



## TOPICS:

Technology

## SOURCE

European Supervisory Authorities

## ESAs Publish Guide on DORA Oversight Activities

- The European Supervisory Authorities (ESAs)—EBA, EIOPA, and ESMA—have published a detailed **guide on the oversight framework established under the Digital Operational Resilience Act (DORA) for Critical Third-Party Providers (CTPPs)** of ICT services to the financial sector.
- The framework enables the ESAs to designate CTPPs based on systemic importance, substitutability, interconnectedness, and reliance by financial entities (FEs). Designated providers are subject to a structured oversight regime, conducted by the Lead Overseer (LO) from the relevant ESA, supported by Joint Examination Teams (JETs) comprising ESA and national authority staff. **Oversight activities include annual risk assessments, oversight planning, ongoing monitoring, general investigations, and on-site inspections**, supported by formal **Requests for Information (RfIs)** and the issuance of **recommendations**.
- A core feature of the **oversight model** is its **collaborative structure**.

- Governance involves the Oversight Forum, Joint Oversight Network (JON), and the Joint Oversight Venture (JOV), promoting cross-sector coordination and harmonized supervisory practices. The framework emphasizes principles of proportionality, consistency, and risk-based prioritization.
- **Oversight processes are designed to be iterative and action-oriented**, with recommendations subject to structured follow-up. Non-compliance may lead to public disclosure or influence supervisory actions by competent authorities over FEs. The framework also addresses cross-border oversight, including provisions for activities outside the EU, requiring cooperation with third-country authorities.

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