledge Engineering Laboratory National Center for Scientific Research "DEMOKRITOS"
- Mihai Postelnicu - Development Gateway
- Mikhail Kashkin - Papier
- Myroslav Opyr - Quinta Group
- Paul May - Arachnys
- Seb Bacon - EBM Data Lab, Oxford University
- Victor Nițu - Open Knowledge International
- Yasodara Cordova - Berkman Klein Center at Harvard

CHAPTER 2

Partners and funders

The initial development of the Beneficial Ownership Data Standard is funded through support for the Open Ownership project from the UK Department for International Development. OpenOwnership is a project of [Transparency International](#), [OpenCorporates](#), [One](#), the [Open Contracting Partnership](#), the [World Wide Web Foundation](#), [Global Witness](#) and [The B Team](#)

This draft has been developed by [Open Data Services Co-operative](#) and [OpenCorporates](#)

CHAPTER 3

Contact

For more details about the OpenOwnership project, please contact the project coordinator, [Zosia Szykowski](#)