



Insolvency Service Enforcement Outcomes (Experimental Statistics) – January to March (Q1) 2016

Coverage

(dependent on series)

United Kingdom,
Great Britain,
England and Wales

This statistics release contains the latest data on new outcomes obtained as a result of enforcement activities of the Insolvency Service.

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Media enquiries

Michael Gibbs
+44 (0)20 7637 6304
Ade Daramy
+44 (0)20 7596 6187

- The total number of directors disqualified for misconduct remained about the same as in 2014/15.
- The average period of disqualification increased.
- Bankruptcy restrictions and suspension of discharge orders continued to decrease year-on-year, in line with decreases in the number of bankruptcies.
- The average period of bankruptcy restrictions remained in line with long term trends.

Author

Amit Singh Bhopal
statistics@insolvency.gsi.gov.uk
020 7637 6314

Responsible Statistician

John Perrett

Website

<https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/insolvency-service-official-statistics>

Insolvency Service Enforcement Outcomes: User Feedback

This is a new Official Statistics release and the Insolvency Service is interested in your feedback. Your input will help shape this product and ensure that future releases suit the needs of users.

We are specifically seeking views on the following:

- The content of the release
- Layout and format of this commentary and the accompanying data tables
- Whether the supplementary guidance is sufficiently detailed and clear

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1. Key Findings for 2015/16

<i>Enforcement outcomes are linked to numbers of insolvencies</i>	Corporate insolvencies and bankruptcies have been on a decreasing trend since 2012 and 2009 respectively. This is one driver of changes in the number of enforcement outcomes.
<i>Director disqualifications remained level</i>	In 2015/16, 1,208 director disqualifications were obtained, compared with 1,210 in 2014/15. The latest quarter, January to March 2016, saw the largest quarterly number of disqualifications since Q2 2010.
<i>The average period of disqualifications increased</i>	The average period of a director's disqualification was 5.9 years, an increase of 0.3 years compared to 2014/15.
<i>The number of companies wound up in the public interest increased</i>	There were 131 companies wound up in the public interest in 2015/16, up 28 cases on 2014/15, but broadly in line with the general trend of between 20 and 50 per quarter.
<i>Bankruptcy and debt relief restrictions continued to decrease year on year</i>	In 2015/16 there were 432 bankruptcy and debt relief restriction orders and undertakings obtained (down 25% compared to 2014/15). The average period of bankruptcy restrictions was 5.1 years, in line with long term trends.
<i>Suspension of discharge orders decreased</i>	There were 711 suspension of discharge orders obtained in 2015/16, down 12% compared to the previous year. Of these, 89% were against a bankruptcy order made via a creditor's petition.

2. Director Disqualifications

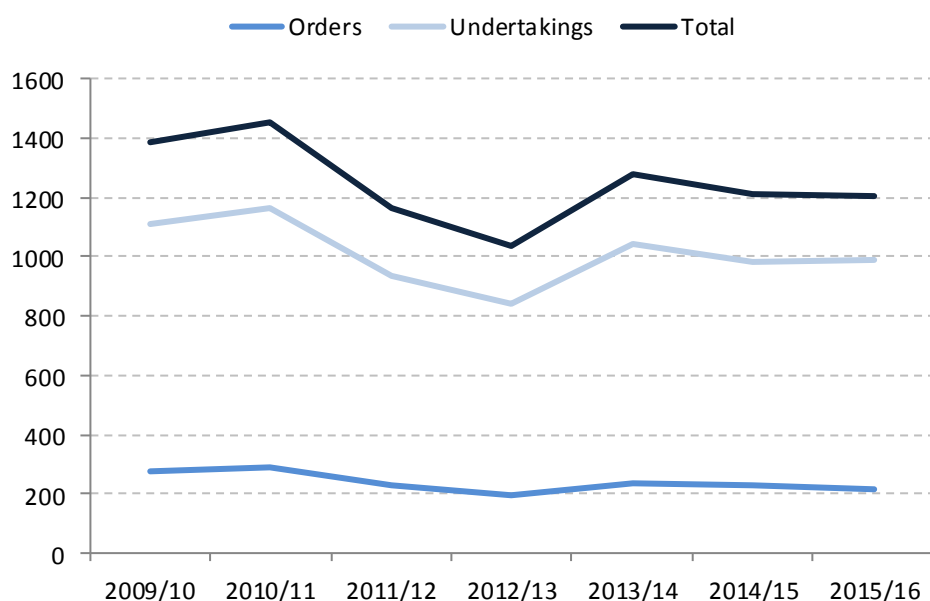
These statistics relate to individuals that have acted as the director of a company in Great Britain, or a company that has an interest in Great Britain, and have been disqualified as a result of the work of the Insolvency Service.

Restrictions imposed on an individual that has been disqualified from being a director include not being able to act as a director of a company in the United Kingdom or be involved in the promotion, formation or management of a company without permission from the court. Further details can be found in the [Guide to Insolvency Service Enforcement Outcomes](#).

These statistics do not represent the total number of director disqualifications obtained. Rather it represents the number of director disqualifications obtained as a result of the efforts of the Insolvency Service. [Companies House](#) maintains a record of all director disqualifications, including those presented here.

2.1. Disqualification Orders and Undertakings

Figure 1: Director Disqualification Orders and Undertakings, 2009/10 to 2015/16 (Great Britain)



Source: Insolvency Service, Department for Business, Innovation & Skills.
See Table 1 of the accompanying Excel file for more details.

Key Information

Disqualification Orders are made by the court under the Company Directors Disqualification Act 1986.

This applies to **individuals formally appointed as a director** and those deemed to have acted as a director even though they were not formally appointed.

If an individual accepts the allegations made against them, they can offer to enter into a **disqualification undertaking**. This has the same effect as an order but does not involve court proceedings.

The Insolvency Service obtained or had significant involvement in obtaining 1,208 disqualifications for the reporting year 2015/16, around the same level as seen in 2014/15 (1,210 disqualifications). Of these, 992 were undertakings and 216 were obtained by court order.

Table 1: Total disqualifications by outcome type, 2009/10 to 2015/16 (Great Britain)

Reporting Year	Orders	Undertakings	Total
2009/10	274	1,112	1,386
2010/11	288	1,165	1,453
2011/12	226	939	1,165
2012/13	193	841	1,034
2013/14	235	1,047	1,282
2014/15	226	984	1,210
2015/16 (p)	216	992	1,208

Source: Insolvency Service, Department for Business, Innovation & Skills

p Provisional.

In the latest quarter, January to March 2016, a total of 390 director disqualifications were obtained. This was an increase of 56% compared to the same quarter in 2015, the highest quarterly total since Q2 2010, and the first year-on-year increase in 6 quarters. Of these, there were 57 orders (up 6% compared to the same quarter the previous year) and 333 undertakings (up 70% compared with the same quarter in 2015). Historically, the proportion of disqualifications that were undertakings ranges from 75% to 85%.

The number of disqualifications obtained in any one quarter can be influenced by a number of factors.

- An investigation into a director can be a lengthy process. As the majority of disqualifications obtained by the Insolvency Service are for misconduct in relation to an insolvent company ([see Section 2.2](#)), trends in disqualifications follow trends in company insolvencies. The average time between insolvency and disqualification order is around 24 months; therefore a peak in disqualifications would be expected to occur around two years after a peak in company insolvencies.
- Liquidations and administrations form the majority of company insolvencies, and have been on a decreasing trend since 2013. Further information on the trends of these can be found in the [Insolvency Statistics](#).
- There has been a gradual decrease in the number of directors per company investigated, from 1.5 directors per company in 2009/10 to 1.3 in 2015/16, therefore fewer disqualifications for a given number of investigations
- The decrease in the number of disqualifications obtained between 2010 and 2012 is thought to be related to a reduction in company insolvencies between 2008 and 2010, as well as changes to resources.

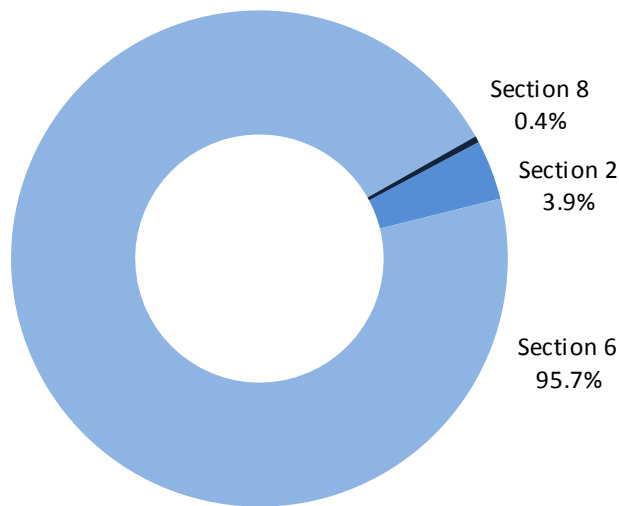
There are different ways in which the Insolvency Service can initiate an investigation into a director.

- For companies in a compulsory liquidation, the official receiver will establish the cause or causes of failure of the company as part of their duties. If in the course of that process indications of potential misconduct emerge, the Insolvency Service will enquire further into the conduct of the directors. Some of those enquiries will result in the official receiver seeking the authority of the Secretary of State to bring disqualification proceedings.
- For insolvent companies not in compulsory liquidation, it is a statutory duty for the insolvency practitioner overseeing the case to report any suspected misconduct to the Insolvency Service. The Insolvency Service then enquires further into the conduct of directors, seeking authority to bring disqualification proceedings if appropriate.
- It is also possible for a director of a company that is actively trading to be investigated as part of an Insolvency Service investigation into the company, leading to a disqualification where appropriate.
- Finally, a director can be disqualified following conviction for an indictable offence in relation to a company.

The circumstance under which a director is investigated determines the type of disqualification made. More details on this can be found in section 2.2.

2.2. Characteristics of Disqualification Orders and Undertakings

Figure 2: Director Disqualifications by Section of the Act, 2015/16
(Great Britain)



Source: Insolvency Service, Department for Business, Innovation & Skills.
See Table 1a of the accompanying Excel file for more details.

Key Information

A disqualifications order can be made under different sections of the Act, depending on the circumstances:

Section 2 – Following conviction for an indictable offence in relation to the promotion, formation, management, liquidations or striking off of a company.

Section 6 – For unfit conduct in relation to an insolvent company.

Section 8 – Where it is considered expedient in the public interest, arising from investigative material.

Section 6 and 8 disqualifications can be made as an order or undertaking. As section 2 disqualifications are made following a conviction, they are all orders.

The majority of director disqualifications are made in relation to insolvent companies (section 6 of the Company Directors Disqualification Act). In 2015/16, 1,156 disqualifications (96% of the total) were made under this section. This is consistent with the longer term trend of around 95% of disqualifications being made under section 6.

There were 47 disqualifications in 2015/16 made under section 2, where the Insolvency Service made a substantial contribution to the investigation, broadly in line with previous annual totals. There were five disqualifications made under section 8 in 2015/16. Since 2014 there have been few disqualifications made under this section. Where it is considered expedient in the public interest, a director disqualification is primarily sought under section 6. This is an operational decision made to ensure the most effective use of available resources.

Table 2: Total Disqualifications by section, 2009/10 to 2015/16, (Great Britain)

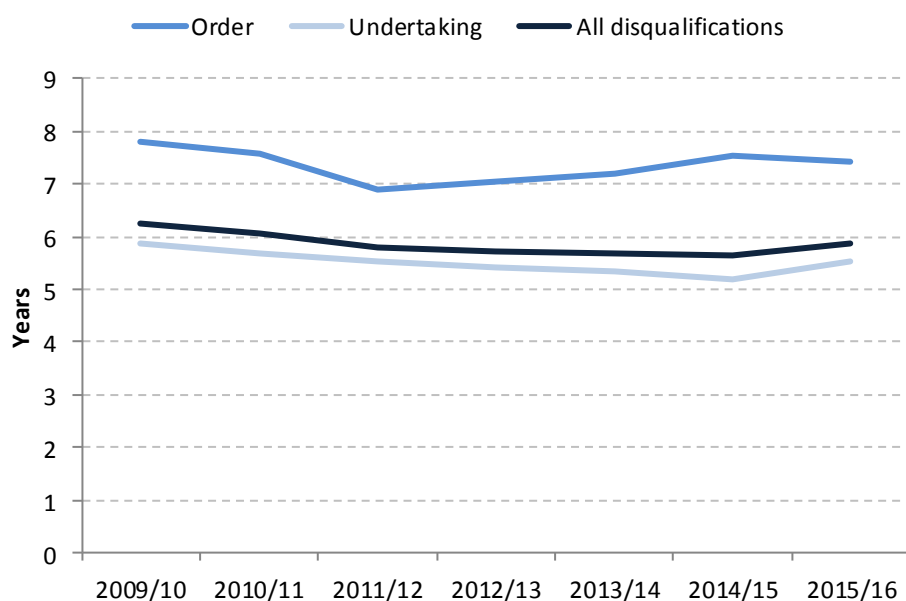
Reporting Year	Section 2 ¹	Section 6	Section 8	Total
2009/10	49	1,327	10	1,386
2010/11	53	1,385	15	1,453
2011/12	44	1,109	12	1,165
2012/13	59	971	4	1,034
2013/14	63	1,216	3	1,282
2014/15	65	1,145	0	1,210
2015/16 (p)	47	1,156	5	1,208

Source: Insolvency Service, Department for Business, Innovation & Skills

p Provisional.

¹ Includes only those Section 2 disqualifications that are a result of referral or significant input from the Insolvency Service. More information can be found in the Notes and the *Guide to Insolvency Service Enforcement Outcomes*

Figure 3: Average Length of Director Disqualification Orders and Undertakings, 2009/10 to 2015/16 (Great Britain)



Source: Insolvency Service, Department for Business, Innovation & Skills.
See Table 1b of the accompanying Excel file for more details.

Key Information

The length of time that a disqualification order or undertaking can be enforced for is generally between **2 and 15 years**.

It is possible for section 2 and section 8 disqualifications to be enforced for up to 15 years (see [Guide to Insolvency Service Enforcement Outcomes](#))

Any **breach of the restrictions** during this time can result in prosecution, and if found guilty, the individual may be subject to a criminal penalty, such as a fine or imprisonment or can be made personally liable for the company's debts incurred during the period of the breach.

A reduction in the length of the disqualification can be offered in certain circumstances if the director accepts an undertaking. This is in recognition of the earlier protection of the public and the costs saved from avoiding court proceedings. In general, undertakings are shorter than orders.

In 2015/16, the average length of a disqualification was 5.9 years, up 0.3 years compared with 2014/15. The average length of an order was 7.4 years (a decrease of 0.1 years from 2014/15), compared to an average length of 5.5 years for an undertaking (an increase of 0.3 years on the previous year).

Of the 1,208 disqualifications made in January to March 2016, 676 were for 2 to 5 years (56% of the total – down five percentage points on 2014/15), 405 (34% of the total) were for over 5 up to 10 years and 127 directors (11% of the total) were disqualified for over 10 up to 15 years.

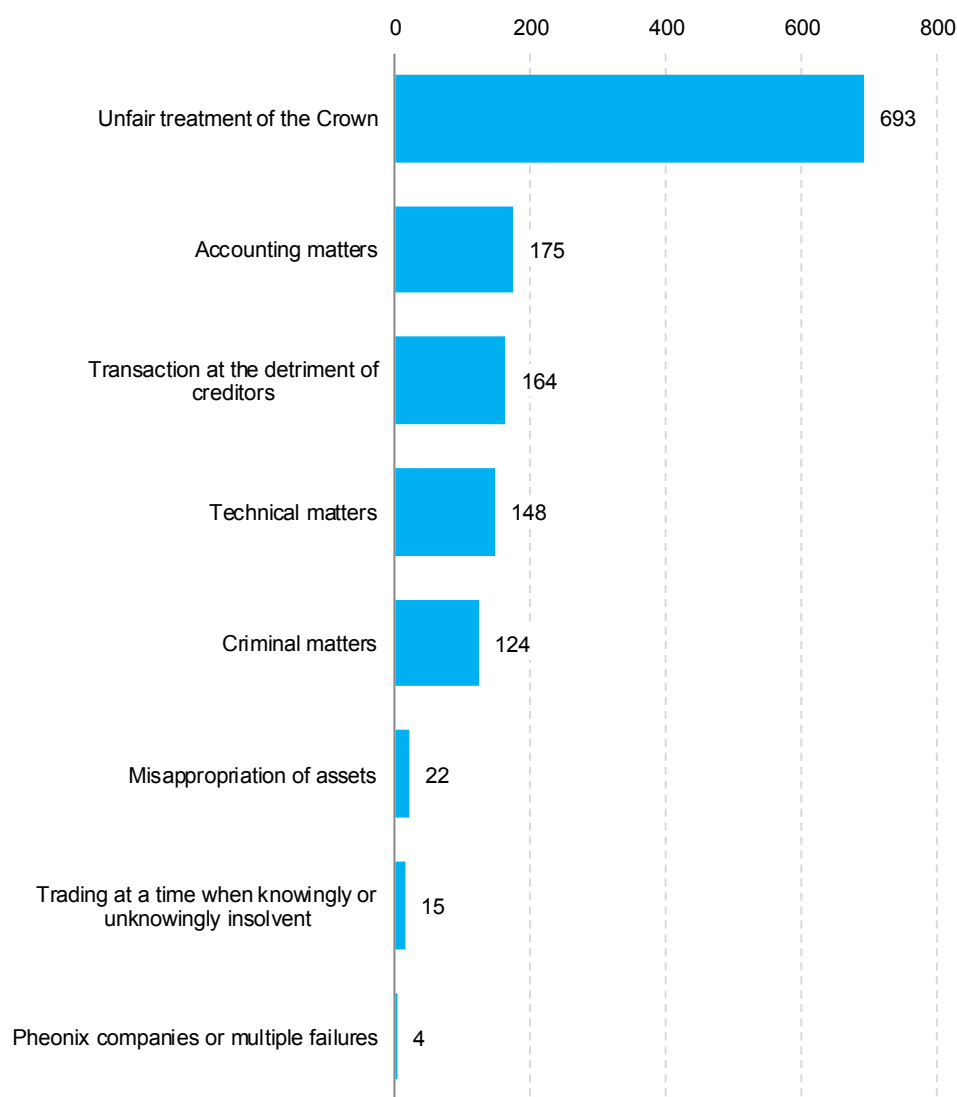
Table 3: Length of disqualification by Outcome, 2009/10 to 2015/16, (Great Britain)

Reporting Year	Average Length of disqualification (in years)			Length of disqualification (% of total disqualifications)		
	Orders	Undertakings	All	2-5 years	Over 5 to 10 years	Over 10 to 15 years
2009/10	7.8	5.9	6.3	49%	38%	13%
2010/11	7.6	5.7	6.1	51%	38%	10%
2011/12	6.9	5.5	5.8	57%	34%	9%
2012/13	7.0	5.4	5.7	61%	28%	11%
2013/14	7.2	5.4	5.7	60%	30%	10%
2014/15	7.5	5.2	5.6	61%	29%	10%
2015/16 (p)	7.4	5.5	5.9	56%	34%	11%

Source: Insolvency Service, Department for Business, Innovation & Skills

p Provisional.

Figure 4: Number of Allegations made in Insolvent Company Disqualification Cases (Orders and undertakings made in 2015/16, Great Britain)



Source: Insolvency Service.
See Table 1c of the accompanying Excel file for more details.

Key Information

The allegations shown here are in relation to **disqualifications made under section 6 only**.

For more information about the allegations made in Section 2 and Section 8 disqualifications, please refer to the [Guide to Insolvency Service Enforcement Outcomes](#).

It is possible for more than one allegation to be made in each disqualification case. Therefore, the number of allegations presented here does not match the number of disqualifications.

The allegations presented here relate to those disqualification orders and undertakings obtained in the quarter being reported on in this release, rather than the date the allegations were made.

For examples of the behaviours included in each allegation type, please see the [Guide to the Insolvency Service Enforcement Outcomes](#).

For the 1,156 section 6 disqualifications obtained in 2015/16, there were a total of 1,345 allegations recorded.

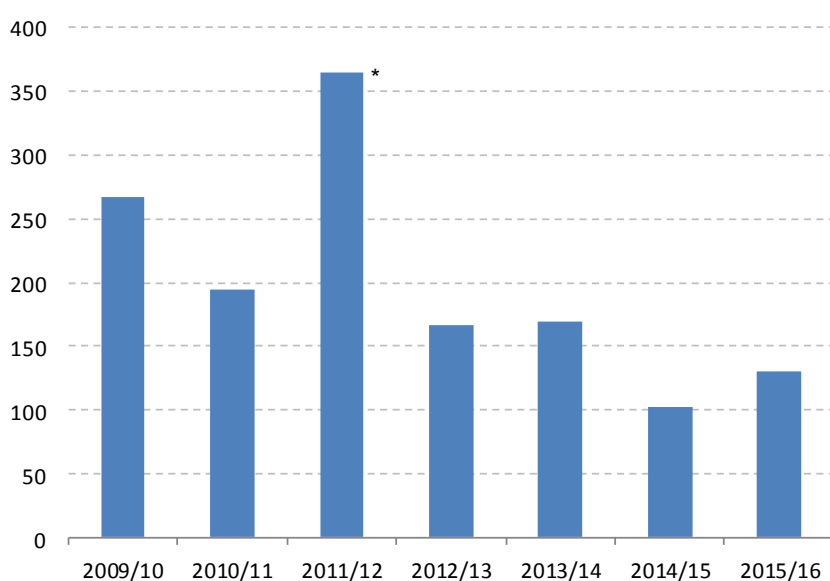
The most common allegation made in director disqualifications obtained in 2015/16 was in relation to the *unfair treatment of the Crown* (which usually refers to HM Revenue and Customs). *Unfair treatment of the Crown* can range from cases where a director had made a conscious decision to pay other creditors and not HM Revenue and Customs, to cases where a director has defrauded or attempted to defraud HM Revenue and Customs. This has been the most common allegation made since comparable quarterly records began in April to June 2011.

3. Companies Wound Up in the Public Interest

These statistics relate to companies, including United Kingdom and foreign companies registered at [Companies House](#) and companies which should be registered as they carry out business in the United Kingdom.

The compulsory winding up of a company is a legal process where the company is placed into compulsory liquidation by order of the Court. The number of companies wound up in the public interest is included in the total compulsory liquidation cases that are reported in the [Insolvency Statistics](#) and as such do not represent additional liquidations.

Figure 5: Companies Wound Up in the Public Interest, 2009/10 to 2015/16
(United Kingdom)



Source: Insolvency Service

* 2011/12 includes 167 winding up orders made as a result of the conclusion of two major investigations. See Table 2 of the accompanying Excel file for more details.

Key Information

Following an investigation into the **corporate abuse** by a company or limited liability partnership that is either **actively trading, has ceased trading or is currently in voluntary liquidation or administration**, the Secretary of State can apply to the court to have the company put into **compulsory liquidation**, a legal process in which an official receiver (or a liquidator in Scotland) is appointed to 'wind up' the affairs of a company or limited liability partnership.

Corporate abuse could include **serious misconduct, fraud, scams or sharp practice in the way the company operates**.

In 2015/16, 131 companies were wound up in the public interest. This was an increase of 27% (28 cases) on 2014/15, but broadly in line with the general trend of 20-50 cases a quarter.

Table 4: Number of Companies Wound Up in the Public Interest, 2009/10 to 2015/16 (United Kingdom)

Reporting Year	Number of Companies Wound up in the Public Interest ¹
2009/10	267
2010/11	194
2011/12	365
2012/13	167
2013/14	169
2014/15	103
2015/16 (p)	131

Source: The Insolvency Service

(p) Provisional.

1. The number of companies wound up in the public interest is included in the total compulsory liquidation cases that are reported in the Insolvency Statistics and as such do not represent additional liquidations.

4. Bankruptcy and Debt Relief Restrictions Orders and Undertakings

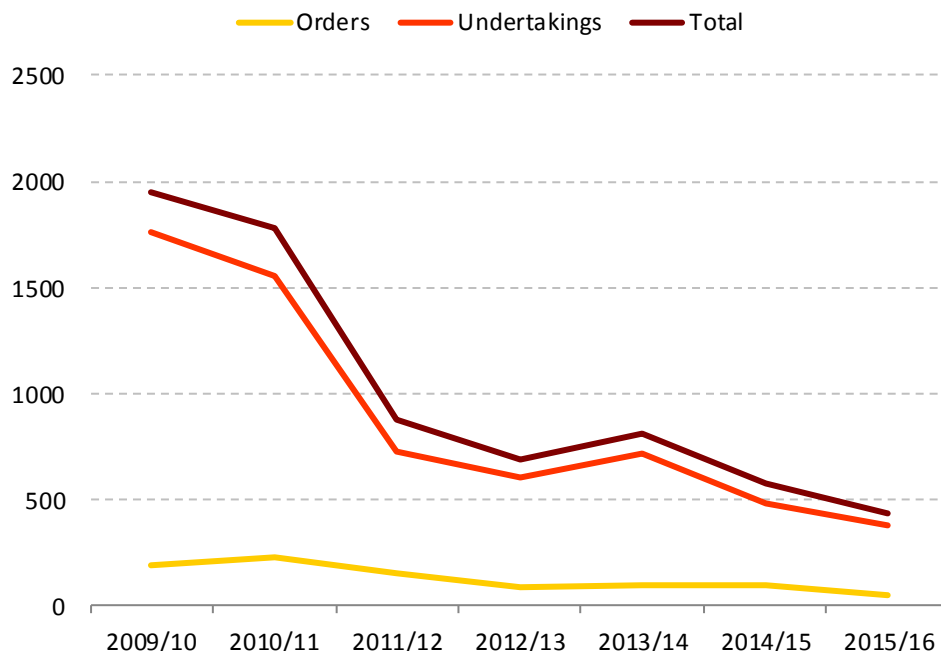
These statistics relate to people subject to a bankruptcy or debt relief order in England and Wales – formal insolvency procedures for individuals who have had problems with debt – where the individual is considered to be culpable. A restrictions order is made by the court after considering evidence submitted by the official receiver showing the individual to have been dishonest or blameworthy.

There are enforcement measures in Scotland and Northern Ireland for insolvent individuals. They are not represented here as they are enforced by [Accountant in Bankruptcy](#) for Scotland and [Department for Trade and Investment, Northern Ireland](#).

There are a number of consequences of a bankruptcy or debt relief restriction. These include the individual having to disclose their status when applying for credit over £500, they may not act as a director of a company or take part in its promotion, formation or management unless permission has been obtained by the court, and they may not act as a Member of Parliament amongst other restrictions. Further information can be found in the [Guide to Insolvency Service Enforcement Outcomes](#).

4.1. Restrictions Orders and Undertakings

Figure 6: Bankruptcy and Debt Relief Restrictions Orders and Undertakings, 2009/10 to 2015/16 (England and Wales)



Source: Insolvency Service.
See Table 3 of the accompanying Excel file for more details.

Key Information

If the individual accepts the allegations made against them, they can offer to enter into a **restrictions undertaking**. This has the same effect as an order but does not involve court proceedings.

Bankruptcy and debt relief restrictions are presented together throughout this release. As there are very few debt relief restrictions made, it is not possible to draw any meaningful conclusions from analysing them on their own.

In 2015/16, a total of 432 restrictions were made, a decrease of 25% compared to 2014/15. This was a continuation of a decreasing trend driven primarily by decreases in the number of bankruptcies. Of these, 50 were restrictions orders (down 46%) and 382 were restrictions undertakings (down 21%).

Continued over

As there are very few debt relief restrictions orders and undertakings, the total number of restrictions orders and undertakings is driven by the number of bankruptcies. Because of the time taken to investigate potential misconduct (around 11 months on average) the trend in bankruptcy restrictions follows that of bankruptcies by around four quarters. The peak in restrictions orders and undertakings, January to March 2010, was a year after the peak in bankruptcies. Similarly, the recent decreases in the number of bankruptcies have tended to be reflected a year later in the number of bankruptcy restrictions outcomes.

Table 5: Total number of Bankruptcy Restrictions and Debt Relief orders by outcome, 2009/10 to 2015/16
(England and Wales)

Reporting Year	Total	Orders	Undertakings
2009/10	1945	188	1757
2010/11	1782	230	1552
2011/12	873	151	722
2012/13	691	88	603
2013/14	813	96	717
2014/15	578	93	485
2015/16 (p)	432	50	382

Source: The Insolvency Service

(p) Provisional

More information on the trends and drivers of the number of individuals entering into formal insolvency procedures, including bankruptcy, debt relief orders and individual voluntary arrangements, can be found in the [Insolvency Statistics](#) publication.

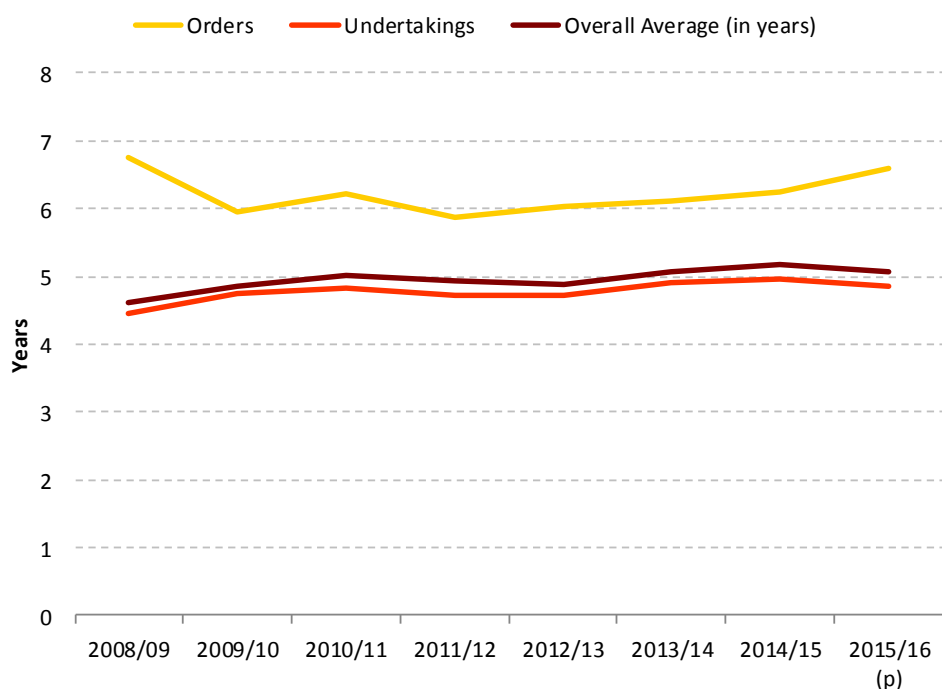
4.2. Characteristics of Restrictions Orders and Undertakings

The average length of restrictions overall in 2015/16 was 5.1 years, in line with longer term trends. The average length of restriction orders made in 2015/16 was 6.8 years, 0.6 years higher than the previous year, while the average length of a restrictions undertaking was 4.9 years, which was 0.1 years lower than the previous year.

In 2015/16, 66% of restrictions imposed were for 2 to 5 years, whilst 30% were for over 5 to 10 years and 4% were for restrictions over 10 to 15 years. This is largely similar to the proportions observed in the previous year.

Continued over

Figure 7: Average length of Restrictions Orders and Undertakings, 2009/10 to 2015/16 (England and Wales)



Source: Insolvency Service.
See Table 3a of the accompanying Excel file for more details.

Key Information

The length of time that a restrictions order or undertaking can be enforced ranges from **2 to 15 years**.

Any **breach of the restrictions** during this time can result in prosecution, and if found guilty, the individual may be subject to a criminal penalty, such as a fine or imprisonment.

Table 6: Average Length of restriction by outcome, 2009/10 to 2015/16 (England and Wales)

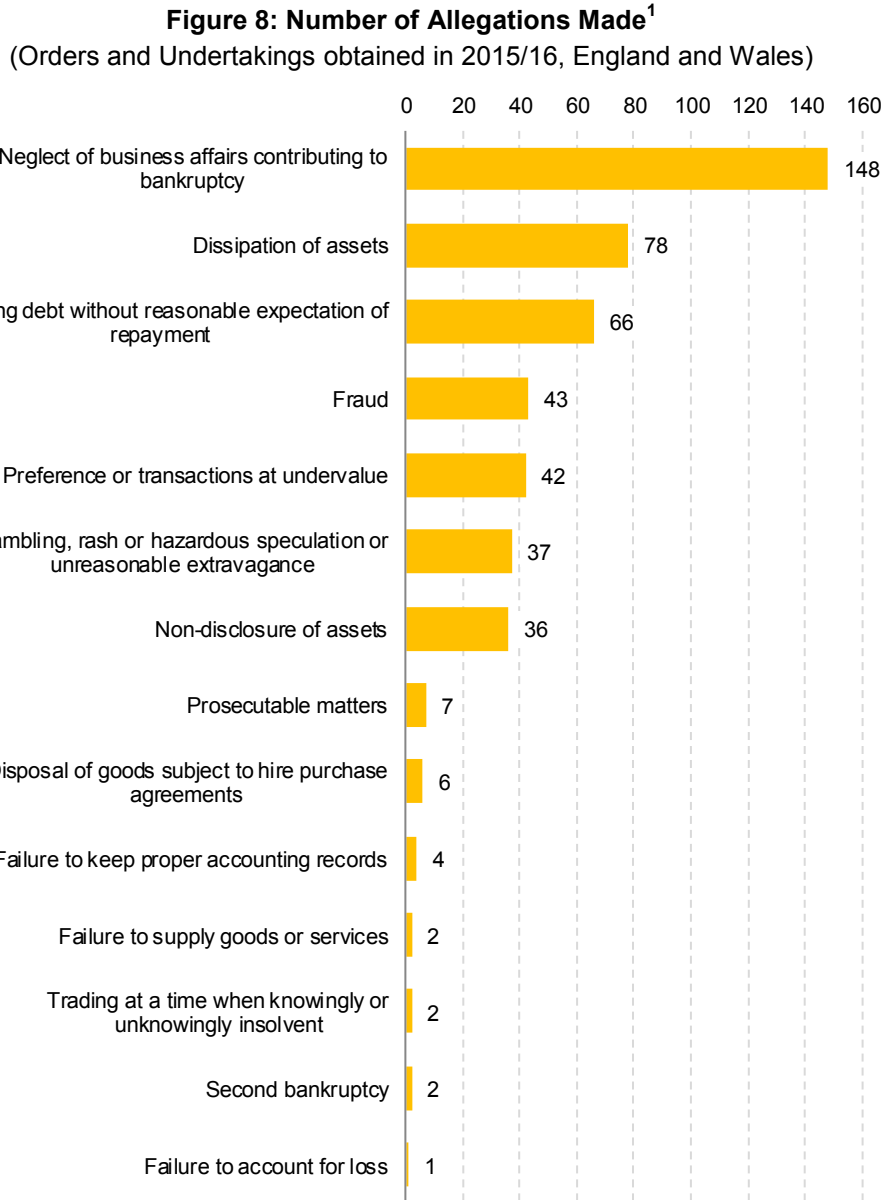
Reporting Year	Average Length of Restriction (in years)		Overall Average (in years)	Length of Restriction (% of total Restrictions)		
	Orders	Undertakings		2-5 Years	Over 5 to 10 Years	Over 10 to 15 Years
2009/10	5.9	4.7	4.9	72%	26%	2%
2010/11	6.2	4.8	5.0	72%	25%	3%
2011/12	5.9	4.7	4.9	70%	26%	3%
2012/13	6.0	4.7	4.9	70%	27%	2%
2013/14	6.1	4.9	5.1	67%	31%	3%
2014/15	6.2	5.0	5.2	67%	29%	4%
2015/16 (p)	6.8	4.9	5.1	66%	30%	4%

Source: The Insolvency Service
p Provisional.

Continued Over

For the 432 restrictions orders and undertakings obtained in 2015/16, there were 474 allegations recorded.

The most common allegations made were *neglect of business affairs*, with 148 instances; and *dissipation of assets*, with 78 instances. *Neglect of business affairs* has been the most common allegation type since the beginning of 2010.



Key Information

It is possible for more than one allegation to be made in each restrictions case. Therefore, the number of allegations presented here does not match the number of restrictions orders and undertakings.

The allegations presented here relate to those restriction orders and undertakings made in the quarter being reported on in this release, rather than the date the allegations were made.

For examples of the behaviours included in each allegation type, please see the [Guide to the Insolvency Service Enforcement Outcomes](#).

Source: Insolvency Service.

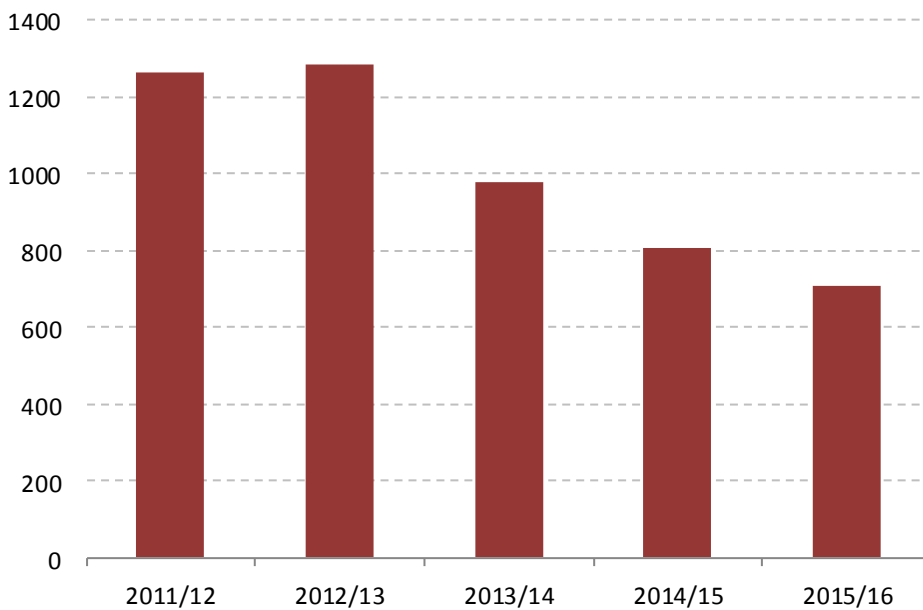
¹ Categories where no allegations of that type made are not shown. See Table 3b of the accompanying Excel file for more details.

5. Suspension of Discharge Orders

These statistics relate to individuals who are subject to a bankruptcy order and have had their automatic discharge suspended for failing to comply with their obligations.

For individuals subject to a debt relief order, the equivalent would be to have the order revoked. However, it is possible for a debt relief order to be revoked for reasons other than non-cooperation, such as a change of circumstances.

Figure 9: Suspension of Discharge Orders, 2011/12 to 2015/16
(England and Wales)



Source: Insolvency Service.

See Table 4 of the accompanying Excel file for more details.

Key Information

If a bankrupt **has failed or is failing to comply with their obligations**, an application can be made to the court for the automatic discharge period of twelve months to be suspended.

On making a **suspension of discharge order**, the discharge period is extended indefinitely pending the full cooperation of the individual.

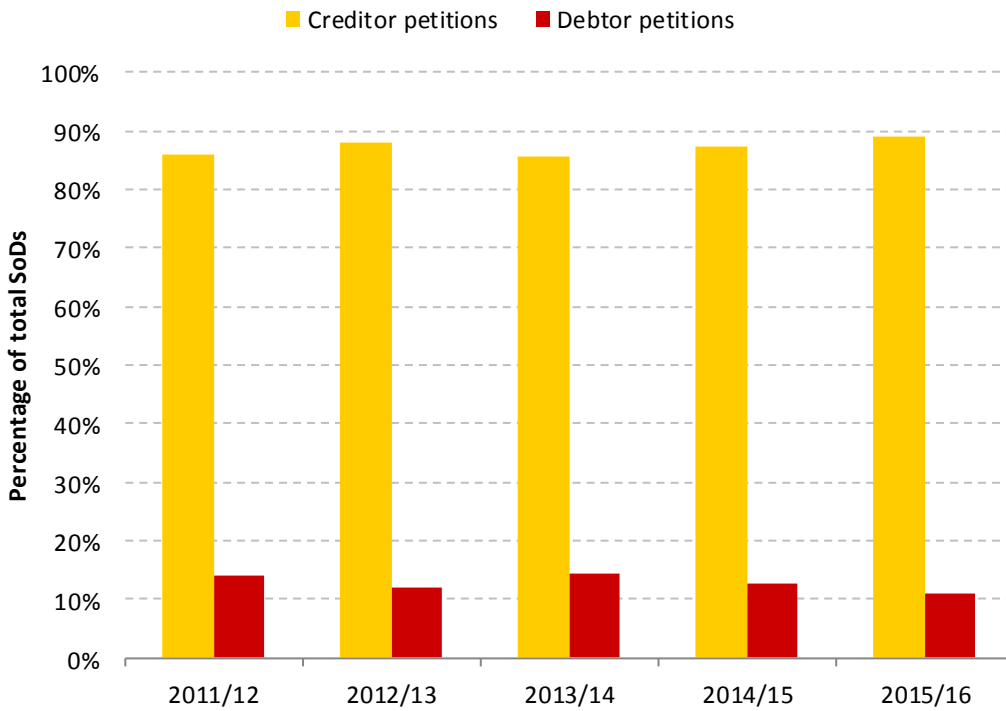
Non-cooperation includes non-attendance to interview, obstruction, failure to provide the required information, delay or other serious misbehaviour of the bankrupt.

In 2015/16, 711 suspension of discharge orders were obtained, a 12% decrease on the previous year.

The number of suspension of discharge orders is correlated with the number of bankruptcy cases, in particular those made by a creditor petition. It is more likely that a suspension of discharge order is made in a creditor petition bankruptcy case, as generally they have not chosen to become bankrupt and are less likely to cooperate.

Continued over

Figure 10: Suspension of Discharge Orders by Petition Type, 2011/12 to 2015/16
(England and Wales)



Source: Insolvency Service.
See Table 4 of the accompanying Excel file for more details.

Key Information

Debtor petition – where the individual is unable to pay their debts, and applies to the court to declare themselves bankrupt.

Creditor petition – if an individual or company is owed £5,000 or more (£750 before October 2015), they can apply to the court to make an individual bankrupt.

For more information on the trends in bankruptcy petition types, see the [Insolvency Statistics](#).

In 2015/16, 89% of suspension of discharge orders were made in creditor petition bankruptcy cases which is in line with the longer term trend of less than 20% of suspension of discharge orders being made in debtor petitions bankruptcy cases.

As a comparison, in the calendar year 2015 72% of all bankruptcies were made as a result of a debtor’s petition and 28% were made on a creditor’s petition.

6. Background Notes

Further information on the context of this release can be found in the [Guide to Insolvency Service Enforcement Outcomes](#).

Data Sources and Methodology

More details may be found in: [Insolvency Service Methodology](#), the [Statement of Administrative Sources](#) and the [Insolvency Service Revisions Policy](#).

Data Sources

With the exception of Section 2 disqualification orders, these statistics are derived from administrative records held by the Insolvency Service, an executive agency of the Department for Business, Innovation and Skills.

Statistics on Section 2 disqualification orders are derived from administrative records held by the Insolvency Service and the Department for Business, Innovation and Skills.

Methodology

These statistics are produced via tabulation following quality assurance of raw data collected from various sources.

Revisions

These statistics are subject to scheduled revisions, as set in the [Revisions Policy](#). Revisions tend to be made as a result of data being entered onto administrative systems after the cut-off date for data being extracted to produce the statistics. Such revisions tend to be small in the context of overall totals; nonetheless all figures in this release that have been revised since the previous edition have been highlighted in the relevant tables.

Quality

This section provides information on the quality of the *Insolvency Service Enforcement Outcomes*, to enable users to judge whether or not the data are of sufficient quality for their intended use. The section is structured in terms of the six quality dimensions of the European Statistical System. Further information can be found in the statement on [quality strategy, principles and processes](#), which covers all Official Statistics outputs from the Insolvency Service.

Relevance *(the degree to which the statistical product meets user needs for both coverage and content)*

The *Insolvency Service Enforcement Outcomes* publication is intended to be the most comprehensive record of the outcomes of the investigation and enforcement activity of the Insolvency Service. It includes all formal types of enforcement outcome available to the Insolvency Service.

The statistics release covers annual and quarterly data from the beginning of 2009, the earliest date from which consistent and reliable information is available.

It is anticipated that key users will include the Insolvency Service itself, other government departments, parliament, the insolvency profession, debt advice agencies, media organisations, academics, the financial sector, the business community and the general public.

The statistical production team welcome feedback from users of the *Insolvency Service Enforcement Outcomes* (current contact details are provided at the beginning of this release). More formal engagement will be carried out as part of the regular [User Feedback Exercise](#) on all Insolvency Service Official Statistics.

Accuracy and Completeness *(including the closeness between an estimated or stated result and the [unknown] true value)*

In general, numbers of outcomes are based on the date of the order or undertaking, rather than on the date it was recorded on the administrative system. In practice this means there is likely to be an element of under-coverage in the first release of new data. Scheduled revisions aim to capture any cases recorded later than the cut off date for extracting data. Any revisions are expected to be small.

There is a level of under-coverage in the reporting Section 2 disqualifications in the *Insolvency Service Enforcement Outcomes*. More details can be found in the Coherence section.

Coherence *(the degree to which data which are derived from different sources or methods, but which refer to the same phenomenon, are similar)*

The Insolvency Service has previously published annual statistics on its enforcement outcomes in the [Annual Report and Accounts](#). Information accompanying the annual report up to and including 2013/14 is not consistent with the headline figures reported here, as the data in the *Insolvency Service Enforcement Outcomes* has been through a validation and quality assurance process. Information reported in annual reports and accounts from 2014/15 will be based on the Official Statistics where possible.

[Companies House](#) maintains a register of all directors disqualified under the Company Directors Disqualification Act 1986 and publishes annual statistics on the number of directors disqualified. This includes directors disqualified under sections of the Act that are not represented in the *Insolvency Service Enforcement Outcomes*. Section 2 disqualifications presented in the *Insolvency Service Enforcement Outcomes* are those that are a result of a referral or significant input from the Insolvency Service, and therefore will not be consistent with the Section 2 disqualifications recorded by Companies House. Section 6 and Section 8 disqualifications registered at Companies House are not consistent with the *Insolvency Service Enforcement Outcomes* due to differences in the way cases are recorded.

Timeliness and Punctuality *(timeliness refers to the elapsed time between publication and the period to which the data refer. Punctuality refers to the time lag between the actual and planned dates of publication)*

This release was published seven weeks after the end of the quarter. It is hoped that subsequent releases will be published sooner.

It is not possible to publish this release earlier than the *Insolvency Statistics* (published 29th of the month following the end of the quarter, unless it falls on a weekend or Monday when it would be delayed to the following Tuesday) as some of the headline statistics, in particular for compulsory liquidations, are referred to in *Insolvency Service Enforcement Outcomes*.

A provisional publication schedule for this product is available on the [Statistics Release Calendar](#). The confirmed date of publication will be announced in the same location at least four weeks in advance, in line with the release practices of the Code of Practice for Official Statistics.

Accessibility and Clarity (*Accessibility is the ease with which users are able to access the data. It also related to the format in which the data are available and the availability of supporting information. Clarity refers to the quality and sufficiency of metadata, illustrations and accompanying advice*)

The *Investigation and Enforcement Statistics* are available free of charge to the end user on the [Insolvency Service website](#). They are released via the release calendar and they meet the standards required under the Code of Practice for Official Statistics and the Insolvency Service's own accessibility policy.

Alternative formats of this release are available on request, via the contact details at the beginning of the release.

Views on the clarity of the publication are also welcomed.

Comparability (*the degree to which data can be compared over time and domain*)

Changes in legislation and policy can affect the extent to which comparisons can be made over time for individual data series. Where such changes are known, they have been highlighted in explanatory notes at the bottom of the tables in the accompanying Excel file.

See also [Guide to Insolvency Service Enforcement Outcomes](#) for additional information on comparability for each data series.



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