

EBA MB 2024 062 rev. 1

Management Board

23 May 2024 / 09:30 – 11:45

Location: EBA premises, Paris

Management Board

Minutes of the meeting on 23 May 2024

Agenda item 1: Welcome and approval of the agenda (for decision)

1. The Chairperson welcomed the Members of the Management Board (MB). He reminded the Members of the conflict-of-interest policy requirements and asked them whether any of them considered themselves as being in a conflict. No Member declared a conflict of interest.
2. The Chairperson welcomed re-elected MB Members – Mr Raimund Roeseler and Mr Kamil Liberadzki who have started their second term as MB Members.
3. The Chairperson informed that the Minutes of the 19 March 2024 MB conference call were approved by the MB in the written procedure.
4. The Chairperson updated the Members on the gradual replacement of the EBA Extranet with SharePoint Online and mentioned that supporting documents were uploaded in the new collaboration environment. He invited the Members to share their users' experience with the new working space.
5. The Members did not raise any comments on the Agenda and SharePoint Online.

Conclusion

6. The MB approved the agenda of the meeting by consensus.

Agenda item 2: Administrative and Operational Status Report (for information)

7. The Executive Director presented the Administrative and Operational Status Report. He noted that the tabled report covered the period from March to May 2024.
 8. With regard to Human Resources, the Executive Director informed that the EBA continued executing its HR strategy and as part of it, in March 2024, it deployed its e-Recruitment tool and launched an open call for Traineeships, a New Mentoring cycle as well as Pilot ESA's staff exchange programme. The EBA also published first DORA vacancies, including
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one for the director of the joint oversight venture position. On Finance and Procurement, the Executive Director mentioned that already at this early stage in the year, the EBA was envisaging full budget execution for 2024. He noted that in the coming weeks, the EBA was expecting changes to salary indexation, i.e. the adjustment of the nominal net remuneration and pensions of European officials necessary to maintain a parallel development of purchasing power with the national civil servants in the Member States, and correction coefficient for staff. With regards to Information Technology, the Executive Director referred to a number of projects. He said that following the first release of the Digital Regulatory Reporting tooling (DPM Studio) project and the Minimum Viable Product delivered at the end of 2023, the EBA launched the DPM Phase 2 project. The project would include additional functionalities to also enable the modelling and taxonomy of DORA templates and was expected to be completed in Q3 2024. He also mentioned that the AI Working Group was established, and the cloud infrastructure continued with stabilization and tuning for better financial performance. On Corporate Support matters, the Executive Director informed that the EMAS internal audit was performed and did not find any non-conformities and highlighted that the EBA management had EMAS topics embedded in their individual priorities. The Project of Business Continuity Plan entered the phase 2 to determine the Business Continuity Strategies and Plans. The Executive Director also mentioned that the EBA continued maintaining good media presence and finished his update by referring to a separate annex to the Administrative and Operational Status report on internal controls. He also mentioned that post-employment restrictions had been set-up for a departing manager. He briefly referred to EBA's monitoring of the European Commission's follow-up on the European Data Protection Supervisor's findings regarding their use of Microsoft 365 which were mentioned during the March MB conference call.

9. The EBA Director of Operations Department (Operations) presented the Members the closure report on the Cloud Transformation Programme initiated in September 2022 to enhance agility, improve scalability and security. By 2023, key achievements of this project included major tender procedures in collaboration with EIOPA and ESMA, minimal disruption to business operations during migration, and enhanced security through cloud features. Despite a replanning exercise in June 2023, the critical applications/systems were smoothly migrated by end-2023 with very limited impact on the costs. Some non-critical deliverables were still pending scheduled to be delivered by mid-year 2024.
10. The EBA Head of Legal and Compliance Unit (LC) informed the Members about the early Anti-Fraud Risk Assessment (AFRA) exercise. He stressed that the main objective of this exercise was to identify potential fraud risks in all areas of activity of the EBA and to assess their impact and likelihood taking into account already existing controls. The process adopted for carrying out the 2023 AFRA exercise was adapted by the EBA this year in order to align with the EBA's enterprise risk management policy. He continued by briefly summarising the results of the AFRA exercise and said that the 2023 results were stable and in line with the fluctuations from the previous years. Out of 46 identified risk scenarios to be assessed, 27 carried a low level of fraud risk, 16 a medium level, 3 a material level

and no activity carried a significant level. Seven new risks were added compared to the previous year.

11. The Members welcomed the updates. Several Members asked for further clarification on the cloud migration project and in this regard, one Member raised concerns related to security assessments, data protection and use of analytical tools. Other Members noted that the aim of this project was to reduce operational costs and asked if the EBA had an analysis and overview of ongoing costs. Two Members questioned potential exit strategies and whether the EBA was dependent on the current cloud provider and their tools. One Member also asked about the use of M365 at the EBA. Other Members questioned when the EBA would issue a vacancy notice to replace the departing manager.
12. The European Commission (EC) representative welcomed the EBA's work on the cloudification and said that some of the issues raised were very similar to those addressed under DORA for supervised entities.
13. In his response, the Executive Director stressed the importance and complexity of the cloud transformation programme. He explained that ahead of the transformation, the EBA conducted security and data protection assessments and that their conclusions as well as any lessons learnt could be shared with the Members on bilateral basis. On the vacancy notice, he informed that the EBA was planning to publish it shortly and that similarly to previous selections for EBA Directors, one selection panel member would be external.
14. The Director of Operations added that the framework contract for cloud services was owned by the EC. He explained that the current cloud environment was more secure compared to the previous set up and also allowed faster and more efficient work with data. He clarified that while the cloud provided various services, all new potential initiatives had to be first discussed with the EBA IT Committee and that the EBA had in place limitations on IT expenses. The EBA has been monitoring all cloud related costs on a monthly basis, but a meaningful assessment of these costs could only be provided from a long-term perspective. The Director of Operations also stressed that the infrastructure and tools had been designed so as to allow a change of providers. Finally, he mentioned that the EBA had been reviewing its business continuity plan and was planning to test various scenarios in the coming weeks. On the use of M365, he clarified that the concerns raised by the European Data Protection Supervisor (EDPS) have been discussed between several EU institutions and would have to be further analysed but the use of M365 have not been limited.
15. The Chairperson concluded by noting the Members' comments.
16. **Agenda item 3: Provisional Annual Accounts (for discussion)**
17. The Chairperson introduced the item by reminding the MB that Article 102(3) of the EBA Financial Regulation required the MB to give an opinion on the annual accounts.

18. The EBA Accounting Officer summarised the annual accounts comprising the financial statements and the reports on implementation of the budget. He explained that the EBA sent the provisional accounts to the European Court of Auditors (ECA) and the Accounting Officer of the EC before 01 March 2024. After receiving the ECA Preliminary Observations (expected by 01 June 2024), the Accounting Officer would be formally allowed to sign off the final accounts and two written procedures would be launched (one for MB and one for BoS) to formally adopt the 2023 annual accounts. Once adopted, the EBA would be required to send the final annual accounts to the ECA, the EC, the European Parliament and the EU Council by 01 July. With regard to the provisional accounts, the Accounting Officer highlighted that the economic result for the year has returned to surplus compared to last year. He also briefly summarised accounting performance in 2023 which in case of some indicators achieved 100%. The Accounting officer concluded by outlining the next steps aiming at final delivery of the annual accounts on the EU institutions by 01 July 2024.
19. The Members supported the work. One Member noted the increase in payment transaction volumes and queried the source of the increase. Another member noted the decrease in IT and communication costs.
20. The Head of Finance and Procurement (Finance) explained that the increase in payments was partly driven by the increased number of missions and public transport contributions to staff compared to previous years during Covid-19 pandemic. He reminded the MB that the transaction volumes were also reported upon in the annual report to the MB presented at the start of the year. With regards to communication costs, he said that these were due to the lower volume of translations of EBA guidelines. The Accounting officer clarified the drop in IT costs.
21. The Chairperson concluded by noting the Members' support and noted that following the finalization of the ECA report, the EBA would distribute to the MB for final approval the MB Opinion on the 2023 Annual Accounts.

Agenda item 4: Renewal of the Banking Stakeholder Group (for decision)

22. The Chairperson informed the Members that during its June conference call, the BoS would be asked to decide on the composition of the new Banking Stakeholder Group (BSG) whose mandate would start on 01 July 2024. Following a call for application issued in February this year, a selection of candidates and a reserve list was prepared by EBA staff. The composition of the BSG was driven by several criteria identified in the EBA founding Regulation, with the objective of having a balanced representation of stakeholder's interest in the banking sector and beyond.
23. The EBA Head of Governance and External Affairs Unit (GEA) continued by noting that the 4-year mandate of the current BSG was due to expire on 30 June 2024. Therefore, the EBA issued, in coordination with the other ESAs, a call for applications on 27 February 2024 for a period of six weeks. The EBA has received 148 applications, two thirds being from

male applicants, covering a broad range of EU Member States. An internal selection of candidates was performed by EBA staff, according to the selection criteria on qualifications and gender/geography diversity set in Article 43 of the EBA founding Regulation. Despite the lower level of female applicants in general, and more limited applications for consumers and academics position, a selection of 30 candidates respecting gender and geographical balance has been tabled to the MB. This selection included six current and four past BSG members, which should allow good business continuity whilst ensuring a substantial renewal of membership.

24. The Members supported the proposed composition of the BSG. One Member noted an increased number of representatives of various banking associations and questioned whether smaller banks were sufficiently represented. Other Member asked how the chairperson and vice-chairperson of the BSG would be selected.
25. The EC representative welcomed the proposed composition and in particular the effort made to renew its membership.
26. In his response, the Head of GEA clarified that the EBA founding Regulation required a minimum of three representatives from cooperatives and saving banks to ensure that the interest of smaller banks was well represented, and the selection presented was in line with this requirement. He explained that during the first conference call of the BSG in July 2024, the EBA would invite the members to nominate candidates for the positions of the chairperson and vice-chairpersons who would be then elected by the BSG at their next meeting.
27. The Chairperson concluded by noting the Members' support for the proposal and mentioned that the BSG composition would be presented to the BoS for approval during its June conference call.

Agenda item 5: Monitoring of the Work Programme 2024 execution (for discussion)

28. The Chairperson introduced the item by reminding the Members that the tabled report and annex was the first update this year on the 2024 Work programme execution and that the second update would follow at the November MB meeting.
29. The Executive Director continued by noting that as in previous years, the EBA kept the format of the update with a comprehensive note, which comprised more detail in the appendix, as well as the extracts from the database in a separate file. He highlighted that the granularity of the tabled report was aimed to ensure full transparency on EBA's action as described in its agreed work programme. The report has been prepared using a dedicated tool developed to effectively plan and monitor all of the EBA's activities, but also benefitted from input from exchanges with all EBA managers that take place regularly to assess the situation and potential issues. The tool, for which there was broad buy-in at managerial level further helped with reprioritising work or redeployment of resources,

especially in the context of DORA and MICA preparations, and starting on the Banking package mandates. On the Work programme execution, the Executive Director noted that it was broadly on track and in some cases even ahead of the planning. However, the situation was particularly stretched in a number of areas: credit risk and securitisation, market risk and stress testing, but also in relation to the requirements stemming from the Cyber-security regulation that enters into force in 2024. While the delays incurred with the finalisation of the banking package helped to mitigate the situation so far, risks or potential delays were particularly high for the areas of credit risk and securitisation, which competed for already constrained resources. Exchanges with the EC were instrumental to establish that the newly mandated joint ESAs report on Article 44 of the securitisation framework should be prioritized over monitoring reports that the EBA was required to do in this area. He also mentioned additional requests which have been received or were expected, such as the call for advice on the AML/CFT framework but clarified that these were discussed in advance with the EC. Unexpected developments could exacerbate the situation. The discussions in the context of the DORA data collection about the use of a European identification standard over an international identifier could have serious bearings to the extent that the former did not offer the same features and functionalities and could come at a cost of additional developments and/or work. The new cybersecurity regulation would require substantial new diligences in a context where no additional resources have been foreseen and earlier requests had been unsuccessful. The Executive Director also mentioned that for 2025, the EBA was expecting the situation to become increasingly difficult, given the very high number of banking package mandates to be delivered. Even if it would be attempted to make deliver output in an as efficient (and streamlined) as possible manner, there was a need for ad hoc resources; a resource gap of three temporary posts (for three years) to deal with banking package mandates on credit and market risk had already been identified, and would be reiterated; additional resources would also be desirable in the area of stress testing.

30. The Members welcomed the monitoring report noting that it provided a very good overview of the situation and welcomed the transparent approach. One Member raised a general concern related to limited resource and experts at the national level and encouraged further discussions around standardisation or simplification of output, improved efficiency, also stressing the importance of reprioritisation. This Member also mentioned a request from banks within their jurisdiction on the possibility of postponing the 2025 EU-wide stress test exercise arguing that new reporting requirements stemming from the Basel III implementation would require sufficient changes to their processes and therefore limit their capacity to timely report, for the stress test exercise.
31. The EC representative supported the presented format of the report which provided useful and detailed overview of the EBA's work, stressing that the workload to the largest extent stems from legislation, with a few additional requests. He encouraged the EBA to continue liaising with the EC on individual projects, which could help to adjust deadlines, e.g. for the call for advice on the review of the IFR/IFD or for the prioritisation of the work on securitisation mandates (Article 44 SecR report vs monitoring reports). He also

stressed the importance of discussing with the EC when developing the mandates as some could be addressed in a shorter or simpler form, while others might benefit from taking more time. He went on to underline the importance of the work on credit risk which should remain a priority. The discussions around the timing of the implementation of the market risk provisions may provide some reprieve and considered it important that flexibility was factored into the planning of the authority's work, given that it was not possible to anticipate all variables. The EC representative echoed the question of another Member about the timing of the next stress test exercise, given that it would coincide with the implementation of the EU banking package.

32. In his response, the Executive Director appreciated the feedback indicating that the format and granularity of the report could be adjusted according to Members' preferences. He stressed that as part of the planning and monitoring, the prioritisation of work has been reviewed and adjusted. The work on credit risk was of course a priority but was not standing to gain from a delayed implementation of the market risk provisions to the extent that the requested profiles were not fully fungible – although it could be considered whether some resources could be redeployed to stress testing work. He viewed it important to ensure that the necessary time was taken to develop mandates, although this had to be balanced against the deadlines. Finally, he noted that the planning and execution hinges on flexibility and that this was further supported by the management tool that has been adopted.
33. The Chairperson indicated in relation to one comment to explore how technology could be used to support the work, that during the EBA Strategy Day, the EBA was proposing to discuss the use of artificial intelligence (AI) which could address some of the resource challenges. He also said that the EBA was already considering how to ensure that all mandatory reports which it has been issuing based on the legislative mandates were prepared in the most efficient way. On the timing of the stress test, the Chairperson noted that requests from the industry to postpone were normal but insisted that the exercise served to assess risks rather than the accurate application of the regulatory framework. He pointed in that context to the planned discussion during the next BoS conference call in June 2025. He also indicated, however, that in the long term and with a view to develop the top-down approach, further efforts and resources were needed in this area.

Agenda item 6: EBA Priorities for 2025 (for discussion)

34. The Executive Director introduced the item by reminding the Members of the new approach adopted by the BoS last June to define the EBA's different priorities in two rounds. The tabled proposal aimed to finalize the priorities for next year's work programme, a first draft of which had been included in the draft Single Programming Document (SPD) 2025-2027 adopted in January, as well as the peer review work plan, and European Supervisory Examination Programme (ESEP) and European Resolution Examination Programme (EREP). On the priorities for the 2025 Work programme, he said that the priorities put forward in January as part of the draft SPD remained largely valid

with minor adjustments. These aimed at: removing the reference to Basel III and instead focusing on the implementation of the EU Banking Package which also covered ESG aspects (Priority 1 – Implementing the EU Banking Package and enhancing the Single Rulebook); stressing the need to factor in possible developments (economic, geopolitical and the impact of the outcome of the EU elections) in the narrative for Priority 2 – Enhancing risk-based financial stability for a sustainable economy; and reflecting the clearer picture with regard to the transition to AMLA for Priority 5 – Developing consumer orientated mandates and ensuring a smooth transition to the new AML/CFT framework. With regards to the Peer review work plan, the Executive Director mentioned that the EBA had previously committed to increase the number of peer reviews to three peer reviews per year, plus three follow-up reviews. However, in 2025-2026, the team coordinating the peer reviews would also need to embark on work on supervisory independence, including CRD guidelines on supervisory conflicts of interest, and potentially on a joint ESAs exercise following on from the adoption of the 2023 supervisory independence joint criteria and this had to be factored in when preparing the work plan. The proposal was therefore to select one of the topics put forward as options for peer reviews in 2025, namely Supervision of Pillar 3 disclosure. This has been prioritised by the EBA due to policy interest in strengthening disclosures prior to launching the Pillar 3 Data Hub. While ESG aspects in relation to loan origination and monitoring and other topics have also been considered, it was deemed preferable to review these at a later stage. In relation to ESEP and EREP, the Executive Director explained that the topics put forward were a continuation of previous exercises. For ESEP it was proposed to focus on adjustments to increasing macroeconomic uncertainties and digital challenges, in particular ICT risk and operational resilience and digital transformation. Similarly, the topics proposed for EREP, continued to review the Management Information System (MIS) for valuation potentially with enhanced focus on the aspects of testing data availability and quality; Liquidity in resolution, and Operationalisation of the resolution strategies. He concluded by adding that the proposal for the EREP and ESEP would have to be further discussed at the experts' level and then submitted to the BoS for approval.

35. The Members broadly supported the proposals and provided several comments. One Member questioned whether Priority 2 should refer to a 'balanced economy' rather than 'sustainable'. The wording of the annual priority was seen to have a wider scope or reach than in the corresponding multi-annual priority. He also stressed the importance of ensuring that heightened geopolitical risks were adequately covered here and in further communication on the EBA work programme. Another Member noted that while in the past, the EBA and CAs focused on macroeconomic risks being primarily cyclical, recent and current developments have led to shocks to the economy. This should be reflected possibly with a view to adapting regulatory and supervisory approaches. She also noted that the latest legislative proposals in the area of resolution put forward in the context of the CMDI were rather complex and might require additional work. On the Priority 4 – Starting oversight and supervisory activities on for DORA and MiCAR, she pointed out that the MiCAR supervisory activity would be starting already in 2024. Finally, she questioned

whether to stress potential challenges surrounding the transition of its EBA AML/CFT related tasks and posts to AMLA. Another Member pointed out that the narrative regarding the EBA's cooperation with AMLA was somewhat curtailed compared to January. This Member was also of the view that Priority 4 could be expanded to more generally cover digitalization efforts, while another Member stressed the complexity of related legislation and the need for the supervisors to guide actors in the field. He proposed that the narrative for this priority should also refer to supervisory and regulatory expectations. Several Members suggested that the EBA should continue MREL monitoring, possibly as part of the EREP, and to provide clarity around the investor based (particularly retail/customer) of these (and possibly other debt) instruments. One Member also proposed in this context liaising with ESMA. With regard to priority 1, one Member suggested to consider adding some elements on the benefits or objectives of the work. Two Members raised concerns on limited reference to ESG under Priority 2 and one Member suggested to add "forward looking" before "financial stability" in the wording this Priority to cover more uncertain outlook. One Member asked for clarification on how the work on supervisory independence would be organised. Regarding the peer review work plan members expressed understanding for the proposal for a reduced intensity.

36. The EC representative explained that there was an ongoing discussion within the Council on the CMDI file. He also mentioned that for the work on supervisory independence, the EC could share with the EBA and ESAs the new provisions on supervisory independence included in the Banking Package.
37. The EBA Director of Prudential Regulatory and Supervisory Policy Department (PRSP) explained that EREP and ESEP would be further discussed at the experts' level before their submission to the BoS conference call in June 2024. On ESEP, she noted that it might be considered to review or specify the proposed topics further, with one looking more into data aspects and the other into Basel III implementation. On MREL monitoring, she welcomed the proposal for cooperation with ESMA. She also acknowledged a need for supervision that would reflect repeated economic shocks and mentioned that the EBA was considering asking banks to review all their various stress tests in order to identify whether any changes would be needed to address current market developments.
38. The Head of LC explained that under the peer review work plan in 2025, the EBA was considering topics of loan origination and monitoring from the ESG perspective and also a topic on interest rate risk in the banking book. He clarified that any potential work on supervisory independence would not be a peer review but rather an assessment of some selected criteria.
39. The Executive Director acknowledged in his response that the shocks to the economy have increased and that this amounts to a regime change, noting that while some efforts had been made to hint at this, this may need to be reviewed further to ensure how risks are assessed in such a new environment. He clarified that the drafting of Priority 2, in particular the "sustainable" reference, covered also ESG aspects and that the intention

was to have a balanced approach, although the narrative could be further considered to ensure this. In particular, it was the intention to reflect the ‘forward looking’ nature of this work in the priority title. He also stressed that a horizontal ESG priority had been abandoned, and that ESG aspects have been covered in priorities 1, 2, and 3. On AMLA, he noted that the EBA and EC have been discussing various aspects to ensure a smooth transition and embarked on the necessary preparatory steps which were relevant for 2025 and 2026. This also explained why some elements have been removed from the narrative. He confirmed that first supervisory tasks under MICAR were, indeed, planned to start already in 2024, and that the narrative for priority 4 could be reviewed to assess whether to develop digitilisation aspects, but also to indicated that the DORA dry-run exercise could provide an opportunity to orientate and guide market actors. For priority 1, the EBA would consider whether to stress the value or banking package mandates further.

40. The Chairperson concluded by noting the Members’ comments and reminded them of the planned discussion during the BoS conference call on the EU-wide stress test exercise and prepared scenarios which should also address the shocks in the economy.

Conclusion

41. The MB agreed with the amended priorities for the 2025 Work programme and the related narrative, the Peer review work plan and with the key areas of focus for ESEP and EREP subject to the comments received during the meeting.

Agenda item 7: Peer review of the Guidelines on the application of the definition of default (for discussion)

42. The Chairperson reminded the Members that the Terms of Reference (ToR) for the Peer review on the EBA Guidelines on the application of the definition (DoD) of default were approved by the MB and BoS in September 2023.
43. The Head of LC presented the main findings of the report and noted that the peer review focused on application of the definition of default and the EBA Guidelines across three major areas - Implementation of EBA Guidelines in the supervisory framework; Effectiveness of the procedure for the submission of the application, and Effectiveness of the assessment for checking the compliance with the definition of default. Overall, the conclusion of the peer review was that the Guidelines have been fully or largely incorporated in the supervisory framework by all supervisors reviewed. The effectiveness of supervision was good, in particular as regards monitoring of IRB credit institutions. While some EU IRB banks were under the supervision of a national CAs (in conjunction with the ECB), the majority were under the direct supervision of the ECB. The ECB has developed a detailed and thorough approach towards DoD supervision, including documentation for the submission of DoD applications. Supervision of the DoD of credit institutions using the Standardised Approach (SA) was also good but more varied, reflecting the more dispersed nature of the credit institutions and the relative

predominance of IRB credit institutions in terms of size and assets in different jurisdictions, with some scope for consideration by the CAs of best practices identified in the peer review and of the appropriate level of supervision in order to strengthen it further. The Head of LC concluded that following the discussion during the MB, the EBA would finalise the report and submit it to the BoS conference call on 25 June 2024.

44. The EBA Policy Expert emphasized that this Peer Review covered all stages of the lifecycle of the implementation of the DoD, from the procedure for submitting the “new” DoD application to the remediation plans that followed the assessments by the CAs. Furthermore, the Expert reiterated that most CAs not only performed a very detailed and thorough assessment, but they also provided additional guidance and supported the institutions throughout the implementation process.
45. The Members supported the work. One Member raised technical comments regarding the relationship between the definition of default and the classification in stages as provided by IFRS 9. Another Member proposed that the EBA could analyse the impact of its guidelines to understand whether it was consistent with the ex-ante impact assessment.
46. The EC representative supported the Member’s proposal to analyse not only the impact of the guidelines but also how the industry addressed them.
47. Regarding the technical point, the Policy Expert responded that from the self-assessment questionnaire it emerged that some CAs investigated the implementation of the “new” DoD in the context of IFRS 9, also examining the relationship between stage 3 and the regulatory stock of defaults.
48. The Chairperson concluded by noting the Members’ support and said that the final report would be submitted to the BoS conference call in June 2024.

Conclusion

49. The MB supported the content of the peer review report on the EBA Guidelines on the application of the definition of default.

Agenda item 8: Provisional Agenda of the BoS conference call on 25 June 2024 (for discussion)

50. The Chairperson reminded the Members that the next BoS conference call was scheduled to take place on 25 June 2024.
51. One Member informed that standing committee supported the work on the draft RTS on recast FRTB and questioned whether this item could be dropped from the agenda.
52. The Director of PRSP explained that the BoS was planning to hold a discussion on market risk in general and therefore, the item should remain.

53. The Chairperson concluded by noting the MB's support for the agenda of the upcoming BoS conference call.

Conclusion

54. The MB took note of the draft Agenda of the 25 June 2024 BoS conference call.

Agenda item 7: AOB (for information)

55. One Member raised technical comments related to access rights in various working groups in SharePoint online. Other Member reminded the Members of the upcoming EBA Strategy Day in Budapest, Hungary.
56. The Head of GEA explained the permission procedure in SharePoint and also referred to the EBA's ongoing work on identity management.

Participants at the Management Board meeting on 23 May 2024

Chairperson Jose Manuel Campa
Vice-Chairperson Helmut Ettl

Member Kamil Liberadzki
Member Heather Gibson
Member Angel Estrada
Member Kristine Cernaja-Mezmale
Member Csaba Kandracs
Alternate Adam Ketessidis

European Commission representative Almoró Rubín De Cervin

EBA Directors

Executive Director	Francois-Louis Michaud
Director of Operations	Peter Mihalik
Director of Prudential Regulation and Supervisory Policy Department	Isabelle Vaillant
Director of Data Analytics, Reporting and Transparency Department	Meri Rimmanen
Director of Innovation, Conduct and Consumers Department	Marilyn Pikaro

EBA Head of Units

Philippe Allard
Jonathan Overett Somnier
Fergus Power
Laurence Caratini

EBA Experts

Tea Eger
Guy Haas
Jordi Climent-Campins
Filippo Azzarelli

For the Management Board,

Done at Paris on 26 June 2024

[signed]

José Manuel Campa

EBA Chairperson