Basic information

2023/0363(COD) COD - Ordinary legislative procedure (ex-codecision procedure) Regulation	Procedure completed
Amending certain financial services and investment support Regulations as regards certain reporting requirements Amending Regulation 2010/1092 2009/0140(COD) Amending Regulation 2010/1093 2009/0142(COD) Amending Regulation 2010/1094 2009/0143(COD) Amending Regulation 2010/1095 2009/0144(COD) Amending Regulation 2021/523 2020/0108(COD) **Subject** 2.50.03 Securities and financial markets, stock exchange, CIUTS, investments 2.50.04 Banks and credit 2.50.08 Financial services, financial reporting and auditing 4.70.01 Structural funds, investment funds in general, programmes 8.40.08 Agencies and bodies of the EU	

Key players

European Parliament

Committee responsible	Rapporteur	Appointed
ECON Economic and Monetary Affairs	SAUDARGAS Paulius (EPP)	12/09/2024
	Shadow rapporteur BAJADA Thomas (S&D) ZIJLSTRA Auke (PfE) NESCI Denis (ECR) LØKKEGAARD Morten (Renew) OHISALO Maria (Greens/EFA) SARAMO Jussi (The Left)	

Former committee responsible	Former rapporteur	Appointed
ECON Economic and Monetary Affairs	KARAS Othmar (EPP)	25/10/2023

Former committee for opinion	Former rapporteur for opinion	Appointed
BUDG Budgets	The committee decided not to give an opinion.	

	JURI Legal Affairs	The committee decided not to give an opinion.	
	AFCO Constitutional Affairs	The committee decided not to give an opinion.	

Council of the European Union	

European Commission	Commission DG	Commissioner
	Financial Stability, Financial Services and Capital Markets Union	MCGUINNESS Mairead

European Economic and Social Committee
European Committee of the Regions

Key events

Date	Event	Reference	Summary
17/10/2023	Legislative proposal published	COM(2023)0593	Summary
20/11/2023	Committee referral announced in Parliament, 1st reading		
29/01/2024	Vote in committee, 1st reading		
29/01/2024	Committee decision to open interinstitutional negotiations with report adopted in committee		
02/02/2024	Committee report tabled for plenary, 1st reading	A9-0026/2024	Summary
05/02/2024	Committee decision to enter into interinstitutional negotiations announced in plenary (Rule 72)		
07/02/2024	Committee decision to enter into interinstitutional negotiations confirmed by plenary (Rule 72)		
12/03/2024	Decision by Parliament, 1st reading	T9-0128/2024	Summary
12/03/2024	Results of vote in Parliament		
21/10/2024	Committee decision to open interinstitutional negotiations after 1st reading in Parliament		
13/11/2024	Resumption of business from the previous parliamentary term		
13/11/2024	Committee decision to enter into interinstitutional negotiations announced in plenary (Rule 73)		
19/03/2025	Approval in committee of the text agreed at early 2nd reading interinstitutional negotiations	PE770.259	
03/09/2025	Council position published	07377/1/2025	
11/09/2025	Committee referral announced in Parliament, 2nd reading		
24/09/2025	Vote in committee, 2nd reading		
26/09/2025	Committee recommendation tabled for plenary, 2nd reading	A10-0166/2025	

07/10/2025	Decision by Parliament, 2nd reading	T10-0208/2025	Summary
07/10/2025	Results of vote in Parliament		
08/10/2025	Final act signed		
21/10/2025	Final act published in Official Journal		

Technical information

Procedure reference	2023/0363(COD)
Procedure type	COD - Ordinary legislative procedure (ex-codecision procedure)
Procedure subtype	Legislation
Legislative instrument	Regulation
Amendments and repeals	Amending Regulation 2010/1092 2009/0140(COD) Amending Regulation 2010/1093 2009/0142(COD) Amending Regulation 2010/1094 2009/0143(COD) Amending Regulation 2010/1095 2009/0144(COD) Amending Regulation 2021/523 2020/0108(COD)
Legal basis	Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union TFEU 175-p3 Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union TFEU 114 Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union TFEU 173-p3
Other legal basis	Rules of Procedure EP 165
Mandatory consultation of other institutions	European Economic and Social Committee European Committee of the Regions
Stage reached in procedure	Procedure completed
Committee dossier	ECON/10/01021

Documentation gateway

European Parliament

Document type	Committee	Reference	Date	Summary
Committee draft report		PE757.366	19/12/2023	
Amendments tabled in committee		PE757.995	10/01/2024	
Committee report tabled for plenary, 1st reading/single reading		A9-0026/2024	02/02/2024	Summary
Text adopted by Parliament, 1st reading/single reading		T9-0128/2024	12/03/2024	Summary
Text agreed during interinstitutional negotiations		PE770.259	19/03/2025	
Committee draft report		PE777.025	18/09/2025	
Committee recommendation tabled for plenary, 2nd reading		A10-0166/2025	26/09/2025	
Text adopted by Parliament, 2nd reading		T10-0208/2025	07/10/2025	Summary

Council of the EU

Document type	Reference	Date	Summary

Council position	07377/1/2025	03/09/2025	
Draft final act	00038/2025/LEX	02/10/2025	

European Commission

Document type	Reference	Date	Summary
Legislative proposal	COM(2023)0593	17/10/2023	Summary
Commission response to text adopted in plenary	SP(2024)350	22/07/2024	
Commission communication on Council's position	COM(2025)0429	18/07/2025	

Other institutions and bodies

Institution/body	Document type	Reference	Date	Summary
EESC	Economic and Social Committee: opinion, report	CES5424/2023	14/02/2024	
ECB	European Central Bank: opinion, guideline, report	CON/2024/0021 OJ OJ C 16.08.2024	21/06/2024	

Additional information

Source	Document	Date
European Commission	EUR-Lex	

Meetings with interest representatives published in line with the Rules of Procedure

Rapporteurs, Shadow Rapporteurs and Committee Chairs

Transparency

Name	Role	Committee	Date	Interest representatives
SANT Alfred	Shadow rapporteur	ECON	12/01/2024	DG FISMA
KARAS Othmar	Rapporteur	ECON	09/01/2024	European Investment Bank (EIB)
KARAS Othmar	Rapporteur	ECON	09/01/2024	European Economic and Social Committee (EESC)
KARAS Othmar	Rapporteur	ECON	15/12/2023	Cassa Depositi e Prestiti SpA
KARAS Othmar	Rapporteur	ECON	13/12/2023	European Securities and Markets Authority (ESMA)
KARAS Othmar	Rapporteur	ECON	13/12/2023	European Systemic Risk Board (ESRB)
KARAS Othmar	Rapporteur	ECON	12/12/2023	European Insurance and Occupational Pensions Authority (EIOPA)
KARAS Othmar	Rapporteur	ECON	12/12/2023	European Banking Authority (EBA)

SANT Alfred	Shadow rapporteur	ECON	06/12/2023	Insurance Ireland
POULSEN Erik	Shadow rapporteur	ECON	29/11/2023	Insurance Ireland

Final act	
Regulation 2025/2088 OJ OJ L 21.10.2025	Summary

Amending certain financial services and investment support Regulations as regards certain reporting requirements

2023/0363(COD) - 21/10/2025 - Final act

PURPOSE: to simplify certain reporting requirements in the areas of financial services and investment support (better data sharing).

LEGISLATIVE ACT: Regulation (EU) 2025/2088 of the European Parliament and of the Council amending Regulations (EU) No 1092/2010, (EU) No 1093/2010, (EU) No 1094/2010, (EU) No 1095/2010, (EU) No 806/2014, (EU) 2021/523 and (EU) 2024/1620 as regards certain reporting requirements in the fields of financial services and investment support.

CONTENT: reporting and disclosure requirements play a key role in ensuring proper monitoring of the application and correct enforcement of EU law. The new Regulation aims to **improve, streamline and modernise those requirements by reducing the administrative burden** on financial sector authorities, simplifying existing rules on data sharing between European Supervisory Authorities (ESAs) and other financial sector authorities, and limiting new reporting requirements.

Scope of the data sharing obligation

The amending regulation includes within its scope all European-level authorities responsible for supervising the financial system: the three European Supervisory Authorities (ESAs) (namely the European Banking Authority (EBA), the European Securities and Markets Authority (ESMA) and the European Insurance and Occupational Pensions Authority (EIOPA)), the European Systemic Risk Board (ESRB), the Single Resolution Board (SRB), the European Central Bank (ECB) as the competent authority for the Single Supervisory Mechanism and the Anti-Money Laundering Authority (AMLA).

The scope of information sharing will be limited to **information stemming only from EU law**. The national competent authorities will be involved in information sharing on a voluntary basis.

Reporting once

Data sharing will function on the principle of ‘reporting once’, where public sector authorities would check whether the information is already available to other authorities before seeking information from financial institutions, except for time sensitive requests.

Integrated reporting system

By 11 November 2030, the ESAs, through the Joint Committee and in close cooperation with the ESRB, the European Central Bank, AMLA, the SRB, the competent authorities and other relevant stakeholders, will prepare a **report** presenting options to enhance the efficiency of supervisory data collection in the Union.

Building on the sectoral work of the ESAs to integrate reporting, that report will provide a feasibility study, including an assessment of impacts, costs and benefits, of a cross-sectoral integrated reporting system and, based on that feasibility study, present a roadmap for the implementation.

The report covers:

- a **common data dictionary**, including a repository of reporting and disclosure requirements, ensuring consistency and clarity of reporting requirements and data standardisation; and

- a **data space** for collecting and exchanging information.

The Commission will then assess whether there is a need to submit a legislative proposal to establish such a system.

Single contact point

The ESAs, through the Joint Committee and in close cooperation with the ESRB, the European Central Bank, AMLA, the SRB and the competent authorities, will promptly establish a permanent single contact point for entities to communicate duplicative, redundant or obsolete reporting and disclosure requirements.

Sharing data for research and innovation purposes

The Regulation encourages the reuse of data for research and innovation purposes, provided that appropriate processing is carried out to anonymise it and protect confidential information. Sharing with third parties for research and innovation purposes will take place on a voluntary basis, and it is specified that the individuals concerned and the Member States must not be identifiable.

InvestEU programme

The Regulation also introduces amendments to the InvestEU regulation, changing the reporting frequency from **biannual to annual**, which reduces the workload and administrative burden across all InvestEU windows with negligible implications on the implementation of the programme.

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 10.11.2025.

Amending certain financial services and investment support Regulations as regards certain reporting requirements

2023/0363(COD) - 17/10/2023 - Legislative proposal

PURPOSE: to amend Regulations (EU) No 1092/2010, (EU) No 1093/2010, (EU) No 1094/2010, (EU) No 1095/2010 and (EU) 2021/523 as regards certain reporting requirements in the fields of financial services and investment support.

PROPOSED ACT: Regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council.

ROLE OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT: the European Parliament decides in accordance with the ordinary legislative procedure and on an equal footing with the Council.

BACKGROUND: reporting requirements play a key role in ensuring proper monitoring and correct enforcement of legislation. Reporting requirements can however also impose disproportionate burdens on stakeholders, particularly affecting SMEs and micro-companies, also given organisational and technological developments that call for original reporting requirements to be adjusted. Their cumulation over time can result in redundant, duplicating or obsolete obligations, inefficient frequency and timing, or inadequate methods of collection.

Streamlining reporting obligations and reducing the administrative burden are therefore a priority.

Regulation (EU) No 1092/2010 on European Union macro-prudential oversight of the financial system and establishing a European Systemic Risk Board, **Regulation (EU) No 1093/2010** establishing a European Supervisory Authority (European Banking Authority), **Regulation (EU) No 1094/2010** establishing a European Supervisory Authority (European Insurance and Occupational Pensions, **Regulation (EU) No 1095/2010** establishing a European Supervisory Authority and **Regulation (EU) 2021/523** establishing the InvestEU Programme contain a certain number of reporting requirements which should be simplified.

In line with the Commission's Communication on 'Long-term competitiveness of the EU: looking beyond 2030', this proposal is part of a first package of measures to rationalise reporting requirements. This is a step in a process looking comprehensively at existing reporting requirements, with a view to assess their continued relevance and to make them more efficient.

CONTENT: the proposal seeks to **rationalise reporting requirements** in headline ambition 'An economy that works for people'.

The proposed amendments to Regulation (EU) 1092/2010, Regulation (EU) 1093/2010, Regulation (EU) 1094/2010 and Regulation (EU) 1095/2010 set out how authorities overseeing the EU financial sector may share with each other information that they have obtained in carrying out their duties.

In the area of the internal market and specifically the financial services sector, the proposal will facilitate the exchange of information between authorities overseeing the financial sector and the consolidation of reporting currently performed under various requirements. The reporting requirements concern financial institutions and other financial market participants.

The proposal for the exchange of information between authorities overseeing the financial sector aims to avoid duplicative reporting requests where multiple authorities have the power to collect certain data from financial institutions or other market participants (whether the authorities already collect it or not) but lack the explicit legal basis to share it among themselves. The proposal is complemented by a mandate for the authorities to regularly review and remove reporting requirements that have become redundant or obsolete for instance due to enhanced information exchange.

The proposal will also increase the ability of the Commission to obtain data to prepare policies and carry out impact assessments and evaluations.

To further improve the utility of the reported data, the proposal also aims to support the use of information for the purpose of research and innovation in financial services, by allowing, under strict conditions, the sharing of information held by authorities with financial institutions, researchers, and other entities with a legitimate interest. The proposal will permit authorities to share relevant information obtained as part of their duties, subject to the safeguards on personal data, intellectual property rights and business confidentiality.

In the policy areas of competitiveness, growth, employment, innovation, social resilience, cohesion and strategic investments, the proposal aims to rationalise the requirements for reporting on implementation of the InvestEU Programme. The requirements cover the following sectors: access to finance for SMEs and investment support to companies in sustainable infrastructure, research, innovation and digitisation, and social investment and skills.

The proposal changes the reporting frequency from biannual to annual, which reduces the workload and administrative burden across all InvestEU windows (i.e. Sustainable infrastructure, SMEs, Research, innovation and digitisation, social investment and skills), with negligible implications on implementation of the programme.

Amending certain financial services and investment support Regulations as regards certain reporting requirements

2023/0363(COD) - 07/10/2025 - Text adopted by Parliament, 2nd reading

The European Parliament **approved the Council position at first reading** with a view to the adoption of a regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council amending Regulations (EU) No 1092/2010, (EU) No 1093/2010, (EU) No 1094/2010, (EU) No 1095/2010, (EU) No 806/2014, (EU) 2021/523 and (EU) 2024/1620 as regards certain reporting requirements in the fields of financial services and investment support.

The proposed regulation aims to facilitate data sharing between the European Supervisory Authorities (ESAs) and other financial sector authorities and to limit new reporting obligations. It also aims to reduce the reporting frequency for partners implementing the InvestEU programme.

The Council's position at first reading includes the following main elements:

Integrated reporting system

Within 60 months from the date of entry into force of this regulation, the European Supervisory Authorities (ESAs), through the Joint Committee and in close cooperation with the European Systemic Risk Board (ESRB), the European Central Bank (ECB), the Anti-Money Laundering Authority (AMLA), the Single Resolution Board (SRB), the competent authorities, and other relevant stakeholders, will prepare a report presenting options to enhance the efficiency of supervisory data collection in the Union.

The report will include a feasibility study assessing the impacts, costs and benefits of a cross-sectoral integrated reporting system and, based on that study, set out a roadmap for its implementation.

The report will cover (a) a common data dictionary, including a repository of reporting and disclosure requirements to ensure consistency, clarity, and data standardisation, and (b) a data space for collecting and exchanging information. The Commission will, where appropriate and necessary, submit a legislative proposal to ensure the financial, human, and IT resources required for establishing the integrated reporting system.

Permanent single contact point

The regulation requires the authorities to establish a permanent single contact point to which entities can communicate duplicative, obsolete or redundant reporting and disclosure requirements.

Scope of data sharing

This regulation includes the ESAs, the ESRB, the ECB/SSM, the AMLA and the SRB in the scope of the data sharing arrangement. The participation by national competent authorities (NCAs) shall be voluntary. The NCAs should have the opportunity, and are encouraged, to share with the Commission, in accordance with applicable rules, the information that financial institutions or other entities have reported to them in accordance with Union law.

Type of information exchanged and conditions for the exchange of information

It is intended to limit the scope of information sharing to that stemming from the application and the implementation of Union law. The requesting authority must be legally entitled under EU law to obtain that same information directly from the institution or authority. The sharing authority must promptly inform the authority or financial institution from which it obtained the information about any exchange of that information, unless the exchange occurs on a recurring or periodic basis, in which case only one notification is required. No notification is required if informing the financial institution could compromise supervisory or resolution proceedings, actions or investigations.

Authorities are encouraged to enter into memoranda of understanding to facilitate information sharing between themselves.

InvestEU Programme

The regulation changes the frequency of the reporting on the InvestEU Programme by implementing partners from biannual to annual. This should reduce the workload of the implementing partners, the financial intermediaries, SMEs and other companies.

Amending certain financial services and investment support Regulations as regards certain reporting requirements

2023/0363(COD) - 02/02/2024 - Committee report tabled for plenary, 1st reading/single reading

The Committee on Economic Affairs adopted the report by Othmar KARAS (EPP, AT) on the proposal for a regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council amending Regulations (EU) No 1092/2010, (EU) No 1093/2010, (EU) No 1094/2010, (EU) No 1095/2010 and (EU) 2021/523 as regards certain reporting requirements in the fields of financial services and investment support.

The committee responsible recommended that the European Parliament's position adopted at first reading under the ordinary legislative procedure should amend the proposal as follows:

Streamlining of reporting and disclosure requirements

The amended text stressed reporting and disclosure requirements play a key role in ensuring proper monitoring and correct enforcement of legislation. However, it is important to streamline those requirements, in order to ensure that they fulfil their intended purpose, to limit the administrative burden and to avoid undue duplication, not least for the regulatory and supervisory authorities of smaller financial jurisdictions. Reporting and disclosure requirements can also impose a disproportionate burden on entities, particularly on small and medium-sized enterprises or micro-enterprises.

Scope

Members propose that the proposed amendments should also cover anti-money laundering authorities, resolution authorities and the supervisory functions of central banks. Accordingly, amendments are proposed to Council Regulation (EU) 1024/2013, Regulation (EU) 806/2014 and the Regulation establishing the Anti-Money Laundering Authority.

In order to foster the exchange of information across the entire financial sector, it is proposed that all authorities responsible for supervision in the financial sector, including the European Systemic Risk Board (ESRB), the European Supervisory Authorities (ESAs), the Anti-Money Laundering Authority (AMLA), the Single Supervisory Mechanism (SSM), the Single Resolution Board (SRB), as well as all respective competent, supervisory and resolution authorities in the Member States, should be included in the scope of this amending Regulation.

Review of the reporting requirements

The European Supervisory Authorities and the European Anti-Money Laundering Authority should regularly review the reporting and disclosure requirements and propose, where appropriate, to streamline and remove redundant, obsolete or disproportionate requirements in relevant regulatory and implementing technical standards. The European Supervisory Authorities should coordinate this work via the Joint Committee of the European Supervisory Authorities.

In addition, peer reviews of competent authorities should also be conducted to improve the effectiveness and the degree of convergence of those requirements. Both the tasks under the common supervisory culture as well as the peer reviews should be carried out on a standing basis, for which more human and material resources should be allocated as necessary.

Establishment of a Single Integrated Reporting System

The amended text stressed the need to enforce the ‘report once’ principle more consistently in the Union. All authorities responsible for supervision in the financial sector should only request information from financial institutions or other reporting entities if they have not already reported that information to other authorities. If information has already been reported to an authority, other authorities, should be able to request that information from that authority directly as opposed to collecting the same information, thereby putting an end to so-called double reporting.

All authorities responsible for supervision in the financial sector in the Union should establish a Single Integrated Reporting System. That system should include a common data dictionary that ensures consistency and clarity of reporting requirements and data standardisation, a joint repository of requested and obtained data, a central data space for efficient data collection and exchange as well as a permanent single contact point for entities to indicate double, obsolete or redundant reporting and disclosure requirements.

ESAs opinions

The European Supervisory Authorities and the European Anti-Money Laundering Authority should therefore not only review regulatory and implementing technical standards, but should also provide opinions on ongoing ordinary legislative procedures and legislative acts already in force.

Detection of systematic risks

In order to facilitate the detection, monitoring, prevention and mitigation of systemic risks to financial stability, the ESRB should have access to relevant information from the ESAs and the ECB by default. In that way, systematic risks could be better detected ex ante, as opposed to ex post, due to more rigorous request and sharing procedures.

Use of digital technology

The European Supervisory Authorities should assess policy options to further integrate reporting processes from a procedural and content perspective. They should duly assess opportunities arising from an increase in the use of digital technology to promote effective and efficient formats that embrace metrics, methods, and parameters, which will foster the competitiveness of the financial sector.

Amending certain financial services and investment support Regulations as regards certain reporting requirements

2023/0363(COD) - 12/03/2024 - Text adopted by Parliament, 1st reading/single reading

The European Parliament adopted by 580 votes to 2, with 32 abstentions, a legislative resolution on the proposal for a regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council amending Regulations (EU) No 1092/2010, (EU) No 1093/2010, (EU) No 1094/2010, (EU) No 1095/2010 and (EU) 2021/523 as regards certain reporting requirements in the fields of financial services and investment support.

The European Parliament's position adopted at first reading under the ordinary legislative procedure amends the proposal as follows:

Streamlining of reporting and disclosure requirements

Financial institutions and other entities active on financial markets are required to report a wide range of information to enable Union and national authorities overseeing the financial system to monitor risks, ensure financial stability and market integrity, and protect investors and consumers of financial services in the Union.

According to the amended text, the European Supervisory Authorities and the European Anti-Money Laundering Authority should regularly review the reporting and disclosure requirements and propose, where appropriate, to streamline and remove redundant, obsolete or disproportionate requirements in relevant regulatory and implementing technical standards.

In addition, peer reviews of competent authorities should also be conducted to improve the effectiveness and the degree of convergence of those requirements. Both the tasks under the common supervisory culture as well as the peer reviews should be carried out on a standing basis, for which more human and material resources should be allocated as necessary.

Facilitating the sharing and reuse of information collected by the authorities responsible for supervision in the financial sector, while safeguarding data protection, professional secrecy and intellectual property, should reduce the burden on reporting entities and on authorities by avoiding duplicative requests.

Scope

The proposed amendments should also cover anti-money laundering authorities, resolution authorities and the supervisory functions of central banks. Accordingly, amendments are introduced with a view to amending Council Regulation (EU) 1024/2013, Regulation (EU) 806/2014 and the Regulation establishing the Anti-Money Laundering Authority.

In order to foster the exchange of information across the entire financial sector, it is proposed that all authorities responsible for supervision in the financial sector, including the European Systemic Risk Board (ESRB), the European Supervisory Authorities (ESAs), the Anti-Money Laundering Authority (AMLA), the Single Supervisory Mechanism (SSM), the Single Resolution Board (SRB), as well as all respective competent, supervisory and resolution authorities in the Member States, should be included in the scope of this amending Regulation.

Establishment of a Single Integrated Reporting System

The amended text stressed the need to enforce the ‘report once’ principle more consistently in the Union. All authorities responsible for supervision in the financial sector should only request information from financial institutions or other reporting entities if they have not already reported that information to other authorities. If information has already been reported to an authority, other authorities, should be able to request that information from that authority directly as opposed to collecting the same information, thereby putting an end to so-called double reporting.

By 2 years from the date of entry into force of this amending Regulation, all authorities responsible for supervision in the financial sector in the Union should establish a Single Integrated Reporting System. This system should include:

- a common data dictionary to ensure consistency and clarity of reporting requirements and data standardisation;

- a joint repository of reporting and disclosure requirements, of the descriptions of the collected data and of the authorities that hold it;

- a central data space including the technical design for collecting and exchanging information; and

- a permanent single contact point for entities to indicate instances of double reporting, and redundant or obsolete reporting or disclosure requirements.

ESAs opinions

The European Supervisory Authorities and the European Anti-Money Laundering Authority should therefore not only review regulatory and implementing technical standards, but should also provide opinions on ongoing ordinary legislative procedures and **legislative acts already in force** in order to:

- remove redundant or obsolete reporting and disclosure requirements in Union law or the national transposition of Union law by Member States;

- ensure consistent reporting and disclosure requirements across sector-specific, as well as cross-sector, legislation;

- ensure proportionality in reporting and disclosure requirements with respect to the nature, size and complexity of the reporting entity;

- ensure that complying with reporting and disclosure requirements are commensurate with the added value to fulfilling the tasks and objectives of the Authority.

Detection of systematic risks

In order to facilitate the detection, monitoring, prevention and mitigation of systemic risks to financial stability, the ESRB should have access to relevant information from the ESAs and the ECB by default. In that way, systematic risks could be better detected ex ante, as opposed to ex post, due to more rigorous request and sharing procedures.

Use of digital technology

The European Supervisory Authorities should assess policy options to further integrate reporting processes from a procedural and content perspective. They should duly assess opportunities arising from an increase in the use of digital technology to promote effective and efficient formats that embrace metrics, methods, and parameters, which will foster the competitiveness of the financial sector.