

Why did the EU set up ESAS?

More specifically, the underlying rationale for setting up the ESAs was to ensure closer cooperation and exchange of information among national supervisors, facilitate the adoption of EU solutions to cross-border problems, and advance the coherent interpretation and application of rules.

When did ESAS start?

The ESAs started their operations in January 2011. The ESAs founding Regulations 1 require the Commission to publish a general report early in 2014 on the experience acquired as a result of the operations of the Authorities and the procedures laid down in these Regulations.

What are the regulations establishing the ESRB and the ESAS?

The regulations establishing the ESRB and the ESAs include provisions for the Commission to publish a general report on the operation of the new authorities and the ESFS as a whole, and a review of the mission and organisation of the ESRB. The Commission issued these reports in August 2014.

The European system of financial supervision (ESFS) was introduced in 2010. It consists of: the European Systemic Risk Board (ESRB) 3 European supervisory authorities (ESAs), namely: the European Banking Authority (EBA) the European Securities and Markets Authority (ESMA) the European Insurance and Occupational Pensions Authority (EIOPA) ...

The Electronic Exchange of Social Security Information (EESSI) is a system that allows electronic exchange of information between Social Security Institutions of the EU member states, the EEA members, Switzerland and the United ...

The European Supervisory Authorities (EBA, EIOPA and ESMA - the ESAs) published today a Decision on the information that competent authorities must report to them for the designation of critical ICT third-party service providers under ...

The European System of Financial Supervision (ESFS) is the framework for financial supervision in the European Union that has been in operation since 2011. The system consists of the European Supervisory Authorities (ESAs), the European Systemic Risk Board, the Joint Committee of the European Supervisory Authorities, and the national ...

To enhance the information exchange between supervisory authorities within the European Union, also across different parts of the financial sector, the ESAs have developed an ESAs F& P Information System. The Joint Guidelines ...

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The Electronic Exchange of Social Security Information (EESSI) is a system that allows electronic exchange of information between Social Security Institutions of the EU member states, the EEA members, Switzerland and the United Kingdom, aiming at the coordination of all Institutions involved in order to ensure a fast and reliable exchange of ...

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As mandated, therefore, in Articles 31a of the Founding Regulations the ESAs have developed a system which consists of a cross-sectoral database (ESAs Information System) and these joint Guidelines on how to use the ESAs Information System as well as on the exchange of ...

The European System of Financial Supervision is a multi-layered system of micro- and macro-prudential authorities that aims to ensure consistent and coherent financial supervision in the EU. It includes the European Systemic Risk Board, the three European supervisory authorities (EBA, ESMA and EIOPA) and the national supervisors.

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