



30 September 2015

The EBA 2016-2018 Multi-Annual Work Programme

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List of abbreviations

AWP	Annual work programme
BCBS	Basel Committee on Banking Supervision
BRRD	Banking Recovery and Resolution Directive
BSG	Banking Stakeholder Group
CA(s)	Competent Authority(ies)
CCP	Central counterparty
CRD	Capital Requirement Directive
CRR	Capital Requirement Regulation
DGSD	Deposit Guarantee Schemes Directive
EBA	European Banking Authority
ECB	European Central Bank
EEA	European Economic Area
EMIR	European Market Infrastructure Regulation
ESAs	European Supervisory Authorities
ESFS	European System of Financial Supervision
EU	European Union
FID	Fee information document
FSB	Financial Stability Board
FICOD	Financial Conglomerates Directive
HR	Human Resources
IFR	Interchange Fee Regulation
IMF	International Monetary Fund
IT	Information technology
ITS	Implementing technical standards
KRIs	Key Risk Indicators
MREL	Minimum requirement for own funds and eligible liabilities
MAWP	Multi-annual work programme
MCD	Mortgage Credit Directive
MiFIR	Markets in Financial Instruments Regulation
PAD	Payments Account Directive
PII	Professional indemnity insurance
POG	Product oversight and governance
PSD2	Payment Services Directive (revised)
PSPs	Payment service providers
QIS	Quantitative impact study
RTS	Regulatory technical standards
SME	Small and medium-sized enterprise
SOF	Statement of fees

SREP Supervisory review and evaluation process
RWAs Risk-weighted assets

Executive summary

1. In accordance with Regulation (EU) No 1093/2010¹ of the European Parliament and of the Council of 24 November 2010 establishing the European Banking Authority (EBA), the EBA's 2016-2018 multi-annual work programme describes the context in which the EBA operates, the EBA's mission, objectives, and the evolution in 2016-2018 of the EBA's activities within the main strategic areas derived from the tasks specified in the Regulation and from the relevant EU banking sector legislation.
2. The 2016-2018 annual and multi-annual work programmes have been developed to take into account the various legislations and legislative proposals received during 2015 in the area of financial and banking regulation. This includes the new mandates and the existing tasks and mandates assigned to the EBA - in particular, those contained in the Capital Requirements legislation (CRD IV/CRR) and the Banking Recovery and Resolution Directive (BRRD) or the Deposit Guarantee Schemes Directive (DGSD), as well as the Audit Regulation, Anti-Money Laundering Directive (AMLD), European Market Infrastructure Regulation (EMIR), regulation on settlement, the Central Securities Depositories Regulation (CSDR), Financial Conglomerates Directive (FICOD), the [envisaged] regulation on the structural measures in the EU banking sector and the recently agreed Regulation on interchange fees for card-based payment transactions, and the Payment Services Directive (PSD2).
3. Many of the EBA's technical standards and Guidelines mandates stem from significant changes to the EU banking legislative framework, and are due to be completed by the end of 2016. Accordingly, the EBA shall shift its focus from developing the technical standards and Guidelines to further enhancing its role of building a common EU supervisory culture and consistent supervisory practices, as well as of ensuring uniform procedures and consistent approaches throughout the EU. Additionally, the EBA shall strengthen its role as an EU data hub and shall sharpen its risk analytical capabilities by further enhancing its data infrastructure.

¹ Regulation (EU) No 1022/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 22 October 2013 amending Regulation (EU) No 1093/2010 as regards the conferral of specific tasks on the European Central Bank pursuant to Council Regulation (EU) No 1024/2013.

Introduction

4. This document contains the multi-annual work programme (MAWP) for 2016-2018 for the EBA. The EBA's 2016-2018 MAWP is the outcome of the Authority's multi-annual planning round and describes the context in which the EBA operates, the EBA's mission, the EBA's objectives and the EBA's main strategic areas in 2016-2018.
5. This MAWP is accompanied by the EBA's 2016 annual work programme (AWP). While the 2016-2018 MAWP sets high-level objectives and the evolution of the EBA's main strategic areas within the planning period, the 2016 AWP provides details on the EBA's activities for the coming calendar year.
6. This MAWP has a three-year planning horizon and, as a result, some aspects of this plan are more developed than others. Moreover, given that the EBA is operating in a rapidly changing environment, it will be necessary to keep the EBA's priorities under review.

General context

The EBA's drivers and the future of the EU banking landscape

7. The EU banking environment has already moved into a radically different banking activity landscape, and the EBA needs to keep up momentum to complete the reform package endorsed by the G20 Leaders according to the agreed timeline, while aiming at the maximum possible level of consistency at the international level and especially within the EU Single Market. At the same time, the pathway out of the crisis—including both the gradual structural adjustment of banks' balance sheets and the regulatory reforms driving that process—will, to a large extent, affect the future shape of EU banking markets.
8. At this stage, there are three key drivers for the EBA's work over the next three years that will lead the organisation to a more mature stage. The first is related to regulatory repair, the second is economic, and the third is the future of EU banking regulation.
 - **Regulatory repair:** The G20 package and roadmap has defined the substance and timeline of the regulatory reforms in banking. The first line of action focused on strengthening banks' capital and liquidity: this involves higher risk-weighted capital requirements and buffers (based on a stronger definition of capital) to be gradually phased in by 2019; stressed and structural liquidity requirements to be introduced sequentially; and a non-risk-weighted leverage ratio to act as backstop to risk-sensitive requirements as the last element of the framework. The second strand of reforms aimed at addressing the 'too big to fail' issue, ensuring that large and complex banking organisations can also be resolved without the need to deploy taxpayers' money. The main areas here are: the key attributes of resolution regimes; recovery and resolution plans; and requirements on bail-in and loss absorbing capacity.
 - **Challenging the economic environment of EU institutions:** The 2015 EBA's budget, adopted on 17 December 2014 by the Budgeting Authority, went through a nominal decrease of 6.2% compared to the EBA'S 2014 budget and a 15.0% decrease compared to the EBA's Preliminary Draft Budget requested for 2015. For the coming years, the EBA will continue to have to carefully plan its work and distribute its resources; therefore, budgetary support will be essential for the EBA to accomplish all mandates and necessary tasks to ensure a harmonised application of prudential rules.
 - **Banking regulation:** Since the inception of the financial crisis in 2008, the EU banking sector has been going through a rationalisation process. Pressure on banks to contain cost, deleverage and restructure has been very high in the countries most affected by the financial crisis. The excess capacity created in the run-up to the crisis has not been rapidly reduced.

Mission and objectives

9. The EBA's mission is to 'to build a single regulatory and supervisory framework for the entire banking sector in the 28 EU Member States, so as to ensure an efficient, transparent and stable Single Market that benefits its consumers, businesses and the broader economy'.

10. The mission is derived from the EBA's founding regulation and encompasses the following three interlinked strategic objectives:

- To maintain financial stability in the EU;
- To safeguard the integrity, efficiency and orderly functioning of the banking sector;
and
- To foster consumer protection in all EU Member States by identifying and seeking to address consumer detriment in the financial services sector.

The EBA's strategic areas and its evolution within 2016-2018

11. The EBA's start-up phase is over and the EBA now needs to develop further. Given the challenges in the EU banking landscape, the recent reforms in EU banking regulation and supervisory architecture, and taking into account the expected resource constraints in the coming period, the EBA needs to reshape its strategy for the following years.
12. Based on the EBA's previously described key drivers, together with the EBA's experience in its first five years, the EBA plans to develop eight strategic areas for 2016-2018. Each strategic area describes in detail the regulatory framework and the main objectives to be developed within the coming years.

1. To play a central role in the regulation and policy framework with the development and maintenance of the Single Rulebook

IN BRIEF

13. The EBA contributes to the development of the Single Rulebook by providing one set of rules that govern the EU banking sector across the EU, and which take into account the varied European banking structures. Within the Single Rulebook, the EBA lays down the regulatory foundations for a single EU banking sector, comprising both Euro and non-Euro areas. The EBA's role is to ensure consistency and convergence in the application of these rules in supervisory and resolution practices.

14. The fundamental objective for the EBA in its regulatory policy work is to continue to play a central role in the development of the Single Rulebook, with the aim to contribute to a level playing field for financial institutions, as well as to raise the quality of financial regulation and the overall functioning of the Single Market. The EBA's tasks in this area will focus on:

- **Regulatory work mostly related to the Capital Requirements framework (CRD IV/CRR) and the BRRD.** The EBA will also provide the prudential policy for financial sector entities (CCPs, custodians and investment firms) where they have to be enhanced;

While the development of policy products will not be as intense as in previous years, there are a number of reports to be prepared regarding the finalisation of rules and also to support the envisaged Commission's review of a few regulations under CRD IV/CRR (i.e. liquidity and leverage, the securitisation framework, SMEs supporting factors, and the suitability of the management body) and BRRD (i.e. simplified obligations and consistency of implementation of MREL). A large number of Guidelines are also to be developed with regard to the EBA's work on the repair of risk models;

- **Monitoring tasks for the maintenance of the robustness of the Single Rulebook.** Maintaining and enhancing the Q&A tool will promote the common supervisory approaches and practices of the implementation of the CRD IV/CRR and BRRD;

Moreover, monitoring the regulatory implementation of prudential policies is becoming increasingly important, and will trigger the production of various deliverables (i.e. benchmarking of remuneration ratios, own funds' issuances reports and standardisation of capital issuances clauses, the review of the effectiveness of retention clauses, the disclosure of supervisory options, and national discretions);
- **New initiatives from EU institutions regarding bank structural measures** are anticipated in late 2015 or early 2016, for which the EBA envisages receiving mandates to develop RTS, ITS and Guidelines regarding the ring fencing (or separation) of credit institutions' core banking and trading activities;
- **The EBA shall continue to contribute to international policy development** work under discussion at the BCBS and FSB, in particular regarding repairing models and shadow banking; and
- **Contributing to the EU legislation process** by providing technical advice to the Commission in the preparation of its legislative initiatives.

2. To promote the development and coordination of resolution policy and resolution plans, and to develop common approaches for the resolution of failing financial and credit institutions and financial market infrastructures

IN BRIEF

15. The EBA plays a significant role in the development of resolution plans, the assessment of resolvability and in addressing the impediments to resolvability. The EBA will assist resolution authorities in the process of establishing resolution colleges and monitoring their functioning. Where disagreements between resolution authorities arise, the EBA will play a role in settling them. The EBA will promote the development of common approaches to resolution, and EU-wide (rather than national) approaches to bank restructuring in resolution.

16. By 1 June 2018 (as per Article 129 of the BRRD), the Commission shall submit a report to Parliament and the Council that shall assess 'the functioning and efficiency of the role conferred on the EBA in the BRRD, including the carrying out of mediation'. The key tasks of the EBA under the BRRD and, therefore, the areas where it will be subject to review are:

- **In the development of resolution plans, the assessment of resolvability and in addressing the impediments to resolvability for banking and investment groups.** To deliver this objective, the EBA will work with group-level resolution authorities and

consolidating supervisors in the identification of impediments to resolution, primarily through providing benchmarks and comparisons of the plans received;

- **Assisting resolution authorities in the process of establishing resolution colleges and monitoring their functioning.** To ensure efficient functioning of resolution colleges and the development and coordination of effective, consistent and up-to-date resolution plans, the EBA's focus will be on (a) the processes followed in making joint decisions and the identification of any cross-border problems arising, in particular, those that may constitute an impediment to smooth resolution and (b) the efficiency and effectiveness of the functioning of the college, together with the extent of compliance with EU law;
- **Mediation.** Where disagreements between resolution authorities arise, the EBA will, where required, play a role in settling them;
- **Delivering on all outstanding mandates.** The EBA will develop the outstanding technical standards and Guidelines as set out in the directives (BRRD, DGSD and non-bank resolution initiatives) and will undertake a programme of review to assess the efficacy of these arrangements, and propose amendments where appropriate;
- **Supporting colleges.** The EBA will engage with newly established resolution authorities and support their roles in resolution colleges. The EBA will also have a role as a member of resolution colleges, and will need to attend and participate in these new fora. The EBA will also make assessments of the expertise, resources and operational capacity of resolution authorities;
- **Framework cooperation agreements.** The EBA may also conclude framework cooperation arrangements with relevant third-country authorities covering information sharing and cooperation processes and arrangements in relation to the resolution of cross-border financial institutions; and
- **Commission reviews.** The EBA will carry out reviews of key aspects of the BRRD as have been assigned to it under the BRRD – for example, simplified obligations and consistency of implementation of MREL.

3. To promote the convergence of supervisory practices to a high standard, including the provision of training to Competent Authorities (CAs), so as to ensure that regulatory and supervisory rules are implemented equally across all Member States

IN BRIEF

17. The EBA's key task is to promote the convergence of supervisory practices to a high standard, including the provision of training to CAs, so as to ensure that regulatory and supervisory rules are implemented equally across all Member States. Convergent supervisory practices are fundamental to achieve consistent outcomes and a truly level playing field, which are the foundations of the Single Market.

18. The EBA's role in promoting supervisory convergence and aiding and overseeing colleges for the largest cross-border banks will continue to expand. The EBA will: prepare for the roll-out of its Guidelines on the supervisory review and evaluation process (SREP); will work on additional guidelines and tools for supervisors; will expand its work on the single supervisory handbook; will work with supervisors across the EU to operationalise the new technical standards on the functioning of colleges; and will continue to assess the equivalence of third countries against the European framework.

19. Facilitating and monitoring the implementation of the Single Rulebook and SREP will be a key strand in the EBA's mandate on supervisory convergence. To achieve this, the EBA will focus on: training, including training on SREP Guidelines and recovery plan assessments; benchmarking of Pillar 2 approaches; mapping and monitoring of supervisory practices and supervisory outcomes based on the SREP Guidelines; and provision of additional support—for example, in the form of developing the supervisory handbook and/or producing own initiative Guidelines. The EBA will use this information to promote convergence practices and report on supervisory convergence in general.

20. In its contribution to the work of colleges, the EBA will continue to actively participate in joint risk assessment and joint decisions, adding priority risk items onto college agendas, such as conducting risk and remuneration, providing feedback on the functioning of colleges and enhancing the tools offered to colleges, including risk products and secure IT platforms for the exchange of information. The EBA will continue to offer mediation where disagreements between CAs arise.

21. Moreover, assisting supervisors in the practical application of the new BRRD framework for recovery planning, early intervention, and monitoring evolving practices will be an important activity in the EBA's future work. This work of assisting supervisors will enable the EBA to contribute to the preparation of additional technical standards and reports based in this area.

22. Finally, the EBA will continue to promote consistency of treatment of third countries in supervisory colleges by assessing the confidentiality framework of several CAs. An important aspect of equivalence assessments will be the EBA's development of an opinion on the equivalence of the regulatory and supervisory frameworks of selected third countries for the Commission, for the purpose of issuing equivalence decisions.

4. To identify and analyse trends, potential risks and vulnerabilities stemming from the microprudential level across borders and sectors

IN BRIEF

23. The purpose is to ensure the orderly functioning and integrity of financial markets and the stability of the financial system by identifying, analysing and addressing key risks in the EU banking sector.

24. The EBA's risk analysis and assessment work in 2016-2018 will continue to focus on identifying, analysing and addressing key risks in the EU banking sector. The EBA's main focus will continue to be the maintenance and further development of the data infrastructure and risk analytics, on ensuring a strong quality assurance process, and on assuring effective usage of the supervisory data.

25. The EBA will continue regular assessment of the EU banking sector, which contributes to the identification of risks and vulnerabilities. As part of the EBA's regular risk assessment work, the EBA will use risk tools to provide updated and forward-looking information on vulnerabilities in the European banking sector, as well as to ensure market disclosure and public dissemination of data. The semi-annual banking risk assessment reports, the semi-annual Joint Committee updates and the quarterly dashboards will be accompanied by a number of thematic studies and ongoing monitoring of the outcomes of internal models in order to ensure consistency of risk-weighted asset (RWA) computation across banks.

26. The EBA will also initiate and coordinate the 2016 EU-wide stress test, with the EBA again coordinating and providing relevant CAs with the common scenarios, methodologies and benchmarking tools that they will use to ensure a smooth process and reliable results.

5. To maintain and develop the common supervisory reporting framework, as well as to strengthen its role as an EU data hub for the collection, use and dissemination of data on EU banks

IN BRIEF

27. The purpose is to serve as a data transparency hub for banks in the entire EU so as to be able to disseminate high-quality data for a wide range of stakeholders, as well as to improve banks' own disclosures.

28. The EBA will serve as a data transparency hub for banks in the entire EU. In addition, the memorandum of understanding on sharing Key Risk Indicators (KRIs) will continue to be a cornerstone, and will require continuous maintenance of the EBA's KRI database. Furthermore, the contributing sample will be expanded to incorporate the entry of new parties.

29. In this way, the EBA will disseminate high-quality data at the aggregate and bank-by-bank level for a wide range of stakeholders (investors, analysts, academics, the public at large), as well as improve banks' own disclosures within and beyond Pillar 3.

30. Moreover, the EBA will keep working to develop and upgrade the data infrastructure to accommodate regulatory reporting data, as well as other information that enables the EBA to discharge its responsibilities. Specifically, in 2014, the EBA started collecting a large volume of data from supervisory reporting, either on a quarterly or monthly basis, based on a wide sample of banks (around 200 large banks from all the EEA countries). In order to complete this work, the EBA seeks to enhance and extend the entire database and appropriate data quality assurance, and enhance/upgrade all the risk products, including the risk dashboards and the statistical annexes to the EBA's risk report. This will result in an enlarged sample of high-quality data that will be used in an extensive range of data visualisation tools.

6. To protect consumers and monitor financial innovation

IN BRIEF

31. The purpose is to foster consumer protection in all EU Member States by identifying and addressing consumer detriment in the financial services sector.

32. The EBA will continue to enhance the protection of consumers of banking products, such as mortgages, personal loans, deposits (including structure deposits), payment accounts, payment services and electronic money. In so doing, it will promote transparency, simplicity and fairness for consumer financial products and services across the Single Market. The EBA's activities in this area will focus on:

- Delivering the regulatory mandates conferred on the EBA in the PSD2, the Payments Account Directive (PAD), and the Markets in Financial Instruments Regulation (MiFIR);
 - Developing own initiative Guidelines on issues that require further regulatory convergences, such as the remuneration of sales staff;
 - Supplementing these regulatory convergence initiatives with an increasing focus on supervisory convergence by ensuring the consistent application of EU Directives, EU Regulations and the EBA Guidelines across the EU;
 - Monitoring financial innovation across EU Member States with a view to take mitigating action if required; and
 - Collecting, analysing and reporting on consumer trends and analysis of banks' activities.
33. More specifically, further to the publication of the EBA **Guidelines under the PAD** in March 2015, the EBA will develop draft ITS regarding a standardised presentation format of a fee information document (FID), the statement of fees (SOF), and their respective common symbols. This will include extensive consumer testing across a sample of EU Member States. The EBA will also develop a draft RTS on standardised terminology for payment account services, allowing for better comparison of the payment accounts offered across the EU.
34. Furthermore, with the aim of supporting the **transposition and implementation of the Mortgage Credit Directive (MCD)**, the EBA's focus will be on the consistent application of the EBA Guidelines (on creditworthiness assessments, on arrears and forbearance, and on passport requirements for mortgage credit intermediaries), as well as other provisions of the MCD.
35. Moreover, with the aim of supporting the consistent **implementation of the product oversight and governance (POG) arrangements** for manufacturers (internal control functions, identification of the target market, product testing, product monitoring, remedial actions, selection of distribution channels, and information to distributors) and distributors (internal arrangements, identification and knowledge of the target market, and information requirements), the EBA's focus will be on the consistent implementation of the EBA Guidelines on this new regulatory concept throughout 2016 and 2017.
36. The EBA will also **monitor the market for structured deposits** in accordance with its mandate on the markets in MiFIR, and will develop a methodology with which to fulfil this mandate.
37. Finally, the EBA will also continue to **monitor financial innovation and develop regulatory responses** that are appropriate to ensure that all market participants can have confidence in the emerging innovations. This will entail assessments of the benefits, as well as the risks and risk drivers, of any particular innovation being investigated. By the nature of the mandate, the exact topics are difficult to predict in advance, but likely topics will be crowdfunding, the commercial use of personal data by financial services firms, and potential follow-up work on virtual currencies.

7. To ensure secure, easy and efficient payment services across the EU

IN BRIEF

38. The purpose is to ensure a modern and comprehensive set of rules applicable to all payment services in the EU. The target is to make cross-border payments as easy, efficient and secure as 'national payments' within a Member State.

39. The EBA anticipates being mandated to deliver a number of legal instruments under the PSD2. At the time of writing, the negotiations of the PSD2 have not yet concluded, but the following mandates, either as Guidelines or draft technical standards, are presently foreseen to be delivered by the EBA by 2017 for implementation in 2018/2019:

- Creating and maintaining a public register of payment service providers (PSPs);
- Improving coordination between CAs in home and host states;
- Developing requirements for central points of contact;
- Defining secure communication methods and strong customer authentication requirements in close cooperation with the European Central Bank (ECB);
- Determining the minimum amount of professional indemnity insurance (PII) or comparable guarantee for PSPs;
- Developing complaints handling procedures for PSPs; and
- Improving incident reporting throughout the EU.

40. In addition, the EBA will start its work on the RTS foreseen by the EU Interchange Fee Regulation (IFR). The EBA will develop requirements to ensure that payment card schemes and processing entities are independent from one another in terms of accounting, organisation and decision-making processes. The EBA will develop this RTS in close cooperation with the ECB.

8. For the EBA to be a competent, responsible and professional organisation, with effective corporate governance and efficient processes

IN BRIEF

41. The purpose is to improve the effectiveness and efficiency of existing support and administrative processes across the organisation. Moreover, the EBA continues to pursue successful cooperation with the other two ESAs with the aim of leveraging on potential economies of scale in support functions.

Operations

42. Now, and in the years to come, the support functions summarised as Operations will continue to play a critical role in ensuring that the EBA can perform its core functions, and will continue to improve effectiveness and efficiency of existing support and administrative processes. In light of the expanding workload arising from the EBA's core functions, recruitment and integration of new staff will continue to be key priorities in 2016-2018. Specifically, the EBA will focus on the following activities:

- In the area of finance: enhancement of the activity-based budgeting system, as well as improved budget monitoring and execution;
- In the area of procurement: close monitoring and timely performance of all procurements as listed in the procurement plan, and other procurements arising in the year;
- In the area of HR: introduction of HR implementing rules in accordance with the new Staff Regulations of officials and the conditions of employment of other servants of the EU, further improvement of HR processes, and the introduction of HR policies in line with the Staff Regulations;
- In the area of communications: development and implementation of the new communications strategy, maintenance of the interactive Single Rulebook, the Q&A tool, and the tool for enhancing press monitoring and analysis;
- In the area of IT: implementation of the IT strategy to support the EBA's work programme, which will include further enhancement of data collection, reporting and analysis platforms in relation to CRD IV/CRR and the associated ITS, as well as a provision for near real-time systems of notifications and sanctions as defined in the EBA founding regulation. The key internal project will be the implementation of a document management system;
- Moreover, to provide support and maintenance to the EBA's capacity to further enhance/develop its role as an EU data hub by upgrading its data infrastructure to

accommodate regulatory reporting data, as well as other information that enables the EBA to discharge its responsibilities;

- In the area of internal control standards: to further develop and improve a series of internal measures to ensure that its activities are subject to control and to provide quality assurance to management of the achievement of the authority's objectives; and
- In the area of corporate support services: to continue to provide support services to the authority's core functions, based on specialised knowledge and best practices, in order to serve internal and external stakeholders.

Policy analysis and coordination processes

43. The EBA will significantly strengthen its facilitation of training to EU banking supervisors as part of the EBA's efforts to strengthen EU supervisory convergence. In addition, the EBA will continue to provide economic analysis and impact assessment advice and support on the EBA's regulatory proposals; it will also produce (on a semi-annual basis) its CRD IV/CRR monitoring reports and perform other QIS exercises.

44. Other coordination activities will include: (i) performing peer reviews of CAs; (ii) providing support to the Banking Stakeholder Group (BSG); (iii) providing support to the main EBA governing bodies, the Board of Supervisors and the Management Board, as well as to the ESA's Joint Committee (including, in 2017, providing support to the EBA Chairperson in chairing the Joint Committee) and the ESA's Board of Appeal; (iv) supporting the planning, prioritising, monitoring, execution and following-up of the deliverables stemming from the EBA's work programme; and (v) providing external coordination with EU institutions and external bodies, such as the BCBS and IMF.

Legal processes

45. The focus will be to continue and enhance support to the governing bodies of the EBA, the management team and the EBA's core policy and operational functions. The overall aim is to ensure that the EBA continues to operate within a sound legal environment, identifying and seeking to avoid or mitigate legal risks, as well as formulating the legal position of the EBA on matters relating to the functioning of the Authority.

46. In particular, the focus will be on continuing to ensure technical standards, Guidelines and recommendations are drafted effectively, comply with the EBA's scope of action, align with its objectives, support the EBA Chairperson in resolving disagreements between CAs, and advise on the governance of the Authority and its operations, including procurement and staff matters.

47. Finally, the focus will be on strengthening the EBA's capacity to identify potential breaches of EU Law by CAs, to carry out investigations, and to provide technical input for new legislative proposals through the development of proposals for EBA Opinions.