

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 Member:	Colegio de Contadores de Chile (CCCH)
Approved by Governing Body:	CCCH's 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.

General Background:

The current charter of the *Colegio de Contadores de Chile, A.G. (Guild Association)* was established in 1981 by Decree Law 3,621 which stipulated that it is not a prior legal obligation or condition to exercising the accounting profession that one would have to be a member of any Professional Institute. The mission of the *Colegio de Contadores de Chile, A.G.* is to Promote the rationalization, development and protection of the activities of the accounting profession, to broadcast the role within the community, to watch over its progress, prestige, perfection, prerogatives for its normal and proper functioning, incorporating accountants into the cultural, economic and social environment of the country and to maintain the professional discipline of its associates". The members of the CCCH.,are exclusively natural persons, with the exception of companies, but only as sponsors ("sponsors"). In addition, it must be considered that in order to carry out an audit in Chile of an audited entity, it is necessary to be registered in one of the two registers maintained for this purpose by the SVS (REAE or the auditors-account inspectors). This is reinforced when all other legal bodies and other regulatory bodies incorporate the same reference for their own purposes, with the exception of the SBIF, which maintains its own registry of external auditors in the case of audits of its audited entities. The Institute currently has 5.600 associates, which represents approximately 7,0% of the universe of professionals with qualifications from universities and/or non-graduate institutions.

Regulatory and Standard Setting Framework:

The CCCH has its origins in the *National Register of Accountants* in 1931 through the Decree with Force of law of the march,20 of 1931. In 1958, a new institutional professional structure was created with the passing of Law 13,011 and whose denomination is *Colegio de Contadores de Chile* and which has the attributions and faculties for pronouncing and enacting professional standards for use in Chile, and which is exercised through the *National Council of the Institute*, as well as maintaining publications about the profession.

In 1981, Decree Law 3,621 created the Guild Association, CCCH, an institution whose organization and functioning are governed by Decree Law 2,757 of 1979 and its later modifications and is the legal successor of the CCCH and, as such, individuals in the accounting profession with a degree from a university, professional institution or trade schools (see Articles 5, 5 additional, 6,7 and 8 of the by-laws), are obliged to comply with the professional standards pronounced by the Institute.

The Institute has the responsibility for promoting the profession and its international standards:

- a) Undisputed leader in Chile of the convergence towards international standards.
- b) Initial translation of the IFRS pronounced by the IASB, of the full and SME versions were done. These translations were covered under the contract signed with the IFRS Foundation.
- c) Starting, January 2013, the Spanish translation made by the IASB of the standards it publishes was adopted verbatim.
- d) Translation of professional standards on quality controls, audit, attest and review and compilation, correspond to the AICPA Standards.
- e) Have a permanent technical group.

The CCCH formed a Corporate Company, the "Institute for Investigation and Professional Development (INDEP) which is dedicated to technically perfecting and updating its members and the general public (see Article 13.12 of the by-laws), the INDEP subsidiary was organized in this way, as a limited company due to the legal requirements required for the training companies to initiate activities and turn only.

The *Colegio de Contadores* owns 99% of the shares of *INDEP*. *INDEP* has its own administration and business activity.

Governance Framework:

National Council that is made up of 15 professionals elected by the Regional Councils governs the Guild Association. The Expanded National Council is made up of the National Council, plus the Regional Presidents and their task is to assist the National Council.

The Technical Advisory Commissions of the National Council are composed of outstanding professionals who serve on pro bono work. The respective Commissions cover: External Audit; Internal Audit; Accounting Principles and Standards; Higher Education; Professional Ethics and Practice; Economic Legislation- Tax, Labor and Professional Development.

2017 Update – National Council:

The main activities developed by the National Council & Technical Committees have been the continuous meetings with officers of Internal Revenue Service and main representatives of the Minister of Hacienda related to the new complex Tax Law already published. This new tax law created many different reactions regarding to its applicability and the understanding of new circulars explaining the application and understanding. All Accountants professionals have dedicated a lot time in understanding the scope of the confused law and also spending time in formal training. The CCCH throughout INDEP and its Regional Offices have developed and implemented training courses on the new tax law to its members & other external professional with the support of Internal Revenue Services.

GLOSSARY

AIC	Asociación Interamericana de Contabilidad (Interamerican Accounting Association)
AICPA	American Institute of Certified Public Accountants
ARSC	AICPA's Accounting and Review Services Committee
ASB	AICPA's Auditing Standards Board
AR	AICPA's Accounting and Review Standards
AT	AICPA's Attest Standards
AU	AICPA's Auditing Standards
BID (IDB)	Banco Interamericano de Desarrollo (Inter-American Development Bank)
BT	Boletín Técnico (Chilean Accounting Standards)
CCCH	Colegio de Contadores de Chile (Chilean Accounting Institute)
CCCH's Council	Consejo Nacional del Colegio de Contadores de Chile (Chilean Accounting Institute's Governance Board)
CDP	Comisión de Desarrollo Profesional (CCCH's Professional Development Committee)
CES	Comisión de Educación Superior (CCCH's Higher Education Committee)
CEEP	Comisión de Ética y Ejercicio Profesional (CCCH's Professional Ethics and Practice Committee)
CGR	Contraloría General de la República de Chile (Government Accountability Office)
CLETL	Comisión de Legislación Económica, Tributaria y Laboral (CCCH's Labor, Tax and Economic Committee)
CNA	Comisión de Normas de Auditoría (CCCH's Auditing Standards Committee)
CNAC	Comisión Nacional de Acreditación (National Commission for Accreditation)
CNE	Consejo Nacional de Educación de Chile (National Education Council)
CNAP	Comisión Nacional de Acreditación de Chile (National Superior Education Assurance Council)
CPNC	Comisión de Principios y Normas de Contabilidad (CCCH's Accounting Principles and Standards Committee)
CRE	Comisión de Reforma de Estatutos (CCCH's Statutory Constitution's Law Reform Committee)
EPYM	Entidades Pequeñas y Medianas (Small and Medium Sized Entities)
FOMIN (MIF)	Fondo Multilateral de Inversiones (Multilateral Investment Funds)
GAAS	USA's Generally Accepted Auditing Standards
GCH	Gobierno de Chile (Chilean Government)
IAASB	IFAC's International Auditing and Assurance Standards Board
IASB	International Accounting Standards Board
IAESB	IFAC's International Accounting Education Standards Board
IES	IESBA's International Education Standards for Professional Accountants
IESBA	International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants
IFAC	International Federation of Accountants
IFRS	IASB's International Financial Reporting Standards
INDEP	Instituto de Investigación y Desarrollo Profesional (CCCH's Research and Professional Development Institute, Center of Continuing Education)
ISA	International Standards on Auditing
ISQC	International Standard of Quality Control
IPSAS	IPSASB's International Public Sector Accounting Standards

GLOSSARY, CONTINUED

IPSASB	IFAC's International Public Sector Accounting Standards Board
MINEDUC	Ministerio de Educación de Chile (Government Education Ministry)
MH	Ministerio de Hacienda de Chile (Government Finance Ministry)
NAGAs	Normas de Auditoría Generalmente Aceptadas en Chile (Chilean Generally Accepted Auditing Standards)
PAO	Professional Accountancy Organization
NCC	Normas de Control de Calidad (Quality Control Standards)
OR	Organismo Regulador (Regulatory Body)
REAE	Registro de Empresas de Auditoría Externa (External Audit Firms Register)
ROSC	Report on the Observance of Standards and Codes
SAS	ASB's Statement of Auditing Standards
SBIF	Superintendencia de Bancos e Instituciones Financieras de Chile (Financial Institutions and Banks Superintendent)
SME	Small and Medium Sized Entities
SMP	Small and Medium Sized Practices
SSAE	ASB's Statement on Standards for Attestation Engagements
SSARS	Statement on Standards for Accounting and Review Services - Issued by the Accounting and Review Services Committee
SP	Superintendencia de Pensiones de Chile (Chilean Pensions Superintendent)
SQSC	AICPA's Statement on Quality Control Standards - A Firm's System of Quality Control (Redrafted)
SVS	Superintendencia de Valores y Seguros de Chile (Superintendent of Corporations and Insurance Companies, Chilean Government Securities Commission)
UNCTAD	The United Nations Conference on Trade and Development
USACH	Universidad de Santiago de Chile (Universidad Pública)
WB	World Bank

PART 3 OF THE IFAC MEMBER BODY COMPLIANCE PROGRAM

Action Plan Subject: SMO 1–Quality Assurance

Action Plan Objective: Develop and Issue the *Quality Control Standards* (NCC) for the Chilean State’s Regulatory Bodies

SMO 1 - Background:

The Chilean Corporate Governance Law 20,382, published and enacted on October 20, 2009, modified Corporation Law 18,046 and the Securities Market Law 18,045, establishing substantive changes for regulated corporations, listed and/or regulated in Chile. The Corporate Governance standards were modified in 2012 through General Characteristic Regulation No. 341, later General Standard No. 385, modified and repealed the previous Standard issued in 2012. This standard established an oversight system for the external audit firms leaving the SVS in charge of monitoring and sanctioning, related to the quality control of the audit firms and their work teams, which considers reviewing their quality control systems, which are aligned with their internal regulations and the mandatory control standards that must be met according to the requirements of international brands, performing field audits, which began to take place in 2016. This is due to the fact that, since 2015, external auditing companies have become entities managed by the SVS.

The Superintendency of Securities and Insurance (SVS) has a predominant role as the supervising body of the entities that participate in the securities and insurance market of our country. To fulfill its objective, this Superintendence developed three functions that are based on the powers indicated in article 4 of N ° 3.538, the Organic Law of the SVS, without prejudice to others existing in the same statute and in other regulatory laws of the market:

- **Regulatory function:** Corresponds to the capacity of the SVS, to carry out a regulatory function, by means of the dictation of standards or own instructions for the market and the entities that integrate it.
- **Supervisory function:** Corresponds to the control and monitoring of compliance with the legal, regulatory and administrative standards.
- **Sanctioning function:** Corresponds to the power of the SVS to apply sanctions against non-compliance or violation of the regulatory framework as consequence of an investigation.

I Conceptual pillars of the Supervision Based on the Risk Management (SBR) model

The SBR approach used by the SVS is based on the following pillars:

- Strategic Objectives.
- Identification, evaluation and risk mitigation.
- Annual Control Plan (continuous process).

II Control Mechanisms

- Analysis of information provided to the market and the regulator: Consists in the review of the information provided by one or more entities in order to detect possible breaches.
- Standards compliance.
- Evaluation of the Quality of Risk Management

In short, under an SBR approach, the oversight efforts of the Superintendency will be channeled mainly into those related activities. With on-site audits aiming to evaluate the relevant risk management systems, that each of the entities has identified on a high risk and that, therefore, will be part of the Annual Control Plan. Regarding the remaining subjects supervised by the SVS, the focus will be on verifying compliance in time and form with their obligations to send and disclose information about their legal and financial situation, in the latter case, and when required the regulatory framework, in particular, with regard to compliance with the requirements related to solvency, equity and liquidity conditions.

III Annual Control and Accountability Plan

The general emphasis and scope of the control plan for the respective year will be promulgated the public during the month of March of each year, at which time, compliance with this plan will be reported for the period preceding. In this way, the SVS will periodically review compliance with in the audit plan, based on indicators and management reports, as well as permanently evaluate the processes and programs for selection and on-site and remote reviews, in terms of design, compliance and effectiveness.

It should be mentioned that such a plan, like any continuous process, may be subject to modifications during the corresponding year, depending on the new information that the SVS gathers every day from complaints, on-site audits or continuous information, analysis provided by the entities.

The SVS and the SBIF recognize the CCCH Auditing Standards Commission as a reference entity for auditing.

The SVS established the REAE in which there is 81 external audit firms are registered. The multinationals (Big 4) concentrate about 95% of the market and they maintain strict policies of quality control, which come from their head offices.

The CCCH has no oversight whatsoever over the external audit firms, and for this reason, it will focus on:

- a) Encouraging the ORs to adopt the best practices of SMO1 in the implementation of their system of quality assurance.
- b) Assisting & supporting, where possible to the ORs in the implementation of their system of quality assurance in accordance with SMO1.

The ORs have not developed a formal model of QA or specific manual / procedure (SMO1) to be strictly followed and applied by audit firms.

However, the CCCH, through the Audit Committee, has issued a local standard, which is called Quality Control Standard (NCC) The Quality Control System of a Firm, since 2009. These standards correspond to Integral adoption of those issued by the Auditing Standards Board of the

American Institute of Certified Public Accountants (AICPA) for its mandatory application by its members, which are the same as those issued by IFAC. The CCCH considers that the firms included and recognized by the ORs follow the guidelines of compliance with the local (NCC).

The CCCH has delegated the responsibility for continuously updating of the NCC, to the CNA.

The CNA will support and help implementing all technical initiatives on QA when implemented.

The chairman of the *Technical Committee* is the link between the ORs and the CCCH.

#	Start Date	Actions	Completion Date	Responsibility	Resources
<i>Initial Activities in the Process, Which Ensures the Adoption and Issuing of Quality Control Standards.</i>					
#1	Ongoing	The convergence of professional standards is a strategic and priority objective of the institution.	Completed	<i>Consejo Nacional of the CCCH</i>	<i>CNA / Consejo Nacional of the CCCH</i>
<i>Continuous Review, Monitoring and Updating of the Standards</i>					
#2	Ongoing	The CNA is the vehicle, which will allow achievement of this, by continuously following-up on the publications of the standards and their modifications issued by the ASB of the AICPA. The Commission counts with a permanent professional team.	Completed	<i>Consejo Nacional of the CCCH</i>	<i>CNA / Consejo Nacional of the CCCH</i>
<i>Continuous Contact with the State's ORs</i>					
#3	Ongoing	Assisting & supporting to ORs is the objective of understanding the degree of compliance with the quality standards.	Continuous	<i>Consejo Nacional of the CCCH</i>	<i>CNA / Consejo Nacional of the CCCH</i>
#4	Ongoing	The CCCH is presently offering support for the investigative phase (working paper) to ORs, especially when a member of the PAO is under investigation.	Ongoing	<i>Consejo Nacional of the CCCH</i>	<i>CNA / Consejo Nacional of the CCCH</i>
<i>Development and Training on New Standards and Their Applicability</i>					

#5	Ongoing	Promote training programs on the Web and communication management of the courses.	Completed	Consejo Nacional of the CCCH	INDEP/ Regional Offices
#6	Ongoing	Where possible to support those audit firms do not have access to an international head office for improvement their QA.	Ongoing	Consejo Nacional of the CCCH	CNA / Consejo Nacional of the CCCH
<i>Review of CCCH's Compliance Information</i>					
#7	Ongoing	Perform review of revised SMOs and CCCH's SMO Action Plan and update relevant sections as necessary.	Ongoing	Consejo Nacional of the CCCH	CNA / Consejo Nacional of the CCCH

Main Requirements of SMO 1

Requirements	Y	N	Partially	Comments
Scope of the System				
1. At a minimum, mandatory QA reviews are required for all audits of financial statements.	x			
Quality Control Standards and Other Quality Control Guidance				
2. Firms are required to implement a system of quality control in accordance with the quality control standards.	x			
3. Most up to date versions of ISQC 1 and other relevant ISA are adopted as the quality control standards.	x			
4. Member Body assists firms in understanding the objectives of quality control and in		x		

Requirements	Y	N	Partially	Comments
implementing and maintaining appropriate systems of quality control.				
Review Cycle 5. A cycle-based, risk-based, or a mixed approach for selecting firms for QA review is used.		x		
6. For cycle-based approach, quality control reviews are required to take place at least every six years (and every three years for audits of public interest entities).	x			
QA Review Team 7. Independence of the QA Team is assessed and documented.	x			
8. QA Team possesses appropriate levels of expertise.	x			
Reporting 9. Documentation of evidence supporting the quality control review report is required.	x			
10. A written report is issued upon conclusion of the QA review and provided to the firm/partner reviewed.	x			
Corrective and Disciplinary Actions 11. Reviewed firms/partners are required to make timely adjustments to meet recommendations from the review report.	x			
12. QA review system is linked to the Investigation and Discipline system.	x			

Requirements	Y	N	Partially	Comments
Consideration of Public Oversight 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.		X		
Regular Review of Implementation and Effectiveness 14. Regular reviews of implementation and effectiveness of the system are performed.	X			

Action Plan Subject: SMO 2–International Education Standards for Professional Accountants and Other Pronouncements Issued by the IAESB
Action Plan Objective: Communicate the profession’s international requirements to its members and educational institutions

SMO 2 – Background:

Global Information on Accounting Education in Chile, carried out by the CCCH's CES.

Higher education is legally defined in Chile by the Ministry of Education since 2009, with its latest amendment by Law number 20,370 that is under the name "ESTABLISHES THE GENERAL LAW OF EDUCATION". This law defines all the characteristics of higher education institutions, obviously including the characteristics of careers associated with that of public accountant in Chile.

Since 2006 Chile has a Quality Assurance System - Law number 20,129 - which establishes that the body responsible for verifying and promoting the quality of Universities, Professional Institutes and Technical Training Centers, and the careers offered, is the National Accreditation Commission (CNA).

Under the eaves of both laws, in Chile there are 41 universities that teach the career of public accountant or similar with 16,461 students; 19 professional institutes with 21,503 students and 15 technical training centers with 3,322 students of public accountant or similar. These institutions of higher education, under the protection of Law 20,370, operate in 164 educational units that provide the 41 universities, 278 educational units of the 19 professional institutes and 85 educational units of the 15 technical training centers.

The National Accreditation Commission (CNA) or some of its independent bodies control compliance with the parameters issued by Law 20,370 regarding respect for the characteristics of the curricular plan of the different careers, including that of public accountant and indirectly compliance with the International Standards of Education (NIEs) updated.

Accounting education in Chile is summarized in the following graph, where higher education institutions have a close relationship with the Accountants Association of Chile A.G. through periodic talks by professionals of the college in institutions of higher education, participation of professionals and academics in all the commissions of the school, participation in opinion about the curricula of the career, and permanent participation of the school and institutions of higher education in the different cities From Chile.

The ETUC defines the following:

1. In Chile there is a law that regulates the initial requirements of professional development (IPD) through Law 20,370.
2. Given the voluntary conditions in the registration to the school, the continuous professional development (CPD) for accountants in Chile is also voluntary according to the needs of the markets.
3. Compliance with IFAC requirements for IPR and CPD is safeguarded by the educational system in Chile.
4. The IES 1 defines the entry requirements for Accounting Professional Education Programs, where each higher education institution reports on educational access, specifies the education income requirements, explains the reason for the principles to be used when establish entry requirements and make public the relevant information
5. There are no minimum legal requirements to practice the profession in Chile. There are also clearly defined professional requirements to practice the profession in Chile, given that for applications to work as an accountant, the professional title is essential.

6. The CCCH requires that its members hold an Accounting degree to be considered as members, granted by some higher education institution in Chile that is under the protection of Law 20,360, this is universities, professional institutes or technical training centers.

SMO 2 - 2017 Update:

The Higher Education Committee defines the following:

1. In fact, in Chile there are auditing companies and auditors registered in the regulated entities and where additionally the members of the professional accounting organization are with voluntary membership, the rest of the accounting profession is professionally regulated and is subject to initial professional development supported by the educational system in Chile and the quality system in education. The requirements of continuous professional development, defined by IES 7, are indirectly protected by the same educational system with permanent studies of improvements of higher education institutions in all cities of the country and with a very active participation of INDEP.

According to IES 7 - Continuing Professional Development - the ESC has decided to follow the approach based on knowledge acquisition defined in the same standard. The measurement of the achievement of the CPD can be made through three different approaches and the CES has defined the b):

- a) Results-based approach, which requires professional accountants to demonstrate, through the results, that they have developed and maintained professional competence;
- b) Approach based on the acquisition of knowledge, establishing a number of learning activities for professional accountants to develop and maintain professional competence; Y
- c) Combined approaches, combining elements of the approaches based on the acquisition of knowledge and based on results, defining the amount of learning activity required and demonstrating the results obtained, through which professional accountants develop and maintain professional competence.

2. The legal authority to adopt the IES is in the hands of the CNA who requires that accounting curricula specifically consider IES 2 through 6. The CCCH indicates that its activities primarily promote the need to implement IES requirements to the Regulators as to the Universities. In line with this, the CCCH states that it has established a Higher Education Committee (CES), composed of members of several Chilean universities and that meets several times throughout the year. In addition, the CCCH established mechanisms, such as its magazine, to distribute information to members on the recent developments and revisions issued by the IAESB and has translated the 2014 version of the IES.

The IES defined for all curricula in accounting are the following:

- NIE 1; Entry Requirements for Accounting Professional Education Programs.
- NIE 2; Initial Professional Development - Technical Competence.
- NIE 3; Initial Professional Development - professional skills.
- NIE 4; Initial Professional Development - Values, ethics and professional attitudes.

- NIE 5; Initial Professional Development - Practical experience.
- NIE 6; Initial Professional Development - Evaluation of professional competence.
- NIE 7; Continuous Professional Development.
- NIE 8; Professional competences for responsible partners responsible for audits of financial statements.

3. Higher Education Committee (CES) meets once a semester (in person) and according to technical requirements. Changes in professional standards that could affect our resumes are studied once a month

4. In order to implement some educational requirements, the CCCH informs that it requires, as a condition, that professionals wishing to join as a member of the institution hold the title of accountant.

According to what was requested by IFAC, we comment on the following

1. All higher education institutions follow their educational norm, based on laws 20.370 and 20.129 and international education standards.
2. All institutions of higher education in Chile comply with the revised IES, as it is a requirement defined by Law 20,370 and Law 21,129 that reviews said compliance.
3. According to what is defined by Law 20,370 and Law 21,129, the educational plans in accounting in Chile are between 4 and 10 semesters.
4. The participation of professional and regulatory organizations is guaranteed in all institutions of higher education that follow the IES reviewed since it is the obligation of said institutions of higher education, at the time of accreditation, to formally support such participation. In addition, there is a schedule for a permanent approach between the school of accountants and higher education institutions.
5. Independent from the actions described above, since 2017 the ESC has programmed an action plan for rapprochement with regulators and professional organizations, other than the CCCH.
6. Formally requested, approaches with the new Financial Market Commission (successor to the SVS and SBIF) to explain and report the compliance of HEIs in our institutions of higher education.

#	Start Date	Actions	Completion Date	Responsibility	Resources
<i>Initial Activities of Communication Implementation of SMO No. 2</i>					
#8	Ongoing	Check the inclusion of NIIF as a course in the Accountant's curriculum in higher education establishments.	Ongoing	CES	CES

#9	Ongoing	The educational processes in <i>INDEP</i> and <i>Regional Offices</i> have continued its work on Accounting & Tax Law matters.	Ongoing	<i>Consejo Nacional of the CCCH</i>	<i>INDEP / Regional Offices / CDP</i>
<i>Review, Monitoring and Continuous Updating of the Standards</i>					
#10	Completed	The <i>CES</i> translated the version of 2014. During 2014 was launched IES # 1 and # 7 respectively. The implementation of last one is hard to predict, because each Educational Organization designs its own training programs.	Ongoing	<i>Consejo Nacional of the CCCH</i>	<i>CES</i>
<i>Continuous Meetings with Educational Organizations</i>					
#11	Ongoing	The <i>CCCH</i> has named its <i>CES</i> to lead meetings with educational organizations. The objective is to share the IES requirements and communicate with its members.	Ongoing	<i>Consejo Nacional of the CCCH</i>	<i>CES</i>
<i>Diffusion about IFAC to Members and the General Public</i>					
#12	2013	Redesign the <i>CCCH</i> 's website, including the <i>IFAC</i> section and the norms of IES, and include direct links to the <i>IFAC</i> section. Besides the website, the <i>CCCH</i> has issued technical magazines as well as Standards to associated & general public.	Ongoing	<i>Consejo Nacional of the CCCH</i>	<i>INDEP / Regional Offices</i>
#	Start Date	Actions	Completion Date	Responsibility	Resources
<i>Diffusion about Continuous Training Processes to Members and the General Public</i>					
#13	Ongoing	Redesign the <i>CCCH</i> 's website, including <i>INDEP</i> and some <i>Regional Offices</i> have been implemented to promote Training on Accounting Standard & Tax Law matters. About 6.000 – 8.000 professionals have attended to the different modules offered.	Ongoing	<i>Consejo Nacional of the CCCH</i>	<i>INDEP / Regional Offices /CDP</i>
<i>Review of CCCH's Compliance Information</i>					
#14	Ongoing	Perform review of revised <i>SMOs</i> and <i>CCCH</i> 's <i>SMO</i> Action Plan and update relevant sections as necessary.	Ongoing	<i>Consejo Nacional of the CCCH</i>	<i>CES</i>

Action Plan Subject: SMO 3–International Standards and other Pronouncements Issued by the IAASB
Action Plan Objective: CCCH is the organization in Chile which issues and updates audit standards

SMO 3 – Background:

In accordance with Law No. 13,011 of 1958, CCCH is responsible for establishing audit standards for all companies in the country. The CCCH Audit Committee generates the Generally Accepted Auditing Standards of Chile (NAGA), which correspond to a comprehensive and updated 100% adoption of the standards without technical modifications issued by the Audit Standards Board of the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants, which are in convergence with the ISA, through the Clarity project, leaving only some differences between these norms. The SVS and the SBIF require the application of the standards issued by the CCCH. It should be considered that the laws, 18,045 Stock Market and 18,046 Anonymous Societies, are demanding the application of

The Audit Committee is made up of 10 members representing the Big Four, medium-sized companies and universities.

The CCCH, through the Audit Committee, carries out the following activities:

- Average of 35 weekly meetings per year (every Friday from 9:00 - 11:00 AM)
- Translation, revision, issue and approval of new Professional Standards issued by AICPA.
- Coordination with Regulatory Organizations regarding specific requirements.
- Issue of Audit Circulars and Internal Work Documents to the extent that these pronouncements are necessary in the circumstances.
- Permanent monitoring of:
 - New proposals of standards and / or modifications of standards already in force, in relation to Audit and assurance standards. This implies the publication process of various "Draft Paper" and "Exposure Draft", issued by AICPA.
 - Pronouncements of Regulatory and / or Governmental Organizations with impact on professional practice.
- Dissemination and promotion of professional standards aimed mainly at:
 - Regulatory Organizations;
 - Institutions of higher education, and;
 - Market in general. The CCCH decided to continue issuing the ASB of the AICPA standards because of;

(a) Large number of important American companies.

(b) Important national companies got financial funds through ADR (Wall Street).

(c) The CCCH in Chile has issued local NAGAs, based on the AICPA standards for a long time (since 1972), and because it provides better tools to attestation phase.

This decision was discussed & communicated to IFAC and accepted task force that visited Chile in 2009. Also this decision was approved and accepted by the Evaluation Commission, so that Chile could enter the OECD

SMO 3 - 2017 Update:					
<p>The CNA has continued with translations and updates of NAGAs for its members and stakeholders, issuing the compendium of 2017 standards, which is fully updated with the standard in English until the SAS N°132. External Auditors are applying NAGA in Chile. The general public could buy the standards issued by CCCH.</p> <p>The <i>Auditing Standards Committee</i> has maintained a close relationship with ORs, through permanent communications. Main discussions and exchanges ideas are related to interpretations of present and / or new rules.</p>					
#	Start Date	Actions	Completion Date	Responsibility	Resources
<i>Initial Activities of the Communication Application of SMO No. 3</i>					
#15	Ongoing	The CCCH has adopted the standards issued by the ASB of the AICPA (NAGA).	Completed	<i>Consejo Nacional of the CCCH</i>	<i>CNA / Consejo Nacional of the CCCH</i>
#16	2009		Completed	<i>Consejo Nacional of the CCCH</i>	<i>CNA / Consejo Nacional of the CCCH</i>
<i>Review, Monitoring and Continuous Updating of Standards</i>					
#17	2009	The CNA is the vehicle to allow the achievement of continuing and following-up on the publications of the standards and their modifications issued by the ASB of the AICPA. The Commission counts with a permanent professional team.	Ongoing	<i>Consejo Nacional of the CCCH</i>	<i>CNA / Consejo Nacional of the CCCH</i>
<i>Development and Training on the New Standards and Their Applicability</i>					
#18	Ongoing	Promoting continuous training programs through the Web and general public.	Ongoing	<i>Consejo Nacional of the CCCH</i>	<i>INDEP / Regional Offices /CDP</i>
#19	2014	Focus communication and promotional efforts in those audit firms that do not have access to a head office for improvement.	Ongoing	<i>Consejo Nacional of the CCCH</i>	<i>CNA / Consejo Nacional of the CCCH</i>
#20	Ongoing	Redesign the CCCH's website, including INDEP and some Regional Offices to promote training on specifics matters. This is the methodology used by the CCCH to disseminate standards and publications.			

				Consejo Nacional of the CCCH	INDEP / Regional Offices /CDP
<i>Continuous Contact with the State's Regulatory Bodies</i>					
#21	Ongoing	Meetings with regulatory bodies (SVS/SBIF) with the objective of understanding the degree of compliance with audit standards. The CNA will document observations made by the regulatory bodies.	Ongoing	Consejo Nacional of the CCCH	CNA / Consejo Nacional of the CCCH
#	Start Date	Actions	Completion Date	Responsibility	Resources
<i>Review of CCCH's Compliance Information</i>					
#22	Ongoing	Perform review of revised SMOs and CCCH's SMO Action Plan and update relevant sections as necessary.	Ongoing	CNA / Consejo Nacional of the CCCH	CNA / Consejo Nacional of the CCCH

Action plan Subject: SMO 4–IESBA Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants
Action plan Objective: Communicate the ethics code of the profession to its members and institutions in the country

SMO 4 – Background:

Superintendent of Corporations, in general have the authority to determine ethical requirement for auditors of entities under their supervision, however, there is no specific regulation detailing what is considered as ethical or not.

The CCCH, in its by-laws, establishes that, “only professionals classified as Active Members of CCCH” are obliged to comply with the professional standards pronounced by the CCCH (se Articles 5, 5additional, 6, 7 and 8 of the by-laws.).

The CCCH will communicate new standards and/or modifications of the Code on a timely and continuous basis, by the most efficient means, to its members.

The CCCH has no oversight whatsoever, or control or influence over the universities, professional institutes, technical training centers or technical schools.

The CCCH has no oversight over the external audit firms or the State’s regulatory bodies.

The CCCH will ensure its best efforts to coordinate and communicate the standards of the ethics code of the profession to the universities, professional institutes, technical training Centers or technical schools.

The CCCH will ensure its best efforts with the state bodies such as, CNE and CNAP to inform them of the standards of the profession’s ethics code.

The CCCH will ensure its best efforts to communicate current standards, on a timely basis, to educational institutions, the judicial and penal system and the general public.

The CCCH issued the Code of Ethics dated June 21, 2005, which is current as of the date and in Article 1 of Title I "Introduction", the aforementioned Code expressly mentions that this It will be complemented with the IFAC Code of Ethics and its annexes.

It is important to note that the bylaws of the Chilean Accounting Institute establish that the administration is the responsibility of the National Council and one of its duties is to dictate ethical standards and ensure compliance. Although there is no express declaration in the bylaws stating that the College and its members will abide by the ethical norms of IFAC, the National Council was particularly concerned, by regulating the School's Code of Ethics, to expressly mention the fact that the IFAC Code of Ethics is a complement to it.

For the Chilean Accounting Institute Ethics Committee, it is vital that the profession recognizes that the Code of Ethics of the profession in Chile is complemented by the Code of Ethics of IFAC and its annexes, and both define the ethical actions that our professionals must have. This definition for the Ethics Committee and the National Council constitutes an acknowledgment in all its extension to the Code of Ethics of IFAC to which all professional colleges must adhere. This definition does not contemplate that there are matters in which the Code of Ethics of the School must prevail over matters that are dealt with in the IFAC Code of Ethics.

To understand how both regulatory bodies complement each other, we can point out that Chile's Code of Ethics is a good reference framework for knowledge of ethics in the face of professional accountant actions. In practice, it is much more didactic and easy to understand. The Code of Ethics of IFAC is a document that helps to clarify responsibilities in specific cases and from that point of view constitutes an extraordinary

contribution both for the analysis of specific situations, which should be considered by the Ethics Committee in its review work. cases, their conclusions and suggestions for the disciplinary bodies. The School Ethics Committee considers as part of its mandate the dissemination of both regulatory bodies. The professionals registered in the School are obliged to know the norms of both codes and their ignorance does not constitute any argument against possible professional responsibilities which must be subject.

It is a remarkable fact that Art. 1 of our Code of Ethics leaves an open space for the Code to be applied to every professional accountant whether or not it is registered in the records of the School. This is very important, because if it is the case, it is in our opinion, a reference for the application of these standards at a general level in the country, constituting in our opinion, a necessary reference before the Courts of Justice, when a professional Accountant not registered transgresses the rules of our School and those of IFAC.

It should be added that within the work plan for the current year of the Ethics Committee, the dissemination of the new code of ethics promulgated by IFAC at the end of 2018 and effective as of June of this year is considered a very important issue. in its English version until a Spanish version is edited, which we understand may take a year or more.

SMO 4 - 2018 Update:

The CCCH, through its National Council has not received any compliance regarding new Codes during the year, nor public in general.

#	Start Date	Actions	Completion Date	Responsibility	Resources
<i>Initial Activities of the Implementation Communication of SMO N° 4</i>					
#23		The CCCH is already working on a comparative GAP analysis between Local Code versus IESBA's.	Completed Ongoing	<i>Consejo Nacional of the CCCH</i>	<i>CEEP</i>

<i>Review, Monitoring and Continuous Updating of the Standards</i>					
#24	Ongoing	The <i>CCCH</i> , through its <i>CEEP</i> is the vehicle to allow the achievement of continuing and following-up on the publications.	Ongoing	<i>Consejo Nacional of the CCCH</i>	<i>CEEP</i>
#25	2018	Regulatory bodies establish specific rules on the work of the profession through laws and regulations. There is no methodology that has been adopted to regulate the performance of professionals who practice the profession of accountants. I think the term methodology is not well used in the affirmation. The comparison must be direct between what the laws and regulations establish versus the IESBA code.	Ongoing	<i>Consejo Nacional of the CCCH</i>	<i>CEEP</i>
<i>Updating and Distribution of the Ethics Code</i>					

#26	2013 - 2014	The <i>National Council</i> in its session #12 of October 9, 2013 defined the adoption of the IFAC Ethics Code. Distributed to all associates and institutions such as; Judiciary and Legislature powers, Government and Educational Institutions and ORs.	Completed	Consejo Nacional of the CCCH	National Council Members and Associates
#27	2015 - 2018	<i>The Chilean Accounting Institute published in 2012, for all its members the Spanish version of the IFAC Code of Ethics promulgated in July 2009. The version in Spanish published is the version that was originally translated by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of Spain, and reviewed by the Mexican Institute of Public Accountants and the Argentine Federation of Professional Councils of Economic Sciences, whose process was conducted in accordance with the translation and reproduction policies issued by IFAC. This Spanish version was approved by IFAC. however, the version incorporated in the current auditing standards issued in 2017 corresponds to the version issued in English 2015.</i> The CCCH will coordinate with IFAC to define the policy of reproduction agreements of IESBA Code of Ethics. Contacts will be during the coming months & with the GAP analysis of Codes as explained above.	Ongoing	Consejo Nacional of the CCCH	CEEP
<i>Development and Training on the New Ethics and Practice Code</i>					
#28	Ongoing	Upload the Code onto the CCCH, including <i>INDEP, Regional Offices and CEEP's</i> website for active members. The Public in general can buy these rules in the Institution.	Ongoing	Consejo Nacional of the CCCH	INDEP / Regional Offices / CEEP
<i>Continuous Contact with Institutional Bodies</i>					
#29	Ongoing	Meetings with regulatory bodies, educational bodies, judiciary and legislative powers, and government, with the objective of becoming aware of the degree of understanding and compliance with the Code.	Ongoing	Consejo Nacional of the CCCH	CEEP / Consejo Nacional of the CCCH
#	Start Date	Actions	Completion Date	Responsibility	Resources

<i>Review of CCCH's Compliance Information</i>					
#30	Ongoing	Perform review of revised SMOs and CCCH's SMO Action Plan and update relevant sections as necessary.	Ongoing	<i>Consejo Nacional of the CCCH</i>	<i>CEEP / Consejo Nacional of the CCCH</i>

Action Plan Subject: SMO 5–International Public Sector Accounting Standards and Other Pronouncements Issued by the IPSASB
Action Plan Objective: Contribute to the Convergence Plan for International Standards

SMO 5 – Background:

The CCCH has the faculty of issuing and setting professional standards for use in Chile, and which is exercised by the *Consejo Nacional of CCCH*, as well as maintaining publications concerning the profession.

Regarding the issue and enactment of the public sector accounting standards, the sole party responsible in Chile, by law, is the *Controller General of the Republic of Chile (CGRCH)*.

The CCCH, by way of its CPNC, has contacted the CGRCH, to assist this body with matters of the profession, as well as being available to be included in the project team.

The CCCH will inform members on a timely and continuing basis, through the most efficient ways, about new public sector standards and/or their modification.

The CCCH has no oversight over the CGRCH.

The CCCH has no oversight whatsoever, or control or influence over the universities, professional institutes, technical training Centers or technical schools, with regard to them including the public sector international standards in their academic plan.

The CCCH will ensure its best efforts to communicate the current standards of the profession, on a timely basis, to educational institutions and the general public.

The CCCH will ensure its best efforts in contributing to the adoption in Chile of the public sector international accounting standards.

Contraloría General de la República de Chile (CGRCH)

Government Accountability Office (CGR)

The CGR has the sole responsibility, by law to issue and enact the Public Sector Accounting Standards. Every year, in April is reported the Financial Statement of the Nation addressed to the President of the Republic, and Chambers of Deputies and Senators. The financial statements report consist of information of 5 Divisions classified as follows:

- Public sector. Includes 1,216 accounting entities;
- Municipality sector. Includes 223 accounting entities;
- State-owned enterprise. Includes 22 accounting entities;
- Higher Education. Includes 16 accounting entities;
- Treasury of the Nation. Consolidates all the offices along the country.

The first two categories mentioned above (a + b) carry governmental accounting system based on accrual basis (that includes cash received and paid). The third category, c) is developed by the nation in commercial areas, and most of the entities are corporations and they operate under the Laws N°18.045 and N°18.046 respectively, therefore, they apply IFRS. The other categories (d + e), Higher Education category (State universities) and the Treasury of the Nation (main function is to receive all the payments that individuals, companies and other forms of activities generate some kind of taxes to be paid to the nation), carry governmental accounting system based on accrual basis (that includes cash received and paid).

SMO 5 – 2017 Update:

The *CGRCH* decided to make an indirect adoption of IPSAS (*), which consists of a writing issue of a national standard that meets with international standards, through the publication of CGR Resolution No. 16 of February 2015, allowing advance in the quality, comparability and transparency of accounting information for internal and external users, and also tending to better accountability. For this purpose, the *CGRCH* has taken into consideration the 32 standards issued by the IFAC until 2013. The legislation has been analyzed and developed on the basis of a work plan initiated in 2011 in which development has had an external advisory financed by the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB) and working groups with public sector entities, auditing firms and universities. The *CCCH* attended to several meetings during the evaluation / analysis period.

This regulation will be mandatory from 1 January 2016, for all public sector entities to which refers to article 2º of Decree Law No. 1.263, of 1975, and those determined by the Comptroller General explicitly: the Executive, with the dependent services and related ministries; the Legislature; the Judiciary; the *CGRCH*; the Public Ministry, and to the Municipalities.

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#	Start Date	Actions	Completion Date	Responsibility	Resources
<i>Initial Activities of the Process Which Ensures the Adoption and Issue of NCC</i>					
#31	Ongoing	The convergence towards the professional standards issued by IFAC is a strategic and priority objective of the <i>CCCH</i> .	Completed	<i>Consejo Nacional of the CCCH</i>	<i>CPNC</i>
<i>Enactment and Updating of the Standards/ Continuous Monitoring</i>					
#32	Ongoing	The web Site of <i>CCCH</i> will develop A link to IFAC for further information.	Ongoing	<i>Consejo Nacional of the CCCH</i>	<i>CPNC</i>

#	Start Date	Actions	Completion Date	Responsibility	Resources
<i>Assist the CGRCH in Its Process of Convergence with IPSAS</i>					
#33	Ongoing	Assisted the <i>CGRCH</i> in its process of convergence with <i>IPSAS</i> , through meetings, and advisory. The <i>CCCH</i> has made its best efforts in contacting and assisting the <i>CGRCH</i> during the convergence phase.	Ongoing	<i>Consejo Nacional of the CCCH</i>	<i>CPNC</i>
<i>Periodic Contact with Educational Institutions</i>					
#34	Ongoing	The <i>CCCH</i> has designated its <i>CES</i> to be the coordinator of meetings with educational bodies, to incorporate <i>IPSAS</i> into the academic framework.	Ongoing	<i>Consejo Nacional of the CCCH</i>	<i>CES</i>
<i>Review of CCCH's Compliance Information</i>					
#35	Ongoing	Perform review of revised <i>SMOs</i> and <i>CCCH's SMO Action Plan</i> and update relevant sections as necessary.	Ongoing	<i>Consejo Nacional of the CCCH</i>	<i>Consejo Nacional of the CCCH</i>

Action Plan Subject: SMO 6–Investigation and Discipline

Action Plan Objective: Apply the Code of Ethics to Active Members and assist the institutions in the country

SMO 6 – Background:

The CCCH, as a result of Decree Law 3,621 of 1981, stipulated that *it is not a prior legal obligation or condition to exercising the accounting profession* that one would have to be a member of any Professional Institute.

The CCCH, in its founding by-laws (Articles 5, 5additional, 6, 7 and 8), obliges its Active Members to comply with the professional standards contained in the Code of Ethics. (SMO 4).

In its by-laws-Chapter VIII and IX, the CCCH contemplates an I&D Committee on a permanent basis for its active members. The Code of Ethics will be the instrument for determining responsibilities.

The CCCH has no oversight whatsoever, or any type of control or influence, over the state's regulatory bodies (SVS and others ORs).

The audit firms registered in the REAE, which pertains to the state's regulatory bodies (SVS) is the only ones authorized to perform audits of listed and/or regulated corporations in Chile, and as such, these firms are subject to the requirements of these regulators.

Audit firms not registered in the REAE and non-CCCH member accounting professionals are subject to the Courts of Justice.

The CCCH, by mean of the *National Council* and the *CES* already distributed the *Ethics Code* to: Government, Parliament, Ministries of Justice and Education, as well as controlling bodies and educational institutions in general.

The National Council also distributed the Code to CCCH's active members.

The CCCH will communicate new standards of the Ethics Code, and/or modifications thereto, to its members, on a timely and continuous basis, using the most efficient methods.

The CCCH will ensure its best efforts to communicate current professional standards, on a timely basis, to educational institutes and the general public.

SMO 6 - 2018 Update:

the CCCH has established procedures to establish disciplinary tribunals in the regional councils so that they can analyze the cases that arise in each region

#	Start Date	Actions	Completion Date	Responsibility	Resources
<i>Initial Activities of Communication Implementation of SMO No. 6</i>					
#36	Ongoing	The convergence to international standards is a strategic objective of the CCCH.	Ongoing	Consejo Nacional of the CCCH	CEEP / Consejo Nacional of the CCCH
<i>Review, Monitoring and Continuous Updating of the Standards</i>					
#37	Ongoing	The CCCH, through its CEEP is the vehicle that will continuously evaluate, review and monitor compliance with this obligation.	Ongoing	Consejo Nacional of the CCCH	CEEP
#38	2015	The CCCH is being evaluated to determine differences between standards versus PAO's, as well as to do best effort to work together with OR's to determine GAP's.		Consejo Nacional of the CCCH	CEEP
<i>Updating and Distribution of the Ethics Code</i>					
#39	2013 – 2014		Completed	Consejo Nacional of the CCCH	CEEP / Consejo Nacional of the CCCH
<i>Development and Training on the New Code of Ethics</i>					
#40	Ongoing	Upload the Code onto the CCCH, INDEP and some Regional Offices' website for active members.	Completed	Consejo Nacional of the CCCH	Consejo Nacional of the CCCH
<i>Review of CCCH's Compliance Information</i>					
#41	Ongoing	Perform review of revised SMOs and CCCH's SMO Action Plan and update relevant sections as necessary.	Continuous	Consejo Nacional of the CCCH	CEEP/ Consejo Nacional of the CCCH

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			
4. Link with the results of QA reviews has been established.		X		
Investigative Process				
5. A committee or similar body exists for performing investigations.	X			
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			
8. Members of the committee/entity include professional accountants as well as non-accountants.		X		

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		It is not allowed by the constitution law.
Rights of Representation and Appeal 11. A third appeals body exists which is separate from both the disciplinary committee and investigative committee.	X			
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			
Public Interest Considerations 15. Activities are supported to ensure that the public is aware that an investigative and disciplinary system exists in the jurisdiction.	X			

Requirements	Y	N	Partially	Comments
16. A process for the independent review of complaints on which there was no follow-up is established.		X		
17. The results of the investigative and disciplinary proceedings are made available to the public.		X		
Liaison with Outside Bodies 18. There is an appropriate process for liaison with outside bodies on possible involvement in serious crimes and offences.	X			
Regular Review of Implementation and Effectiveness 19. Regular review of implementation and effectiveness of the system are performed and corrective actions are implemented.			X	

Action plan Subject: SMO 7–International Financial Reporting Standards and Other Pronouncements issued by the IASB
Action plan Objective: To be the official reference point for IFRS in Chile

SMO 7 – Background:

Law 13.011 of 1958 authorizes the CCCH to establish accounting standards for companies in Chile. In 2009, the adoption process of the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) and in 2012 of the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS for SMEs) began.

In first stage the process of adoption in a first stage, from 2009 to 2012, implied the issuance of these standards by the Commission as NIFCH and NIFCH - SMES. As of 2013, through the issuance of technical bulletins N ° 85 and N ° 2 of NIFCH SMES, approved on December 19, 2013, this first stage as completed, and the mandatory application was established directly on these international standards issued by the IASB, in compliance with the agreements previously established by the Chilean Accountants Association with the IASB.

The CCCH, through the Accounting Principles and Standards Commission, participates in the following activities:

A- Participation in the development process of the Rules through:

- 1) The update, through the permanent sending to the members of the Commission of the technical regulations issued by the IASB and the local regulators.
- 2) Presentations by the members of the Commission to the Commission of the technical regulations issued by the IASB and local regulators.
- 3) Participate in the technical working groups related to the Technical Working Group (GTT), that the GLENIF requests, incorporating representatives of the industries and sectors that would be affected by changes in the standards.
- 4) Issue comments related to the drafts to be discussed through the GLENIF.
- 5) Carry out technical discussions related to the Drafts issued by IASB in order to issue technical comments to be sent by the issuing body by the Chilean Accountants Institute.
- 6) Review the translations made by the IASB in order to detect translation errors or words that may cause confusion to the user of the Standards and eventually send the detected situations to the IASB.
- 7) Participate remotely in the drafting discussions that the IASB carries out in its technical meetings.

B- Diffusion of the International Financial Reporting Standards through:

- 1) Through presentations on different technical topics of IASB members in Chile.

- 2) Support the interpretation of the new pronouncements issued by the IASB, through summaries on the content of the standards.
- 3) Ensure the diffusion among collegiate members and the general public about the modules or training spaces offered by the IASB on its Web page.
- 4) Carry out specific coordination with local regulatory bodies in order to analyze and participate in technical discussions regarding issues or rules that affect the application of the regulations.
- 5) Coordinate a cooperation and joint support between universities and the Commission, oriented to academic subjects and technical positions on standards.
- 6) Develop discussion and presentation in the Commission on Standards issues of interest to the different areas represented in the Commission, in order to issue supporting documents to small and medium-sized entities (SMES) through question and answer format, this with the main purpose of diffusion.
- 7) Fundamental work of technical diffusion, through the following tools:
 - Web page.
 - Quarterly Bulletin of the College of Accountants.
 - Technical Publications.
 - Examples and exercises of IFRS for SMEs.

C- Training

- 1) Carry out three training sessions for Collegiate and General Public on technical issues related to: a) International Financial Reporting Standards (Full) and b) for Small and Medium-sized Entities (SMEs).
- 2) Participating in the organization and dissemination of technical conferences conducted by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB), once a year, related to technical topics of International Financial Reporting Standards (Full) and for Small and Medium-sized Entities (SMEs).

D- Facilitate Application Tools for the International Financial Reporting Standards (Full) and for International Financial Information Standards for Small and Medium-sized Entities (SMEs)

- 1) Keep three documents on the website of the accountants' school regarding:
 - IFRS FULL - New regulations that come into force in the year

- IFRS FULL - New regulations that come into effect in later years

- IFRS SMEs - Training Support Material

2) Making technical contributions to the quarterly CCCH magazine.

3) Prepare on the basis of the IASB material for International Financial Information Standards Small and Medium-sized Entities (SMEs):

- Model of Financial Statements and Notes

- Examples and exercises in different subjects of interest to the public.

4) Use support material from the IASB website to provide the public with training tools on technical issues related to International Financial Reporting Standards.

5) The activity plan is assigned to the members of the Commission by means of a Gantt letter per activity in order to comply with each assigned activity, which will be reviewed and evaluated by the Commission on a regular basis.

The SVS and the SBIF have the authority to establish the accounting standards for the entities under their regulation only.

The SVS has adopted IFRS since 2009 and, as of 2016, all entities regulated by the SVS must apply IFRS.

Banks and other financial institutions are regulated by the SBIF, which adopted the IFRS in 2009. When adopting the IFRS, the SBIF made some significant changes. According to the IFRS Foundation, the financial statements of banks and other financial institutions are described as compliant with the standards issued by the SBIF, not IFRS.

#	Start Date	Actions	Completion Date	Responsibility	Resources
<i>Initial Activities of Communication Implementation of IFRS</i>					

#42	Ongoing	The convergence towards the professional standards issued by IASB is a strategic and priority objective of the <i>CCCH</i> .	Ongoing	<i>Consejo Nacional of the CCCH</i>	<i>CPNC / Consejo Nacional of the CCCH</i>
#43	Ongoing	The <i>CCCH</i> has adopted the IFRS issued by the IASB.	Completed	<i>Consejo Nacional of the CCCH</i>	<i>Consejo Nacional of the CCCH</i>
#44	2013	In August 2009, the <i>CCCH</i> and the <i>IFRS Foundation</i> signed a framework contract, which gives <i>CCCH</i> exclusivity to translate and issue its standards in Chile. The contract signed between the parties is in full force.	Completed	<i>Consejo Nacional of the CCCH</i>	<i>Consejo Nacional of the CCCH</i>
<i>Review, Monitoring and Continuous Updating of the Standards</i>					
#45	Ongoing	The <i>CCCH</i> , through its <i>CPNC</i> is the vehicle that will review and continuously monitor the compliance with this obligation.	Ongoing	<i>Consejo Nacional of the CCCH</i>	<i>CPNC</i>
#46	Ongoing	The <i>CPNC</i> analyzes and discussed the drafts and documents issued by the IASB. Starting January 2013 is literally adopted the standards published by the IASB. The Commission counts with a professional team on a continuous basis. The <i>CCCH</i> implemented the IFRS without the help of GLENIF.	Permanent Staff	<i>Consejo Nacional of the CCCH</i>	<i>CPNC</i>
<i>Updating and Issue of IFRS</i>					
#47	Ongoing	Present standard and updates of the IFRS are posted into the website and available for its associates. General public can get them from the <i>CCCH</i> .	Ongoing	<i>CPNC</i>	<i>Consejo Nacional of the CCCH</i>

#	Start Date	Actions	Completion Date	Responsibility	Resources
<i>Development and Training on New Standards and Their Applicability</i>					
#48	Ongoing	Promote continuous training programs on the website.	Completed	INDEP / Consejo Nacional of the CCCH	INDEP / Regional Offices / CDP
#49	Ongoing	INDEP and some Regional Offices have delivered numerous training courses on IFRS and Tax Law during recent years.	Ongoing	INDEP / Consejo Nacional of the CCCH	INDEP / Regional Offices / CDP
<i>Continuous Contact with the State's Regulatory Bodies</i>					
#50	Ongoing	Meetings with the regulatory bodies (SVS/SBIF) with the objective of understanding their needs regarding to the standards.	Ongoing	Consejo Nacional of the CCCH	Consejo Nacional of the CCCH / CPNC
<i>Periodic Contact with Educational Institutions</i>					
#51	Ongoing	Establish meetings with the objective of communicating modifications to IFRS. All State / Traditional Universities in the country have included this subject in their academic curriculum, as well as large portion of private Universities also have included this matter into its curriculum.	Ongoing	Consejo Nacional of the CCCH	CES / Consejo Nacional of the CCCH
<i>Review of CCCH's Compliance Information</i>					
#52	Ongoing	Perform review of revised SMOs and CCCH's SMO Action Plan and update relevant sections as necessary.	Ongoing	Consejo Nacional of the CCCH	Consejo Nacional of the CCCH

ORGANIZATION'S LETTERHEAD

Date Marzo 2019

Name Mónica Pérez Zúñiga

Title Contador

Company Colegio de Contadores de Chile AG

Address Calle Dieciocho N° 121, Santiago

Email monica.perez.zuniga@gmail.com

Dear Mr. Bryson,

Subject: Letter to Confirm Institutional Support for the SMO Action Plan

This letter is to confirm that the leadership of the NAME OF ORGANIZATION has reviewed the information contained in the SMO Action Plan prepared by NAME OF ORGANIZATION as part of the IFAC Member Compliance Program and will provide institutional support for its implementation.

On behalf of the leadership of the NAME OF ORGANIZATION, I endorse 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.

Sincerely,



Colegio de Contadores de Chile AG

marzo 11 Del 2019