

BACKGROUND NOTE ON ACTION PLANS

SMO Action Plans are developed by IFAC Members and Associates to demonstrate fulfillment of IFAC Statements of Membership Obligations (SMOs). SMOs require IFAC Members and Associates to support the adoption¹ and implementation² of international standards and other pronouncements issued by independent standard-setting boards under the auspices of IFAC as well as by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB); and to establish a Quality Assurance (QA) review and Investigation and Disciplinary (I&D) systems.

IFAC Members and Associates conduct a self-assessment against the requirements of SMOs and identify areas where improvements are needed. Based on the results of the assessment, Members and Associates develop an SMO Action Plan to (a) demonstrate how they fulfill the requirements of the SMOs and (b) where some requirements are not yet addressed, to present plans towards their fulfillment.

SMO Action Plans are designed to be ever-green documents that provide a comprehensive description of the accountancy profession and its legislative and regulatory environment in the jurisdiction as well as the actions undertaken by IFAC Members or Associates to support adoption and implementation of international standards and best practices.

Regular updates of the SMO Action Plans are required as part of the IFAC Member Compliance Program.

Use of Information

Please refer to the [Disclaimer](#) published on the Compliance Program website.

ACTION PLAN

IFAC Associate:	Ordre des Experts-Comptables OEC - Luxembourg
Approved by Governing Body:	OEC Council
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¹ *Adoption* is concerned with the decision that international standards are appropriate for use in specific national financial reporting environments and with the actions necessary to effect those decisions, including incorporation into national requirements or requiring the use of international standards through law. Adoption may include a process to review draft international standards, translation, public exposure of proposed standards, approval, incorporation into national requirements as necessary, and promulgation of final standards, and, where applicable, a convergence process to eliminate or minimize differences between international and national standards.

² *Implementation* may include a process to build awareness of the adopted standards, provide relevant education and training, develop or disseminate implementation guidance and any other activities that promote proper understanding and use of the standards in practice.

On behalf of OEC Council
Luxembourg, 25 October 2018

Robert Fischer
President

GLOSSARY

ASC	Advisory and Supervisory Committee	IAESB	International Accounting Education Standards Board
CPD	Continuous Professional Development	IESBA	International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants
EC	European Commission	IES	International Education Standard
ED	Exposure Draft	IRE	Institut des Réviseurs d'Entreprises
EU	European Union	IFRS	International Financial Reporting Standard
FEE	Federation of European Accountants	IPSAS	International Public Sector Accounting Standard
GAAS	Generally Accepted Auditing Standards	ISQC 1	International Standard on Quality Control 1
HCEP	High Council for the Economic Professions	I&D	Investigation and Discipline
IAASB	Int. Auditing and Assurance Standards Board	ISA	International Standard on Auditing
IASB	International Accounting Standards Board	NASC	National Accounting Standards Commission
		PIE	Public Interest Entity
		QA	Quality Assurance
		SMO	Statement of Membership Obligation

Action Plan Subject: SMO 1, Quality Assurance
Action Plan Objective: use best endeavors to improve the OEC peer review system

#	Start Date	Actions	Completion Date	Responsibility	Resource
Background					
<p>In accordance with the law of July 23, 2016 on the audit profession (as previously with the law of December 18, 2009 on the audit profession) and the law of June 10, 1999 organizing the profession of “expert-comptable” (the Law) OEC members, contrary to company auditors:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – do not perform any audit engagements such as defined in the law of July 23, 2016, – are not under the supervisory of the CSSF (<i>Commission de Surveillance du Secteur Financier</i>) – and do not come under the EU rules on public oversight, (i.e. REGULATION (EU) No 537/2014 OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL of 16 April 2014; DIRECTIVE 2014/56/EU OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL of 16 April 2014 amending Directive 2006/43/EC on statutory audits of annual accounts and consolidated accounts) <p>As a result, OEC has not established a QA review system.</p> <p>Nevertheless, OEC has implemented a peer review system to ensure that OEC members respect their legal obligations and professional rules, -in compliance with the OEC general competences -, and to fulfill the express OEC legal obligation under articles 11 f) and 38-1 of the Law, ie to ensure that OEC members respect their professional obligations arising from the legislation relating to the fight against money laundering and terrorism financing.</p> <p>This peer review system is defined in the OEC “Règlement sur le Contrôle confraternel”, as adopted by the General Assembly of its members.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – peer review is mandatory for all OEC members. – OEC is entitled to engage in disciplinary sanctions in response to weaknesses identified in the peer review system. <p>Two different committees are in charge of supervising these reviews:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – A committee in charge of the general reviews on one side and; – A specific committee in charge of the anti-money laundering reviews on the other side. <p>The president of each committee analyses the report form the reviewers, may request additional information or documentation from the firm/partner reviewed, issue some recommendations, request an additional on-site review or forward the file to the president of the OEC for potential disciplinary actions.</p> <p>The objective of the system is to ensure that OEC members respect their professional obligations:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. compliance with legal requirements (including specific controls regarding AML/TF requirements) 2. compliance with OEC rules and standards (including specific controls regarding AML/TF rules and standards), <p>The peer review covers the procedures implemented by members:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. review of the procedures as adopted by members, 2. together with their implementation: controls are performed at the OEC members’ offices. 					

#	Start Date	Actions	Completion Date	Responsibility	Resource
Consequently, this peer review system does not comply with the SMO 1 best practices as it does not currently cover a quality control of the professional services themselves, such as advices, analysis, valuations etc ...					
Maintaining Ongoing Processes					
1.	Ongoing	<p>Continue to use best endeavors to improve the peer review system of the OEC.</p> <p>As decided by the OEC Assembly of June 2011, procedures and inspections included in the OEC peer review system and dedicated to the compliance with the legislation relating to the fight against money laundering and terrorism financing have been extended (specific missions, specialized inspectors...). The OEC peer review has been implemented as planned by the OEC Assembly of June 2011 with two different reviews: a general review on one side and a specific anti-money laundering review on the other side.</p> <p>An IT tool has been developed by the OEC for managing and monitoring the inspections (by lightening the administrative burden for the OEC secretariat and reviewers, the number of peer review missions will be increased. This tool is currently operational for AML/FT missions and in development for the missions focused on general reviews.</p> <p>A new employee of the OEC, hired as AML/FT inspector, should start on the 1st of February 2019 on a full-time basis.</p>	Ongoing	OEC Council	OEC Council, OEC Technical Manager, OEC specialized committees
Review OEC's Compliance Information					
2.	Yearly	The IFAC self-assessment questionnaires and this Action Plan will be reviewed periodically and updated as necessary.	Yearly	OEC Technical Manager	OEC Councils and committees.

Main Requirements of SMO 1

Requirements	Y	N	Partially	Comments
<p>Scope of the System</p> <p>1. At a minimum, mandatory QA reviews are required for all audits of financial statements.</p>		X		Not applicable: our members do not perform any audit engagements such as defined in the law of July 23, 2016 concerning the audit profession.
<p>Quality Control Standards and Other Quality Control Guidance</p> <p>2. Firms are required to implement a system of quality control in accordance with the quality control standards.</p>	X			Covered by the peer review.
<p>3. Most up to date versions of ISQC 1 and other relevant ISA are adopted as the quality control standards.</p>		X		The auditing standards (ISA's & ISQC 1) do not apply to OEC members but to IRE (<i>Institut des Réviseurs d'entreprises</i>) members. However, and according to a dedicated OEC 'standard, OEC members who have chosen to perform IFAC ISRS, ISRE and ISAE standards must adhere to all applicable IFAC regulations.
<p>4. Member Body assists firms in understanding the objectives of quality control and in implementing and maintaining appropriate systems of quality control.</p>	X			<p>This peer review system is defined in the OEC "Règlement sur le Contrôle confraternel", as adopted by the General Assembly of its members.</p> <p>Moreover, a specific AML/TF guidance has been published and recently updated to assist OEC members in implementing they AML/TF policies and controls.</p> <p>And a partnership has been concluded by the OEC with Dow Jones to offer a preferred price to our members and encourage them to use automatic screening.</p>
<p>Review Cycle</p> <p>5. A cycle-based, risk-based, or a mixed approach for selecting firms for QA review is used.</p>	X			A risk-based approach is used for selecting firms for QA review.
<p>6. For cycle-based approach, quality control reviews are required to take place at least</p>		X		Not applicable as a risk-based approach is used for selecting firms for QA review.

Requirements	Y	N	Partially	Comments
every six years (and every three years for audits of public interest entities).				
QA Review Team				
7. Independence of the QA Team is assessed and documented.	X			According to the OEC "Règlement sur le Contrôle confraternel", The reviewers should attest that they are independent and have no interest conflict for each firm/partner reviewed.
8. QA Team possesses appropriate levels of expertise.	X			Being a peer review, the reviewer is also a "expert-comptable". And each new reviewer is trained before starting their controls.
Reporting				
9. Documentation of evidence supporting the quality control review report is required.			X	Confirmed for AML/FT peer reviews. For the non-AML/FT peer reviews, supporting documentation is not sent to OEC systematically. OEC aims to align this process to the AML/FT one.
10. A written report is issued upon conclusion of the QA review and provided to the firm/partner reviewed.	X			Confirmed. For the AML/FT review, the report is made online by the reviewer based on a preliminary questionnaire fulfilled by the firm/partner reviewed and following the on-site inspection. For the non-AML review, the questionnaire is going to be revised (and will be implemented to be processed as the AML one).
Corrective and Disciplinary Actions				
11. Reviewed firms/partners are required to make timely adjustments to meet recommendations from the review report.	X			If needed, reviewed firms/partners receive a letter requiring them to make timely adjustments to meet recommendations from the review report. They have then to confirm that recommendations have been followed. A second reviewed can be made to check.
12. QA review system is linked to the Investigation and Discipline system.				According to the Law, the disciplinary council exercises the power of discipline over all the members of the profession for violation of the legal and regulatory requirements concerning the exercise of the profession;

Requirements	Y	N	Partially	Comments
<p>Consideration of Public Oversight</p> <p>13. The body responsible for QA reviews cooperates with its oversight body and shares information on the functioning of the QA review system, as needed.</p>			X	<p>Not applicable. OEC itself is the oversight body regarding peer reviews (referral to the Disciplinary Council if needed).</p> <p>Moreover, OEC can inform the Ministry of Economy if breaches of the law are found (regarding the establishment law).</p>
<p>Regular Review of Implementation and Effectiveness</p> <p>14. Regular reviews of implementation and effectiveness of the system are performed.</p>	X			<p>A new system of peer review is currently implemented for the AML reviews.</p> <p>And the non-AML review is going to be updated (review of the questionnaire and IT tool for the reviewer).</p>

Action Plan Subject: SMO 2, International Education Standards
Action Plan Objective: Convergence to the IES applicable to the profession

#	Start Date	Actions	Completion Date	Responsibility	Resource
<p>Background</p> <p>INITIAL PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT</p> <p>The following three stages are involved in obtaining a license as “expert-comptable”:</p> <p>1- Higher education Candidates must hold one or more Bachelor degrees or have undergone equivalent training.</p> <p>2- Practical training period Candidates must then serve a period of at least three years’ training with a minimum of 1 year per 3 to be obtained with a qualified “expert-comptable”.</p> <p>3- The professional aptitude examination Once the training period with a qualified “expert-comptable” has begun, candidates will be able to sit the professional test leading to the award of the qualification.</p> <p>The license as “expert-comptable” is under the responsibility of the Ministry of Economy and is delivered by this authority. The education requirements are set by law. The education program and the professional examinations are organized by the University of Luxembourg in accordance with the legal requirements. OEC is in the University Committee which is responsible for the professional education program and the organization of the examinations (test d’aptitude).</p> <p>As a result, the rules under points 1 to 3 are compliant with the current requirements of the IESs.</p> <p>A bill of law, which aims to update the Law and especially replace the holding of Bachelor degree by the holding of a master degree has been proposed to the ministry of Economy. A meeting should be held before the end of the year to discuss this project.</p> <p>CONTINUING PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT</p> <p>Our organization is responsible for the continuous professional development of our members.</p> <p>The principle of continuous professional development is set in the OEC regulations, mainly:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The OEC “code de déontologie” based on the IESBA Code of Ethics published in 2010, adopted by the OEC General Assembly of June 2011 - The OEC standard adopted by the OEC General Assembly of June 2010 relating to specific obligations to continuous professional development of their own knowledge of the rules to combating money laundering and terrorism financing, as modified by the Assembly of June 2013 in order to increase members’ obligations to continuous professional training. 					

#	Start Date	Actions	Completion Date	Responsibility	Resource
<p>Choices relating to their own CPD are under the responsibility of OEC members, unless proposals are recommended by OEC and specific trainings organized by OEC and IRE (Institut des Réviseurs d'Entreprises- Luxembourg).</p> <p>The current OEC rules under CPD are not fully compliant with the requirements of the IESs, mainly as explained below.</p>					
Maintaining Ongoing Processes					
1.	Ongoing	<p>Use best endeavors to improve the convergence to the IFAC standard IES 7.</p> <p>According to the OEC standard (lastly updated in 2013), the recommendation still provides 60 hours of continuous professional training in each rolling three-year period and a decrease of the proportion of the self-training hours. 16 % of OEC members are also IRE members and therefore concerned by CPD obligations to meet the 120 credits per every three years.</p> <p>A systematic process (data sheet available on each member space) has been implemented to monitor whether OEC members meet the CPD requirements. This calculation sheet is used as from the beginning of 2018 as a checking support of compliance with the OEC CPD standards.</p> <p>To help OEC members to comply with this standard, the Ethics Task force and the CPD Task force of the OEC had issued guidance (FAQ document- 2014 and "notice d'information")</p> <p>Moreover, a CPD Task force is developing the OEC training offer.</p>	Ongoing	OEC Council	Through the development of the OEC rules in this matter
2.	Ongoing	Through its membership to Accountancy Europe, use best endeavor to participate to Accountancy	Ongoing	OEC Council	Through representatives within the different Accountancy Europe working parties.

#	Start Date	Actions	Completion Date	Responsibility	Resource
		Europe comments on to the exposure drafts of the International Accounting Education Standards Board (IAESB).			
3.	Ongoing	<p>Propose yearly a continuing education program, which enable practitioners to comply with continuing education requirements.</p> <p>OEC periodically informs its members by e-mails on selected information (about laws, regulations, draft laws, etc..) regarding the profession in Luxembourg as well as the developments insight the European Union (EU), Financial Action Task Force (FAFT), IFAC, Accountancy Europe, Confédération Fiscale Européenne (CFE)...Technical memo are also issued when required by a specific topic (GDPR as an example).</p> <p>On the other hand, OEC periodically organizes training for its members, for example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Training on GDPR (March and May 2018); - Training on the opinions from the National Accounting Standards Commission (January 2018) <p>Finally, some projects are currently be developed: a partnership with a training organization to organize conference cycles to our members at preferential prices; and dedicated access through OEC website to selected e-learning courses.</p>	Ongoing	OEC Council	OEC Technical Manager
4.	Ongoing	Inform the profession on the IAESB developments through OEC website, using RSS flows.	Ongoing	OEC Council	OEC Technical Manager and OEC Secretariat
Review OEC's Compliance Information					
5.	Yearly	The IFAC self-assessment questionnaires and this Action Plan will be reviewed periodically and updated as necessary.	Yearly	OEC Technical Manager	OEC Councils and committees.

Action Plan Subject: SMO 3, IAASB Pronouncements
Action Plan Objective: Use best endeavors to inform OEC members

#	Start Date	Actions	Completion Date	Responsibility	Resource
<p>Background</p> <p>OEC members are not allowed to perform audit engagements, which are reserved to authorized auditors by the law of 23 July 2016 on the audit profession (as previously by the law of 18 December 2009 on the audit profession).</p> <p>As a result:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – the auditing standards (ISA's) do not apply to OEC members but to IRE (Institut des Réviseurs d'entreprises) members. – the adoption and implementation of ISA's in Luxembourg are only under the authority of the European Commission, the CSSF (Commission de Surveillance du Secteur Financier) and the IRE respectively. <p>Should a member of OEC be also authorized as auditor ("Réviseur d'entreprises agréé"), it will be mandatory for this "Expert-comptable" to register also as a member of IRE. In such a situation, this professional would be allowed to perform audit engagements in reference to his qualification of auditor and his membership of IRE. As a result, he would have to comply with legal requirements applicable to auditors and IRE/CSSF rules in the performance of audit engagements.</p> <p>Information published by OEC (web site) also cover explanations regarding the rules detailed above. In addition, questions about a possible status as auditor together with the kind of engagements performed by OEC members, are included in the procedures of peer review missions.</p> <p>Finally, the 2011 General Assembly of the OEC has adopted a standard related to the professional diligences to be applied by "Experts-comptables" providing contractual services – not reserved to IRE members - with reference to International Standards on Related Services (ISRS), International Standards on Review Engagements (ISRE), and International Standards on Assurance Engagements (ISAE). OEC members who have chosen to perform IFAC ISRS, ISRE, ISAE, and ISAE standards must adhere to all applicable IFAC regulations. When IFAC informs the OEC about the update of an ISA standard, this information is relayed to our members by e-mail / newsletter or now via the IFAC RSS feeds on our new website (implemented from February 2017).</p>					

Action Plan Subject: SMO 4, the IESBA Code of Ethics
Action Plan Objective: Promoting the IESBA Code of Ethics

#	Start Date	Actions	Completion Date	Responsibility	Resource
Background					
<p>Under the Law, OEC is responsible for establishing ethical requirements applicable to its members.</p> <p>The OEC “Code de déontologie” has been approved by the General Assembly of its members. It is available on the OEC web site in the area restricted to OEC members.</p> <p>Moreover, a specific course on Ethics matters is incorporated in the (initial) professional accountancy education program for candidates for OEC Luxembourg membership and for IRE Luxembourg membership.</p> <p>Currently, the OEC “Code de déontologie” is based on the Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants of the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants, published by the International Federation of Accountants (IFAC) in April 2010 and used with a formal permission of the IFAC.</p> <p>The Code of Ethics has been approved in 2011 with some necessary adaptations to the Luxembourg specificities for our profession. These adaptations are mainly relating to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - obligation to include some specific legal requirements (regarding Anti Money Laundering rules, compliance with professional secrecy as defined in the Criminal Code, ...), - specific professional rules of independence always applicable to our members (independence regarding incompatible services, for example) even if they do not provide assurance and review engagements. <p>The Ethic Task Force of the OEC will be charged to work on the necessary adaptation to the Luxembourg specificities for our profession of the Revised & Restructured Code for 2018.</p> <p>We understand that the NOCLAR standard being part of the Revised & Restructured Code for 2018 and that it will automatically be adopted as soon as the new Code enters into force.</p> <p>OEC aims to have an update of the “Code de déontologie” based on the latest version, if possible in both languages , English and French.</p>					

Promoting Ethical Requirements					
1.	Ongoing	Inform the profession on the IESBA implementation guidance through OEC website, OEC newsletter and the OEC continuing education program.	Ongoing	OEC Council	OEC Technical Manager
2.	Ongoing	Through its membership to Accountancy Europe, use best endeavor to participate to FEE comments on IASB, IAESB, IESBA and IPSASB developments.	Ongoing	OEC Council	Through representatives within the different Accountancy Europe working parties.
Maintaining Ongoing Processes					
3.	Ongoing	Use the continuing education process to increase training of our members' awareness about the clarified IESBA Code of Ethics in a Luxembourg environment published under the OEC "Code de déontologie 2011". Use the answer to related questions from members to refer specifically to the applicable section of the "Code de déontologie".	Ongoing	OEC Council	OEC Technical Manager
Review OEC's Compliance Information					
4.	Yearly	The IFAC self-assessment questionnaires and this Action Plan will be reviewed periodically and updated as necessary.	Yearly	OEC Technical Manager	OEC Council and OEC Committees

Action Plan Subject: SMO 5, International Public Sector Accounting Standards (IPSAS)
Action Plan Objective: Promoting the information of IPSAS and raising awareness about the work of the International Public Sector Accounting Standards Board

#	Start Date	Actions	Completion Date	Responsibility	Resource
Background					
<p>At country's level, the Government has not established convergence with IPSASs as an objective and has no plans to do so.</p> <p>The activities to promote standards and pronouncements issued by the International Public Sector Accounting Standards Board are more under the scope of the Government itself, the Ministry of Finance and the Luxembourg Court of Auditors.</p> <p>Nevertheless, information can be provided to OEC members regarding these standards. OEC could participate in promoting IPSASs through practitioners involved in different technical committees at a ministry level and in Accountancy Europe, in case of initiatives by such authorities. However, the OEC has not been consulted about IPSASs so far.</p>					
Promoting IPSAS					
1.	Ongoing	Provide OEC members regarding the International Public Sector Accounting standards and IPSASB developments through OEC website, and OEC communications.	Ongoing	OEC Council	OEC Technical Manager
2.	Ongoing	Through its membership to Accountancy Europe, use best endeavor to participate to Accountancy Europe comments on IASB, IAESB, IESBA and IPSASB developments.	Ongoing	OEC Council	Through representatives within the different Accountancy Europe working parties.
Review OEC's Compliance Information					
3.	Yearly	The IFAC self-assessment questionnaires and this Action Plan will be reviewed periodically and updated as necessary.	Yearly	OEC Technical Manager	OEC Council and OEC Committees

Action Plan Subject: SMO 6, Investigation & Discipline
Action Plan Objective: Use best endeavors to improve information and guidance to Members

Background

Investigation and disciplinary rules for the profession of “Experts-comptables” are both set by law.

OEC has the power to carry out controls and to require any information deemed necessary from its members in the fields attributed by the Law. The controls shall be carried out in accordance with procedures decided upon by the general assembly. The OEC President investigates cases referred to him by the State Prosecutor or by complaint or taken up of his own motion. If he considers that he is in the presence of one of the situations referred to in Article 26 of the Law (see an extract below), he may refer the case to the Disciplinary Council. He shall refer directly to the Disciplinary Council all cases referred to him from the State Prosecutor. The OEC President may delegate his powers of investigation and referral to another member of the OEC Council who is not a member of the Disciplinary Council. The Disciplinary Council complies with the forms laid down for the courts. Before referring a case to the Disciplinary Council, the OEC President draws up a record of the facts underlying the investigation. To this end, he may address himself to the General State Prosecutor with a view to having officers of the judicial police carry out an investigation.

Within the framework of OEC’s competences, the Disciplinary Council exercises the power to impose sanctions in respect of any of its members on account of:

- infringement of the legal and regulatory requirements;
- professional misconduct and negligence;
- acts contrary to professional scrupulousness and dignity and in breach of honor and integrity...

the whole without prejudice to the administrative or judicial action which may result from the same facts.

The disciplinary sanctions in the order of their seriousness shall be as follows: (a) a warning; (b) a reprimand; (c) a fine of from EUR 125 to 250,000; (d) removal of the right to vote in the general assembly with a prohibition on being a member of the OEC Council for a maximum of six years; (e) suspension from exercising the profession for a term not exceeding five years; (f) a definitive prohibition on the right to practice the profession.

Decisions of the Disciplinary Council may be contested by way of appeal both by the member found guilty and by the General State Prosecutor. The appeal shall be brought before the civil chamber of the Court of Appeal, which rules by definitive judgment.

The investigation and disciplinary rules for our profession are already compliant with the following requirements of the revised SMO 6 :

- The process is set by law and takes into account the proportionality between sanctions and types of misconduct
- Regarding public interest considerations, sanctions as the suspension from exercising the profession or definitive prohibition on the right to practice, are public (Art 38 of the Law)
- Even if SMO 1 is not applicable to OEC, as per the peer review rules of our profession, disciplinary investigations can be decided due to unsatisfactory results of such reviews.- see further explanations under section SMO 1

#	Start Date	Actions	Completion Date	Responsibility	Resource
<i>Maintaining Ongoing Processes</i>					
1.	Ongoing	Improve information and guidance to members: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - news relating to current regulations applicable to the profession (new laws, draft laws, circulars...) - provisions of the ethical code and other applicable standards, rules and requirements - consequences of non-compliance..., through the OEC newsletter, OEC website and OEC continuing education program. 	Ongoing	OEC Council	OEC Technical Manager
<i>Review of OEC Compliance Information</i>					
2.	Yearly	The IFAC self-assessment questionnaires and this Action Plan will be reviewed periodically and updated as necessary.	Yearly	OEC Technical Manager	OEC Council and OEC committees

Main Requirements of SMO 6

Requirements	Y	N	Partially	Comments
Scope of the System				
1. A system of investigation, discipline and appeals exists for the accountancy profession. The system is operational.	X			
2. Information about the types of misconduct which may bring about investigative actions is publicly available.		X		
Initiation of Proceedings				
3. Both a “complaints-based” and an “information-based” approach are adopted.			X	The Secretary General of the OEC is responsible for managing and following up complaints (conciliation mission conferred by the Law).
4. Link with the results of QA reviews has been established.			X	Complaints-based approach is part of the risk-based approach used to the QA review selection.
Investigative Process				
5. A committee or similar body exists for performing investigations.		X		Investigations are conducted by the President of the OEC, according to the Law.
6. Members of a committee are independent of the subject of the investigation and other related parties.	X			
Disciplinary Process				
7. A separate disciplinary committee/entity exists to make disciplinary decisions on referrals from the investigation committee.	X			The President of the OEC cannot sit on the Disciplinary Council.
8. Members of the committee/entity include professional accountants as well as non-accountants.	X			The Disciplinary Council is composed of the President of the District Court of Luxembourg and four members of the OEC Council (appointed according to their seniority in the profession).

Requirements	Y	N	Partially	Comments
9. The tribunal exhibits independence of the subject of the investigation and other related parties.	X			
Sanctions 10. The disciplinary system allows imposing an extensive range of penalties. It is particularly important to include (a) loss of professional designation; (b) restriction and removal of practicing rights; and (c) exclusion from membership.	X			The disciplinary sanctions in the order of their seriousness shall be as follows: (a) a warning; (b) a reprimand; (c) a fine of from EUR 125 to 250,000; (d) removal of the right to vote in the general assembly with a prohibition on being a member of the OEC Council for a maximum of six years; (e) suspension from exercising the profession for a term not exceeding five years; (f) a definitive prohibition on the right to practice the profession.
Rights of Representation and Appeal 11. A third appeals body exists which is separate from both the disciplinary committee and investigative committee.	X			Decisions of the Disciplinary Board may be challenged by way of appeal by the sanctioned "expert-comptable", the President of the OEC or the State Attorney General. The appeal is brought before the civil chamber of the Court of Appeal, which rules by a final judgment.
Administrative Processes 12. Timeframe targets for disposal of all cases are set.		X		
13. Tracking mechanisms to monitor progress in investigation and discipline and related procedures are established.	X			
14. Records of investigations and disciplinary processes are established.	X			

Requirements	Y	N	Partially	Comments
<p>Public Interest Considerations</p> <p>15. Activities are supported to ensure that the public is aware that an investigative and disciplinary system exists in the jurisdiction.</p>		X		
<p>16. A process for the independent review of complaints on which there was no follow-up established.</p>	X			
<p>17. The results of the investigative and disciplinary proceedings are made available to the public.</p>			X	The temporary suspension and the definitive removal of an “expert-comptable” are brought to the attention of the public at the behest of the President of the Disciplinary Council.
<p>Liaison with Outside Bodies</p> <p>18. There is an appropriate process for liaison with outside bodies on possible involvement in serious crimes and offences.</p>	X			With the Ministry of Economy.
<p>Regular Review of Implementation and Effectiveness</p> <p>19. Regular review of implementation and effectiveness of the system are performed and corrective actions are implemented.</p>			X	Investigation and disciplinary rules for the profession of “Experts-comptables” being both set by law, only limited review of implementation and effectiveness of the system can be performed, and corrective actions are implemented.

Action Plan Subject: SMO 7, International Financial Reporting Standards
Action Plan Objective: Assist the National Accounting Standards Commission with the adoption and implementation of IFRSs

#	Start Date	Actions	Completion Date	Responsibility	Resource
Background					
<p>The National Accounting Standards Commission (NASC), previously accountable to the Ministry of Justice, has been established in October 2013 as an EIG (“GIE” legal form). OEC representatives actively participate in the tasks of NASC and of its subgroups, which provide advices to the NASC with regards to the application of the accounting law and regulation and the implementation of the IFRS.</p> <p>The NASC is responsible for setting the accounting standards and communicating them to the public.</p> <p>The Luxembourg accounting framework is mainly derived from EU accounting directives and regulations.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Listed entities</u> <p>Companies whose securities trade on a regulated market (“listed entities”) are within the scope of the EU Regulation 1606/2002 of 19 July 2002 (“IAS Regulation”) and are therefore required to prepare and publish their consolidated financial statements in accordance with IFRS’s as adopted by the European Union (IFRS –EU). This requirement applies to all listed entities regardless of their industries (e.g. banks, insurance, other undertakings).</p> <p>In accordance with Luxembourg law, listed entities are also allowed – but not required – to prepare and publish their statutory annual financial statements under IFRS-EU. If such option is not exercised, statutory annual financial statements of listed entities are prepared in accordance with domestic provisions (see hereunder).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Non-listed banks</u> <p>Non-listed banks must prepare and publish their statutory annual financial statements as well as – if applicable – their consolidated financial statements in accordance with the provisions of the Law of 17 June 1992 relating to (1) the annual and consolidated accounts of credit institutions governed by the laws of Luxembourg and (2) the obligations regarding publication of the accounting documents of branches of credit institutions and financial institutions governed by foreign laws (“LUX bank accounting law”) derived from EU directive 86/635/EEC of 8 December 1986.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Non-listed insurers</u> <p>Non-listed insurance and reinsurance undertakings must prepare and publish their statutory annual financial statements as well as – if applicable – their consolidated financial statements in accordance with the provisions of the Law of 8 December 1994 on the annual and consolidated accounts of insurance and reinsurance undertakings governed by Luxembourg law (“LUX insurance accounting law”) derived from EU directive 91/674/EEC of 19 December 1991.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Other non-listed undertakings</u> <p>Other non-listed undertakings must prepare and file / publish their statutory annual financial statements in accordance with the provisions of the Law of 19 December 2002 on the register of commerce and companies and the accounting and annual accounts of undertakings and – if applicable – their</p>					

#	Start Date	Actions	Completion Date	Responsibility	Resource
<p>consolidated financial statements in accordance with the provisions of Title XVII of the Law of 10 August 1915 on commercial companies (“LUX accounting law”) derived from EU directive 2013/34/EU of 26 June 2013.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Common characteristics: a three-tiered system</u> <p>Despite provisions specific to their industries as well as to the size of the undertakings, LUX accounting law, LUX bank accounting law and LUX insurance accounting law all have in common a structure based on a three-tiered system i.e.:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - a default regime based on prudence and historical cost (“LUX GAAP”); - an optional regime consisting of IFRS’s as adopted by the EU (“IFRS – EU”); - an intermediate optional regime consisting of LUX GAAP with fair value and/or other IFRS options (“LUX GAAP modern”). <p>Although LUX GAAP is predominantly based on historic cost measurement, there are exceptions for entities such as investment companies for which fair value measurement is the default regime.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Other considerations</u> <p>Not-for-profit entities are required to prepare statutory annual financial statements. In the absence of a dedicated accounting framework, these entities generally choose to apply LUX GAAP as applicable to other undertakings.</p>					
Promoting the Implementation of IFRS					
1.	On-going	Use best endeavor to ensure proper IFRS implementation through the profession involvement in the National Accounting Standards Commission and sub-groups.	Ongoing	OEC Council & OEC Technical Manager	Through representatives within the National Accounting Standards Commission and sub-groups.
2.	On-going	<p>Actively participate in the tasks of NASC and of its subgroups, which provide advices to the NASC with regards to the application of the accounting law and regulation, the implementation of the IFRS and suggest related amendment(s) to the law / regulation when appropriate.</p> <p>Draw the attention of its members to :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – events organized by the NASC with the participation of representative(s) from EFRAG if any, – NASC circulars as soon as they are published 	Ongoing	OEC Council	Through representatives within the National Accounting Standards Commission and sub-groups.

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Supporting Implementation of the Standards					
3.	Ongoing	<p>Ensure proper periodic coverage of IFRS the continuing education program to maintain or increase awareness about the IFRS and their developments in a Luxembourg environment.</p> <p>IFRS training sessions have been proposed by the OEC to its members (through its CPD program) on May, June and October 2017.</p> <p>The related training supports are available on the website of the OEC (area restricted to members).</p> <p>However, IFRSs are rarely used by unregulated / unlisted companies and therefore little used in practice by most of our members.</p> <p>In addition, a survey has been sent to our members (from one of our OEC Committees) to find out about their training needs as part of setting up a training cycle in partnership with a specialized institute.</p>	Ongoing	OEC Technical Manager	OEC Technical Manager and OEC Committees
Review of OEC Compliance Information					
4.	Yearly	The IFAC self-assessment questionnaires and this Action Plan will be reviewed periodically and updated as necessary.	Yearly	OEC Technical Manager	OEC Council and OEC committees

November 15, 2018

Robert Fischer

President

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Attestation of Ongoing SMO Compliance

IFAC Statements of Membership Obligations (SMOs) require IFAC Members and Associates to support the adoption and implementation of international standards and other pronouncements issued by independent standard-setting boards under the auspices of IFAC as well as by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB); and to establish a quality assurance (QA) review and investigation and disciplinary (I&D) systems.

The **Ordre des Experts-Comptables** has developed an Action Plan to demonstrate how it fulfills the requirements of the SMOs (revised in 2018). We have reviewed the information contained within the SMO Action Plan and affirm that the **Ordre des Experts-Comptables** continues to undertake these and other relevant actions in order to maintain ongoing compliance and fulfillment of the membership obligations.

On behalf of the leadership of the **Ordre des Experts-Comptables**, I endorse the publication of the SMO Action Plan on the IFAC website in the interests of transparency and to demonstrate our commitment to enhancing the quality and credibility of the accountancy profession worldwide.



Robert Fischer

President

Ordre des Experts Comptables

November 15, 2018