

## The UK's independent public spending watchdog

Switchboard +44 (0)207 798 7000

Direct Line +44 (0)207 798 7264

Email FOl@nao.org.uk

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#### **IPSA BANK STATEMENTS**

Thank you for your request of 1 April 2022 – you requested bank statements relating to the Independent Parliamentary Standards Authority (IPSA).

Your request is being handled under the terms of the Freedom of Information Act 2000 (FOIA).

The specific information you requested is set out at Annex A, where we also provide our full response. While we hold some limited information in scope of your request, we consider it to be exempt from disclosure under Section 33 (public audit functions) and Section 40 (personal data) of the FOIA. Annex B explains these exemptions and how they apply to your request, and our consideration of the Public Interest Test in relation to the S.33. exemption

We are sorry that we are unable to help you on this occasion. Annex C sets out the steps you may wish to take if you are not satisfied with the way we have handled your request for information under the FOIA.

Yours sincerely

**NAO FOI team** 



#### Annex A

## Request for information about IPSA's bank statements

(Your request in italics, NAO response in plain text)

May I now please request The IPSA's bank account statements for the period starting from 1st March 2017 and up to and including 7th April 2018 (or, more easier the last bank account statement for the 2016/17 tax year and everything up to and including their opening balance and income at the start of the 2018/19 tax year)?

I gather that one of their bank accounts is with Nat West so I hope this helps on that basis. However, the public body in question may have more than one bank account in all possibilities.

Whilst I am only asking for circa 13/14 months worth of bank statements, I understand that this may necessitate you having to redact lots of personal data from recipients of payment and expenditure as well as data subjects who may themselves pay money to the IPSA's accounts.

Therefore it may be much quicker for you to just redact everything in these bank statements regarding the person, company, organisation or entity which transactions were made to or received from.

I merely want an itemised list of every incoming amount and outgoing amount for the 2017/18 financial year, the last month of the 2016/17 financial year and the first month of the 2018/19 financial year. Just the numerical figures basically.

Assuming you have these bank statements still on file at the NAO then it will obviously only take you less than an hour in total to block out the personal data etc across these statements so that there is just a record of the itemised figures and then other benign information and data like the name and address of the bank etc.

#### **NAO** response

We have searched our records and can confirm that we hold limited information falling within the scope of your request.

For the time-period 1 March 2017 to 7 April 2018, we hold four bank statements for IPSA covering the months of March 2017, April 2017, March 2018, and April 2018. We hold no other statements for the time-period in question, so would be unable to provide you with an itemised list of every incoming and outgoing amount for the 2017/18 financial year.

We consider the four statements we hold to be exempt from disclosure under Section 33 (public audit functions) and Section 40 (personal data) of the FOIA.

#### Annex B

This annex sets out the exemptions that we have applied to your request.

#### Section 33 Freedom of Information Act 2000 - Public Audit

Section 33 of the Freedom of Information Act 2000 (FOIA) provides that:

- 33.-(1) This section applies to any public authority which has functions in relation to—
- (a) the audit of the accounts of other public authorities, or
- (b) the examination of the economy, efficiency and effectiveness with which other public authorities use their resources in discharging their functions.
- (2) Information held by a public authority to which this section applies is exempt information if its disclosure would, or would be likely to, prejudice the exercise of any of the authority's functions in relation to any of the matters referred to in subsection (1).
- (3) The duty to confirm or deny does not arise in relation to a public authority to which this section applies if, or to the extent that, compliance with section 1(1)(a) would, or would be likely to, prejudice the exercise of any of the authority's functions in relation to any of the matters referred to in subsection (1).

### Reasons why we have applied this exemption:

The National Audit Office (NAO) is a public body for the purposes of Section 33 and has received information sought by this request in the exercise of functions falling within Section 33(1).

We have applied the Section 33 exemption to information we hold in scope of your request and which we are withholding from release – namely the four IPSA bank statements. The financial year-end bank statements are used to support our financial audit of IPSA's annual accounts, which requires the bank statement showing the year-end balance to be held on the audit file. We also utilised the post-year end (April) bank statements for evidencing our testing of the completeness of income, expenditure, receivables and payables.

We have applied this exemption because we consider it is critically important to an effective audit process. It enables us to gather information and knowledge and engage in a free and frank way with audited bodies as we carry out our audits. Much of the information we obtain is volunteered to us by the bodies and people we engage with, and we consider our work would be less collaborative, more inhibited, and so less effective if people thought audit information would be released subsequently.

We believe that were we to release this information, IPSA would be reluctant to share bank statements with the NAO in electronic format going forwards. This would undermine the efficiency of the audit and our ability to conduct appropriate first and second stage reviews of audit work. Furthermore, releasing the information would damage our working relationship with government. This would be likely to impact adversely on the conduct, cost and effectiveness of public audit. Therefore, we consider that disclosure of this information would be likely to prejudice the exercise of the NAO's functions as set out in the National Audit Act 1983. For this reason, we have applied the public audit exemption available under Section 33(2) of FOIA.

# Reasons why the public interest in maintaining the exclusion outweighs the public interest in disclosing the information in this case:

The NAO is independent of government and scrutinises public spending on behalf of Parliament. Our work serves the public interest by helping Parliament hold government to account, providing transparency on matters of public interest and driving improvement in the use of public resources.

We recognise that there is a public interest in knowing that the use of public money is subject to appropriate levels of accountability and transparency, delivered through an effective audit function. However, we consider that disclosure of sensitive audit evidence supplied to the NAO by departments in pursuit of our statutory functions and beyond that published in our reports, would impair the audit process for the reasons set out above. Departments would be reluctant to engage with us which would delay and diminish the audit process.

In this instance the information was used to inform our financial audit of IPSA's annual accounts, which are published on IPSA's website: <a href="https://example.com/Annual reports & accounts | IPSA (theipsa.org.uk)">https://example.com/Annual reports & accounts | IPSA (theipsa.org.uk)</a>. In addition, IPSA publishes much of its financial information on its website: Publications | IPSA (theipsa.org.uk).

The NAO's work puts information into the public domain and helps Parliament hold government to account. In

our view, the balance of public interest rests with the NAO being able to deliver an effective and efficient public audit function and report our findings to the public.

Consequently, given the negative impact that would result from disclosure, we consider it appropriate to maintain the Section 33 public audit exemption.

#### Section 40, Freedom of Information Act 2000 – Personal information

Section 40, paragraphs 1-4, of the Freedom of Information Act 2000 (FOIA) provides that:

- (1) Any information to which a request for information relates is exempt information if it constitutes personal data of which the applicant is the data subject.
- (2) Any information to which a request for information relates is also exempt information if—
- (a) it constitutes personal data which does not fall within subsection (1), and
- (b) the first, second or third condition below is satisfied.
- (3A) The first condition is that the disclosure of the information to a member of the public otherwise than under this Act—
- (a) would contravene any of the data protection principles, or
- (b) would do so if the exemptions in section 24(1) of the Data Protection Act 2018 (manual unstructured data held by public authorities) were disregarded.
- (3B) The second condition is that the disclosure of the information to a member of the public otherwise than under this Act would contravene Article 21 of the GDPR (general processing: right to object to processing).
- (4A) The third condition is that—
- (a) on a request under Article 15(1) of the GDPR (general processing: right of access by the data subject) for access to personal data, the information would be withheld in reliance on provision made by or under section 15, 16 or 26 of, or Schedule 2, 3 or 4 to, the Data Protection Act 2018, or
- (b) on a request under section 45(1)(b) of that Act (law enforcement processing: right of access by the data subject), the information would be withheld in reliance on subsection (4) of that section.

### Reasons why we have applied this exemption

We are not obliged, under Section 40(2) of the FOIA to provide personal information that is the personal information of another person if releasing it would contravene any of the provisions of the Data Protection Act 2018.

In this instance we believe the information held in bank statements, including individual incoming and outgoing amounts, constitutes the personal data of other individuals, including that of other companies and organisations. Even if we were to redact identifying information, such as names, it would be possible to identify individuals from other information that is published and in the public domain – for example, individual MP expenses. We believe that to release any of the information contained in the bank statements would contravene the first data protection principle, which is that the processing of personal data must be lawful, fair and transparent. Processing in this context includes disclosure and therefore we consider section 40(2) is engaged.

This exemption is absolute and is not subject to the public interest test.

#### Annex C

## **Statement of Policy**

Our policy is to respond to requests made under the Freedom of Information Act 2000 as helpfully and promptly as possible, having regard to the principles set out in the Act. I therefore hope you are happy with the way we have handled your request. If you are not, then you should take the following steps.

In the first instance, within 40 working days, write to the National Audit Office Freedom of Information (FOI) Team at FOI.requests@nao.org.uk or by post to:

FOI Team, Green 2, National Audit Office, 157-197 Buckingham Palace Road, London, SW1W 9SP The Head of FOI will arrange a review, which will be conducted by a senior member of staff who was not involved in decisions relating to your original request. Once the review has been completed, we will write informing you of the outcome.

If you are not content with the outcome of the internal review, you have the right to apply directly to the Information Commissioner for a decision. The Information Commissioner can be contacted at: <a href="https://ico.org.uk/">https://ico.org.uk/</a>

or

Information Commissioner's Office Wycliffe House Water Lane Wilmslow Cheshire SK9 5AF