



# Newsletter No 251

December 2021



Commission de Surveillance  
du Secteur Financier

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## CLAUDE MARX HAS AN AUDIENCE WITH H.R.H. GRAND DUKE HENRI OF LUXEMBOURG



On 9 December 2021, the Director General of the CSSF, Claude Marx, had the honour of being received by H.R.H. Grand Duke Henri of Luxembourg

to exchange on the financial centre as well as on the missions and work of the CSSF.

## EXCHANGES BETWEEN THE EUROPEAN COMMISSIONER, Ms MAIREAD MCGUINNESS, AND THE CSSF



The Executive Board of the CSSF had the honour to meet the European Commissioner for financial services, Ms Mairead McGuinness, and discuss

about financial stability and the capital markets union. During this meeting, the discussions also concerned the progress of and challenges for the supervision of the financial industry.

## MESSAGE OF SOLIDARITY FOR THE HEALTH PERSONNEL AND EMERGENCY SERVICES PROJECTED ON THE FACADE OF THE CSSF BUILDING



A message of solidarity for the health personnel and particularly for the emergency services was projected on the facade of the CSSF building. In this way, we wish to show appreciation and respect for the work they have been

providing throughout this pandemic. We should not forget that they are on the front line in the battle against the illness and that they work night and day to save lives with exceptional courage and a great deal of dedication and empathy.

## CSSF AGENTS RECEIVE MEDALS



On 7 December 2021, the Minister of Finance, Pierre Gramegna, awarded on behalf of H.R.H. Grand Duke Henri of Luxembourg a special honour to 61 CSSF agents.

This ceremony was also an opportunity for Mr. Pierre Gramegna, who leaves his office, to thank all the CSSF staff for their excellent work during these past years.

## THE DEVELOPMENT OF REGULATIONS AT EU LEVEL COMPLICATES THE AUTHORISATION PROCEDURES FOR INVESTMENT FIRMS (IFS).

Martine Wagner, designated head of the "Supervision of IFs" department at the Commission de Surveillance du Secteur Financier (CSSF), explains the challenges that such procedures entail for the industry as well as for the CSSF.



### **Martine Wagner, why is a licence from the CSSF necessary for IFs?**

The authorisation or licence procedure for investment firms aims to establish that the persons wishing to obtain a licence authorising them to provide investment activities and services offer sufficient guarantees to carry out a sound and prudent management of the relevant entity. Compliance with this condition must be verified beforehand and is at the heart of the licence procedure. To this end, the CSSF has to perform a diligent and detailed examination of all licence requests in accordance with the applicable EU regulatory provisions. It is an iterative process between the applicant and the CSSF during which emphasis is placed on the collection of any relevant information for the examination considering the above-mentioned aim. In this context, the size of the structure envisaged does not matter.

### **How is this licence procedure operated by the CSSF?**

The examination of any licence request is carried out by a dedicated function within the department in charge of investment firms, thus offering to the applicant a single point of entry for any relevant question in relation to their project. Besides the examination of the file and the internal coordination with expert departments of the CSSF, which must intervene, for instance, in relation to AML/CFT or the validation of the IT infrastructure security, the role of this function is to assist the applicants with their procedures immediately at the start of the project. In this context, prior meetings are organised with the applicants at the CSSF's initiative in order to discuss the required authorisations (qualification of the activities) and identify possible "blocking" points, i.e. aspects which could impede the granting of a licence to the entity as investment firm. The purpose of this assistance throughout the licence procedure is to ensure that the formal licence request is given every chance to be accepted. It could also allow, where relevant, justifying why a request is denied.

### **How long is this procedure?**

The duration of the whole procedure for the examination of a licence request depends mainly on the complexity of the business model, the quality of the licence file submitted to the CSSF and on the applicants' responsiveness to additional questions they are asked

in this context. Consequently, a licence request is inevitably an administrative process extending over a longer period.



### **What is the applicable framework relating to licences of IFs?**

The provisions governing access to the financial sector are harmonised at EU level and are therefore the same, whether applicants wish to establish themselves in Luxembourg or in another EU Member State. Furthermore, in response to the last financial crisis and in order to make European financial institutions more robust, the regulatory framework governing the licences of banks and investment firms and the requirements in terms of internal governance, internal control and risk management have been enhanced and even further specified through European delegated regulations and the EBA guidelines containing strict and detailed conditions. For further information regarding the content of the licence procedure, please visit the CSSF's website (<https://www.cssf.lu/en/legal-requirements-authorisation-procedure-investment-firms/>).



### **Can we say that the recent regulatory developments made these procedures more complex for both, the CSSF and the entities concerned?**

Due to the constant regulatory developments at the initiative of the European legislator and the European Supervisory Authorities (notably the EBA for the aspects of prudential supervision and AML/CFT and ESMA for the aspect of consumer protection) introducing rules and requirements which are ever more numerous and elaborate, and in light of the rising complexity of all the legal and regulatory provisions applicable to investment firms, the licence process is more cumbersome and requires the mobilisation of increased resources at the CSSF as well. Against this backdrop, the CSSF realises also that it has become more and more difficult, particularly for smaller sized players, to comply with the regulatory expectations, as evidenced by the discussions on proportionality of EU regulations. This observation also led the CSSF to put in place structures designed to assist applicants with their procedures.

### **Do you sometimes refuse a licence?**

As regards the question of possible refusals of licence, it should be noted that, obviously, the CSSF cannot

grant a licence where the activities envisaged by the applicant do not qualify as an investment activity or service under MiFID or if the legal and regulatory conditions applicable in this respect are not fulfilled.

For example, from the beginning of 2019 until today, the CSSF issued one single refusal whereas 13 entities received a licence during that period.

## CSSF GUIDANCE ON VIRTUAL ASSETS



The Commission de Surveillance du Secteur Financier (CSSF) embraces the challenges raised by financial innovation such as virtual assets. As part of its mission, the CSSF is committed to promoting an open, technology neutral and prudent risk-based regulatory approach.

Virtual assets have taken a multitude of different forms, have seen an exponential growth over the last few years and have generated a strong interest as a potential new asset class for professionals, as well as investors.

The new and evolving sector around virtual assets raises numerous questions from professionals under the supervision of the CSSF and professional associations as to the opportunities and concrete

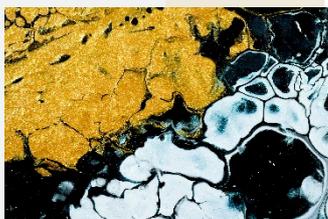
possibilities to engage in activities involving virtual assets in the broadest sense of the term. Many of these questions concern notably, investments in virtual assets by investment funds, direct investments (as opposed to indirect investments using derivative instruments) in virtual assets or depository duties in the context of virtual assets.

Consequently, the CSSF published a guidance, composed of a communiqué and FAQs that will be regularly updated, with the aim to provide professionals with concise answers to the main practical issues they are facing.

Read the full article:

<https://www.cssf.lu/en/2021/11/cssf-guidance-on-virtual-assets/>

## COMMUNICATION ON REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS AND FAST TRACK PROCEDURE (UCITS ONLY) IN RELATION TO REGULATION (EU) 2020/852 ON THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A FRAMEWORK TO FACILITATE SUSTAINABLE INVESTMENTS AND REGULATION 2019/2088 ON SUSTAINABILITY-RELATED DISCLOSURES IN THE FINANCIAL SERVICES SECTOR



**Reminder of the deadline of 1 January 2022 for certain updates of UCITS and AIFs pre-contractual documents related to the transparency of**

**environmentally sustainable investments in pre-contractual disclosures in relation to the environmental objectives of climate change mitigation and climate change adaptation and the use of templates under draft SFDR Regulatory Technical Standards.**

Regulation (EU) 2020/852 of 18 June 2020 on the establishment of a framework to facilitate sustainable investments ("TR"), and amending Regulation (EU) 2019/2088 of 27 November 2019 on sustainability-related disclosures in the financial services sector ("SFDR"), requires financial market participants, for financial products subject to Articles 8 and 9 of SFDR, to provide for transparency with regard to the environmental objectives of climate change mitigation

and climate change adaptation in pre-contractual disclosures by 1 January 2022.

The CSSF reminds the impacted financial market participants of this deadline of 1 January 2022 under the TR and informs those of the financial market participants, which have not yet submitted to the CSSF the required updates to the pre-contractual documents of UCITS and/or AIFs in accordance with Article 5, 6 and 7 of the TR, that the CSSF has put in place a TR FastTrack procedure to facilitate the submission of the prospectus updates of UCITS to the CSSF.

In order to benefit from this TR FastTrack procedure, updates must be limited to reflect only those changes required under said Articles 5, 6 and 7 of the TR.

Under this TR FastTrack procedure, each updated UCITS prospectus submitted for visa stamp will have to be accompanied by a confirmation letter. For any complete and TR compliant submissions under this TR FastTrack procedure received by the CSSF by 17 December 2021 at the latest, the CSSF will endeavour to release the visa stamp prior to 31 December 2021.

Read the full article:

<https://www.cssf.lu/en/2021/12/communication-on-regulatory-requirements-and-fast-track-procedure-in-relation-to-regulation-eu-2020-852-on-the-establishment-of-a-framework-to-facilitate-sustainable-investments-and-regulation-2019/>



## Coronavirus: Information for all supervised entities

### Summary of the communications by the European authorities

On 24 November 2021, the EBA published a Report summarising the findings arising from the monitoring activities on the International Financial Reporting Standard (IFRS 9) implementation by EU institutions. The EBA notes significant efforts in IFRS 9 implementation by EU institutions but cautions on some of the observed accounting practices, especially in the context of the COVID-19 pandemic. The aim of this Report is to assist supervisors evaluate the quality and adequacy of IFRS 9 Expected Credit Loss (ECL) models, in order to contribute to a high-quality and consistent application of the IFRS 9 standard in the EU. In line with the IFRS 9 Roadmap, the EBA will continue monitoring and promoting consistent application of IFRS 9, as well as working on the interaction with prudential requirements.

<https://www.eba.europa.eu/eba-notes-significant-efforts-ifs-9-implementation-eu-institutions-cautions-some-observed>



## Warnings

### Warnings of the CSSF

Since the publication of the last Newsletter, the CSSF published the following warnings:

- Warning concerning the website [www.cpi-sa.com](http://www.cpi-sa.com)
- Warning concerning unknown persons presenting themselves under the name Ethenea
- Warning concerning the website [www.platinum-capital.net](http://www.platinum-capital.net)
- Warning concerning the website [www.souverainpe.com](http://www.souverainpe.com)
- Warning concerning the website [www.access-orcd.com](http://www.access-orcd.com) and unknown persons presenting themselves under the name "Orcadia Asset Management S.A."
- Warning regarding the activities of an entity named Forbschain
- Warning regarding the activities of an entity named Financs Capital
- Warning regarding the activities of an entity named FDG Finanz
- Warning concerning a fraud scheme misusing the name of the Luxembourg authorised payment institution Sogexia S.A.
- Warning concerning the website [www.cmcapital-lu.com](http://www.cmcapital-lu.com)

Given the significant number of fraudulent websites recently identified, the CSSF recommends you to verify whether the entity with which you would like to do business is supervised by the CSSF by using the application "**Search Entities**". Please pay attention to details on the websites such as: unusual or foreign phone numbers, wrong address, spelling mistakes etc. In case of doubt, please visit our [website](#) and contact the CSSF.

## Warnings published by IOSCO

Several warnings have been published on the IOSCO website at:

[https://www.iosco.org/investor\\_protection/?subsection=investor\\_alerts\\_portal](https://www.iosco.org/investor_protection/?subsection=investor_alerts_portal)



## National regulation

### Law of 8 December 2021 relating to the issue of covered bonds

The law, which enters into force on 8 July 2022, aims, on the one hand, to transpose Directive (EU) 2019/2162 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 27 November 2019 on the issue of covered bonds and covered bonds public supervision and amending Directives 2009/65/EC and 2014/59/EU and to implement Regulation (EU) 2019/2160 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 27 November 2019 amending Regulation (EU) No 575/2013 as regards exposures in the form of covered bonds. On the other hand, its purpose is to introduce a “product” approach with respect to the issue of covered bonds and to open the access to the activity of issuance of covered bonds to all Luxembourg credit institutions.

<https://www.cssf.lu/en/Document/law-of-8-december-2021/>

### Circular CSSF-CPDI 21/28 - Survey on the amount of covered deposits

The aim of the circular is to carry out a survey on deposits, and more particularly on covered deposits, as held by credit institutions incorporated under Luxembourg law, POST Luxembourg for its provision of postal financial services, and Luxembourg branches of credit institutions having their head office in a third country as at 31 December 2021. The collected data shall enable the Conseil de protection des déposants et des investisseurs to determine the contributions that become necessary for the FGDL to maintain its target level in 2022. The data also serves to calculate the contributions to the buffer of additional financial means.

<https://www.cssf.lu/en/Document/circular-cssf-cpdi-21-28/>



## FAQ

On 10 November 2021, the FAQ concerning U 1.1. Reporting applicable to UCITS, UCIs, SICARs and SIFs was updated.

<https://www.cssf.lu/en/Document/faq-concerning-u-1-1-reporting/>

On 29 November 2021, the CSSF published a new FAQ titled “FAQ – Virtual assets (UCIs)”. Further information on this FAQ are available in the section “News” of this Newsletter.

<https://www.cssf.lu/en/Document/faq-virtual-assets-ucis/>

On 17 December 2021, the CSSF published version 14 of the FAQ concerning the Luxembourg Law of 17 December 2010 relating to undertakings for collective investment.

<https://www.cssf.lu/en/Document/faq-concerning-the-luxembourg-law-of-17-december-2010-relating-to-undertakings-for-collective-investment-version-14/>



## Fight against money laundering and terrorist financing

### “AML Package: 6 months later”

On 20 July 2021, the European Commission presented its ambitious package of legislative proposals to strengthen the EU's anti-money laundering and countering the financing of terrorism (AML/CFT) framework. This package is part of the Commission's commitment to protect EU citizens and the EU's financial system from money laundering and terrorist financing. Under the coordination of the Ministry of Finance, the CSSF has participated, and continues to participate actively in the negotiations at European Council level.

The package consists of four different proposals:

- 1) a Regulation establishing a European AML/CFT Authority (“AMLA”);
- 2) a Regulation on AML/CFT;
- 3) a sixth Directive on AML/CFT (“AMLD6”), replacing the existing Directive 2015/849/EU (the fourth AML Directive as amended by the fifth AML Directive 2018/843/EU);
- 4) a revision of the 2015 Regulation on Transfers of Funds (Regulation 2015/847/EU).

The new AML/CFT Regulation, AMLD6 and the Revised 2015 Regulation on Transfer of Funds will, as it stands today, form together the European **AML/CFT rulebook**.

At the heart of this legislative package is also the creation of a new European authority which will further harmonise AML/CFT supervision in the EU and enhance cooperation among Financial Intelligence Units (FIUs). This new EU-level **Anti-Money Laundering Authority** (“AMLA”) will thus be the central authority coordinating national authorities to ensure that AML/CFT rules are correctly and consistently applied and supervised throughout the EU.

As a decentralised European authority, AMLA will combine direct and indirect supervisory powers as an EU-level supervisor.

AMLA will directly supervise a number of selected financial obliged institutions that fulfil two cumulative criteria namely, cross-border activities in a minimum number of EU Member States and a high inherent risk profile according to a harmonised risk assessment methodology to be developed by AMLA through regulatory technical standards. For the moment, the qualitative and quantitative criteria proposed in the current draft text are still under discussion. Particularly the cross-border context, i.e. the number of Member States in which an obliged entity needs to be active, as well as how to interpret the freedom of establishment and the freedom to provide services are not yet finally determined.

Non-selected financial obliged entities will continue to be supervised by the national AML/CFT supervisor, in the Luxembourg financial sector context, notably the CSSF. The same is valid for non-financial obliged entities, the current national supervisory framework remains applicable.

However, AMLA will also be empowered to exercise indirect supervision as to non-selected financial and non-financial obliged entities through, for example, peer reviews. In emergency circumstances when there are indications of material AML/CFT breaches and following a strict procedure, AMLA would even be able to substitute the national supervisory authorities of any financial institution.

To be able to conduct all these tasks, AMLA will be vested with supervisory, investigative (including on-site inspections), as well as sanctioning powers.

As to the newly proposed **AML/CFT Regulation**, the main novelty consists of the fact that, contrary to a directive, the regulation will contain directly-applicable rules as to foster harmonisation within the EU of the application of AML/CFT rules. This includes the areas of customer due diligence and beneficial ownership as well as clarification of concepts such as politically exposed persons and formal nominee arrangements. More detailed provisions are included on internal policies, controls and procedures which have to be approved by senior management. Following the recent changes to the FATF (Financial Action Task Force) standards, it should also be noted that risk assessments at the level of the obliged entities will have to identify and assess the risks of potential non-implementation or evasion of the proliferation financing-related targeted financial sanctions, and to take action to mitigate these risks. The provisions that deal with the compliance function are still under discussion but foresee currently that one executive member of the board of directors (or equivalent) shall be appointed as compliance manager, i.e. the person responsible for implementation of AML/CFT measures. The compliance officer in charge of day-

to-day implementation must also fulfil the fit and proper requirements. While the board remains collectively responsible for ensuring compliance with the applicable AML/CFT legal framework, the compliance manager has also the task to oversee group-wide policies, controls and procedures and to report to the board. For obliged entities offering cross-border services within the EU, this will facilitate compliance with AML/CFT obligations throughout the EU.

Currently, discussions on the level of harmonisation that will finally be retained in the AML/CFT Regulation are still ongoing.

Thirdly, **AMLD6** (replacing AMLD4 as amended by AMLD5) provides notably for high-level provisions on AML/CFT cooperation mechanisms including provisions on the future European interconnection of the 'beneficial owner registers' and the 'central bank account registers' that had been introduced through AMLD4. These provisions will have to be transposed into national law since, contrary to the AML/CFT Regulation, they are not directly applicable.

Lastly, the revision of the 2015 **Regulation on Transfer of Funds** is proposed to trace transfers of crypto-assets and to include them in the scope of the Regulation, which until now covered only electronic transfers of funds. Substantial progress has been made on this topic and consensus has been found to fast-track this Regulation in order to adopt it before the rest of the AML Package. The proposal introduced the same EUR 1,000 threshold allowing for simplified information measures for crypto-assets as the ones that currently exist for transfers of funds. This generated major discussions as crypto-assets might be exposed to different ML/TF risks than transfers of funds, particularly in the context of terrorism financing. On 1 December 2021, the European Council agreed on a mandate to negotiate with the European Parliament on the revised proposal of the 2015 Regulation on Transfer of Funds. Based on that proposal, it is required that the full set of originator information travel with the crypto-asset transfer, regardless of the transaction amount. Thus, the EUR 1,000 threshold for crypto-assets has been abolished, yet negotiations will continue at European Council level.

As to the **timeline** of the AML Package: the European Commission envisages that the Single Rulebook, i.e. the AML/CFT Regulation and AMLD6, should be adopted at European level by 2023. By 2024, the AMLA Regulation should be applicable, except for the direct supervision of selected financial obliged entities which is envisaged for 2026. This would mean that the selection of the financial obliged entities would start mid-2025.

For your complete information, please find below the links to the respective proposals as they were published in July 2021 since no updated versions exist yet, apart for the revision of the 2015 Regulation on Transfer of Funds ("TFR"):

AMLA Authority: [https://eur-lex.europa.eu/resource.html?uri=cellar:ce0c29bb-ead1-11eb-93a8-01aa75ed71a1.0001.02/DOC\\_1&format=PDF](https://eur-lex.europa.eu/resource.html?uri=cellar:ce0c29bb-ead1-11eb-93a8-01aa75ed71a1.0001.02/DOC_1&format=PDF)

AML/CFT Regulation: [https://eur-lex.europa.eu/resource.html?uri=cellar:0a4db7d6-eace-11eb-93a8-01aa75ed71a1.0001.02/DOC\\_1&format=PDF](https://eur-lex.europa.eu/resource.html?uri=cellar:0a4db7d6-eace-11eb-93a8-01aa75ed71a1.0001.02/DOC_1&format=PDF)

AMLD6: [https://eur-lex.europa.eu/resource.html?uri=cellar:05758242-ead6-11eb-93a8-01aa75ed71a1.0001.02/DOC\\_1&format=PDF](https://eur-lex.europa.eu/resource.html?uri=cellar:05758242-ead6-11eb-93a8-01aa75ed71a1.0001.02/DOC_1&format=PDF)

Revision TFR: <https://data.consilium.europa.eu/doc/document/ST-10290-2021-INIT/en/pdf>

## **The FATF Updated Guidance for a Risk-Based Approach to Virtual Asset Service Providers**

The CSSF would like to raise awareness to the Updated Guidance document of the Financial Action Task Force ("FATF") regarding the risk-based approach to virtual assets ("VAs") and virtual asset service providers ("VASPs"), which were published by the FATF at end of October 2021 (link: <https://www.fatf-gafi.org/media/fatf/documents/recommendations/Updated-Guidance-VA-VASP.pdf>).

The amendments to these guidelines, which were first adopted in June 2019, are the result of the ongoing monitoring of this fast-moving and technologically dynamic sector and also of the continued engagement between the public and private sectors. Indeed, the review of the FATF Standards relating to VAs and VASPs identified i.e. the following key areas that required additional guidance in order to clarify the application of those standards:

1. the definitions of VAs and VASPs;
2. the application of the FATF Standards to the co-called "stablecoins";
2. the risks related to peer-to-peer transactions;

3. the licensing and registration of VASPs and identification of competent supervisory authorities;
4. the so-called “travel rule”, and
5. the information-sharing and cooperation amongst VASP supervisors.



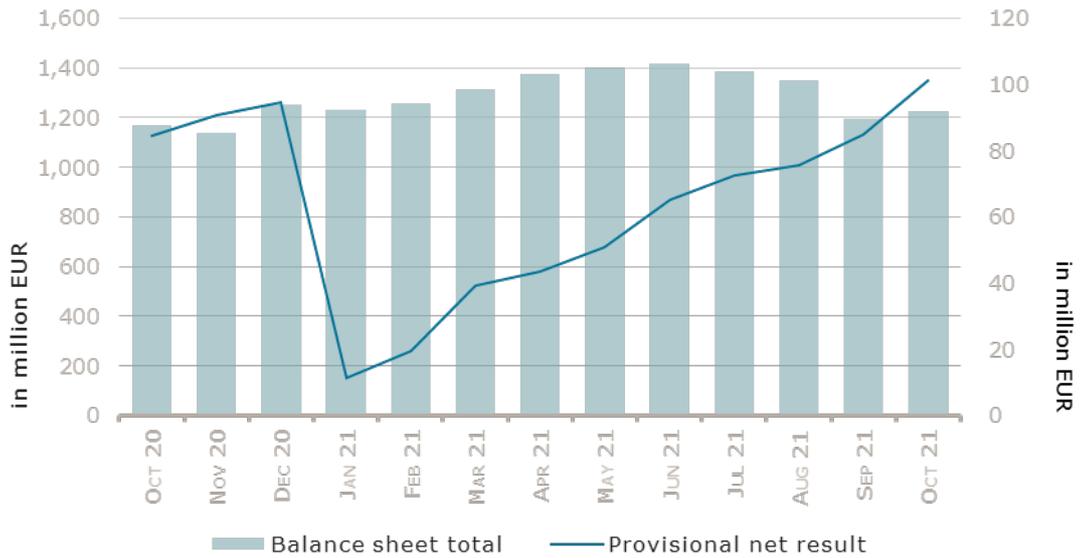
## Communiqués

Date	Publications
15.11.2021	Speeches by Marco Zwick, Director of the CSSF
19.11.2021	Communication to undertakings for collective investment and investment fund managers in the context of the imminent cessation of the major used interest benchmarks EONIA and LIBOR
19.11.2021	New registration form for meetings with UCI Departments of the CSSF
23.11.2021	Domiciliation activity exercised when operating a business centre or a co-working space
23.11.2021	FATF Webinar on Proliferation Financing Risk Assessment and Mitigation
29.11.2021	Issuers: Phased-in implementation of Article 8 of the EU Taxonomy Regulation as from 1 January 2022
30.11.2021	Global situation of undertakings for collective investment at the end of October 2021
07.12.2021	Examination of professional competence for “réviseurs d’entreprises” (statutory auditors) – 2021 Session
08.12.2021	List of independent approved statutory auditors and approved audit firms having received less than 15% of the total audit fees from PIEs in Luxembourg in 2020
09.12.2021	Derogation Takeover Law (468 SPAC I SE – ISIN: LU2333563281)
14.12.2021	2021 Survey related to the fight against money laundering and terrorism financing
14.12.2021	Warning – “log4j” vulnerability
15.12.2021	Profit and loss account of credit institutions as at 30 September 2021
17.12.2021	Enforcement of the 2021 annual reports published by issuers subject to the Transparency Law
17.12.2021	Electronic submission of prospectus

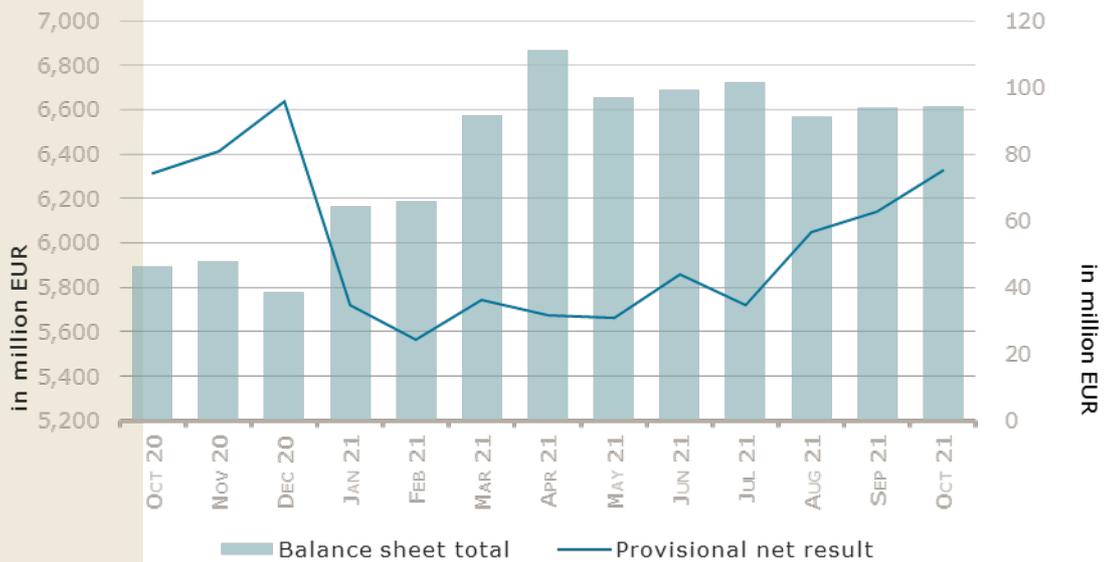


MONTHLY STATISTICS

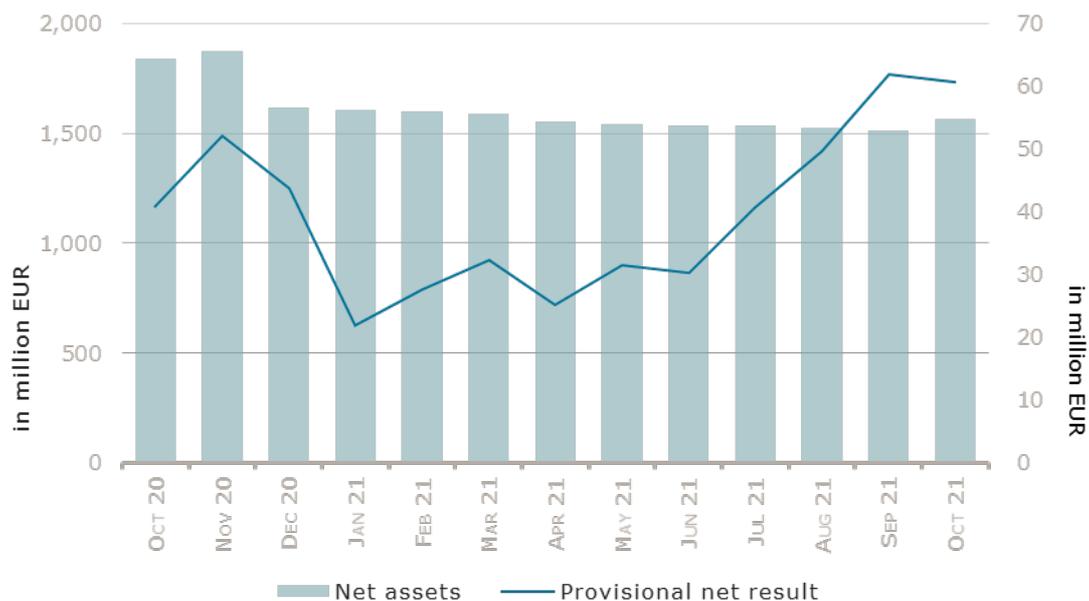
INVESTMENT FIRMS:  
INCREASE IN THE BALANCE SHEET TOTAL AS AT 31 OCTOBER 2021



SPECIALISED PFS:  
INCREASE IN THE BALANCE SHEET TOTAL AS AT 31 OCTOBER 2021

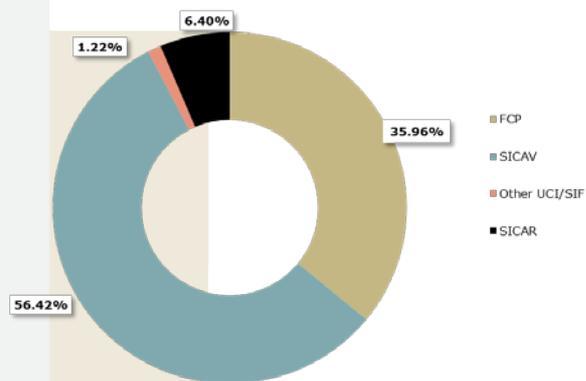


**SUPPORT PFS:  
INCREASE IN THE BALANCE SHEET TOTAL AS AT 31 OCTOBER 2021**

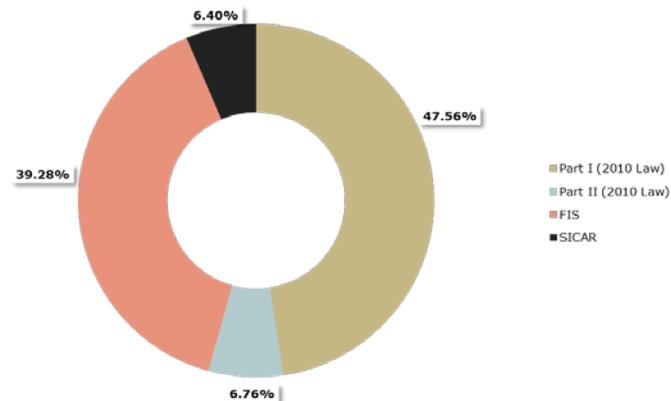


**NUMBER OF UCIS**

Breakdown of UCIs according to legal form



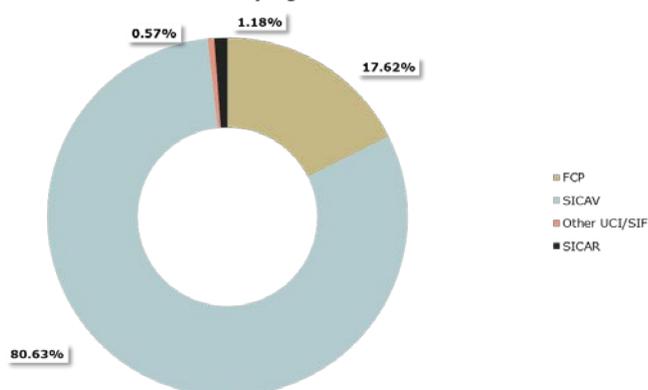
Breakdown of UCIs according to law and part applicable



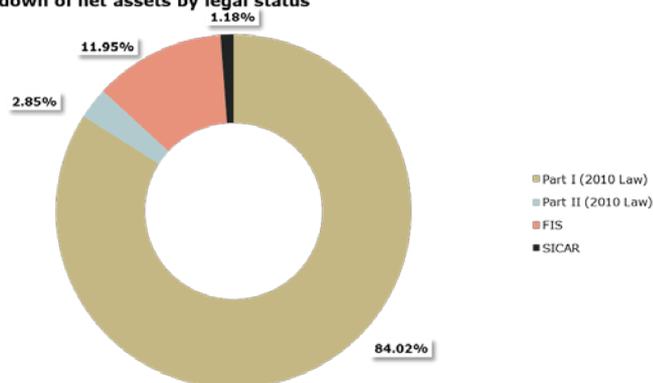
	FCP	SICAV	Other UCI / SIF	SICAR	Total
Part I (2010 Law)	853	820	0	0	<b>1,673</b>
Part II (2010 Law)	114	122	2	0	<b>238</b>
FIS	298	1,043	41	0	<b>1,382</b>
SICAR	0	0	0	225	<b>225</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,265</b>	<b>1,985</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>225</b>	<b>3,518</b>

## NET ASSETS OF UCIS

Breakdown of net assets of UCIs by legal form



Breakdown of net assets by legal status



	FCP	SICAV	Other UCI / SIF	SICAR	Total
Part I (2010 Law)	737.733	4,067.134	0.000	0.000	<b>4,804.867</b>
Part II (2010 Law)	47.967	114.612	0.420	0.000	<b>162.999</b>
SIF	221.802	429.027	32.367	0.000	<b>683.196</b>
SICAR	0.000	0.000	0.000	67.422	<b>67.422</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,007.502</b>	<b>4,610.773</b>	<b>32.787</b>	<b>67.422</b>	<b>5,718.484</b>

## NET ASSETS BROKEN DOWN BY INVESTMENT POLICY

Breakdown by investment policy	Net assets (in bn €)	Number of fund units
Fixed-Income Transferable Securities	1,455.830	3,189
Variable-Yield Transferable Securities	2,048.442	4,093
Mixed Transferable Securities	1,114.009	3,533
Funds of Funds	344.306	2,111
Money Market Instruments and Other Short-Term Securities	411.861	205
Cash	10.468	9
Private Equity	61.890	239
Venture Capital	3.548	32
Real Estate	106.709	322
Futures and/or Options	15.038	81
Other Assets	78.961	293
Public-to-Private	0.120	2
Mezzanine	0.978	10
Venture Capital (SICAR)	10.479	66
Private Equity (SICAR)	55.845	283
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>5,718.484</b>	<b>14,468</b>

Breakdown by investment policy	Net assets (in bn €)	Number of fund units	Subscriptions (in bn €)	Redemptions (in bn €)	Net subscriptions (in bn €)
<b>PART I</b>					
Fixed-Income Transferable Securities	1,351.303	2,738	44.419	44.180	0.239
Variable-Yield Transferable Securities	1,963.266	3,761	66.646	57.984	8.662
Mixed Transferable Securities	907.361	2,555	28.059	20.006	8.053
Funds of Funds	172.594	850	3.554	2.221	1.333
Money Market Instruments and Other Short-Term Securities	386.649	172	232.378	225.260	7.118
Cash	10.430	8	4.298	3.724	0.574
Futures and/or Options	9.319	44	0.173	0.303	-0.130
Other Assets	3.945	9	0.148	0.093	0.055
<b>SUB-TOTAL PART I</b>	<b>4,804.867</b>	<b>10,137</b>	<b>379.675</b>	<b>353.771</b>	<b>25.904</b>
<b>PART II</b>					
Fixed-Income Transferable Securities	15.040	89	0.256	0.261	-0.005
Variable-Yield Transferable Securities	13.835	64	0.137	0.243	-0.106
Mixed Transferable Securities	65.408	182	1.008	0.925	0.083
Funds of Funds	32.606	199	0.605	0.674	-0.069
Money Market Instruments and Other Short-Term Securities	13.615	23	1.002	1.715	-0.713
Cash	0.000	0	0.000	0.000	0.000
Private Equity	12.459	21	0.186	0.013	0.173
Venture Capital	0.375	1	0.042	0.000	0.042
Real Estate	3.310	9	0.248	0.000	0.248
Futures and/or Options	1.561	15	0.020	0.066	-0.046
Other Assets	4.790	23	0.151	0.020	0.131
<b>SUB-TOTAL PART II</b>	<b>162.999</b>	<b>626</b>	<b>3.655</b>	<b>3.917</b>	<b>-0.262</b>

**SIF**

Fixed-Income Transferable Securities	89.487	362	1.847	1.325	0.522
Variable-Yield Transferable Securities	71.341	268	0.538	0.309	0.229
Mixed Transferable Securities	141.240	796	0.863	2.578	-1.715
Funds of Funds	139.106	1,062	2.453	0.628	1.825
Money Market Instruments and Other Short-Term Securities	11.597	10	4.261	2.252	2.009
Cash	0.038	1	0.000	0.001	-0.001
Private Equity	49.431	218	0.984	0.412	0.572
Venture Capital	3.173	31	0.029	0.005	0.024
Real Estate	103.399	313	1.396	0.165	1.231
Futures and/or Options	4.158	22	0.101	0.023	0.078
Other Assets	70.226	261	1.152	0.315	0.837
<b>SUB-TOTAL SIFs</b>	<b>683.196</b>	<b>3,344</b>	<b>13.624</b>	<b>8.013</b>	<b>5.611</b>

**SICAR**

Public-to-Private	0.120	2	0.000	0.000	0.000
Mezzanine	0.978	10	0.000	0.000	0.000
Venture Capital	10.479	66	0.000	0.000	0.000
Private Equity	55.845	283	0.000	0.083	-0.083
<b>TOTAL SICAR</b>	<b>67.422</b>	<b>361</b>	<b>0.000</b>	<b>0.083</b>	<b>-0.083</b>
<b>TOTAL LUXEMBOURG UCIS</b>	<b>5,718.484</b>	<b>14,468</b>	<b>396.954</b>	<b>365.784</b>	<b>31.170</b>

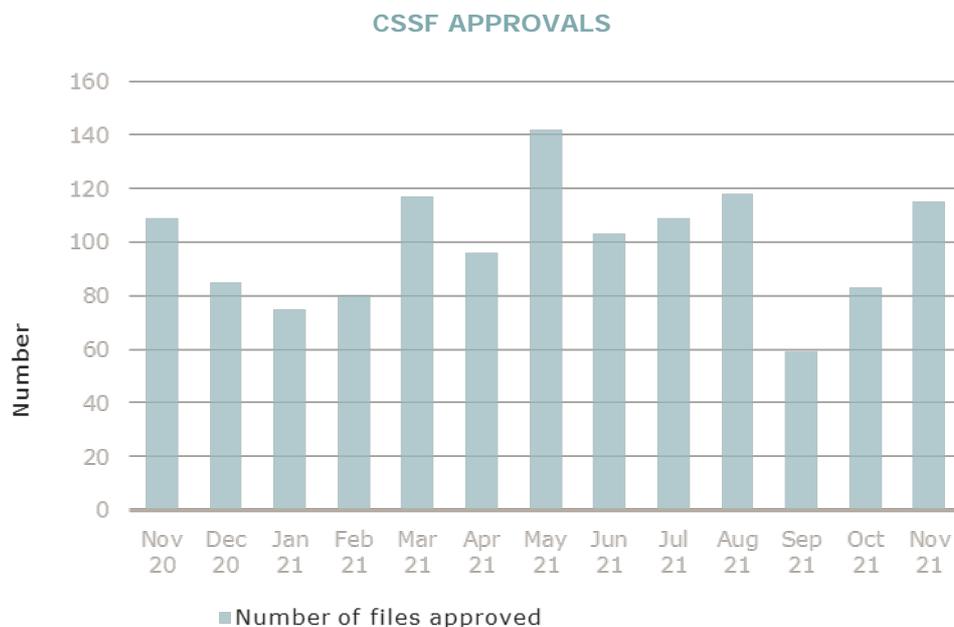
**ORIGIN OF THE INITIATORS OF LUXEMBOURG UCIS**

Country	Net assets (in bn EUR)	in %	Number of UCIs	in %	Number of fund units	in %
US	1,173.379	20.5%	165	4.7%	1,153	8.0%
GB	955.404	16.7%	245	7.0%	1,635	11.3%
DE	807.337	14.1%	1,132	32.2%	2,379	16.4%
CH	803.405	14.0%	532	15.1%	2,689	18.6%
FR	593.864	10.4%	269	7.6%	1,523	10.5%
IT	362.322	6.3%	127	3.6%	1,262	8.7%
BE	244.860	4.3%	140	4.0%	784	5.4%
LU	211.243	3.7%	279	7.9%	831	5.8%
NL	129.384	2.3%	42	1.2%	264	1.8%
DK	123.795	2.2%	20	0.6%	203	1.4%
OTHERS	313.491	5.5%	567	16.1%	1,745	12.1%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>5,718.484</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>3,518</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>14,468</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

## BREAKDOWN OF UCI FUND UNITS REGISTERED IN LUXEMBOURG BY REFERENCE CURRENCY

Currency	Net assets (in bn EUR)	in %	Number of fund units	in %
AUD	4.044	0.071%	21	0.145%
CAD	4.399	0.077%	18	0.124%
CHF	55.131	0.964%	255	1.762%
CNH	13.020	0.228%	27	0.187%
CNY	10.487	0.183%	4	0.028%
CZK	1.412	0.025%	70	0.484%
DKK	1.658	0.029%	12	0.083%
EUR	2,962.049	51.798%	8,971	62.006%
GBP	185.716	3.248%	303	2.094%
HKD	3.873	0.068%	8	0.055%
HUF	0.311	0.005%	22	0.152%
JPY	62.001	1.084%	170	1.175%
NOK	6.785	0.119%	36	0.249%
NZD	0.273	0.005%	1	0.007%
PLN	0.157	0.003%	4	0.028%
RON	0.573	0.010%	4	0.028%
SEK	51.602	0.902%	126	0.871%
SGD	1.347	0.023%	7	0.048%
USD	2,353.624	41.158%	4,408	30.467%
ZAR	0.022	0.000%	1	0.007%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>5,718.484</b>	<b>100.000%</b>	<b>14,468</b>	<b>100.000%</b>

## PROSPECTUSES TO BE PUBLISHED WHEN SECURITIES ARE OFFERED TO THE PUBLIC OR ADMITTED TO TRADING ON A REGULATED MARKET



In November 2021, the CSSF approved a total of 115 documents pursuant to the Prospectus Regulation, which break down as follows:

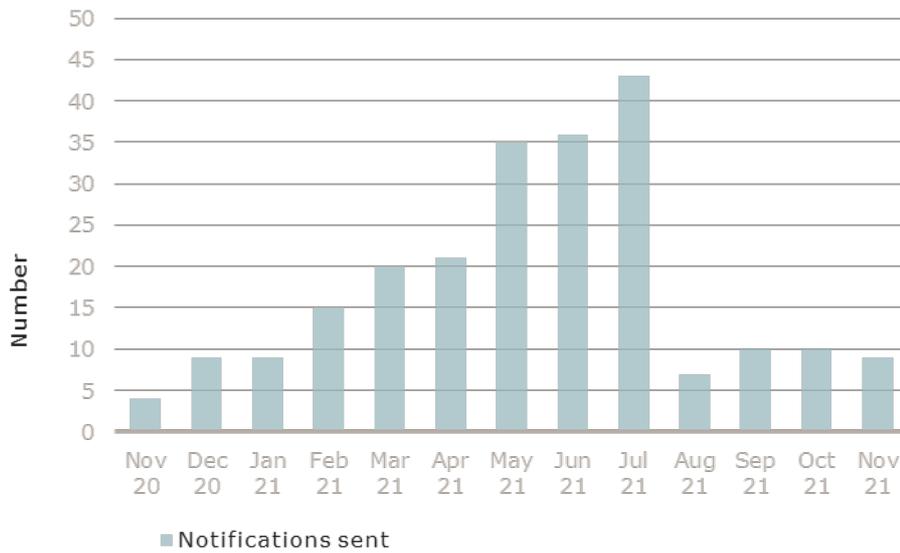
base prospectuses:	22 (19.13%)
other prospectuses:	17 (14.78%)
supplements:	76 (66.09%)

## NOTIFICATIONS RECEIVED BY THE CSSF FROM THE COMPETENT AUTHORITIES OF OTHER EEA MEMBER STATES



In November 2021, the CSSF received 22 notifications relating to prospectuses and base prospectuses and 68 notifications relating to supplements from competent authorities of other EEA Member States.

## NOTIFICATIONS SENT BY THE CSSF TO COMPETENT AUTHORITIES OF OTHER EEA MEMBER STATES



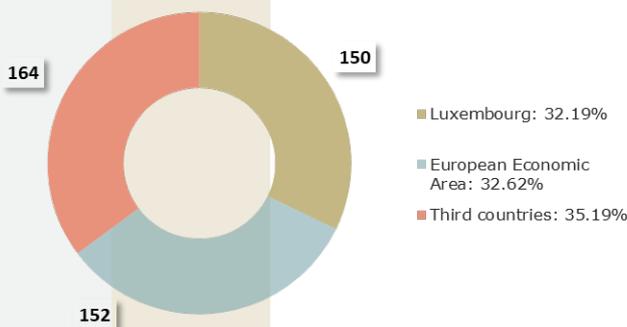
In November 2021, the CSSF sent 9 notifications relating to prospectuses and base prospectuses and 53 notifications relating to supplements to the competent authorities of other EEA Member States<sup>1</sup>.

## ISSUERS OF SECURITIES WHOSE HOME MEMBER STATE IS LUXEMBOURG PURSUANT TO THE LAW OF 11 JANUARY 2008 ON TRANSPARENCY REQUIREMENTS FOR ISSUERS (THE "TRANSPARENCY LAW")

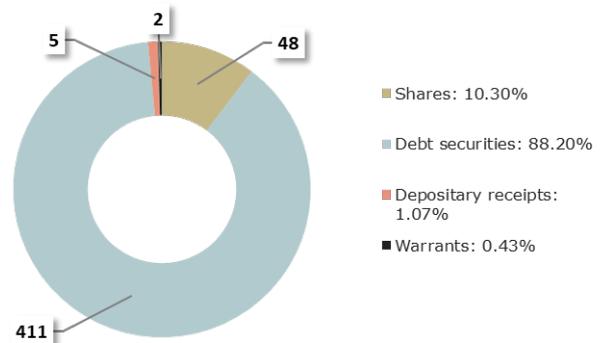
Since 31 October 2021, two issuers have chosen Luxembourg as home Member State for the purposes of the Transparency Law. Moreover, four issuers were deregistered from the list due to the fact that they no longer fall within the scope of the Transparency Law.

As at 30 November 2021, **466 issuers** subject to the supervision of the CSSF were included in the list of issuers whose home Member State is Luxembourg pursuant to the Transparency Law.

Breakdown of issuers according to countries



Breakdown of issuers according to type of securities admitted to trading



<sup>1</sup> These figures are the number of prospectuses, base prospectuses, registration documents and supplements for which the CSSF sent one or several notifications. Where notifications were sent at different dates and/or in several Member States, only the first notification is included in the statistical calculation. Each document notified in one or several Member States is thus only counted once.

## PENSION FUNDS

As at 30 November 2021, **12 pension funds** in the form of pension savings companies with variable capital (SEPCAVs) and pension savings associations (ASSEPs) were registered on the official list of pension funds subject to the Law of 13 July 2005 on institutions for occupational retirement provision in the form of a SEPCAV and an ASSEP.

On the same date, the number of professionals authorised to act as **liability managers** for pension funds subject to the Law of 13 July 2005 amounted to **17**.

## SECURITISATION UNDERTAKINGS

The number of **securitisation undertakings** authorised by the CSSF in accordance with the Law of 22 March 2004 on securitisation amounted to **30** entities as at 30 November 2021.

## PUBLIC OVERSIGHT OF THE AUDIT PROFESSION

The public oversight of the audit profession covered **52 cabinets de révision agréés** (approved audit firms) and **343 réviseurs d'entreprises agréés** (approved statutory auditors) as at 30 November 2021. The oversight also included **27 third-country auditors and audit firms** duly registered in accordance with the Law of 23 July 2016 concerning the audit profession.



## Human resources

The CSSF has hired one employee since the publication of the last Newsletter and counts, after the departure of one agent, 955 agents (517 men and 438 women). He has been assigned to the following department:

### Banking departments

Jérôme LANGUE



## European/International News in November 2021

### Single Supervisory Mechanism (SSM) - European Central Bank (ECB)

Date	Publications	Description
05/11/2021	2020 Selected Pillar 3 information	The ECB published selected pillar 3 information.
10/11/2021	List of supervised entities (as of 1 October 2021)	The ECB published the list of supervised entities as of 1 October 2021.
22/11/2021	Banks must accelerate efforts to tackle climate risks, ECB supervisory assessment shows	The ECB published its first-ever large-scale assessment on how European banks are adjusting their practices to manage climate and environmental risks in line with the expectations set out in the November 2020 ECB Guide on C&E risks.

Date	Interviews and speeches	Description
2/11/2021	Andrea Enria: Banking sector resilience – the post-pandemic outlook	Presentation by Andrea Enria, Chair of the Supervisory Board of the ECB, at the 9 <sup>th</sup> FIN-FSA conference “EU financial markets today and in the future” organised by the Finnish Supervisory Authority.
3/11/2021	Frank Elderson: The NGFS Glasgow Declaration – From a coalition of the willing to a coalition of the committed	Keynote speech by Frank Elderson, Chair of the Network of Central Banks and Supervisors for Greening the Financial System, Member of the Executive Board of the ECB and Vice-Chair of the Supervisory Board of the ECB, at the COP26 Finance Day Presidency Event on “A Financial System for Net Zero”.
4/11/2021	Frank Elderson: Forests and finance	Panel contribution by Frank Elderson, Chair of the Network of Central Banks and Supervisors for Greening the Financial System, Member of the Executive Board of the ECB and Vice-Chair of the Supervisory Board of the ECB, at COP26 World Leaders’ Summit Presidency Event on “Action on Forest and Land Use”.
19/11/2021	Kerstin af Jochnick: Strengthening banks’ resilience in the banking union	Speech by Kerstin af Jochnick, Member of the Supervisory Board of the ECB, at the Financial Stability Conference 2021.
23/11/2021	Pentti Hakkarainen: Digitalisation in European banking: no time like the present	Keynote speech by Pentti Hakkarainen, Member of the Supervisory Board of the ECB, at the 28 <sup>th</sup> RegTech Convention.
24/11/2021	Elizabeth McCaul: Banks’ credit risk management and IFRS 9 provisioning during the COVID-19 crisis	Speech by Elizabeth McCaul, Member of the Supervisory Board of the ECB, at IFRS 9 Insights ahead of year-end, EY’s Accounting and Regulatory webcast series.
29/11/2021	Pentti Hakkarainen: Reaping the benefits of supervisory technologies	Speech by Pentti Hakkarainen, Member of the Supervisory Board of the ECB, Supervision innovators conference.

Date	Consultation	Description
15/11/2021	ECB consults on its draft Guide on the notification of securitisation transactions	The ECB launched a public consultation on its draft Guide on the notification of securitisation transactions. The consultation runs until 5 January 2022.

## European Parliament, European Commission and European Council

Date	Regulatory developments	Description
11/11/2021	Corrigendum to Regulation (EU) 2019/876 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 20 May 2019	Publication of the Corrigendum to Regulation (EU) 2019/876 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 20 May 2019 amending Regulation (EU) No 575/2013 as regards the leverage ratio, the net stable funding ratio, requirements for own funds and eligible liabilities, counterparty credit risk, market risk, exposures to central counterparties, exposures to collective investment undertakings, large exposures, reporting and disclosure requirements, and Regulation (EU) No 648/2012.
17/11/2021	Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2021/2005 of 16 November 2021	Publication of Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2021/2005 of 16 November 2021 laying down implementing technical standards amending Implementing Regulation (EU) 2016/1799 as regards the mapping tables specifying the correspondence between the credit risk assessments of external credit assessment institutions and the credit quality steps set out in Regulation (EU) No 575/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council.
17/11/2021	Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2021/2006 of 16 November 2021	Publication of Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2021/2006 of 16 November 2021 laying down implementing technical standards amending Implementing Regulation (EU) 2016/1800 as regards the allocation of credit assessments of external credit assessment institutions to an objective scale of credit quality steps in accordance with Directive 2009/138/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council.
19/11/2021	Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2021/1971 of 13 September 2021	Publication of Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2021/1971 of 13 September 2021 amending Implementing Regulation (EU) 2016/2070 laying down implementing technical standards for templates, definitions and IT-solutions to be used by institutions when reporting to the European Banking Authority and to competent authorities in accordance with Article 78(2) of Directive 2013/36/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council.

## European Banking Authority (EBA)

Date	Publications	Description
03/11/2021	EBA reaffirms its commitment to support green finance in view of the UN Climate Change Conference	The EBA published its environmental statement in the context of the 2021 United Nations Climate Change Conference (COP26), highlighting its efforts to update and enhance the entire supervisory and prudential regulatory framework in the environmental, social and governance (ESG) domain. This will facilitate the transition of the banking and financial sector to a more sustainable economy and mitigate risks stemming from climate change and ESG factors.
05/11/2021	EBA publishes final draft technical standards specifying how to identify the appropriate risk weights and conditions when assessing minimum LGD values for exposures secured by immovable property	The EBA published its final draft Regulatory Technical Standards (RTS) specifying the types of factors and conditions to be considered for the assessment of the appropriateness of risk weights and of minimum loss given default (LGD) values. These final draft RTS will support relevant authorities across EU Member States in carrying out their periodical assessments by striking the right balance between ensuring coherence and harmonisation of their assessments and preserving the necessary flexibility.
09/11/2021	EBA publishes final draft technical standards on individual portfolio management by crowdfunding service providers	The EBA published its Final Report on draft Regulatory Technical Standards (RTS) specifying the information that crowdfunding service providers offering individual portfolio management of loans shall provide to investors in relation to the method to assess credit risk, and on each individual portfolio. The draft RTS also specify the policies, procedures and organisational arrangements that crowdfunding service providers shall have in place in relation to any contingency fund they may offer to investors. These RTS are the first of two mandates assigned to the EBA with a view to contributing to a

Date	Publications	Description
		sound prudential and disclosure framework for crowdfunding service providers.
09/11/2021	EBA publishes Guidelines on recovery plan indicators	The EBA published Guidelines on recovery plan indicators. The Guidelines establish a common EU approach for developing the framework of recovery plan indicators, providing additional guidance on indicators' calibration, monitoring and breaches notifications. The guidelines aim at strengthening the quality of recovery indicators framework and contributing to effective crisis preparedness of institutions.
10/11/2021	EBA issues requirements on institutions' Pillar 3 disclosure of interest rate risk exposures	The EBA published its first draft implementing technical standards (ITS) on Pillar 3 disclosure of institutions' exposures to interest rate risk on positions not held in the trading book (IRRBB). The final draft ITS put forward comparable disclosures that will help stakeholders assess institutions' IRRBB risk management framework as well as the sensitivity of institutions' economic value of equity and net interest income to changes in interest rates. The standards will amend the comprehensive ITS on institutions' public disclosures, in line with the strategic objective of developing a single and comprehensive Pillar 3 package that should facilitate implementation by institutions and further promote market discipline.
11/11/2021	The EBA publishes guidance on how to grant authorisation as credit institution	The EBA published the Final Paper of its Guidelines on a common assessment methodology for granting authorisation as a credit institution. It is the first guidance addressed to all competent authorities across the EU in charge of granting authorisation as a credit institution, and covers the authorisation requirements set out in the Capital Requirements Directive (CRD).
12/11/2021	The EBA sets first examination programme for resolution authorities	The EBA published a European Resolution Examination Programme (EREP) for 2022, which identifies key topics for resolution authorities' attention across the European Union.
12/11/2021	The EBA sets examination programme for prudential supervisors for 2022	The EBA published the European Supervisory Examination Programme (ESEP) for 2022, which identifies key topics for supervisory attention across Europe. The ESEP is aimed at informing prudential supervisors' planning processes and shaping their supervisory practices.
17/11/2021	EBA sees limited impact of the NSFR on the functioning of the precious metals' markets	The EBA published a Report on the possible impact of the net stable funding ratio (NSFR) on the functioning of the precious metals' markets. The Report aims at assessing whether it would be justified to reduce the required stable funding factor for assets used for providing clearing and settlement services or for financing transactions of precious metals.
22/11/2021	EBA publishes its final revised Guidelines on internal governance for investment firms under the Investment Firms Directive	The EBA published its revised Guidelines on internal governance for investment firms under the Investment Firms Directive (IFD).
22/11/2021	EBA publishes its final Guidelines on remuneration for investment firms under the Investment Firms Directive	The EBA published its revised Guidelines on sound remuneration policies for investment firms under the Investment Firms Directive (IFD).
24/11/2021	EBA publishes final draft technical standards on how to calculate risk weighted exposure amounts for exposures towards collective investment undertakings	The EBA published its final draft Regulatory Technical Standards (RTS) specifying the methodology to apply to calculate the risk-weighted exposure amounts, in the context of the mandate-based approach when there are some missing inputs.

Date	Consultations	Description
04/11/2021	EBA consults on draft technical standards on Initial Margin Model Validation under EMIR	The EBA launched a public consultation on its draft Regulatory Technical Standards (RTS) on Initial Margin Model Validation (IMMV) under the European Markets Infrastructure Regulation (EMIR). The consultation paper sets out the supervisory procedures for initial and ongoing validation of initial margin models, which will be used to determine the level of margin requirements for uncleared over-the-counter (OTC) derivatives. Supervisory validation will ensure harmonised supervisory procedures and an appropriately prudent approach to the level of initial margins for EU derivatives counterparts. The consultation runs until 4 February 2022.
11/11/2021	EBA consults on machine learning for internal ratings-based models	The EBA published a discussion paper on machine learning used in the context of internal ratings-based (IRB) models to calculate regulatory capital for credit risk. The aim of the discussion paper is to set supervisory expectations on how new sophisticated machine learning models can coexist with and adhere to the Capital Requirements Regulation (CRR) when used in the context of IRB models. The discussion paper seeks stakeholders' feedback on many practical aspects related to the use of machine learning in the context of IRB with the aim of providing clarity on supervisory expectations on their use. The consultation runs until 11 February 2022.

## European Supervisory Authorities (ESAs)

Date	Consultations	Description
18/11/2021	EBA and ESMA consult on framework for the supervisory review and evaluation process of investment firms	The EBA and the European Securities and Markets Authority (ESMA) launched a public consultation on their Guidelines on common procedures and methodologies for the supervisory review and evaluation process (SREP). The EBA is also consulting on draft Regulatory Technical Standards (RTS) on the additional own funds requirements that could be determined by competent authorities for investment firms. Both regulatory products are based on the Investment Firms Directive (IFD) and aim at consistent supervisory practices with regard to the review and evaluation of investment firms. The consultations run until 18 February 2022.

## Basel Committee on Banking Supervision (BCBS)

Date	Publications	Description
09/11/2021	Basel Committee advances work on addressing climate-related financial risks, specifying crypto-assets prudential treatment and reviewing G-SIB assessment methodology	The BCBS has announced updates on its work regarding climate-related financial risks, crypto-assets, the G-SIB assessment methodology and disclosure standards. This follows discussions on risks and vulnerabilities to the global banking system, as well as policy and supervisory initiatives, at its meetings of 21 October, and 5 and 8 November 2021.
11/11/2021	Revisions to market risk disclosure requirements	The market risk disclosure requirements include a number of adjustments to reflect the revised market risk framework introduced in minimum capital requirements for market risk in January 2019. The revised standard introduced a "traffic light" approach for capital requirements as a consequence of the outcome of the profit and loss attribution test for banks using the internal models approach. Another significant change is the introduction of the simplified standardised approach as an alternative way of calculating capital requirements for market risk. The revised disclosure standards have been updated to reflect these and other changes in the standards. The revised market risk disclosure requirements come into effect on 1 January 2023.

Date	Consultation	Description
16/11/2021	Principles for the effective management and supervision of climate-related financial risks	The BCBS has published a public consultation on principles for the effective management and supervision of climate-related financial risks. The document forms part of the Committee's holistic approach to address climate-related financial risks to the global banking system and aims to promote a principles-based approach to improving both banks' risk management and supervisors' practices in this area. The consultation runs until 16 February 2022.

## Macroprudential topics and fora

### European Central Bank (ECB)

Date	Publications	Description
11/11/2021	Economic Bulletin Issue 7	The economic bulletin contains an update on economic, financial and monetary developments. Economic activity continued to expand, although pace has slowed down due to persistent supply bottlenecks. Euro area inflation increased 0.3.4% in September and is expected to further increase.
17/11/2021	Financial Stability Review, November 2021	This issue of the Financial Stability Review highlights improved economic conditions and reduced risks to financial stability although supply disruptions remain and energy price raises pose risks to inflation. Corporate default risk and bank losses are likely to be lower than feared and financing conditions are favorable.

## European Systemic Risk Board (ESRB)

### Countercyclical Capital buffer (CCyB)

The list of applicable CCyB rates in EU/EEA countries is available on the [website of the ESRB](#). The following countries have announced a CCyB rate different from 0%:

Country	CCyB rate	Application since
Bulgaria	0.5%	01.04.2020
	1%	01.10.2022
Czech Republic	0.5%	01.07.2020
	1%	01.07.2022
	1.5%	01.10.2022
Denmark	0%	12.03.2020
	1%	30.09.2022
Iceland	0%	18.03.2020
	2%	29.09.2022
Luxembourg	0.5%	01.01.2021
Norway	1%	13.03.2020
	1.5%	30.06.2022
Romania	0%	01.01.2016
	0.5%	17.10.2022
Slovakia	1%	01.08.2020
Sweden	0%	16.03.2020
	1%	29.09.2022

Pending CCyB rates are followed by an asterisk ("\*").

The list of applicable CCyB rates in non-EU/EEA countries can be consulted on the [website of the Bank of International Settlements](#).

## Financial Stability Board (FSB)

Date	Publication	Description
01/11/2021	Enhancing the Resilience of Non-Bank Financial Intermediation: Progress report	This report describes progress and planned work by the FSB, as well as by standard-setting bodies (SSBs) and other international organisations, to enhance the resilience of non-bank financial intermediation (NBFi).
23/11/2021	2021 List of Global Systemically Important Banks (G-SIBs)	The 2021 list of globally systemic banks (G-SIBs) is based on end-2020 data and an assessment methodology designed by the Basel Committee on Banking Supervision (BCBS). The overall number of G-SIBs remains 30.

## European Securities and Markets Authority (ESMA)

Date	Publication	Description
03.11.2021	Verena Ross takes up her duties as chair of the European Securities and Markets Authority	Verena Ross started in her new position as Chair of ESMA.
04.11.2021	ESMA highlights its contribution to a more sustainable financial system	ESMA is committed to contributing to a more sustainable financial system, as part of the European Green Deal and global efforts to deliver on the United Nations' COP26 objectives on combatting climate change.
05.11.2021	ESMA publishes latest edition of its newsletter	ESMA published its latest edition of its Spotlight on Markets Newsletter.
10.11.2021	ESMA publishes technical standards on crowdfunding	ESMA published a Final Report on technical standards (RTS and ITS) under the Crowdfunding Regulation (ECSPR). This marks an important milestone towards harmonising the new European crowdfunding regime.
18.11.2021	ESMA proposes changes to the scope of the clearing and derivative trading obligations for the benchmark transition	ESMA published its final report on the clearing (CO) and derivative trading (DTO) obligations to accompany the benchmark transition.
18.11.2021	ESMA seeks investor protection and intermediaries experts for stakeholder panel	ESMA issued a call for candidates to renew the composition of its Consultative Working Group (CWG) which advises its Investor Protection and Intermediaries Standing Committee (IPISC).
18.11.2021	ESMA launches public consultations on CCP resolution regime	ESMA launched six public consultations to gather stakeholder feedback on how to implement its central counterparty (CCP) resolution mandates. The consultations run until 24 January 2022.
18.11.2021	ESMA publishes its preliminary report on the EU carbon market	ESMA published its Preliminary Report on the EU carbon market. The report responds to the request made by the European Commission (EC) to ESMA in its Communication on energy prices for a preliminary analysis of European emission allowances (EUAs) and derivatives on EUAs.
18.11.2021	ESMA consults on CCP investment practices for highly liquid financial instruments	ESMA launched a consultation paper (CP) examining the potential extension of the list of financial instruments eligible for investments by CCPs under EMIR, including EU Money Market Funds (MMFs). The consultation runs until 24 January 2022.
19.11.2021	Verena Ross delivers keynote speech at the DSW ESG conference 2021	ESMA Chair, Verena Ross, delivered the keynote speech at the DSW Conference "ESG – Next Level Reporting, Risk Management, Strategy and Responsibility" 2021. Ross reiterated that ambitious and targeted measures to address greenwashing will play an important role in the forthcoming ESMA activities in the sustainable finance area. The Authority intends to work closely with national securities regulators to promote a coordinated approach across the EU to tackling this issue.

<b>19.11.2021</b>	New Q&As available	ESMA updated the following Questions and Answers: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Benchmarks Regulation</li> <li>• Central Securities Depositories Regulation</li> <li>• EMIR implementation</li> <li>• European crowdfunding service providers for business Regulation</li> <li>• MiFID II and MiFIR investor protection topics</li> <li>• Securitisation Regulation</li> </ul>
<b>22.11.2021</b>	ESMA publishes draft commodity derivative technical standards under MiFID II recovery package	ESMA published its Final Report on draft Regulatory Technical Standards (RTS) for commodity derivatives under the MiFID II Recovery Package. The draft RTS include proposals on the application procedure for position limit exemptions, a methodology to determine position limits and position management tools for trading venues, which will contribute to stable and orderly commodity derivative markets at a time of heightened scrutiny.
<b>22.11.2021</b>	ESMA seeks input on EMIR clearing threshold framework	ESMA published a discussion paper on EMIR clearing thresholds seeking feedback from market participants and from counterparties trading OTC derivatives. The deadline for responding is 19 January 2021.
<b>23.11.2021</b>	ESMA publishes its 2020 annual report on the EU market abuse sanctions	ESMA published its annual report on administrative and criminal sanctions, as well as other administrative measures, issued across the European Union under the Market Abuse Regulation (MAR) in 2020. The Report found that National Competent Authorities (NCAs) and other authorities imposed a total of EUR 17.5 million in fines related to 541 administrative and criminal actions under MAR.
<b>26.11.2021</b>	ESMA continues to see risk of market corrections amid elevated valuations	ESMA published the second Risk Dashboard for 2021, covering the third quarter of the year. ESMA maintains risk levels unchanged, at a high level, as the market environment remains defined by very high uncertainty, continued elevated asset valuations with risk of price corrections and abrupt shifts in risk premia.



## Financial centre

### Main updated figures regarding the financial centre

			Annual comparison
<b>Banks</b>	Number (30/11/2021)	124	↘ 5 entities
	Balance sheet total (30/06/2021)	EUR 889.183 bn	↗ EUR 21.152 bn
	Profit before provisions and taxes (30/09/2021)	EUR 3.876 bn	↗ EUR 455 m
<b>Payment institutions</b>	Number (30/11/2021)	15	↗ 2 entities
<b>Electronic money institutions</b>	Number (30/11/2021)	10	↘ 1 entity
<b>UCIs</b>	Number (30/11/2021)	Part I 2010 Law: 1,670	↘ 41 entities
		Part II 2010 Law: 238	↘ 7 entities
		SIFs: 1,376	↘ 62 entities
		TOTAL: 3,284	↘ 110 entities
	Number (30/11/2021)	SICAR: 224	↘ 9 entities
	Total net assets (31/10/2021)	EUR 5,718.484 bn	↗ EUR 1,043.819 bn
<b>Management companies (Chapter 15)</b>	Number (30/11/2021)	178	↘ 13 entities
	Balance sheet total (30/09/2021) <sup>2</sup>	EUR 20.558 bn	↗ EUR 3.931 bn
<b>Management companies (Chapter 16)</b>	Number (30/11/2021)	152	↘ 4 entities
<b>AIFMs</b>	Number (30/11/2021)	264	↗ 2 entities
<b>Pension funds</b>	Number (30/11/2021)	12	↗ 1 entity
<b>Authorised securitisation undertakings</b>	Number (30/11/2021)	30	↘ 2 entities
<b>Investment firms</b>	Number (30/11/2021)	95	↘ 3 entities
	Balance sheet total (31/10/2021)	EUR 1.225 bn	↗ EUR 57 m
	Provisional net profit (31/10/2021)	EUR 101.3 m	↗ EUR 16.78 m
<b>Specialised PFS</b>	Number (30/11/2021)	99	no variation
	Balance sheet total (31/10/2021)	EUR 6.615 bn	↗ EUR 723 m
	Provisional net profit (31/10/2021)	EUR 75.05 m	↗ EUR 0.95 m
<b>Support PFS</b>	Number (30/11/2021)	69	↘ 2 entities
	Balance sheet total (31/10/2021)	EUR 1.563 bn	↘ EUR 276 m
	Provisional net profit (31/10/2021)	EUR 60.58 m	↗ EUR 19.66 m
<b>Issuers of securities whose home Member State is Luxembourg pursuant to the Transparency Law</b>	Number (30/11/2021)	466	↗ 32 entities
<b>Public oversight of the audit profession</b>	Number (30/11/2021)	52 <i>cabinets de révision agréés</i>	↘ 2 entities
		343 <i>réviseurs d'entreprises agréés</i>	↗ 22 people
		27 third-country auditors and audit firms	↗ 4 entities
<b>Employment (30/09/2021)</b>	Banks	26,147 people	↘ 7 people
	Management companies (Chapter 15) <sup>2</sup>	5,018 people	↗ 85 people
	Investment firms	1,906 people	↗ 145 people
	Specialised PFS	5,787 people	↗ 407 people
	Support PFS	8,919 people	↘ 4 people
	Payment institutions/electronic money institutions	690 people	↗ 178 people
	<b>Total</b>	<b>48,467 people</b>	<b>↗ 804 people<sup>3</sup></b>

<sup>2</sup> Preliminary figures.

<sup>3</sup> This development does not mean a net creation or loss of jobs, but includes the transfer of existing jobs from the non-financial sector to the financial sector and vice versa.