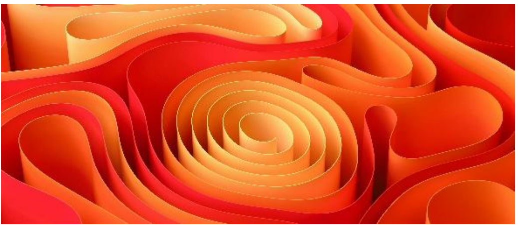
Pills

Regulatory/Supervisory Pills | N.170 November 2025



TOPICS:

Banking system

SOURCE

European Banking Authority

The EBA Publishes its 2026 Work Programme and Takes Action for a More Efficient Regulatory and Supervisory Framework in the EU

- The **EBA's 2026 Work Programme** outlines the Authority's strategic and operational priorities within the EU financial regulatory framework. Building on its multi-year programming cycle (2026–2028), the programme reflects institutional developments, new mandates, and supervisory shifts.
- **Priority 1: Rulebook Development**
  The EBA will continue refining the EU Single Rulebook to simplify, streamline, and ensure proportionality. Focus areas include the EU Banking Package, third-country branches, governance, and prudential assessments. It will advance mandates under the revised BRRD, DGSD, CMDI, and PSD/PSR frameworks. Significant work is planned on operational and credit risk, supervisory governance, ESG integration, and capital stack simplification, with reference to the EBA's Task Force on Efficiency recommendations.
- **Priority 2: Risk Assessment and Oversight**
  The EBA will expand its risk monitoring framework, enhance EU-wide stress testing capacity (including on climate and NBFIs), and analyse ICT and geopolitical risks. It will operationalise oversight of critical third-party ICT providers under DORA and begin direct supervision of crypto-asset issuers under MiCAR. Under EMIR 3, it will validate Initial Margin Models. A centralised and harmonised reporting system will be further developed to reduce costs by 25%, with a common data dictionary and upgraded IT tools supporting this.
- **Priority 3: Innovation and Consumer Protection**
  Technological capacity-building will centre on AI/ML integration, DLT, and crypto-asset developments. The EBA will lead the European Forum for Innovation Facilitators and support the implementation of the AI Act. On consumer protection, it will assess over-indebtedness and de-risking trends, publish retail risk indicators, and monitor payment fraud, with emphasis on digital interface disclosures and cross-border supervision.