

Law of 22 March 2004 on securitisation and amending

- **the Law of 5 April 1993 on the financial sector, as amended**
 - **the Law of 23 December 1998 establishing a financial sector supervisory commission (“Commission de surveillance du secteur financier”), as amended**
 - **the Law of 27 July 2003 on the trust and on fiduciary contracts**
 - **the Law of 4 December 1967 on income tax, as amended**
 - **the Law of 16 October 1934 on wealth tax, as amended**
 - **the Law of 12 February 1979 on value added tax, as amended**
- (Mém. A 2004, No. 46)**

as amended by:

- the Law of 19 December 2008
 - revising the regime applicable to certain company acts as regards registration taxes
 - implementing Council Directive 2008/7/EC of 12 February 2008 concerning indirect taxes on the raising of capital
 - amending:
 - the Law of 7 August 1920 increasing registration taxes, stamp duties, inheritance taxes, etc., as amended
 - the Law of 20 December 2002 concerning undertakings for collective investment, as amended
 - the Law of 22 March 2004 on securitisation
 - the Law of 15 June 2004 relating to the investment company in risk capital (SICAR), as amended
 - the Law of 13 July 2005 on institutions for occupational retirement provision in the form of pension savings companies with variable capital (SEPCAVs) and pension savings associations (ASSEPs), as amended
 - the Law of 13 February relating to specialised investment funds
 - and repealing the Law of 29 December 1971 concerning the tax on the raising of capital in companies governed by civil law or commercial law and revising certain legal provisions on the collection of registration taxes, as amended

(Mém. A 2008, No. 207)
- the Law of 18 December 2009 concerning the audit profession and:
 - transposing Directive 2006/43/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 17 May 2006 on statutory audits of annual accounts and consolidated accounts amending Council Directives 78/660/EEC and 83/349/EEC and repealing Council Directive 84/253/EEC,
 - on the organisation of the audit profession,
 - amending divers other statutory provisions, and
 - repealing the Law of 28 June 1984 on the organisation of the profession of company auditors, as amended.

(Mém. A 2010, No. 22)
- the Law of 21 December 2012 transposing Directive 2010/78/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 24 November 2010 amending Directives 98/26/EC, 2002/87/EC, 2003/6/EC, 2003/41/EC, 2003/71/EC, 2004/39/EC, 2004/109/EC, 2005/60/EC, 2006/48/EC, 2006/49/EC and 2009/65/EC in respect of the powers of the European Supervisory Authority (European Banking Authority), the European Supervisory Authority (European Insurance and Occupational Pensions Authority) and the European Supervisory Authority (European Securities and Markets Authority) and amending:
 1. the Law of 6 December 1991 on the insurance sector, as amended;
 2. the Law of 5 April 1993 on the financial sector, as amended;
 3. the Law of 23 December 1998 establishing a financial sector supervisory commission (“Commission de surveillance du secteur financier”), as amended;
 4. the Law of 22 March 2004 on securitisation, as amended;
 5. the Law of 15 June 2004 relating to the Investment company in risk capital (SICAR), as amended;
 6. the Law of 10 July 2005 on prospectuses for securities, as amended;
 7. the Law of 13 July 2005 on institutions for occupational retirement provision in the form of pension savings companies with variable capital (SEPCAVs) and pension savings associations (ASSEPs), as amended;
 8. the Law of 9 May 2006 on market abuse, as amended;

9. the Law of 13 February 2007 relating to specialised investment funds, as amended;
 10. the Law of 13 July 2007 on markets in financial instruments, as amended;
 11. the Law of 11 January 2008 on transparency requirements for issuers of securities, as amended;
 12. the Law of 10 November 2009 on payment services, as amended;
 13. the Law of 17 December 2010 relating to undertakings for collective investment
(Mém. A 2012, No. 275)
- the Law of 6 April 2013 on dematerialised securities and amending:
 - the Law of 5 April 1993 on the financial sector, as amended;
 - the Law of 23 December 1998 establishing a financial sector supervisory commission ("Commission de surveillance du secteur financier"), as amended
 - the Law of 10 August 1915 on commercial companies, as amended;
 - the Law of 3 September 1996 concerning the involuntary dispossession of bearer securities, as amended;
 - the Law of 1 August 2001 on the circulation of securities and other fungible instruments, as amended;
 - the Law of 20 December 2002 relating to undertakings for collective investment, as amended;
 - the Law of 17 December 2010 relating to undertakings for collective investment;
 - the Law of 13 February 2007 relating to specialised investment funds, as amended;
 - the Law of 22 March 2004 on securitisation, as amended

(Mém. A 2013, No. 71)
 - the Law of 18 December 2015 amending:
 - the Law of 4 December 1967 on income tax, as amended;
 - the Law of 16 October 1934 on wealth tax, as amended;
 - the Law of 22 March 2004 on securitisation, as amended;
 - the Law of 15 June 2004 relating to the Investment company in risk capital (SICAR), as amended;
 - the Law of 13 July 2005 on institutions for occupational retirement provision in the form of pension savings companies with variable capital (SEPCAVs) and pension savings associations (ASSEPs), as amended

(Mém. A 2015, No. 245)
 - the Law of 27 May 2016 amending, with the view of reforming the legal publication regime regarding companies and associations,
 - the Law of 19 December 2002 on the trade and companies register and the accounting practices and annual accounts of undertakings, as amended;
 - the Law of 10 August 1915 on commercial companies, as amended;
 - the Law of 21 April 1928 on non-profit organisations, as amended;
 - the Grand-ducal decree of 24 May 1935 supplementing the legislation on suspension of payments, on composition with creditors to prevent bankruptcy by establishing a controlled management regime, as amended;
 - the Grand-ducal decree of 17 September 1945 revising the Law of 27 March 1900 on the organisation of agricultural associations, as amended;
 - the Law of 24 March 1989 relating to Banque et Caisse d'Epargne de l'Etat, Luxembourg, as amended;
 - the Law of 25 March 1991 on economic interest groupings, as amended;
 - the Law of 25 March 1991 on diverse implementing measures of Council Regulation (EEC) No 2137/85 of 25 July 1985 on the European Economic Interest Grouping (EEIG), as amended;
 - the Law of 17 June 1992 relating to the annual and consolidated accounts of credit institutions, as amended;
 - the Law of 8 December 1994 relating to: - the annual and consolidated accounts of insurance and reinsurance undertakings governed by the laws of Luxembourg - the obligations in relation to the drawing-up and publication of accounting documents of branches of insurance undertakings governed by foreign laws, as amended;
 - the Law of 31 May 1999 governing the domiciliation of companies, as amended;
 - the Law of 22 March 2004 on securitisation, as amended;
 - the Law of 15 June 2004 relating to the Investment company in risk capital (SICAR), as amended;
 - the Law of 13 July 2005 on institutions for occupational retirement provision in the form of pension savings companies with variable capital (SEPCAVs) and pension savings associations (ASSEPs), as amended;

- the Law of 13 February 2007 relating to specialised investment funds, as amended;
 - the Law of 10 November 2009 on payment services, as amended;
 - the Law of 17 December 2010 relating to undertakings for collective investment, as amended;
 - the Law of 7 December 2015 on the insurance sector;
 - the Law of 18 December 2015 on the failure of credit institutions and certain investment firms
(Mém. A 2016, No. 94)
- the Law of 21 July 2021 amending
 - 1° the Consumer Code;
 - 2° the Law of 5 April 1993 on the financial sector, as amended;
 - 3° the Law of 23 December 1998 establishing a financial sector supervisory commission ("Commission de surveillance du secteur financier"), as amended;
 - 4° the Law of 22 March 2004 on securitisation, as amended;
 - 5° the Law of 10 November 2009 on payment services, as amended;
 - 6° the Law of 7 December 2015 on the insurance sector, as amended; and
 - 7° the Law of 30 May 2018 on markets in financial instruments, as amended.
(Mém. A 2021, No 560)
- the Law of 25 February 2022
 - 1° amending the Law of 22 March 2004 on securitisation, as amended, and amending:
 - the Law of 5 April 1993 on the financial sector, as amended;
 - the Law of 23 December 1998 establishing a financial sector supervisory commission ("Commission de surveillance du secteur financier"), as amended;
 - the Law of 27 July 2003 on trusts and fiduciary contracts;
 - the Law of 4 December 1967 on income tax, as amended;
 - the Law of 16 October 1934 on wealth tax, as amended;
 - the Law of 12 February 1979 on value added tax, as amended;
 - 2° amending the Law of 23 December 1998 establishing a financial sector supervisory commission ("Commission de surveillance du secteur financier"), as amended;
 - 3° amending the Law of 19 December 2002 on the trade and companies register and the accounting practices and annual accounts of undertakings, as amended;
 - 4° amending the Law of 16 July 2019 implementing the Regulations on EuVECA, EuSEF, MMF, ELTIF and STS securitisation;
 - 5° implementing Regulation (EU) 2020/1503 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 7 October 2020 on European crowdfunding service providers for business, and amending Regulation (EU) 2017/1129 and Directive (EU) 2019/1937.
(Mém. A 2022, No 84)

TITLE I Definitions

Article 1. (1) "Securitisation", within the meaning of this law, means the transaction by which a securitisation undertaking acquires or assumes, directly or through another undertaking, risks relating to claims, other assets, or obligations assumed by third parties or inherent to all or part of the activities of third parties and issues "financial instruments or contracts, for all or part of it, any type of loan"¹, whose value or yield depends on such risks.

(2) "Securitisation undertakings", within the meaning of this law, are undertakings which carry out the securitisation in full, and undertakings which participate in such a transaction by assuming all or part of the securitised risks - the acquisition vehicles - , or by issuing "financial instruments or contracting, for all or part of it, any type of loans"² to ensure the financing thereof the issuing vehicles and whose articles of incorporation, management regulations or issue documents provide that they are subject to the provisions of this law.

(Law of 25 February 2022)

"(3) Where a securitisation undertaking is financed in whole or in part by contracting loans, all references to the "issuance of financial instruments" or "financial instruments issued" or "financial instruments to be issued" shall also be understood as a reference to "contracting loans" or "contracted loans" or "loans to be contracted".

(4) Within the meaning of this law, "financial instruments" mean financial instruments referred to in point (8) of Article 1 of the Law of 5 August 2005 on financial collateral arrangements, as amended, except for claims and rights referred to in letter (f) of point (8) of Article 1 of that law."

TITLE II Securitisation undertakings

Chapter 1 – Securitisation companies and securitisation funds

Article 2. Securitisation undertakings may be set up in the form of a company or a fund managed by a management company.

Article 3. This law only applies to securitisation undertakings situated in Luxembourg. For the purposes of this law, securitisation companies which have their registered office in Luxembourg and securitisation funds whose management company has its registered office in Luxembourg are situated in Luxembourg.

Section 1 – Securitisation companies

Article 4. (1) Securitisation companies must be set up as a *société anonyme* (public limited company), a *société en commandite par actions* (partnership limited by shares), a *société à responsabilité limitée* (private limited liability company) ", a *société en nom collectif* (partnership), a *société en commandite simple* (limited partnership), a *société en commandite spéciale* (special limited partnership), a *société par actions simplifiée* (simplified joint stock company)"³ or a *société coopérative organisée comme une société anonyme* (cooperative society organised as a public limited company).

(2) Article "813-9"⁴ of the Law of 10 August 1915 on commercial companies, as amended, does not apply to securitisation companies set up as a *société coopérative organisée comme une société anonyme* (cooperative society organised as a public limited company).

¹ Law of 25 February 2022

² Law of 25 February 2022

³ Law of 25 February 2022

⁴ Law of 25 February 2022

Article 5. The articles of incorporation of a securitisation company may authorise the “management body”⁵ to create one or more compartments each compartment corresponding to a distinct part of its assets and liabilities.

Section 2 – Securitisation funds and their management companies

Sub-section 1 – Securitisation funds

Article 6. (1) Securitisation funds consist of one or several co-ownerships or one or several fiduciary estates. The management regulations of the fund shall expressly specify whether the fund is subject to the co-ownership rules or to the trust and fiduciary rules.

(2) Securitisation funds do not have legal personality. They are managed by a management company.

(3) Securitisation funds which consist of one or more fiduciary estates are subject to the legislation on the trust and on fiduciary contracts.

(4) The provisions of the civil code relating to co-ownership in undivided shares (*indivision*) do not apply to securitisation funds.

Article 7. (1) The rights of investors in the fund, whether such investors act as joint owners or settlors (*fiduciants*), are represented by “financial instruments issued”⁶ in accordance with the management regulations.

(2) The ownership of registered securities is evidenced by an entry in the register held for such purposes by the management company. The transfer of such registered securities is effected by a declaration of transfer recorded in the register, dated and signed by the transferor and the transferee or evidenced as set out in the management regulations. The transfer of bearer securities is effected by mere delivery.

(...)⁷

Article 8. If provided for in the management regulations, a securitisation fund may consist of several compartments each compartment corresponding to a distinct co-ownership or fiduciary estate.

Article 9. Debt instruments may be issued on behalf of the securitisation fund or one of its compartments.

Article 10. (1) The management regulations of a securitisation fund shall contain at least the following provisions:

- an indication whether the fund is set up in the form of a co-ownership or fiduciary estate,
- the name, object and duration, limited or unlimited, of the securitisation fund,
- the name of the management company,
- the specific administration and management rules which apply to it,
- the possibility for the securitisation fund to consist of several compartments,
- the circumstances in which the fund or one of its compartments will be in, or may be put into, liquidation,
- the respective rights and obligations of the management company and, as the case may be, of the investors,
- the rules governing the assumption of risks and/or the issuance of “financial instruments”⁸,
- the procedures for amending the management regulations.

(2) Securitisation funds, consisting of several compartments, may determine by separate management regulations the characteristics of and the rules applicable to each compartment.

⁵ Law of 25 February 2022

⁶ Law of 25 February 2022

⁷ Law of 25 February 2022

⁸ Law of 25 February 2022

(3) The management regulations as well as subsequent amendments thereto must be lodged with the Registre de commerce et des sociétés “and its publication in the Recueil électronique des sociétés et associations shall be made through a notice of the filing of this document in accordance with the provisions of”⁹ “Chapter Va of Title I of the Law of 19 December 2002 on the trade and companies register and the accounting practices and annual accounts of undertakings, as amended.”¹⁰

(4) The provisions of such regulations are deemed accepted by the investors in the securitisation fund by the mere acquisition of “financial instruments issued”¹¹ by the fund.

Article 11. Without prejudice to Article 62, investors in a securitisation fund are only liable for the debts of the securitisation fund up to the assets of the fund and in proportion to their participation.

Article 12. The securitisation fund shall be liable only for the obligations expressly imposed upon it by its management regulations or which it has contracted in conformity with the latter. It shall not be liable for the debts of the management company or of the investors.

Article 13. “(1) The liquidation of a securitisation fund must be lodged with the Registre de commerce et des sociétés and published “by the management company in the Recueil électronique des sociétés et associations in accordance with the provisions of Chapter Va of Title I of the Law of 19 December 2002 on the trade and companies register and the accounting practices and annual accounts of undertakings, as amended,”¹² and in at least two newspapers with adequate circulation, one of which must be a Luxembourg newspaper, by the management company within a period of 15 days.”¹³

(2) Once the liquidation has commenced, the issuance of “financial instruments”¹⁴ is prohibited under penalty of voidance, except for the sake of the liquidation.

(3) Without prejudice to the preceding paragraph, the commencement of the liquidation is effective against third parties only as from the day of its publication in the “Recueil électronique des sociétés et associations”¹⁵ except if the securitisation fund can establish that such third parties had prior knowledge thereof. Third parties may however rely upon the liquidation prior to its publication.

Sub-section 2 – Management companies

Article 14. The management company is a commercial company whose object is to manage securitisation funds and, as the case may be, to act as fiduciary of funds consisting of one or more fiduciary properties.

Article 15. (1) The management company shall draw up the management regulations for the securitisation fund.

(2) Without prejudice to the powers conferred upon a fiduciary-representative, the management company acts on behalf of the securitisation fund and its investors vis-à-vis third parties. It acts on their behalf in all judicial proceedings, whether as plaintiff or defendant, without having to disclose the identity of the investors, the sole indication that the management company is acting in such capacity being sufficient. As long as they are represented, the investors cannot individually bring actions, which fall within the authority of the management company.

Article 16. The management company must perform its duties in an independent manner and in the sole interest of the securitisation fund and the investors. It may not use the assets of the securitisation fund for its own needs and it is liable towards the investors and third parties for the proper performance of its duties.

⁹ Law of 25 February 2022

¹⁰ Law of 27 May 2016

¹¹ Law of 25 February 2022

¹² Law of 25 February 2022

¹³ Law of 27 May 2016

¹⁴ Law of 25 February 2022

¹⁵ Law of 27 May 2016

Article 17. The creditors of the management company or of the investors have no rights of recourse against the assets of the securitisation fund.

Article 18. The duties of the management company in respect of the securitisation fund shall cease:

- in the event of resignation or removal of the management company, provided that it is replaced by another management company, authorised, as the case may be, in accordance with the provisions of this law;
- if the management company has been declared bankrupt, has entered into a composition with creditors (*concordat*), has obtained a suspension of payment (*sursis de paiement*), has been put under court controlled management (*gestion contrôlée*), or has been the subject of a similar proceedings or has been put into liquidation,
- if, in the case of an authorised securitisation undertaking, the *Commission de Surveillance du Secteur Financier* withdraws the management company's authorisation;
- in all other circumstances set out in the management regulations.

Chapter 2 – Authorised securitisation undertakings

Section 1 – Obligation and conditions for an authorisation

Article 19. Securitisation undertakings which issue on a continuous basis “financial instruments offered to the public”¹⁶ (“authorised securitisation undertakings”) must be authorised by the Commission de Surveillance du Secteur Financier (hereinafter the “CSSF”) to exercise their activities.

(Law of 25 February 2022)

Securitisation undertakings which issue on a continuous basis, within the meaning of this law, are those which carry out more than three issuances of financial instruments offered to the public during one financial year. The number of issuances corresponds to the total number of issuances carried out by all compartments of the securitisation undertaking during that period.

An issuance of financial instruments offered to the public, within the meaning of this law, shall be an issuance:

1. which is not intended for professional clients within the meaning of point (5) of Article 1 of the Law of 5 April 1993 on the financial sector, as amended;
2. whose denominations are less than 100,000 euros; and
3. which is not distributed as private placement.”

Article 20. (1) A securitisation undertaking shall be authorised only if the CSSF approves its articles of incorporation or the management regulations of the securitisation undertaking, and, as the case may be, authorises its management company. Securitisation companies and management companies of securitisation funds must have an adequate organisation and adequate resources to exercise their activities and to be supervised by the CSSF.

(2) The members of the administrative, management and supervisory bodies of a securitisation company or a management company of an authorised securitisation undertaking, as well as its direct or indirect shareholders which are in a position to exercise a significant influence over the conduct of the business of such a company must be of sufficiently good repute and have the experience or means required for the performance of their duties. To that end, the names of those persons, and of every person succeeding them in office, must be notified forthwith to the CSSF.

(3) Any change in control of the securitisation company or the management company, any replacement of the management company, as well as any amendment to the management regulations or the articles of incorporation are subject to the prior approval of the CSSF.

Article 21. (1) Authorised securitisation undertakings shall be entered on a list by the CSSF. Such entry shall be tantamount to authorisation and shall be notified to the securitisation undertaking. The said list and any amendments made thereto shall be published by the CSSF.

¹⁶ Law of 25 February 2022

(2) The entering and the maintaining on the list referred to in the preceding paragraph, shall be subject to compliance with all the provisions of laws, regulations and agreements which govern the securitisation undertaking, the operation of its bodies and the distribution, placing or sale of the “financial instruments”¹⁷ issued by the securitisation undertaking.

(3) The fact that a securitisation undertaking is entered on the list referred to in the preceding article shall not under any circumstance be described in any way whatsoever as a positive assessment made by the CSSF of the quality of the “financial instruments issued”¹⁸ by it.

Section 2 – Supervision of authorised undertakings

Article 22. Authorised securitisation undertakings must entrust the custody of their liquid assets and securities with a credit institution established or having its registered office in Luxembourg.

Article 23. (1) Authorised securitisation undertakings are supervised by the CSSF which must in particular ascertain that they comply with the law and their obligations.

(2) The CSSF carries on its mission until the close of the liquidation of the securitisation undertaking.

Article 24. (1) The CSSF may request from authorised securitisation undertakings a periodical statement of their assets and liabilities and their operating results.

(2) It may require communication of any information or carry out on site investigations and inspect all the documents of a securitisation company, a management company or a credit institution entrusted with the deposit of the assets of an authorised securitisation undertaking, which relate to the organisation, administration, management, or operation of such undertaking or to the valuation of and return on the assets, in order to verify compliance with the provisions of this law and the provisions set out in the management regulations or the articles of incorporation of the securitisation undertaking, and in the agreements relating to the issuance of “financial instruments”¹⁹, and the accuracy of the information it has been provided with.

Article 25. (1) If the CSSF finds that an authorised securitisation undertaking “or a securitisation undertaking which should have been authorised pursuant to the provisions of this law”²⁰ is not complying with the provisions of this law, the management regulations, the articles of incorporation or the agreements relating to the issuance of “financial instruments”²¹, or that the rights attached to the “financial instruments issued”²² by the securitisation undertaking may be impaired, it may summon the securitisation undertaking to remedy the situation within a period it determines.

(2) If such summons is not complied with, the CSSF may:

- render its position regarding the findings made under paragraph 1 public;
- prohibit any issuance of “financial instruments”²³;
- request the listing of the “financial instruments issued”²⁴ by the securitisation undertaking to be suspended;
- request the presiding judge of the chamber of the district court dealing with commercial matters to appoint a provisional administrator for the securitisation undertaking;
- withdraw its authorisation.

Article 26. If an authorised securitisation undertaking or its management company does not publish the commencement of its liquidation in accordance with Article 13, such publication is made by the CSSF at the expense of the securitisation undertaking.

¹⁷ Law of 25 February 2022

¹⁸ Law of 25 February 2022

¹⁹ Law of 25 February 2022

²⁰ Law of 25 February 2022

²¹ Law of 25 February 2022

²² Law of 25 February 2022

²³ Law of 25 February 2022

²⁴ Law of 25 February 2022

Section 3 – Decisions of the CSSF

Article 27. (1) Decisions of the CSSF adopted in implementation of this law shall state the reasons on which they are based and, unless the delay entails risks, they shall be adopted after preparatory proceedings at which all parties are able to state their case. They shall be notified by registered mail or delivered by bailiff.

(2) Decisions of the CSSF may be referred to the administrative court. The action shall be filed within one month from the date of the notification of the challenged decision, or else shall be time-barred. It is exempt from any stamp or registration duties. The administrative court deals with the substance of the case.

Article 28. The decision of the CSSF withdrawing the name of a securitisation undertaking from the list provided for in Article 21 shall by operation of law, as from the notification thereof to such undertaking, and until the decision has become final, entail for such undertaking suspension of any payment by said undertaking and prohibition for such undertaking, under penalty of voidance, to take any measures other than protective measures, except with the authorisation of the supervisory commissioner.

Article 29. (1) The CSSF shall, by operation of law, exercise the functions of supervisory commissioner, except if, at its request, the district court dealing with commercial matters appoints one or more other persons as supervisory commissioners.

(2) The application, stating the reasons on which it is based and accompanied by supporting documents, shall be lodged for that purpose at the registry of the district court in the district within which the undertaking has its registered office. The court shall give its ruling within a short period. If it considers that it has sufficient information, it shall immediately make an order in public session, without hearing the parties. If it deems necessary, it shall convene the parties by notification from the registrar within three days from the lodgement of the application. It shall hear the parties in chambers and give its decision in public session.

(3) The court shall decide as to the expenses and fees of the supervisory commissioners; it may grant them advances.

Article 30. (1) The written authorisation of the supervisory commissioners is required for all measures and decisions of the undertaking and, failing such authorisation, they shall be void. The court may, however, limit the scope of operations subject to authorisation.

(2) The commissioners may submit for consideration to the relevant bodies of the undertaking any proposals which they consider appropriate. They may attend the proceedings of the administrative, management, executive or supervisory bodies of the undertaking.

Article 31. (1) The judgment provided for in paragraph (1) of Article 39 of this law shall terminate the functions of the supervisory commissioner who must, within one month after his replacement, submit to the liquidators appointed in such judgment a report on the use of the undertaking's assets together with the accounts and supporting documents.

(2) If the withdrawal decision is amended on appeal by the court, the supervisory commissioner shall be deemed to have resigned.

Chapter 3 – Liquidation of securitisation undertakings

Section 1 – Provisions common to authorised and unauthorised securitisation undertakings

Article 32. Securitisation undertakings shall, after dissolution, be deemed to exist for the purpose of their liquidation. All documents issued by a securitisation undertaking in liquidation shall indicate that it is in liquidation.

Article 33. Each compartment of a securitisation undertaking may be separately liquidated without such liquidation resulting in the liquidation of another compartment.

Article 34. The liquidator may bring and defend all actions on behalf of the securitisation undertaking, receive all payments, grant releases with or without discharge, realise all the assets of the undertaking and reemploy the proceeds therefrom, issue or endorse any negotiable instruments, compound or compromise all claims.

Article 35. Sums and assets payable to investors who failed to present themselves at the time of the closure of the liquidation, shall be paid to the public trust office (*Caisse de Consignation*) to be held for the benefit of the persons entitled thereto.

Article 36. (1) The liquidators shall be responsible both to third parties and to the securitisation undertaking itself for the discharge of their mandate and for any faults committed in the conduct of their activities.

(2) Legal actions against the liquidators shall lapse five years after the date on which facts upon which such actions are based occurred or, if fraudulently concealed, after the discovery of such facts.

Section 2 – Provisions specific to authorised securitisation undertakings

Sub-section 1 – Voluntary liquidation of authorised undertakings

Article 37. The liquidator of an authorised securitisation undertaking must have the necessary good repute and professional qualifications and must be authorised by the CSSF.

Article 38. During the liquidation procedure, authorised securitisation undertakings remain subject to the supervision of the CSSF.

Sub-section 2 – Forced liquidation of authorised undertakings

Article 39. (1) The district court dealing with commercial matters shall upon request from the public prosecutor, acting *ex officio* or at the request of the CSSF, pronounce the dissolution and order the liquidation of authorised securitisation undertakings whose entry on the list provided for in Article 21 has been definitely refused or withdrawn.

(2) When ordering the liquidation, the court shall appoint a bankruptcy judge (*juge-commissaire*) and one or more liquidators, subject to Article 75 below.

(3) The court shall determine the method of liquidation. It may, at its discretion, render applicable the provisions applicable to the liquidation in bankruptcy. The liquidation method may be changed by a subsequent decision, either *ex officio* or at the request of the liquidator(s).

(4) The judgment pronouncing the dissolution and ordering the liquidation is provisionally enforceable.

(5) The judgments pronouncing the dissolution and ordering the liquidation of a securitisation undertaking shall be published in the “Recueil électronique des sociétés et associations, in accordance with the provisions of Chapter Va of Title I of the Law of 19 December 2002 on the trade and companies register and the accounting practices and annual accounts of undertakings, as amended”²⁵ and in two newspapers of adequate distribution as specified by the court, of which at least one must be a Luxembourg newspaper. Such publications are made by the liquidator.

Article 40. As from the date of the judgment, all legal actions related to movable or immovable property and all enforcement procedures over movable or immovable property can only be pursued, commenced or exercised against the liquidator.

The judgment ordering the liquidation suspends all seizures effected by unsecured creditors and creditors not benefiting from preferential rights over movable or immovable property.

²⁵ Law of 27 May 2016

Article 41 The liquidator may not grant security interests over the assets of the securitisation undertaking or transfer such assets for security purposes without the authorisation of the court. The court may grant such authorisation to the liquidator at any time during the liquidation proceedings in respect of all or part of the assets of the securitisation undertaking.

Article 42. After payment or deposit with the public trust office (*Caisse de Consignation*) of sums sufficient to pay the debts, the liquidator shall distribute to the investors the sums or assets to which they are entitled.

Article 43. The court may at any time request the liquidator to deliver a report on the status of the liquidation. It shall determine the costs and the fees of the liquidators and may grant them advances.

Article 44. In case of absence of or insufficiency of assets, as determined by the bankruptcy judge, all procedural documents shall be exempt from court and registration duties and the costs and fees of the liquidators shall be borne by the Treasury and liquidated as judicial costs.

Article 45. (1) When the liquidation is completed, the liquidator shall deliver a report to the court on the use made of the assets of the undertaking and shall submit accounts and evidence in support.

“(2) The court shall appoint one or more *réviseurs d’entreprises agréés* (approved statutory auditors) to examine the documents. After receipt of the report from the *réviseurs d’entreprises agréés* (approved statutory auditors), it renders its judgment on the management by the liquidator and on the close of the liquidation.”²⁶

(3) Its decision shall be published in accordance with Article 39 here above and shall also indicate:

- the place designated by the court where the corporate books and records must be kept for at least five years;
- the measures taken in accordance with Article 35 with respect to the deposit with the public trust office (*Caisse de Consignation*) of sums and assets to which creditors and investors are entitled and which could not be paid out.

Article 46. Any legal actions against the liquidators, in their capacity as such, lapses five years after the publication of the close of the liquidation proceedings.

Chapter 4 – Accounting, audit, and the tax regime applicable to securitisation undertakings

Article 47. “(1)”²⁷ Securitisation companies must comply with the provisions (...)”²⁸ of Chapters II and IV of Title II of the Law of 19 December 2002 on the trade and companies register and the accounting practices and annual accounts of undertakings. Their management reports must contain all material information relating to their financial situation which could affect the rights of investors.

(Law of 25 February 2022)

“(2) Where the compartments are financed by way of shares or units, the balance sheet and the profit and loss account drawn up for each compartment shall be approved only by the shareholders or partners holding shares or units issued by the compartment concerned, if so provided for in the articles of incorporation.

Without prejudice to the application of Article 461-2 of the Law of 10 August 1915 on commercial companies, as amended, to *sociétés anonymes* (public limited companies), the profit and distributable reserves may be determined per compartment without taking into consideration the situation of the securitisation undertaking as a whole, if so provided for in the articles of incorporation.

Without prejudice to the application of Article 461-1 of the Law of 10 August 1915 on commercial companies, as amended, to *sociétés anonymes* (public limited companies), the legally required reserve according to the provisions of that law shall only be determined per compartment without

²⁶ Law of 18 December 2009

²⁷ Law of 25 February 2022

²⁸ Law of 25 February 2022

taking into consideration the securitisation undertaking as a whole, if so provided for in the articles of incorporation."

(Law of 25 February 2022)

"(3) By way of derogation from point (1) of the first subparagraph of Article 25 of the Law of 19 December 2002 on the trade and companies register and the accounting practices and annual accounts of undertakings, as amended, the provisions of Chapters II, IIa and IV of Title II of the above-mentioned Law of 19 December 2002 shall apply to securitisation companies incorporated as a *société en nom collectif* (partnership), a *société en commandite simple* (limited partnership) or a *société en commandite spéciale* (special limited partnership)."

Article 48. "(1) The accounts of a securitisation undertaking are audited by one or more *réviseurs d'entreprises agréés* (approved statutory auditors) appointed, as the case may be, by the management body of the securitisation company or by the management company of the securitisation fund.

(2) The *réviseurs d'entreprises agréés* (approved statutory auditors) of an authorised securitisation undertaking must be authorised by the CSSF.

(3) The *réviseurs d'entreprises agréés* (approved statutory auditors) entrusted with the auditing of the accounts of a securitisation undertaking shall inform the management of the securitisation company or of the management company and, as regards authorised securitisation undertakings, also the CSSF and, as the case may be, the representative of the investors, of any irregularities and inaccuracies which they detect during the accomplishment of their duties."²⁹

(Law of 21 December 2012)

"(4) Every securitisation undertaking subject to the supervision of the CSSF which must have its accounts audited by a *réviseur d'entreprises agréé* (approved statutory auditor) must spontaneously communicate to the CSSF the reports and written comments issued by the *réviseur d'entreprises agréé* (approved statutory auditor) in the framework of its audit of the annual accounting documents.

The CSSF may set rules regarding the scope of the mandate for the audit of annual accounting documents and the content of the reports and written comments of the *réviseur d'entreprises agréé* (approved statutory auditor), as referred to in the previous subparagraph, without prejudice to the legal provisions governing the content of the statutory auditor's report."

Article 49. The provisions of the Law of 10 August 1915 on commercial companies, as amended, relating to supervisory auditors (*commissaires*) shall not apply to Luxembourg securitisation entities.

Article 50. Securitisation funds are subject to the accounting and tax provisions applicable to undertakings for collective investment provided for by "the Law of 17 December 2010 relating to undertakings for collective investment"³⁰, except for the annual subscription tax which is not due.

Article 51. (...) ³¹

Article 52. (1) Agreements entered into in the context of a securitisation transaction and all other instruments relating to such transaction are not subject to registration formalities, even when referred to in a public deed or produced in court or before any other public authority, provided that they do not have the effect to transfer rights which must be transcribed, recorded or registered and which relate to immovable property located in Luxembourg, or to aircraft, ships or riverboats recorded on a public register in Luxembourg. However, they may be submitted for registration, in which case they are registered at the fixed rate.

(2) By derogation from the provisions of the decree of 24 Prairial Year XI, where instruments entered into in the context of a securitisation transaction or other instruments relating to such transaction are submitted for registration, the obligation to attach to these instruments a translation certified by a notary or by another sworn translator where they are entered into in languages other than the official languages does not apply if these instruments are drawn up in English.

²⁹ Law of 18 December 2009

³⁰ Law of 21 December 2012

³¹ Repealed by the Law of 19 December 2008

(3) Article 44 paragraph 1 sub d) of the Law of 12 February 1979 on the value added tax is completed by the following wording: “as well as securitisation undertakings situated in Luxembourg”.

TITLE III **Securitised risks**

Chapter 1 – Assumption of risks

Article 53. (1) Risks relating to the holding of assets, whether movable or immovable, tangible or intangible, as well as risks resulting from the obligations assumed by third parties or relating to all or part of the activities of third parties are capable of being securitised.

(2) The securitisation undertaking may assume those risks by acquiring “directly or indirectly”³² the assets, guaranteeing the obligations or by committing itself in any other way.

(3) Securitisation transactions governed by this law do not constitute activities subject to the “Law of 7 December 2015 on the insurance sector, as amended”³³.

Article 54. Securitisation undertakings may acquire and, subject to the conditions set out in Article 61 hereafter, transfer claims and other assets, existing or future, in one or more transactions or on a continuous basis.

Article 55. (1) The assignment of an existing claim to or by a securitisation undertaking becomes effective between the parties and against third parties as from the moment the assignment is agreed on, unless the contrary is provided for in such agreement.

(2) A future claim which arises out of an existing or future agreement is capable of being assigned to or by a securitisation undertaking provided that it can be identified as being part of the assignment at the time it comes into existence or at any other time agreed between the parties.

(3) The assignment of a future claim is conditional upon its coming into existence, but when the claim does come into existence, the assignment becomes effective between parties and against third parties as from the moment the assignment is agreed on, unless the contrary is provided for in such agreement, notwithstanding the opening of bankruptcy proceedings or any other collective proceedings against the assignor before the date on which the claim comes into existence.

Article 56. (1) The claim assigned to a securitisation undertaking becomes part of its property as from the date on which the assignment becomes effective, notwithstanding any undertaking by the securitisation undertaking to reassign the claim at a later date. The assignment cannot be re-characterised on grounds relating to the existence of such an undertaking.

(2) The assignment to or by a securitisation undertaking entails, except if otherwise agreed, the transfer of the guarantees and security interests securing such claim, and its enforceability by operation of law against third parties, without any further formalities.

(3) The assigned debtor is validly discharged from its payment obligations by payment to the assignor as long as it has not gained knowledge of the assignment.

(4) Article 1699 of the Civil Code does not apply to claims assigned to a securitisation undertaking.

Article 57. An assignment prohibited by the agreement out of which the assigned claim arises or which for other reasons does not comply with the provisions of such agreement is not effective against the assigned debtor unless:

- the assigned debtor has agreed thereto;
- the assignee legitimately ignored such non-compliance;
- the assignment relates to a monetary claim.

³² Law of 25 February 2022

³³ Law of 25 February 2022

Article 58. The law governing the assigned claim determines the assignability of such claim, the relationship between the assignee and the debtor, the conditions under which the assignment is effective against the debtor and whether the debtor's obligations have been validly discharged.

The law of the State in which the assignor is located governs the conditions under which the assignment is effective against third parties.

Article 59. The articles of incorporation, the management regulations of the securitisation undertaking, an assignment agreement or any other agreement may grant to the assignor a right over all or part of the assets of the securitisation undertaking which are available after payment of all other creditors.

Chapter 2 – Management of risks

Article 60. The securitisation undertaking may entrust the assignor or a third party with the collection of claims it holds as well as with any other tasks relating to the management thereof, without such persons having to apply for an authorisation under the legislation on the financial sector.

Article 61. (1) A securitisation undertaking cannot assign its assets except in accordance with the provisions laid down in its articles of incorporation “, the applicable issue documents”³⁴ or its management regulations.

(2) In the event that the assignor or the third party to which the collection of claims has been entrusted becomes subject to insolvency proceedings, such as bankruptcy, controlled management, judicial liquidation or any other proceedings affecting the rights of creditors generally, the securitisation undertaking is entitled to claim any sums collected on its behalf prior to the opening of such proceedings, without the other creditors having any rights to such amounts, and notwithstanding any claims raised by the bankruptcy receiver, the controlled management commissioner or the liquidator.

(3) It may not, by any means whatsoever, create security interests over its assets or transfer its assets for guarantee purposes, except to secure the obligations “relating to the securitisation transaction”³⁵.

(...)³⁶

(4) Except if otherwise agreed, security interests and guarantees shall, by operation of law, extend to the proceeds of the assets assigned or over which security interests have been granted, to any funds received in payment and to the assets in which they are invested.

Without prejudice to the “Law of 5 August 2005 on financial collateral arrangements, as amended”³⁷, Article 445 paragraph 4 of the Commercial Code does not apply to security interests granted no later than the time of issuance of the “financial instruments”³⁸ or the conclusion of the agreements secured by such security interests, notwithstanding such security interests being extended to new assets or claims in accordance with this Article and the agreement creating such security interests.

(5) The beneficiaries of pledges over claims gain possession of such claims by entering into the agreement creating such collateral rights. The debtors of the pledged claims are however validly discharged from their payment obligations by payment to the securitisation undertaking as long as they have not gained knowledge of the pledge.

(Law of 25 February 2022)

Article 61-1. A securitisation undertaking may securitise a pool of risks, consisting of debt securities, debt financial instruments or claims, which is actively managed by the securitisation

³⁴ Law of 25 February 2022

³⁵ Law of 25 February 2022

³⁶ Law of 25 February 2022

³⁷ Law of 25 February 2022

³⁸ Law of 25 February 2022

undertaking itself or by a third party, only if the financial instruments issued in order to finance the acquisition of this pool of risks are not offered to the public.”

TITLE IV Investors and creditors

Chapter 1 – Rights of investors and creditors

Article 62. (1) The rights of the investors and of the creditors are limited to the assets of the securitisation undertaking. Where such rights relate to a compartment or have arisen in connection with the creation, the operation or the liquidation of a compartment, they are limited to the assets of that compartment.

(2) The assets of a compartment are exclusively available to satisfy the rights of investors in relation to that compartment and the rights of creditors whose claims have arisen in connection with the creation, the operation or the liquidation of that compartment.

(3) As between investors, each compartment shall be treated as a separate entity, except if otherwise provided for in the constitutional documents.

Article 63. (1) If provided for in the articles of incorporation, the management regulations or the issuance agreement, a securitisation undertaking may issue “financial instruments”³⁹ whose value or yield is linked to specific compartments, assets or risks, or whose repayment is subject to the repayment of other instruments, certain claims or certain categories of shares. If the acquisition vehicle is different from the issuing vehicle, the value, the yield and the conditions of repayment may also be linked to the assets and the liabilities of the acquisition vehicle.

(2) Notwithstanding any provision to the contrary, the voting rights attached to shares which do not have an equal value is proportionate to the portion of the share capital represented by such shares. The voting rights attached to notes and other debt instruments are always proportionate to the portion of the debt they represent.

(Law of 25 February 2022)

Article 64. “(1) The following subordination rules shall apply to financial instruments issued by a securitisation undertaking:

1. The units of a securitisation fund shall be subordinated to other financial instruments issued and to loans contracted by this securitisation fund;
2. The shares, units or partnership interest of a securitisation company shall be subordinated to other financial instruments issued and to loans contracted by this securitisation company;
3. The shares, units or partnership interest of a securitisation company shall be subordinated to beneficiary shares issued by this securitisation company;
4. The beneficiary shares issued by a securitisation company shall be subordinated to debt financial instruments issued and to loans contracted by this securitisation company;
5. The non-fixed income debt financial instruments issued by a securitisation undertaking shall be subordinated to debt financial instruments with a fixed rate issued by this securitisation undertaking.

(2) Notwithstanding the provisions of paragraph 1, the articles of incorporation, the management regulations of a securitisation undertaking and any agreement entered into by the securitisation undertaking may contain provisions which define differently the rank of the rights of investors and creditors.”

“(3)”⁴⁰ The articles of incorporation, the management regulations of a securitisation undertaking and any agreement entered into by the securitisation undertaking may contain provisions by which investors and creditors (...) ⁴¹ undertake not to seize the assets of the securitisation undertaking nor,

³⁹ Law of 25 February 2022

⁴⁰ Law of 25 February 2022

⁴¹ Law of 25 February 2022

as the case may be, of the issuing or acquisition vehicle, and not to petition for bankruptcy thereof or request the opening of any other collective or reorganisation proceedings against them.

“(4)”⁴² Proceedings initiated in breach of “the provisions referred to in paragraph 1 or of the provisions referred to in paragraphs 2 and 3”⁴³ shall be declared inadmissible.

Article 65. (1) The conditions of issuance and of reimbursement of “financial instruments issued”⁴⁴ by a securitisation undertaking are binding upon the latter and upon the investors and are effective against any other person, including in case of liquidation of one or more compartments, bankruptcy and generally any proceedings affecting creditors' rights generally, without prejudice however to the rights of creditors which have not given their consent thereto.

(2) The same applies to any specific conditions accepted by creditors for payment of their claims.

Article 66. (1) Without prejudice to Article 70 below, Articles “470-1 through 470-20”⁴⁵ of the Law of 10 August 1915 on commercial companies, as amended, apply to holders of any debt instruments issued by a securitisation undertaking. The issuance agreements of such instruments may however deviate from these provisions.

(2) In case of the issuance of debt instruments by a securitisation fund, the management company of the fund exercises the rights and assumes the obligations of the issuing company or its board of directors under Articles “470-1 through 470-20”⁴⁶ of the law referred to above.

Chapter 2 – Fiduciary-representatives

Section 1 – Rights and powers of fiduciary-representatives

Article 67. The investors and the creditors of a securitisation undertaking may entrust the management of their interests to one or more fiduciary-representatives. This law applies only to fiduciary-representatives having their registered office in Luxembourg.

Article 68. (1) The instrument by which a fiduciary-representative accepts its mission must define its rights and its powers, in particular its powers of representation, specify the groups of investors or creditors on behalf of which it acts and provide for a procedure for its replacement.

(2) That instrument is binding, without any other formality being required, on all investors and creditors which have accepted the fiduciary-representative. The subscription or the acquisition of a security issued by a securitisation undertaking designating a fiduciary-representative constitutes acceptance of the fiduciary-representative and of its mission.

Article 69. (1) Unless otherwise provided for, investors and creditors which have appointed a fiduciary-representative are represented by it in all their relations with the securitisation undertaking and third parties connected to the securitisation. As long as they are represented, they cannot individually exercise the rights the management of which they have entrusted to the fiduciary-representative.

(2) Within the limits of the powers the investors and the creditors have entrusted to it, the fiduciary-representative may initiate on their behalf all proceedings and defend their interests, including in judicial proceedings, without having to disclose their identity, the sole indication that it acts in its capacity as fiduciary-representative being sufficient.

Article 70. (1) Where a securitisation undertaking issues debt instruments, it may entrust a fiduciary-representative with the functions of representative of the holders of such instruments and

⁴² Law of 25 February 2022

⁴³ Law of 25 February 2022

⁴⁴ Law of 25 February 2022

⁴⁵ Law of 25 February 2022

⁴⁶ Law of 25 February 2022

freely define its powers, notwithstanding Article "470-5"⁴⁷ of the Law of 10 August 1915 on commercial companies, as amended.

(2) Articles "470-1 through 470-20"⁴⁸ of the Law of 10 August 1915 on commercial companies, as amended, do apply to the issue only if the issuing agreement or the instrument of appointment of the fiduciary-representative do not deviate therefrom.

Article 71. (1) The fiduciary-representative may also be granted by the investors and the creditors the power to act in their interest in a fiduciary capacity, in accordance with the legislation on the trust and on fiduciary contracts. The assets and rights which it acquires for the benefit of investors and creditors form a fiduciary property separate from its own assets and liabilities as well as from any other fiduciary property it may hold.

(2) The fiduciary-representative may in particular in such capacity accept, take, hold and exercise all security interests and guarantees and receive all payments to be made to the investors and the creditors which have granted such powers to it, as if it were itself the holder of the investors' and creditors' claims, any payments made to it constituting a valid discharge for the debtor. Articles 445, 446, 447 Paragraph 2 and 448 of the Commercial Code do not apply to such security interests, guarantees or payments.

Article 72. The securitisation undertaking may assign to the fiduciary-representative, on the terms agreed between them, all or part of its rights and actions arising from a contract entered into with a third party. The assignment is effective against the other party to such contract and against all other third parties, as from the moment in time it has been entered into and it cannot be challenged on the basis of Articles 445, 446, 447 Paragraph 2 and 448 of the Commercial Code.

The other party to such contract is however validly discharged by payments made to the assigning undertaking for as long as it did not have knowledge of the assignment.

Article 73. Any fiduciary-representative which substitutes for itself a third party for the exercise of the rights and actions which have been assigned to it, is not liable for any damages caused by such third party, unless it had not been granted the power of substitution or it has chosen a person notoriously incompetent or insolvent.

The assigning undertaking and, notwithstanding their representation by the fiduciary-representative, investors and creditors may act directly against the substituted third party.

Article 74. The articles of incorporation or the internal rules of a securitisation undertaking may authorise a fiduciary-representative to request in Court, on serious grounds, the replacement, on a provisional or permanent basis, of the management bodies of such undertaking, the management bodies of the management company, where applicable, or of the management company itself.

Article 75. In case of voluntary or compulsory liquidation of a securitisation undertaking or of one of its compartments, and except if otherwise provided for in the instrument of appointment, the fiduciary-representative shall act as liquidator on behalf of the investors and the creditors by whom it has been appointed.

Article 76. Unless otherwise provided for in the instrument of appointment, the liability of the fiduciary-representative *vis-à-vis* the investors and creditors on whose behalf it acts shall be assessed as if it were a remunerated agent.

Article 77. (1) In case of replacement of a fiduciary-representative all rights and actions held by it in the interest of investors and creditors are transferred, by operation of law and without any other formalities, to the new fiduciary-representative.

(2) The resignation of a fiduciary-representative becomes effective only as of the appointment of a new fiduciary-representative.

⁴⁷ Law of 25 February 2022

⁴⁸ Law of 25 February 2022

Article 78. (1) Upon a reasoned request from a represented investor or creditor, establishing the existence of serious grounds, the CSSF may provisionally or permanently replace a fiduciary-representative.

(2) Unless otherwise provided for in the instrument of appointment, any other means of revocation or replacement are excluded.

Section 2 – Mandatory authorisation of fiduciary-representatives

Article 79. (1) The fiduciary-representatives subject to this law must be authorised by (...) ⁴⁹ the CSSF.

(...) ⁵⁰

Article 80. (1) The authorisation for the exercise of the activity of a fiduciary-representative can only be granted to stock companies having a share capital and own funds at least equal to “125,000” ⁵¹ euros.

(2) The authorisation is subject to the CSSF being informed of the identity of the direct or indirect shareholders, whether they are natural persons or legal entities, which hold in the fiduciary-representative to be authorised a qualifying participation within the meaning of Article 18 of the Law of 5 April 1993 on the financial sector and of the amount of such participations.

(3) In order to obtain the authorisation, the members of the administrative, management and supervisory bodies as well as the shareholders referred to in the preceding paragraph, must demonstrate their professional repute. Such repute shall be assessed on the basis of their judicial records and all elements which can demonstrate that the persons concerned are of good character and present all guarantee showing activity beyond reproach.

(4) The persons in charge of the management must possess adequate professional experience.

Article 81. The application for authorisation must be addressed in writing to (...) ⁵² the CSSF and must contain all other information necessary for its assessment, and in particular precise information on the administrative and accounting structure of the applicant.

Article 82. (1) The authorisation is granted after review of the compliance with the requirements of this law by the CSSF.

(2) The decision taken on the application for authorisation shall be reasoned and shall be notified to the applicant within six months of the receipt of the application or, if the application is incomplete, within six months of the receipt of all the information necessary for the decision to be taken. In any event, a decision shall be taken within twelve months of the receipt of the application, failing which the absence of a decision will be deemed equivalent to a refusal. The decision may be referred to the administrative court which deals with the substance of the case. The action shall be filed within one month, or else shall be time-barred.

(3) The authorisation is granted for an unlimited period of time.

Article 83. (1) Any changes in the identity of the persons who have to meet the legal requirements of professional repute and experience must be authorised in advance by the CSSF. For this purpose, the CSSF may request all necessary information on the persons who have to meet the legal requirements. The decision of the CSSF may be referred to the administrative court which deals with the substance of the case. The action shall be filed within one month, or else shall be time-barred.

(2) A new authorisation is required prior to any change of the object, name or legal form.

Article 84. (1) The authorisation lapses if it is not used for an uninterrupted period exceeding twelve months.

⁴⁹ Law of 21 July 2021

⁵⁰ Law of 25 February 2022

⁵¹ Law of 25 February 2022

⁵² Law of 21 July 2021

(2) The authorisation is withdrawn if the conditions on which it was granted are no longer met.

(3) The authorisation is withdrawn if it was obtained by means of false declarations or by any other irregular means.

(4) The decision to withdraw the authorisation may be referred to the administrative court which deals with the substance of the case. The action shall be filed within one month, or else shall be time-barred.

TITLE V Sanctions

Article 85. The CSSF may impose upon the directors, managers and officers of authorised securitisation undertakings or of a fiduciary-representative, and the liquidators in case of a voluntary liquidation of an authorised securitisation undertaking, a fine of 125 to 12,500 euros in the event they refuse to provide the financial reports and the requested information or where such documents prove to be incomplete, inaccurate or false, as well as in case the existence of any other serious irregularity is established.

(Law of 25 February 2022)

Article 85-1. Those that carried out on a continuous basis issuances of financial instruments offered to the public or had issuances of financial instruments offered to the public carried out on a continuous basis without the securitisation undertaking for which they acted being registered on the list provided for in Article 21(1), shall incur a term of imprisonment of between three months and two years and a fine of between 500 and 125,000 euros, or only one of these sanctions."

TITLE VI Amending and transitory provisions

Chapter 1 – Amending provisions

Article 86. Article 13 (2) of the Law of 5 April 1993 on the financial sector, as amended, is completed by the following indent which is inserted as penultimate indent:

" – to securitisation undertakings and to fiduciary-representatives acting in connection with such an undertaking"

Article 87. The first indent of paragraph (1) of Article 2 of the Law of 23 December 1998 establishing a financial sector supervisory commission ("Commission de surveillance du secteur financier"), as amended, is replaced by the following:

"The Commission is the competent authority for the prudential supervision of credit institutions, professionals of the financial sector within the meaning of the Law of 5 April 1993 on the financial sector, as amended, undertakings for collective investments, pension funds in the form of a *sepcav* or *assep*, authorised securitisation undertakings, fiduciary-representatives acting in connection with a securitisation transaction as well as persons running an exchange."

Article 88. Article 4 of the Law of 27 July 2003 on the trust and on fiduciary contracts is amended as follows: "This title only applies to fiduciary contracts where the fiduciary is a credit institution, an investment firm, an investment company with variable or fixed share capital, a securitisation company, a fiduciary representative acting in the context of a securitisation transaction, a management company of an investment fund or a securitisation fund, a pension fund, an insurance or a reinsurance undertaking or a national or international public body operating in the financial sector."

Article 89. The Law of 4 December 1967 on income tax, as amended, is amended as follows:

a) Article 22 *bis* is completed by the addition of a paragraph 5 which reads as follows: "(5) securities issued by a securitisation undertaking do not benefit from the provisions of paragraph 2 of this Article."

b) Article 25 is completed by the addition of a paragraph 3 which reads as follows: "(3) The acquisition price of an asset acquired by a securitisation undertaking must correspond to the estimated realisation value of such asset."

c) Article 46 is completed by a number 14 which reads as follows: "14. the obligations assumed towards the investors and towards any other creditors by a securitisation company."

d) Article 97 is completed by the addition of a paragraph 6 which reads as follows: "(6) The distributions and other proceeds allotted to the investors and other creditors of a securitisation undertaking constitute income resulting from transferable capital within the meaning of indent 1 number 5 of this Article."

e) Article 164 *bis* is completed by the insertion after paragraph 4 of a new paragraph 5 which reads as follows:

"(5) Securitisation undertakings are excluded from the scope of this Article." The other paragraphs are renumbered accordingly.

"Article 90. Number 4 of the 1st indent of paragraph 3 of the Law of 16 October 1934 on wealth tax, as amended, is amended as follows:

"4. securitisation companies set up as a *société anonyme*, a *société en commandite par actions*, a *société à responsabilité limitée* or a *société coopérative organisée comme une société anonyme*, subject to the minimum wealth tax determined in accordance with the provisions of § 8, 2nd indent".⁵³

Chapter 2 – Transitory provision

Article 91. This law does not apply to securitisation transactions or undertakings set up prior to its entry into force, unless the parties involved explicitly decide otherwise by modifying the constitutional documents of the relevant securitisation undertaking by inserting an explicit provision to that effect.

⁵³ Law of 18 December 2015