

## I. UPCOMING EBA PUBLICATIONS (OCTOBER–DECEMBER 2016)

Please note that all documents listed in the table below are subject to approval by the [EBA's Board of Supervisors \(BoS\)](#). Therefore, the publication date is indicative and will be adjusted accordingly, if necessary.

TOPIC	DELIVERABLE	EXPECTED DATE OF PUBLICATION
Accounting	Guidelines on accounting for expected credit losses	December 2016
	Quantitative and qualitative analysis of IFRS 9 – 2016	November 2016
AML	Guidelines on the identification of missing or incomplete data accompanying a wire transfer under the AMLR	December 2016
	RTS on central contact points	December 2016
Credit Risk	Report on the Cyclicity of Capital Requirements	December 2016
	Risk weights for mortgage lending	December 2016
Financial conglomerates	Guidelines on supplementary supervision of mixed financial holding companies	December 2016
Identifying and addressing risks and vulnerabilities	Risk Assessment of the European Banking system (RAR) Report	December 2016
Internal Governance	Guidelines on Internal Governance	October 2016 (already published)
	Guidelines on the assessment of the suitability of members of the management body	October 2016 (already published)
Investment firms	Discussion paper on Prudential regime for Investment Firms	
IRB	Guidelines on downturn LGD calculation	December 2016
	Guidelines on PD, LGD modelling and defaulted assets	November 2016
Large Exposures	Report on Large Exposures	October 2016 (already published)

TOPIC	DELIVERABLE	EXPECTED DATE OF PUBLICATION
Liquidity risk	Guidelines on disclosure of LCR	December 2016
	Report on impact of LCR (2016)	December 2016
Market Risk	Report on the implementation of SA-CCR and FRTB	November 2016
Operational Risk	ITS on Authorisation of credit institutions	November 2016
	RTS on Authorisation of credit institutions	November 2016 (already published)
Payments	Guidelines on the authorisation for payment institutions	November 2016 (already published)
Recovery and Resolution Planning	Report on MREL – Resolution (final)	December 2016
	Report on Reference point for setting the target level for resolution financing arrangements	October 2016 (already published)
Remuneration	Guidelines on approved higher maximum ratios for variable remuneration	December 2016
	High Earners (data collection for 2015)	December 2016
Reporting	IFRS 9 – ITS amending ITS on supervisory reporting on FINREP	November 2016
	ITS amending regulation on benchmarking	December 2016
Risk analysis	2016 Report on funding plans	December 2016
Securitisation	Guidelines on Qualified Holdings	October 2016
	Report on Covered Bonds (ESRB)	December 2016
	RTS on disclosures of unencumbered asset	December 2016
Supervisory convergence	Discussion paper / Opinion on outsourcing to cloud service providers	December 2016
	Guidelines on ICAAP and ILAAP information	November 2016 (already published)
	Guidelines on supervision of branches	December 2016
	Report on material and emerging technology risks	December 2016
Transparency	Guidelines on implementation of the WGD proposals in the EU	December 2016

## II. IN FOCUS: REVIEW OF INTERNAL MODELS

### Why is the repair crucial?

The IRB approach was included in the EU regulatory framework in 2006 with **the main purpose of introducing higher risk sensitivity to capital requirements, thus improving risk management practices by setting appropriate incentives for institutions.** The introduction of the IRB approach contributed to better risk management practices as expected, but the high degree of flexibility incorporated in the framework led to significantly different levels of risk estimates and capital requirements across EU institutions. Lack of transparency on the assumptions underlying the internal models, the wide variety of modelling choices and the high variability of model results raised questions among market participants, as to whether capital requirements based on internal models sufficiently covered risks.

### The EBA's policy work to address discrepancies and ensure more comparability and reliability of outcomes

The existence of significant discrepancies across the EU, both in terms of institutions' approaches and of supervisory practices, was confirmed by a series of studies carried out by the EBA, as shown in the [five reports](#) on the comparability and pro-cyclicality of capital requirements under the IRB approach published by the EBA in December 2013.

It then became clear that the IRB approach required greater comparability of internal risk estimates, so as to restore trust among market participants in the adequacy of capital requirements. Therefore, the EBA has been taking measures to achieve greater consistency of the approaches, in particular by implementing a regular process of benchmarking for the institutions' own estimates of risk parameters.

The EBA work on the review of IRB approach brings convergence in the development and assessment of internal models, as well as in the comparability of the estimates of risk parameters. While keeping a high degree of risk sensitivity of capital requirements for credit risk, it focuses on the main drivers of non-risk based variability of risk parameters.

The review is carried out in accordance with the roadmap outlined in the [report](#) published in February 2016. The EBA considered a number of options and worked towards:

- Defining the review of the regulatory framework by providing necessary clarification on the main definitions and technical aspects of the IRB models, so as to reduce the non-risk based variability of risk parameters;
- Ensuring supervisory consistency by implementing a common assessment methodology and increasing cooperation, both through colleges of supervisors and EBA benchmarking exercises;
- Increasing transparency by providing relevant information to market participants on the basis of standardised and comparable templates..

In July 2016, the EBA published **the first phase of this work** and submitted to the Commission a [final draft RTS](#) on the assessment methodology for credit risk models. This will ensure consistent supervisory approaches in the assessment of the institutions' internal models at the stage of initial application for the IRB approach, in the ongoing review as well as in the validation of material changes to the rating systems.

**The second phase** of the IRB review focused on the definition of default and was finalised in September 2016 with the following documents:

- Final draft RTS on the materiality threshold for credit obligations past due, which is addressed to supervisory authorities and specifies conditions for setting the threshold;

#### Andrea Enria's interview on internal models



As the Basel Committee on Banking Supervision prepares to finalise its remaining capital rules by the end of the year, Andrea Enria, chairman of the European Banking Authority, tells [IQ: ISDA Quarterly](#) that risk sensitivity and use of internal models should remain a central component of the framework.

PRIORITISATION	STATUS
<b>Phase 1:</b> Assessment methodology	Finished
<b>Phase 2:</b> Definition of default	Finished
<b>Phase 3:</b> Risk parameters	Ongoing; consultation paper expected to be published by end-2016
<b>Phase 4:</b> Credit risk mitigation	Not started yet; expected to be started in 2017

- Guidelines on the application of the definition of default, which clarify all other aspects related to the practical use of the definition of default;
- Report on the results from the data collection exercise on the proposed regulatory changes for a common EU approach to the definition of default, which presents information about the current practices across institutions with regard to key aspects of the definition of default, as well as the estimated impact of selected policy scenarios on their capital requirements.

As part of the **third phase** of the IRB review, the EBA is currently working on the specification of the consultation paper on the guidelines on the probability of default (PD) and loss given default (LGD) estimation and the treatment of defaulted assets. These guidelines will specify key aspects related to the development and calibration of IRB models and will provide technical clarifications on the estimation of PD and LGD for non-defaulted exposures as well as best estimate of expected loss (ELBE) and LGD for exposures in default. The aim of these guidelines is to limit the modelling choices and reduce the non-risk based variability of risk parameters. However, where differences in the approaches reflect differences in underlying risks, institutions will retain the necessary flexibility to ensure risk sensitivity of the results. The guidelines will be complemented by the RTS on the nature, severity and duration of the economic downturn non-risk based variability of risk parameters.

The **fourth and final phase** of the IRB review will be related to credit risk mitigation (CRM) framework. However, the scope of this review is still under consideration and will be subject to further discussions both within the EBA and with the Commission as a broader review might require changes to the CRR.

The implementation of the changes resulting from the review of the IRB approach will require coordinated effort of the institutions and their supervisors as many of these changes will be material and requiring supervisory approval. The implementation is expected to be finalised by the end of 2020. The EBA expects that the implementation of the review of the IRB approach will lead to increased comparability of risk parameters and capital requirements and hence contribute to a level playing field across institutions.

### The EBA is working closely with Basel

The EBA is carrying out its regulatory review of the IRB Approach alongside the broader reforms by the Basel Committee on Banking Supervision (BCBS). These efforts are closely coordinated and are considered complementary. While the BCBS work is focused on defining the scope of application of the IRB approach by limiting the choices for the low default portfolios, the EBA's work provides technical clarifications and definitions on the risk parameters related to the exposures that will remain in the scope of the IRB approach.



## III. SUMMARY OF KEY EBA PUBLICATIONS (JUNE–OCTOBER 2016)

EBA CONSULTATIONS	DESCRIPTION
Consultation Paper on Guidelines on ICT Risk Assessment under the SREP	<p>The European Banking Authority (EBA) launched today a consultation on its draft Guidelines on the assessment of the Information and Communication Technology (ICT) risk in the context of the Supervisory Review and Evaluation Process (SREP). These draft Guidelines are addressed to competent authorities and aim at promoting common procedures and methodologies for the assessment of ICT risk.</p> <p><i>Publication date: 06/10/2016</i></p>

EBA CONSULTATIONS	DESCRIPTION
<p>Consultation Paper on draft RTS and ITSs under PAD</p>	<p>The European Banking Authority (EBA) published today a consultation paper on draft technical standards setting out the standardised terminology for services linked to a payment account, the standardised format and common symbol of both the fee information document (FID) and the statement of fees (SoF). These technical standards are aimed at enhancing the comparability of fees through standardised terminology and disclosure documents across the European Union.</p> <p><i>Publication date: 22/09/2016</i></p>
<p>Consultation Paper on draft Guidelines on PII under PSD2</p>	<p>The European Banking Authority (EBA) launched a consultation on its draft Guidelines on the criteria Competent Authorities should consider when stipulating the minimum monetary amount of the professional indemnity insurance (PII) or comparable guarantee for payment initiation and account information service providers under the revised Payment Service Directive (PSD2).</p> <p><i>Publication date: 22/09/2016</i></p>
<p>Consultation Paper on draft RTS on SCA and CSC</p>	<p>The EBA launched a Consultation Paper on draft technical standards on strong customer authentication and common and secure communication under the revised Payment Services Directive (PSD2). These technical standards will ensure appropriate levels of security, while at the same time maintaining fair competition between all payment service providers and allowing for the development of user-friendly, accessible and innovative means of payment.</p> <p><i>Publication date: 12/08/2016</i></p>
<p>Consultation on Guidelines on Connected Clients</p>	<p>The EBA launched a consultation on its draft Guidelines on the treatment of connected clients for large exposures. These draft Guidelines review and update the 'Guidelines on the implementation of the revised large exposures regime' issued by the Committee of European Banking Supervisors (CEBS) on 11 December 2009. Their focus is exclusively on the issue of connected clients as defined in the Capital Requirements Regulation (CRR) and they reflect the developments in the area of shadow banking and large exposures both at EU and international level.</p> <p><i>Publication date: 26/07/2016</i></p>
<p>Consultation on Guidelines on credit risk management practices and accounting for expected credit losses</p>	<p>The EBA launched today a consultation on draft Guidelines on credit institutions' credit risk management practices and accounting for expected credit losses; it follows the publication of Guidance by the Basel Committee in December 2015 on the same matter. These Guidelines aim at ensuring sound credit risk management practices associated with the implementation and on-going application of the accounting for expected credit losses.</p> <p><i>Publication date: 26/07/2016</i></p>

#### EBA PUBLIC CONSULTATIONS

- Comments to EBA consultations are submitted via the EBA website. All contributions received are published following the close of the consultation period, unless requested otherwise.
- In general, the EBA also holds a public hearing on its consultations. These hearings normally take place at the EBA premises, prior to the end of the consultation period.

EBA CONSULTATIONS	DESCRIPTION
<p>Consultation on Report on the appropriate target level basis for resolution financing arrangements under BRRD</p>	<p>The EBA launched a consultation on its report on the reference point for the target level of national resolution financing arrangements. The appropriateness of the basis for the target level is assessed on the basis of a number of qualitative criteria and historical data. The draft report recommends changing the basis from covered deposits to a total liabilities-based measure.</p> <p><i>Publication date: 25/07/2016</i></p>
<p>Consultation on EBA interim report on minimum requirement for own funds and eligible liabilities (MREL)</p>	<p>The EBA launched a public consultation on its interim report on the implementation and design of the minimum requirement for own funds and eligible liabilities (MREL). The interim report is addressed to the European Commission, and it will inform a future legislative proposal on the implementation of the Financial Stability Board's 'total loss-absorbing capacity' (TLAC) standard in the EU and the review of MREL. Further elements will be covered in the EBA's final report which will be provided to the European Commission by 31 October 2016.</p> <p><i>Publication date: 19/07/2016</i></p>
<p>Consultation Paper on Guidelines on disclosure requirements under Part Eight of Regulation (EU)</p>	<p>The EBA launched a consultation on a set of Guidelines on regulatory disclosure requirements following an update of the Pillar 3 requirements by the Basel Committee in January 2015. These Guidelines are part of the EBA's work to improve and enhance the consistency and comparability of institutions' disclosures and aim to ensure market discipline.</p> <p><i>Publication date: 29/06/2016</i></p>
<p>Guidelines on corrections to modified duration for debt instruments</p>	<p>The European Banking Authority (EBA) published its final Guidelines on corrections to modified duration for debt instruments. The objective of these Guidelines is to establish what type of adjustments to the modified duration (MD) - as defined according to the formulas in the Capital Requirements Regulation (CRR) - have to be performed in order to appropriately reflect the effect of the prepayment risk.</p> <p><i>Publication date: 11/10/2016</i></p>
<p>Guidelines on implicit support for securitisation transactions</p>	<p>The European Banking Authority (EBA) published its final Guidelines on implicit support for securitisation transactions. The objective of these Guidelines is to clarify what constitutes arm's length conditions and to specify when a transaction is not structured to provide support for securitisations.</p> <p><i>Publication date: 03/10/2016</i></p>
<p>Guidelines on remuneration of sales staff</p>	<p>The European Banking Authority (EBA) published its final Guidelines on remuneration policies and practices related to the provision and sale of retail banking products and services. The EBA had previously identified poor remuneration policies and practices as a key driver of miss-selling of financial products and services. The Guidelines aim, therefore, to protect consumers from related risks and to reduce conduct costs for financial institutions.</p> <p><i>Publication date: 28/09/2016</i></p>
<p>Guidelines on default definition</p>	<p>The European Banking Authority (EBA) published today its final Guidelines specifying the application of the definition of default across the EU. Both the Guidelines and the final draft RTS will harmonise the definition of default across the EU, thus contributing to improving consistency and comparability of capital requirements.</p> <p><i>Publication date: 28/09/2016</i></p>
<p>Guidelines on communication between competent authorities</p>	<p>The EBA published its final Guidelines on the communication between competent authorities supervising credit institutions and statutory auditors of those institutions.</p> <p><i>Publication date: 26/07/2016</i></p>

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## EBA GUIDELINES

- EBA Guidelines define consistent, efficient and effective supervisory practices and ensure uniform application of EU Law. Guidelines are formally issued only once they are published in all relevant EU official languages on the EBA website.
- Within two months of that publication, competent authorities across the EU must inform the EBA on whether they comply or intend to comply with the Guidelines. If a competent authority does not comply or does not intend to comply, it must inform the EBA of this and state reasons for non-compliance, as prescribed by the 'comply or explain' principle. If specified in the Guidelines, financial institutions might also have to report whether or not they comply.
- Guidelines and information on compliance by competent authorities can be found [here](#) on the EBA website.

## EBA TECHNICAL STANDARDS

### DESCRIPTION

Final draft RTS on the materiality threshold for credit obligations	<p>The European Banking Authority (EBA) published its final draft Regulatory Technical Standards (RTS) on the materiality threshold of past due credit obligations. Both the Guidelines and the final draft RTS will harmonise the definition of default across the EU, thus contributing to improving consistency and comparability of capital requirements.</p> <p><i>Publication date: 28/09/2016</i></p>
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## EBA TECHNICAL STANDARDS

- The EBA is mandated to produce a number of Binding Technical Standards (BTS) stemming from EU legislative texts such as the "CRD IV package" and the BRRD. The EBA drafts technical standards and submits them to the European Commission for final endorsement.
- BTS are legal acts which specify particular aspects of an EU legislative text (Directive or Regulation) and aim at ensuring consistent harmonisation in specific areas. They contribute to the development of the Single Rulebook for banks in the EU.
- The European Parliament and the Council have the right to scrutinise certain types of technical standards known as regulatory technical standards (RTS). The draft technical standards are formally adopted by the European Commission, usually within three months, and published in the Official Journal of the European Union – unless they are considered disproportionate or incompatible with Union law.
- Following publication in the Official Journal, these standards become legally binding and apply directly in all Member States. This means that, on the date of their entry into force, they become part of the national law of the Member States and their implementation into national law is not only unnecessary but also prohibited.

## EBA TECHNICAL STANDARDS

## DESCRIPTION

Final draft ITS on the procedures and forms in respect of acquisitions and increases of qualifying holdings	The European Banking Authority (EBA) published its final draft Implementing Technical Standards (ITS) on the procedures, forms and templates that Competent Authorities in the EU should use when consulting each other on qualifying holdings. The objective of these ITS is to streamline information exchanges and ensure effective communications between concerned authorities, both on a cross-border basis and across sectors.  <i>Publication date: 22/09/2016</i>
Amended technical standards on benchmarking of internal approaches	The EBA published an amended version, submitted to the EU Commission, of its Implementing Technical Standards (ITS) on benchmarking of internal approaches, for running the 2017 exercise. The amended ITS will assist Competent Authorities in their 2017 assessment of internal approaches both for credit risk, and for market risk.  <i>Publication date: 04/08/2016</i>
Final draft technical standards on separation of payment card schemes and processing entities under the IFR	The EBA published its final draft Regulatory Technical Standards (RTS) specifying the requirements with which payment card schemes and processing entities must comply to ensure the independence of their accounting, organisation, and decision-making processes. These final draft RTS aim at facilitating greater competition among processing services providers, supporting the general objective of the Interchange Fee Regulation (IFR) to create a Single Market for card payments across the EU.  <i>Publication date: 27/07/2016</i>
Regulatory technical standards on preferential treatment in cross-border intragroup financial support	The EBA issued its final draft Regulatory Technical Standards (RTS) on criteria for the application of a preferential treatment in cross-border intragroup credit or liquidity lines, or within an IPS. These RTS further specify the additional criteria listed in the in the context of the liquidity coverage ratio (LCR) Delegated Act for the application of the preferential treatment.  <i>Publication date: 27/07/2016</i>
Final draft technical standards on assessment methodology for the validation of credit risk models	The EBA published the final draft Regulatory Technical Standards (RTS) specifying the assessment methodology competent authorities shall follow in assessing the compliance of an institution with the requirements for the use of the Internal Ratings Based Approach (IRB Approach). The purpose of these RTS is to harmonise the supervisory assessment methodology with respect to the IRB Approach across all Member States in the European Union (EU).  <i>Publication date: 21/07/2016</i>
Final draft RTS on specialised lending exposures	The EBA published its final draft Regulatory Technical Standards (RTS) specifying how institutions should take into account and treat several factors when assigning risk weights to specialised lending exposures. The purpose of these RTS is to harmonise the assignment of risk weights to specialised lending exposures for institutions that apply the so called 'supervisory slotting criteria' approach. These final draft RTS will be part of the Single Rulebook aimed at enhancing regulatory harmonisation in the banking sector in Europe.  <i>Publication date: 13/06/2016</i>

## EBA TECHNICAL STANDARDS

### DESCRIPTION

Final draft technical standards on assessment methodology for the validation of credit risk models

The EBA published the final draft Regulatory Technical Standards (RTS) specifying the assessment methodology competent authorities shall follow in assessing the compliance of an institution with the requirements for the use of the Internal Ratings Based Approach (IRB Approach). The purpose of these RTS is to harmonise the supervisory assessment methodology with respect to the IRB Approach across all Member States in the European Union (EU).

*Publication date: 21/07/2016*

Final draft RTS on specialised lending exposures

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*Publication date: 13/06/2016*

## EBA OPINIONS

### DESCRIPTION

EBA Opinion on the First Part of the Call for Advice on Investment Firms

The European Banking Authority (EBA) responded to the European Commission's call for technical advice on the criteria to identify the class of investment firms for which the prudential regime laid down in the Capital Requirements Directive (CRD) and Capital Requirements Regulation (CRR) is applicable.

*Publication date: 20/10/2016*

ESAs Opinion on non-centrally cleared OTC derivatives

The three European Supervisory Authorities (EBA, EIOPA, ESMA – ESAs), published today their Opinion addressed to the European Commission expressing disagreement with its proposed amendments to the final draft Regulatory Technical Standards (RTS) on risk mitigation techniques for OTC derivatives not cleared by a central counterparty, which were originally submitted for endorsement on 8 March 2016.

*Publication date: 09/09/2016*

Opinion on the Commission's proposal to bring virtual currency entities in the scope of the Anti-Money Laundering Directive

The EBA welcomed the Commission's proposal to bring virtual currency exchange platforms and custodian wallet providers within the scope of the 4th Anti-Money Laundering Directive. The Authority also makes several recommendations aimed at supporting the consistent pan-EU implementation and supervision of the proposals that the Commission had published on 5 July 2016.

*Publication date: 11/08/2016*

### EBA OPINIONS

- Through its opinions, the EBA provides its views on supervisory and regulatory matters to the European institutions and to national authorities. This includes 'technical advice' which the EBA provides to the Commission when it is preparing 'delegated acts' to supplement Level 1 texts. These delegated acts are very important as they provide additional detail on certain aspects of legislation, and the Commission takes into account the EBA's expert technical advice.

## Reports and other notable publications

### EBA REPORTS

- The EBA publishes a wide range of reports based on its work in identifying and analysing trends in the financial sector.
- These reports identify potential risks and vulnerabilities stemming from the micro-prudential level, across borders and sectors, with the aim of ensuring the orderly functioning and integrity of financial markets and the stability of the financial system in the EU.
- These reports also highlight the trends that the EBA has observed with financial products and also provides early indications as to the areas in which the EBA may take action going forward.

EBA PUBLICATION	DESCRIPTION
EBA AT1 Report	<p>The European Banking Authority (EBA) published its updated Report on the monitoring of Additional Tier 1 (AT1) instruments and proposed standardised templates for AT1 instruments.</p> <p><i>Publication date: 10/10/2016</i></p>
EBA Risk Dashboard – Q2 2016	<p>The European Banking Authority (EBA) published the periodic update of its Risk Dashboard. This report summarises the main risks and vulnerabilities in the banking sector by the evolution of a set of Risk Indicators (RI) across the EU in Q2 2016. The update shows an increase in EU banks' capital ratios, while the low profitability and the high level of NPLs remain a concern.</p> <p><i>Publication date: 30/09/2016</i></p>
QIS report on default definition	<p>The European Banking Authority (EBA) released the results of a quantitative and qualitative impact study (QIS) aimed at assessing the impact on the regulatory capital requirements of selected policy options to harmonise the definition of default used by EU institutions.</p> <p><i>Publication date: 28/09/2016</i></p>
CRDIV CRR Basel III Monitoring Exercise report	<p>The European Banking Authority (EBA) published its tenth report of the CRDIV-CRR/Basel III monitoring exercise on the European banking system. This exercise, run in parallel with the one conducted by the Basel Committee on Banking Supervision (BCBS) at a global level, presents aggregate data on capital ratios – risk-based and non-risk-based (leverage) – and liquidity ratios – the liquidity coverage ratio (LCR) and net stable funding ratio (NSFR) – for banks across the European Union (EU).</p> <p><i>Publication date: 13/09/2016</i></p>
EBA report on Core Funding Ratio	<p>The European Banking Authority (EBA) published a Report analysing the core funding ratio across the EU. The Report is in response to a request from the European Commission to explore the possibilities of the core stable funding ratio (CFR) as a potential alternative metrics for the assessment of EU banks' funding risk, taking into account proportionality. The Report concludes that, overall, it would be misleading to rely only on the CFR to assess banks' funding needs because, unlike the Net Stable Funding Ratio (NSFR), the CFR does not look at the whole balance sheet of a bank and, therefore, cannot fully assess a potential funding gap.</p> <p><i>Publication date: 08/09/2016</i></p>

EBA PUBLICATION	DESCRIPTION
ESAs report on Risks and Vulnerabilities in the EU Financial System	<p>The Joint Committee of the European Supervisory Authorities (ESAs) published its September 2016 Report on Risks and Vulnerabilities in the EU Financial System. This Report focuses on recent developments concerning the low growth and low yield environment and its potential effects on financial institutions' profitability and asset quality, and highlights concerns related to the interconnectedness in the EU financial system. These risks have persisted for some time and can be related to lasting effects of the 2007 financial crisis.</p> <p><i>Publication date: 07/09/2016</i></p>
EBA leverage ratio report	<p>The EBA published its report on the impact assessment and calibration of the Leverage Ratio (LR), recommending the introduction of a LR minimum requirement in the EU to mitigate the risk of excessive leverage. The analysis suggests that the potential impact of introducing a LR requirement of 3% on the provision of financing by credit institutions would be relatively moderate, while, overall, it should lead to more stable credit institutions. The report will inform the work of the European Commission on potential legislative proposals on LR.</p> <p><i>Publication date: 03/08/2016</i></p>
2016 EU-wide stress test results	<p>The EBA published the results of the 2016 EU-wide stress test of 51 banks from 15 EU and EEA countries covering around 70% of banking assets in each jurisdiction and across the EU. The objective of the stress test is to provide supervisors, banks and other market participants with a common analytical framework to consistently compare and assess the resilience of large EU banks to adverse economic developments.</p> <p><i>Publication date: 29/07/2016</i></p>
EBA report on the dynamics and drivers of non-performing exposures in the EU banking sector	<p>The EBA issued a report on recent trends in asset quality in the EU banking sector. The analysis is based on supervisory data on non-performing loans (NPLs) and forbearance (FBL) for over 160 EU banks. The report shows that despite improvements NPLs remain high, with associated implications for the economy and bank's profitability. The report identifies various structural impediments to addressing NPLs and sets out three key areas for improvement.</p> <p><i>Publication date: 22/07/2016</i></p>
EBA report on the convergence of supervisory practices	<p>The EBA published its second annual Report on the convergence of supervisory practices across the EU. The Report reviews consistency in the application of the Supervisory Review and Evaluation Process (SREP) and supervisory practices in the assessment of recovery plans.</p> <p><i>Publication date: 14/07/2016</i></p>
Second update of the AT1 monitoring report	<p>EBA updates on monitoring of Additional Tier 1 instruments</p> <p>The EBA published a draft update of its report on the monitoring of Additional Tier 1 (AT1) instruments last published on 29 May 2015 and proposed draft standardised templates for AT1 instruments</p> <p><i>Publication date: 11/07/2016</i></p>
Report on the benchmarking of diversity practices	<p>The EBA issued a benchmarking analysis of diversity practices at EU level showing that only a limited number of institutions have already adopted a diversity policy. The report highlights that the actual level of diversity in the composition of the management body in institutions differs significantly between Member States, namely regarding the gender diversity.</p> <p><i>Publication date: 08/07/2016</i></p>
Risk Dashboard data as of Q1 2016	<p>The EBA published the periodical update of its Risk Dashboard summarising the main risks and vulnerabilities in the EU banking sector on the basis of a set of Risk Indicators in Q1 2016. Together with the Risk Dashboard, the EBA published, for the first time, the results of a Risk Assessment Questionnaire, which it conducted with banks and market analysts in April and May this year.</p> <p><i>Publication date: 07/07/2016</i></p>

EBA PUBLICATION	DESCRIPTION
EBA report on the dynamics and drivers of non performing exposures in the EU banking sector	<p>The EBA issued a report on recent trends in asset quality in the EU banking sector. The analysis is based on supervisory data on non-performing loans (NPLs) and forbearance (FBL) for over 160 EU banks. The report shows that despite improvements NPLs remain high, with associated implications for the economy and bank's profitability. The report identifies various structural impediments to addressing NPLs and sets out three key areas for improvement.</p> <p><i>Publication date: 22/07/2016</i></p>
Comparative report on governance arrangements and recovery indicators	<p>The EBA published a comparative Report on governance arrangements and indicators in recovery plans. Such a benchmarking exercise is aimed at supporting supervisors and institutions in identifying the crucial elements that should be considered when designing credible governance arrangements and effective indicator frameworks. This is the third thematic comparative analysis the EBA has conducted in the area of recovery planning.</p> <p><i>Publication date: 05/07/2016</i></p>
EBA Report on Asset Encumbrance	<p>The EBA published its second analysis of the level of asset encumbrance across EU banking institutions. The report, which is part of a regular annual monitoring of asset encumbrance, aims to provide important elements for EU supervisors to assess the sustainability of banks' funding sources and their ability to withstand funding stress.</p> <p><i>Publication date: 04/07/2016</i></p>
Consumer Trends Report 2016	<p>The EBA published its fifth annual Consumer Trends Report, which provides an overview of the trends observed in 2016, the issues that will or could have an impact on consumers and other market participants and the areas where the EBA may take any action, if needed. The report covers all the products that fall into the EBA's consumer protection mandate, such as mortgages, personal loans, deposits, payment accounts, payment services and electronic money.</p> <p><i>Publication date: 21/06/2016</i></p>
2015 Annual Report	<p>The EBA published its 2015 Annual Report, which provides a detailed account of all the work the Authority achieved in the past year and anticipates the key areas of focus in the coming years.</p> <p><i>Publication date: 15/06/2016</i></p>
Decision on data for supervisory benchmarking	<p>The EBA published its Decision on data for supervisory benchmarking. This Decision comes after the publication of the amended technical standards on benchmarking of internal approaches and requires Competent Authorities to submit data for the 2016 benchmarking exercise, focusing on High Default Portfolios and with reference to end-2015 data.</p> <p><i>Publication date: 02/06/2016</i></p>

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