
GRUPO
SUPERVIELLE S.A.

# REPORTS 2Q22 CONSOLIDATED RESULTS

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**Index**

# Grupo Supervielle Reports 2Q22 Results

## 2Q22 profitability impacted by higher loss at IUDÚ due to increased inflation & severance charges, lower margin from sharp drop in price of government securities in June, and early retirement severance charges at the bank

**Buenos Aires, August 17, 2022 - Grupo Supervielle S.A. (NYSE: SUPV; BYMA: SUPV),** ("Supervielle" or the "Company") a universal financial services group headquartered in Argentina with a nationwide presence, today reported results for the three and six-months period ended June 30, 2022.

Starting 1Q20, the Company began reporting results applying Hyperinflation Accounting, in accordance with IFRS rule IAS 29 ("IAS 29") as established by the Central Bank.

### Management Commentary

**Commenting on second quarter 2022 results, Patricio Supervielle, Grupo Supervielle's Chairman & CEO, noted:** "*We continued to make significant advances on our key strategic pillars, increasing customer acquisition and digital adoption, improving asset quality, driving higher efficiencies by rightsizing our operations while undertaking a major restructuring of the consumer finance business and improving our funding.*

*We are encouraged by the progress on our customer acquisition, digitalization and transformation agenda at our bank, with a 26% sequential increase in total digital customers. Retail bank customers increased 6%, with 65% of new customers onboarded digitally. The number of mobile app customers in June 2022 increased by 60% in the period with the share of mobile transactions also rising steadily, accounting for 20% of total monetary transactions at the bank vs 10% in the same quarter last year.*

*Our loan book stabilized during the quarter growing slightly above inflation. A solid performance in Corporate and SMEs was offset by a contraction in consumer finance loans, as we lowered our risk appetite in a context of rising inflation and interest rates. We maintained overall healthy asset quality despite the challenging environment we are facing with NPLs improving 50 basis points sequentially to 3.8% with coverage stable at 108%. Deposits in turn, increased 6% sequentially with the market share of corporate checking account deposits reaching a historical high of nearly 2%. Total NIM, however, was negatively impacted by regulatory increases in minimum interest rates on time deposits and by the sharp drop in the pricing of our Argentine bond holdings.*

*This is a transformational year for our Company, one in which we are significantly rightsizing our operations effectively reducing headcount by 18% year-to-date to drive higher efficiencies as we execute our digitalization and transformation initiatives. Together with inflationary pressures, this negatively impacted operating costs.*

*At IUDÚ, macro assumptions have fundamentally changed since we launched this platform. In this context, we are slowing down loan origination, improving asset quality, and accelerating the rightsizing of this business, while integrating IUDÚ´s customer base to Banco Supervielle. While this is resulting in higher non-recurring charges today, it positions us well to run a more efficient operation.*

*As anticipated in our prior earnings call, in late July, we closed the agreement to transfer our financial agent business that serves the government of the Province of San Luis. This accounts for approximately 2.4%, 3.1% and 4% of our total loans, deposits, and employees, respectively. With this transaction, our business model gains on efficiency as we are transferring 10% of our branch network while we continue to build on the strong franchise built over the past 25 years serving the private sector in this province through five physical branches in the most densely populated areas together with our innovative virtual branches.*

*At IOL invertironline, our fintech subsidiary, we recently appointed a new CEO. In line with the difficult context faced by fintechs, in addition to highly restrictive regulations in Argentina, we are currently streamlining this business to mitigate lower trading volumes and fees in the current economic framework.*

*Looking ahead, Argentina faces significant fiscal, financial and monetary challenges that still need to be addressed. On our end, we remain fully focused on executing our strategy to further strengthen our business while cautiously monitoring market dynamics. Reflecting our sustained confidence and the conviction of our board of directors and management team in the execution of our strategic initiatives, in July the board approved a share repurchase program for a total of AR$2 billion, or the lower amount equivalent to 10% of our capital stock, through March 2023. This initiative is supported by a liquid and well capitalized and inflation-hedged balance sheet with a Tier 1 ratio of 13.6% at quarter-end,"* concluded Mr. Supervielle.

## Second quarter 2022 Highlights

### PROFITABILITY

**Attributable Net loss** of AR$2.0 billion in 2Q22, compared to net losses of AR$521.5 million in 2Q21 and AR$442.9 million in 1Q22. The Bank on a stand-alone basis excluding its participation in IUDÚ reported an Attributable net loss of AR$ 612.4 million compared to a net gain of AR$928.4 million in 1Q22, impacted by the sharp drop in prices of government securities held.

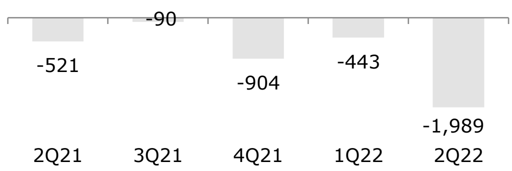
Excluding non-recurring severance charges, Supervielle would have delivered net loss of AR$1.2 billion in 2Q22, with adjusted ROAE in real terms at approximately negative 6.8%, compared to 2.9% in previous quarter. The Bank, excluding non-recurring severance charges, would have recorded a net loss of AR$ 159.6 million.

Net Income in the quarter remained impacted by several factors, including: i) low credit demand from the private sector which remains at historical lows, although 2Q22 recorded a 0.6% increase in loans reversing the declining trend registered since September 2021, ii) further regulatory increases in minimum interest rates on time deposits, iii) higher expenses incurred in accelerating the Company´s strategy to capture operating efficiencies at the Bank, and iv) a higher loss at IUDÚ due to increased inflation and severance charges to restructure the business. Moreover, financial margin this quarter was impacted by the sharp decline in June in the price of government securities held by the Company and the result from the sale of some of the government securities held as trading portfolio.

The QoQ performance was mainly explained by: i) a AR$ 770 million impact in the result from financial instruments following the decline in government securities´ prices, ii) a 5.3%, or AR$500.0 million, increase in personnel expenses, including AR$1.1 billion in non-recurring severance payments together with salary increases agreed by the banking labor union in 2Q22 that anticipate inflation and therefore increased costs in real terms, iii) a 20.0% or AR$ 464.5 million increase in LLPs, iv) an 8.4%, or AR$385.9 million, increase in administrative expenses mainly related to the customer acquisition campaign, v) a 4.5%, or AR$ 164.9 million decrease in net fee income impacted by inflation and also due to lower fees from the brokerage business, and vi) a 9.2% or AR$ 245.2 million increase in turnover taxes resulting from higher volumes and yields on Central Bank Securities and loans.

These negative impacts were partially offset by a AR$ 615.3 million gain in income tax.

**Attributable Net Income (AR$ Mil.)**



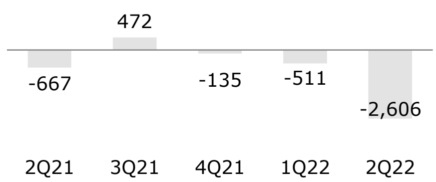

**ROAE** was negative 11.2% in 2Q22 compared with negative 2.8% in 2Q21 and negative 2.5% in 1Q22.

ROAE, excluding the IUDÚ Digital Financial Service lending business was negative 2.8% in 2Q22, 840-bps higher than as reported ROAE. This compares to higher than reported ROAE of 740 bps and 300 bps in 1Q22 and 2Q21, respectively, reflecting a deterioration in IUDÚ´s lending business results impacted by severance costs from the restructuring process and by accelerated inflation.

**ROAA** was negative 1.6% in 2Q22 compared to negative 0.4% in 2Q21 and 0.3% in 1Q22.

**Loss before income tax** of AR$2.6 billion in 2Q22 compared to losses before income tax of AR$666.8 million in 2Q21 and AR$511.0 million in 1Q22.

**Profit (Loss) Before Income Tax (AR$ Milion)**



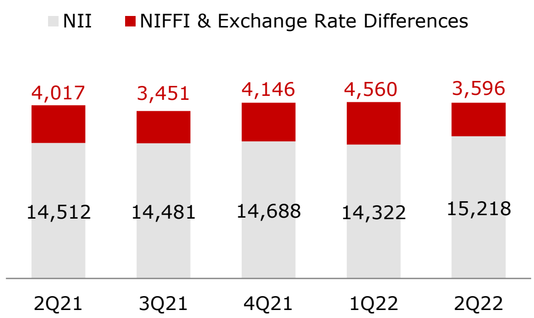

**Net Revenues** of AR$20.3 billion in 2Q22, compared to AR$21.1 billion in 1Q22 and AR$20.7 billion in 2Q21, down 4.1% QoQ and 2.1% QoQ. The QoQ and YoY performance reflects higher cost of funds impacted by interest rate hikes set by the Central Bank and increased regulatory minimum rates on time deposits, the impact on financial margin of the sharp decline in June in the price of government securities held by the Company and the result from the sale of some of the government securities trading portfolio, weak credit demand, and lower fee income in real terms impacted by inflation.

### FINANCIAL MARGIN

**Net Financial Income** of AR$18.8 billion in 2Q22 increasing 1.5% YoY but decreasing 0.4% sequentially QoQ and YoY performance were impacted by the sharp decline in June in the price of government securities held by the Company and the result from the sale of some of the government securities trading portfolio. Excluding the government securities impact on margin, which amounted to AR$ 770 million, Net Financial Income would have increased 3.7% reflecting higher yield due to higher volume of Central Bank Securities (short-term debt instruments issued by the Central Bank as part of its monetary policy) and Repo transactions, and a 377-bps increase in interest earned on repriced AR$ loans following interest rate hikes set by the Central Bank. These were partially offset by: i) an 8.6% decrease in average volume of the AR$ loan portfolio reflecting weak credit demand, ii) regulatory increases in minimum interest rates on time deposits, and higher institutional interest-bearing deposit volumes to support financial margin, that impacted AR$ cost of funds (+540 bps).

Sequentially, the Bank´s Net Financial Income on a stand-alone basis increased 0.8% QoQ to AR$17.0 billion, while IUDÚ´s Net Financial Income decreased 23.7% QoQ to AR$1.0 billion reflecting the slowdown in loan origination in the context of rising inflation.

YoY, the increase in Net Financial Income was driven by a slightly higher AR$ spread reflecting an 830 bps increase in the yield of the AR$ investment portfolio together with a higher share of these securities over total assets. These were partially offset by a 520 bp increase in cost of funds derived from the impact interest rate increases, regulatory minimum rates on time deposits, and weak credit demand.




**Net Interest Margin (NIM)** of 18.8%, negatively impacted by regulatory increases in minimum interest rates on time deposits and the decline in the pricing of our Argentine bond holdings. On an accumulated basis, 1H22 NIM was 18.9%, up 50 bps when compared to 1H21 NIM. The 2Q22 AR$ NIM was 19.0%, up 30 bps, YoY but down 30 bps QoQ. The decline in AR$ NIM reflects: i) lower yield on AR$ investments due to the sharp drop in the price of government securities, and ii) a 540 bps increase in the interest paid on AR$ cost of funds due to rises in minimum interest rates ruled by the Central Bank. These were partially offset by the lagged repricing of loans, a 680-bps increase in the avgerage yield of Securities Issued by the Central Bank and Repo transactions together with a 38.7% increase in the volumes of those instruments.

Excluding the impact of the decline in the price of government securities in June, NIM would have been 19.6%, 80-bps higher than the reported NIM in the quarter.

## ASSET QUALITY

**The total NPL ratio** was 3.8% in 2Q22 decreasing 50-bps from 1Q22. The improvement in NPL ratio reflects low delinquency levels for corporate loans, loan portfolio growth at the Bank, and write offs in the quarter mainly in the IUDÚ business segment. The NPL portfolio declined 11.5% QoQ.

As of June 30, 2022, the Bank NPL ratio was 2.6%, flat from 1Q22, while IUDÚ NPL ratio was 17.3%, decreasing 310-bps from 20.4% in 1Q22 reflecting write offs made in 2Q22, partially offset by the 12% decline in the loan portfolio as the Company lowered its credit appetite in the current context of rising inflation.

Charge offs in the IUDÚ business segment, are related to delinquent loans of customers who did not resume payments after the end of the 12-month deferral programs ruled by the Central Bank amid the Covid-19 pandemic.

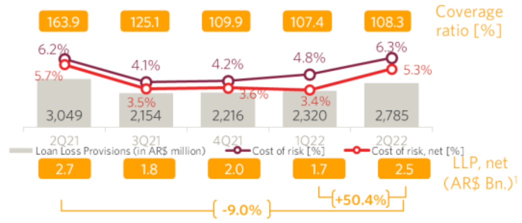
**Loan loss provisions (LLP)** totaled AR$2.8 billion in 2Q22, decreasing 8.7% YoY, but increasing 20.0% QoQ. On an accumulated basis, LLP decreased 8% in 1H22 when compared to 1H21. Loan loss provisions at the Bank amounted to AR$2,075.6 million, up 43.8% QoQ, while loan loss provisions at IUDÚ amounted to AR$679.3 million, down 22.3% QoQ. The low level of provisioning at the Bank in 1Q22 reflected the reversal of loan loss provisions from the decline in loans that quarter, including the seasonal decline in the factoring loan portfolio. Provisioning in 2Q22 reflects: i) the Company's IFRS9 expected loss models at the Bank and the sequential increase in its loan portfolio, and ii) an increase in loan loss provisions at IUDÚ previous to charging off a significant amount of its delinquent loan portfolio in 2Q22, partially offset by a 12% decline in its loan portfolio as the Company lowered loan origination in the context of rising inflation.

Net loan loss provisions, which is equivalent to loan loss provisions net of recovered charged-off loans and reversed allowances, amounted to AR$2.5 billion in 2Q22 compared to AR$1.7 billion in 1Q22. Loan loss provisions, net, at the Bank level amounted to AR$1.8 billion in 2Q22 compared to AR$ 801.5 million in 1Q22.

**The Coverage ratio** was 108.3% as of June 30, 2022, 107.4% as of March 31, 2022, and 163.9% as of June 30, 2021. The coverage ratio as of June 30, 2021, was impacted by the regulatory easing ruled by the Central Bank amid the pandemic.

The Bank´s coverage ratio was 141.6% as of June 30, 2022, compared to 145.3% as of March 31, 2022, and 189.0% as of June 30, 2021. IUDÚ´s coverage ratio was 51.1% as of June 30, 2022 60.0% as of March 31, 2022 and 90.7% as of June 30, 2021.

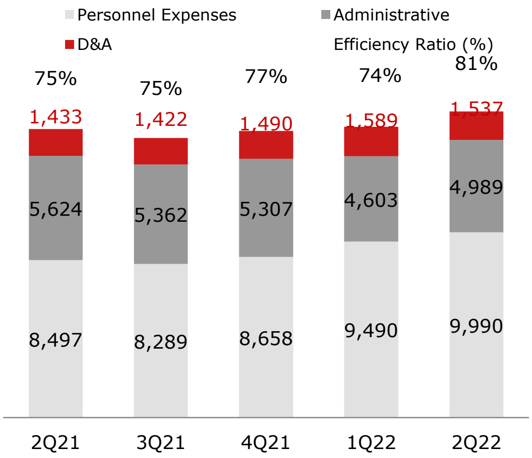
As of June 30, 2022, 71% of the commercial non-performing loans portfolio was collateralized, compared to 81% as of March 31, 2022 and 68% as of June 30, 2021.




1. LLP, net: includes loan loss provisions net of recovered charged-off loans and reversed allowances

## NON-INTEREST EXPENSES & EFFICIENCY

**Efficiency ratio** was 81.4% in 2Q22, compared to 75.1% in 2Q21 and 74.2% in 1Q22. The QoQ increase was mainly driven by a 4.1%, or AR$864.4 million, decrease in revenues, while expenses increased 5.3%, or AR$834.3 million, reflecting severance and early retirement charges, salary increases in 2Q22 which partially applied retroactively to 1Q22 and exceeded quarterly inflation, together with anticipated customer acquisition costs. Excluding severance payments and early retirement charges, the efficiency ratio would have been 75.8% in 2Q22 compared to 67.4% in 1Q22. Moreover, the sharp decline in June in the price of our holdings of government securities impacted the efficiency ratio by almost 300 bps.




## LIQUIDITY

**Loans to deposits ratio** of 46.3% compared to 53.4% as of June 30, 2021, and 48.9% as of March 31, 2022.

AR$ loans to AR$ deposits ratio was 46.3% as of June 30, 2022, declining from 52.0% as of June 30, 2021, and 48.8% as of March 31, 2022. US$ loans to US$ deposits ratio was 46.5% as of June 30, 2022, compared to 63.3% as of June 30, 2021, and 49.9% as of March 31, 2022.

**Total Deposits** of AR$425.4 billion increasing 6.3% QoQ and 6.7% YoY. AR$ deposits amounted to AR$ 389.3 billion, rising 7.0% QoQ and 11.5% YoY. The QoQ increase in AR$ deposits was mainly driven by a 6.0%, or AR$11.1 billion, increase in core deposits due to seasonality together with a 7.6%, or AR$13.4 billion, increase in institutional funding reflecting liquidity management to support margin and higher holdings in Central Bank Securities at the end of the quarter. Average AR$ deposits decreased 0.4% QoQ. Foreign currency deposits (measured in US$) amounted to US$ 288.8 million decreasing 8.7% YoY but increasing 3.0% QoQ. As of June 30, 2022, FX deposits represented 8.5% of total deposits.

## ASSETS

**Loans** declined 7.4% YoY but increased 0.6% QoQ in real terms to AR$197.0 billion. The AR$ Loan portfolio amounted to AR$180.2 billion, declining 0.7% YoY but increasing 1.5% QoQ. The QoQ increase was driven by an increase in commercial loans, mainly loans to SMEs and short-term financing to corporates, together with an increase in our retail customers segment credit cards portfolio related to our customer acquisition strategy. These were partially offset by a decline in personal loans. Average loan volumes declined 9.8% YoY and 8.9% QoQ, while average AR$ loans declined 4.5% YoY and 8.6% QoQ.

U$S loans amounted to US$134.3 million decreasing 33.0% YoY and 4.1% QoQ following industry trend.

**Total Assets** up 3.2% YoY and 3.7% QoQ, to AR$543.1 billion as of June 30, 2022. The QoQ performance mainly reflects higher balances of securities issued by the Central Bank and Repo transactions mainly due to liquidity management to support financial margin and a slight increase in loan balances, partially offset by a decrease in government securities at quarter end. Average AR$ Assets rose 0.2% QoQ.

## CAPITAL

**Common Equity Tier 1 Ratio** as of June 30, 2022, was 13.6% declining 20 bps when compared to 1Q22 and 70-bps from June 30, 2021.

2Q22 Tier 1 Capital Ratio evolution reflects the growth of loan portfolio above inflation and impact of net results.

# Financial highlights & Key ratios

Information stated in terms of the measuring unit current at the end of the reporting period, including the corresponding financial figures for previous periods provided for comparative purposes.

**Highlights**

(In millions of Ps. stated in terms of the measuring unit current at the end of the reporting period)

| | | | | | | % Change | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **INCOME STATEMENT** | **2Q22** | **1Q22** | **4Q21** | **3Q21** | **2Q21** | **QoQ** | **YoY** | **1H22** | **1H21** | **% Chg.** |
| Net Interest Income | 15,218.0 | 14,321.9 | 14,688.3 | 14,481.1 | 14,512.2 | 6.3% | 4.9% | 29,539.9 | 29,268.3 | 0.9% |
| NIFFI & Exchange Rate Differences | 3,595.7 | 4,560.5 | 4,145.7 | 3,450.9 | 4,016.5 | -21.2% | -10.5% | 8,156.2 | 7,892.6 | 3.3% |
| Net Financial Income* | 18,813.7 | 18,882.4 | 18,834.1 | 17,932.1 | 18,528.7 | -0.4% | 1.5% | 37,696.1 | 37,160.9 | 1.4% |
| Net Service Fee Income (excluding income from insurance activities) | 3,465.7 | 3,630.6 | 3,988.0 | 4,027.4 | 3,905.4 | -4.5% | -11.3% | 7,096.4 | 7,757.5 | -8.5% |
| Income from Insurance activities | 822.2 | 825.4 | 823.1 | 713.3 | 764.2 | -0.4% | 7.6% | 1,647.6 | 1,555.9 | 5.9% |
| RECPPC | -3,588.4 | -3,656.7 | -2,647.4 | -2,431.3 | -2,777.9 | -1.9% | 29.2% | -7,245.1 | -6,029.7 | 20.2% |
| Loan Loss Provisions | -2,784.4 | -2,319.8 | -2,216.1 | -2,154.0 | -3,048.7 | 20.0% | -8.7% | -5,104.2 | -5,546.5 | -8.0% |
| Personnel & Administrative Expenses | 14,978.9 | 14,093.0 | 13,965.5 | 13,651.4 | 14,120.9 | 6.3% | 6.1% | 29,071.9 | 28,133.2 | 3.3% |
| Profit before income tax | -2,605.9 | -511.0 | -135.1 | 471.8 | -666.8 | | | -3,116.8 | -376.9 | |
| Attributable Net income | -1,988.6 | -442.9 | -904.1 | -90.3 | -521.5 | | | -2,431.5 | -177.1 | |
| Earnings per Share (AR$) | -4.4 | -1.0 | -2.0 | -0.2 | -1.1 | | | -5.3 | -0.4 | |
| Earnings per ADRs (AR$) | -21.8 | -4.8 | -9.9 | -1.0 | -5.7 | | | -26.6 | -1.9 | |
| Average Outstanding Shares (in millions) | 456.7 | 456.7 | 456.7 | 456.7 | 456.7 | | | 456.7 | 456.7 | |
| Other Comprehensive Income | -682.6 | -153.1 | 213.0 | 230.7 | 334.4 | | | -835.7 | -581.2 | |
| Comprehensive income | -2,671.2 | -596.0 | -691.1 | 140.4 | -187.1 | | | -3,267.1 | -758.2 | |
| ***BALANCE SHEET*** | **jun 22** | **mar 22** | **dec 21** | **sep 21** | **jun 21** | **QoQ** | **YoY** | | | |
| Total Assets | 543,071.8 | 523,447.5 | 534,041.7 | 553,215.6 | 526,435.5 | 3.7% | 3.2% | | | |
| Average Assets[1] | 508,927.9 | 514,049.4 | 521,922.3 | 530,486.8 | 526,922.1 | -1.0% | -3.4% | 515,662 | 531,327 | -2.9% |
| Total Loans & Leasing[2] | 197,022.3 | 195,826.8 | 219,503.4 | 223,749.9 | 212,852.1 | 0.6% | -7.4% | | | |
| Total Deposits | 425,423.8 | 400,349.7 | 392,741.6 | 419,800.5 | 398,812.0 | 6.3% | 6.7% | | | |
| Attributable Shareholders' Equity | 69,059.0 | 72,076.7 | 72,669.7 | 73,360.8 | 73,220.3 | -4.2% | -5.7% | | | |
| Average Attributable Shareholders' Equity[1] | 70,706.3 | 71,827.7 | 73,155.4 | 73,413.4 | 73,899.2 | -1.6% | -4.3% | 71,267 | 74,357 | -4.2% |

* Starting 1Q22 Income from investments in mutual guarantees vehicles is recognized in NIFFI line item. Previously this income was recognized in Other operating income line item. Previous quarters were adjusted to reflect the current presentation criteria.

| **KEY INDICATORS** | **2Q22** | **1Q22** | **4Q21** | **3Q21** | **2Q21** | **1H22** | **1H21** |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Profitability & Efficiency** | | | | | | | |
| ROAE | -11.2% | -2.5% | -4.9% | -0.5% | -2.8% | -6.8% | -0.5% |
| ROAA | -1.6% | -0.3% | -0.7% | -0.1% | -0.4% | -0.9% | -0.1% |
| Net Interest Margin (NIM) | 18.8% | 19.2% | 18.3% | 16.8% | 17.9% | 18.9% | 18.4% |
| Net Fee Income Ratio | 18.6% | 19.1% | 20.3% | 20.9% | 20.1% | 18.8% | 20.0% |
| Cost / Assets | 13.0% | 12.2% | 11.8% | 11.4% | 11.8% | 12.5% | 12.2% |
| Efficiency Ratio | 81.4% | 74.2% | 76.6% | 74.9% | 75.1% | 77.7% | 73.4% |
| **Liquidity & Capital** | | | | | | | |
| Total Loans to Total Deposits | 46.3% | 48.9% | 55.9% | 53.3% | 53.4% | | |
| AR$ Loans to AR$ Deposits | 46.3% | 48.8% | 56.1% | 52.9% | 52.0% | | |
| US$ Loans to US$ Deposits | 46.5% | 49.9% | 53.6% | 56.2% | 63.3% | | |
| Liquidity Coverage Ratio (LCR)[3] | 104.0% | 116.3% | 109.6% | 126.0% | 126.0% | | |
| Total Equity / Total Assets | 12.7% | 13.8% | 13.6% | 13.3% | 13.9% | | |
| Total Capital / Risk weighted assets [4] | 14.2% | 14.4% | 13.3% | 14.7% | 14.8% | | |
| Tier1 Capital / Risk weighted assets [5] | 13.6% | 13.8% | 12.7% | 14.1% | 14.3% | | |
| Risk Weighted Assets / Total Assets | 58.8% | 60.7% | 65.2% | 62.8% | 66.5% | | |
| **Asset Quality** | | | | | | | |
| NPL Ratio[6] | 3.8% | 4.3% | 4.3% | 5.3% | 4.4% | | |
| Allowances as a % of Total Loans | 4.1% | 4.7% | 4.7% | 6.6% | 7.1% | | |
| Coverage Ratio[6] | 108.3% | 107.4% | 109.9% | 125.1% | 163.9% | | |
| Cost of Risk | 6.3% | 4.8% | 4.2% | 4.1% | 6.2% | 5.5% | 5.5% |
| Net Cost of Risk | 5.3% | 3.4% | 3.6% | 3.5% | 5.7% | 4.3% | 4.4% |

| MACROECONOMIC RATIOS | 2Q22 | 1Q22 | 4Q21 | 3Q21 | 2Q21 | 1H22 | 1H21 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Retail Price Index (QoQ var %)[7] | 17.3% | 16.1% | 10.2% | 9.3% | 10.9% | 36.2% | 25.3% |
| Retail Price Index (YoY var %) | 64.0% | 55.1% | 50.9% | 52.5% | 50.2% | | |
| UVA (var) | 18.5% | 11.8% | 9.9% | 9.4% | 12.8% | | |
| Pesos/US$ Exchange Rate | 125.22 | 110.98 | 102.75 | 98.74 | 95.73 | | |
| Badlar Interest Rate (eop) | 50.6% | 41.8% | 34.1% | 34.2% | 34.1% | | |
| Badlar Interest Rate (avg) | 45.7% | 38.6% | 34.2% | 34.1% | 34.1% | | |
| Monetary Policy Rate (eop) | 52.0% | 44.5% | 38.0% | 38.0% | 38.0% | | |
| Monetary Policy Rate (avg) | 48.2% | 41.3% | 38.0% | 38.0% | 38.0% | | |
| **OPERATING DATA** | | | | | | | |
| Active Customers (in millions) | 2.0 | 2.0 | 2.0 | 2.0 | 2.0 | | |
| Bank Branches | 183 | 183 | 183 | 183 | 183 | | |
| Bank Employees | 3,406 | 3,427 | 3,494 | 3,574 | 3,648 | | |
| Other Subsidiaries Employees | 793 | 1,100 | 1,313 | 1,310 | 1,314 | | |

1. Average Assets and average Shareholders’ Equity calculated on a daily basis.
2. Total Portfolio: Loans and Leasing before Allowances.
3. This ratio includes the liquidity held at the holding company level.
4. Regulatory capital divided by risk weighted assets. Since January 1, 2020, financial institutions which are controlled by non-financial institutions (this is the case of Supervielle in relation with the Bank) shall comply with the Minimum Capital requirements, among others on a consolidated basis comprising the non-financial holding and all its subsidiaries (excluding insurance companies and non-financial subsidiaries). As of June 30, 2022, the calculation methodology has not been released and therefore the Company continues to calculate this ratio adding to the Bank’s regulatory capital ratio, the amount of liquidity held at the holding company level.
5. Tier 1 capital divided by risk weighted assets. Applies same disclosure as in footnote 4.
6. Due to the Central Bank regulatory easing amid the pandemic, the NPL and Coverage ratios as of June 30, 2021, are not comparable with the information reported in following quarters.
7. Source: INDEC.

# Managerial information. Non-restated figures

2Q22, 1Q22, 4Q21, 3Q21 and 2Q21 management information included hereunder is not derived directly from accounting records as it is an estimate of non-restated figures excluding the impact of IAS 29 effective January 1, 2020. This information is only provided for comparative purposes with figures disclosed in previous years before the adoption of rule IAS 29.

| **Income Statement - Non-restated Figures** | | | | | | **% Change** | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **2Q22** | **1Q22** | **4Q21** | **3Q21** | **2Q21** | **QoQ** | **YoY** | **1H22** | **1H21** | **% Chg.** |
| **Argentine Banking GAAP:** | | | | | | | | | | |
| Interest income | 39,270.7 | 28,747.3 | 25,157.4 | 23,569.4 | 20,854.0 | 36.6% | 88.3% | 68,018.0 | 38,498.8 | 76.7% |
| Interest expenses | -24,821.5 | (17,274.8) | (14,670.5) | (14,122.2) | (12,429.3) | 43.7% | 99.7% | (42,096.3) | (22,345.3) | 88.4% |
| **Net interest income** | **14,449.2** | **11,472.5** | **10,486.9** | **9,447.1** | **8,424.7** | **25.9%** | **71.5%** | **25,921.7** | **16,153.5** | **60.5%** |
| Net income from financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss | 2,841.9 | 3,267.2 | 2,694.0 | 2,076.3 | 2,234.2 | -13.0% | 27.2% | 6,109.2 | 4,132.0 | 47.8% |
| Exchange rate differences on gold and foreign currency | 464.2 | 445.2 | 342.6 | 185.3 | 177.5 | 4.3% | 161.5% | 909.5 | 324.7 | 180.1% |
| **NIFFI & Exchange Rate Differences** | **3,306.1** | **3,712.5** | **3,036.6** | **2,261.6** | **2,411.8** | **-10.9%** | **37.1%** | **7,018.6** | **4,456.7** | **57.5%** |
| **Net Financial Income** | **17,755.3** | **15,185.0** | **13,523.4** | **11,708.7** | **10,836.4** | **16.9%** | **63.8%** | **32,940.3** | **20,610.2** | **59.8%** |
| Fee income | 5,127.5 | 4,563.8 | 4,096.5 | 3,738.1 | 3,308.7 | 12.4% | 55.0% | 9,691.2 | 6,226.4 | 55.6% |
| Fee expenses | (1,808.8) | (1,630.9) | (1,259.1) | (1,122.1) | (1,009.1) | 10.9% | 79.2% | (3,439.7) | (1,907.8) | 80.3% |
| Income from insurance activities | 668.7 | 570.8 | 538.4 | 424.5 | 387.8 | 17.1% | 72.4% | 1,239.5 | 760.1 | 63.1% |
| **Net Service Fee Income** | **3,987.4** | **3,503.7** | **3,375.8** | **3,040.6** | **2,687.4** | **13.8%** | **48.4%** | **7,491.1** | **5,078.7** | **47.5%** |
| Other operating income | 1,331.4 | 1,364.9 | 3,397.3 | 836.7 | 840.5 | -2.5% | 58.4% | 2,696.3 | 1,751.1 | 54.0% |
| Loan loss provisions | (2,616.9) | (1,847.0) | (1,566.5) | (1,382.8) | (1,800.0) | 41.7% | 45.4% | (4,464.0) | (3,112.7) | 43.4% |
| **Net Operating Income** | **20,457.1** | **18,206.5** | **18,730.0** | **14,203.2** | **12,564.3** | **12.4%** | **62.8%** | **38,663.6** | **24,327.3** | **58.9%** |
| Personnel expenses | 9,458.9 | 7,634.3 | 6,157.0 | 5,350.0 | 5,022.5 | 23.9% | 88.3% | 17,093.2 | 9,964.0 | 71.6% |
| Administrative expenses | 4,760.7 | 3,719.3 | 3,796.7 | 3,478.5 | 3,333.8 | 28.0% | 42.8% | 8,480.0 | 5,761.7 | 47.2% |
| Depreciation & Amortization | 767.7 | 762.0 | 642.4 | 554.0 | 499.7 | 0.7% | 53.6% | 1,529.7 | 956.7 | 59.9% |
| Turnover Tax | 650.5 | 2,153.5 | 2,012.0 | 1,816.9 | 1,717.7 | -69.8% | -62.1% | 2,804.0 | 3,128.1 | -10.4% |
| Other expenses | 3,332.7 | 964.3 | 1,013.4 | 730.8 | 509.7 | 245.6% | 553.8% | 4,297.0 | 987.2 | 335.2% |
| **Profit before income tax** | **1,486.6** | **2,973.1** | **5,108.6** | **2,273.0** | **1,481.0** | **-50.0%** | **-19.5%** | **4,459.8** | **3,529.6** | **26.4%** |
| Income tax expense | (2,514.8) | (1,588.7) | 862.3 | (281.7) | (1,359.2) | 58.3% | - | (4,103.5) | (2,212.4) | 85.5% |
| **Net income** | **4,001.4** | **4,561.8** | **4,246.3** | **2,554.8** | **2,840.2** | **-12.3%** | **40.9%** | **8,563.2** | **5,742.0** | **49.1%** |
| **Attributable to owners of the parent company** | **3,999.5** | **4,557.7** | **4,242.4** | **2,552.7** | **2,837.6** | **-12.2%** | **40.9%** | **8,557.2** | **5,737.0** | **49.2%** |
| Attributable to non-controlling interests | 2.9 | 4.1 | 3.9 | 2.1 | 2.6 | -28.8% | 13.8% | 7.0 | 5.0 | 39.9% |
| Other comprehensive income, net of tax | (588.6) | (69.1) | 1,461.4 | (396.5) | 354.6 | 751.3% | -266.0% | (657.8) | (111.0) | 492.6% |
| **Comprehensive income** | **3,412.8** | **4,492.7** | **5,707.7** | **2,158.3** | **3,194.7** | **-24.0%** | **6.8%** | **7,906.5** | **5,631.0** | **40.4%** |
| **Attributable to owners of the parent company** | **3,411.4** | **4,488.6** | **5,702.4** | **2,156.5** | **3,191.9** | **-24.0%** | **6.9%** | **7,900.0** | **5,626.2** | **40.4%** |
| Attributable to non-controlling interests | 2.4 | 4.0 | 5.4 | 1.8 | 2.8 | -40.1% | -13.6% | 6.5 | 4.8 | 33.5% |
| **ROAE** | **23.8%** | **31.6%** | **32.7%** | **21.5%** | **26.0%** | | | **27.6%** | **28.3%** | |
| **ROAA** | **3.3%** | **4.4%** | **4.6%** | **3.0%** | **3.6%** | | | **3.8%** | **4.0%** | |

## Banco Supervielle & IUDÚ – Stand Alone Income Statements & Financial Ratios

The Tables below provides further information about Banco Supervielle and IUDÚ stand-alone Financial Statements, and key ratios.

**Banco Supervielle Income Statement. Stand alone figures**

| (In millions of Ps. stated in terms of the measuring unit current at the end of the reporting period) | 2Q22 | 1Q22 | 4Q21 | 3Q21 | 2Q21 | % Change QoQ | % Change YoY |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Income Statement Data IFRS:** | | | | | | | |
| Net interest income | 14,386.5 | 13,138.9 | 13,604.8 | 13,150.4 | 13,100.5 | 9.5% | 9.8% |
| NIFFI & Exchange Rate Differences | 2,569.6 | 3,676.6 | 3,490.4 | 2,802.8 | 3,400.4 | -30.1% | -24.4% |
| Net Financial Income | 16,956.2 | 16,815.5 | 17,095.3 | 15,953.2 | 16,500.9 | 0.8% | 2.8% |
| Net Service Fee Income | 2,484.3 | 2,485.6 | 2,645.3 | 2,777.5 | 2,676.2 | -0.1% | -7.2% |
| Result from exposure to changes in the purchasing power of the currency | -2,364.0 | -2,412.9 | -1,787.6 | -1,635.6 | -1,823.2 | -2.0% | 29.7% |
| Other Operating Income | 1,188.3 | 1,580.7 | 1,294.8 | 1,094.2 | 1,066.7 | -24.8% | 11.4% |
| Loan loss provisions | -2,075.6 | -1,443.4 | -1,484.0 | -1,319.7 | -2,373.3 | 43.8% | -12.5% |
| Personnel expenses | -8,126.9 | -7,719.5 | -7,116.1 | -6,929.8 | -6,950.8 | 5.3% | 16.9% |
| Administration expenses | -4,054.3 | -3,630.9 | -4,365.6 | -4,374.3 | -4,686.3 | 11.7% | -13.5% |
| Depreciations and impairment of assets | -1,416.0 | -1,460.5 | -1,365.0 | -1,275.3 | -1,302.3 | -3.0% | 8.7% |
| Turnover Tax | -2,816.1 | -2,549.9 | -2,596.9 | -2,700.2 | -2,698.9 | 10.4% | 4.3% |
| Other Operating Expenses | -970.1 | -896.9 | -1,911.6 | -745.5 | -561.2 | 8.2% | 72.9% |
| Equity method from subsidiaries | -1,490.9 | -1,063.0 | -800.9 | -670.2 | -402.4 | 40.3% | 270.5% |
| **Profit before income tax** | **-2,685.1** | **-295.1** | **-392.3** | **174.3** | **-554.5** | **na** | **na** |
| Income tax | 679.4 | 194.0 | -492.5 | -336.0 | 104.9 | na | na |
| **Net income for the period attributable to parent company** | **-2,005.7** | **-101.1** | **-884.9** | **-161.7** | **-449.6** | **na** | **na** |
| Equity method results (IUDÚ) | -1,393.3 | -1,029.5 | -772.8 | -645.1 | -388.1 | na | na |
| Net Income (loss) excl. Equity method results | -612.4 | 928.4 | -112.1 | 483.4 | -61.5 | na | na |
| **Banking business ROAE** | **-4.4%** | **6.5%** | **-0.7%** | **3.3%** | **-0.4%** | | |
| **Banking business ROAA** | **-0.5%** | **0.7%** | **-0.1%** | **0.4%** | **-0.1%** | | |
| **Banking business NPL** | **2.6%** | **2.6%** | **2.6%** | **3.7%** | **3.5%** | | |
| **Banking business Cost of Risk** | **4.9%** | **3.1%** | **3.1%** | **2.8%** | **5.3%** | | |
| **Banking business Net Cost of Risk** | **4.2%** | **1.3%** | **2.5%** | **2.2%** | **4.8%** | | |
| **Banking business Employees** | **3,406** | **3,427** | **3,494** | **3,574** | **3,648** | **-0.6%** | **-6.6%** |

**IUDÚ Income Statement. Stand alone figures**

| (In millions of Ps. stated in terms of the measuring unit current at the end of the reporting period) | 2Q22 | 1Q22 | 4Q21 | 3Q21 | 2Q21 | % Change QoQ | % Change YoY |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Income Statement Data IFRS:** | | | | | | | |
| Net interest income | 696.7 | 1,089.7 | 1,006.9 | 1,261.5 | 1,576.5 | -36.1% | -55.8% |
| NIFFI & Exchange Rate Differences | 320.2 | 242.2 | 124.8 | 121.2 | 144.6 | 32.2% | 121.4% |
| Net Financial Income | 1,016.8 | 1,331.9 | 1,131.7 | 1,382.7 | 1,721.1 | -23.7% | -40.9% |
| Net Service Fee Income | 71.9 | 101.6 | -25.2 | 15.1 | 86.5 | na | na |
| Result from exposure to changes in the purchasing power of the currency | -275.7 | -229.7 | -160.6 | -212.6 | -287.8 | 20.0% | -4.2% |
| Loan loss provisions | -679.3 | -874.7 | -726.1 | -834.3 | -674.8 | -22.3% | 0.7% |
| Personnel expenses | -734.1 | -621.5 | -463.5 | -454.6 | -523.3 | 18.1% | 40.3% |
| Administration expenses | -593.4 | -627.6 | -538.2 | -450.7 | -436.0 | -5.5% | 36.1% |
| Depreciations and impairment of assets | -58.7 | -56.9 | -55.7 | -56.5 | -61.6 | 3.1% | -4.7% |
| Other Operating Income (Expenses) | -149.0 | -200.0 | -69.4 | -128.0 | -140.9 | | 5.7% |
| **Profit before income tax** | **-1,567.9** | **-1,196.6** | **-909.9** | **-740.1** | **-322.6** | **na** | **na** |
| Income tax | 101.3 | 113.0 | 96.4 | 61.0 | -85.9 | na | na |
| Net income for the year | -1,466.6 | -1,083.7 | -813.5 | -679.1 | -408.5 | na | na |
| **Net income for the period attributable to parent company** | **-1,466.6** | **-1,083.7** | **-813.5** | **-679.1** | **-408.5** | **na** | **na** |
| **ROAE** | **-126.4%** | **-98.8%** | **-75.1%** | **-57.8%** | **-30.2%** | | |
| **ROAA** | **-24.9%** | **-16.6%** | **-12.5%** | **-10.6%** | **-6.8%** | | |
| **NPL** | **17.3%** | **19.7%** | **20.3%** | **12.4%** | **5.8%** | | |
| **CoR** | **-18.4%** | **-19.2%** | **-15.7%** | **-18.3%** | **-15.5%** | | |
| **Employees1** | **281** | **592** | **802** | **807** | **839** | **-52.5%** | **-66.5%** |

1. Includes IUDÚ and TA employees

## 2Q22 Earnings
## Videoconference Information

**Date:** Thursday, August 18, 2022
**Time:** 9:00 AM ET (10:00 AM Buenos Aires Time)

**Register in advance for this webinar:**

https://us06web.zoom.us/webinar/register/WN_ZG95Dp-lQu20b63Q-dyceQ

### Overview

According to recent IMF estimates, the world economy is expected to grow by 3.2% in 2022, which reflects a slight downward correction with respect to previous projections of the IMF. This recovery would be the result of a 2.5% growth in advanced economies and 3.6% in emerging economies. It is worth noting that the IMF corrected growth by 0.8 percentage points for advanced economies and 0.2 percentage points for emerging economies. The IMF highlights that the world economy has slowed down in the second quarter as a result of the conflict between Russia and Ukraine, lower-than-expected consumer spending in the US given the acceleration of inflation, and a worse-than-expected economic slowdown in China. As a result, financial conditions worldwide have worsened, which will impact economic growth in the second half of 2022 and during 2023.

In turn, during 2022 the Argentine economy is being affected by the dynamics of macroeconomic variables within the framework of the IMF Agreement. On March 11, 2022, the Argentine Congress approved the IMF Agreement for an extended financing for a term of two and a half years and with a repayment period of over ten years. The main terms of the IMF Agreement include: (i) Argentina's commitment to gradually decrease its primary deficit as a percentage of GDP to 2.5% in 2022, 1.9% in 2023, and 0.9% in 2024; (ii) Argentina's commitment to gradually reduce its monetary assistance from the Argentine treasury to 1% of Argentina's GDP in 2022, to 0.6% in 2023 and 0% of its GDP in 2024; (iii) the setting of positive real interest rates; and (iv) the reduction of inflation from a multi-causal approach and the accumulation of reserves without major modifications to the current exchange rate regime. Specifically, the FX reserve accumulation target of US$5.8 billion by 2022 conditions the sustainability of economic growth to a greater extent given the strong dependence of the Argentine economy on imports. At the same time, the Central Bank raised several timers the interest rate of LELIQs reaching 69.5% (compared to: 40% from January 6 until February 16, 42.5% from February 17 until March 21, 44.5% from March 22 until April 12, 47% from April 12 until May 11, 49% from May 12, until June 15, 52% from June 16, until July 27, 60% from July 28 until August 11), created a 180-day NOTALIQ with a floating interest rate equivalent to the effective annual yield of the 28-day LELIQ and set an interest rate corridor, in which the monetary policy rate will be located in a range between the interest rate of 1 day Repo transactions and the interest rate of the short term treasury notes. Likewise, other global trends that have been affecting the Argentine economy in 2022 are likely to continue in the second half of the year. First, world trade is expected to grow 4.1% in 2022 and 3.2% in 2023, a projection cut of 0.9 and 1.2 percentage points, respectively. This fall is largely explained by the strengthening of the dollar worldwide, which reflects an appreciation in real terms of 5% as of June 2022 compared to December 2021. On the other hand, the actions taken by the US Federal Reserve in connection with the interest rates will continue impact global financial conditions. In the first half of 2022, the Federal Reserve approved two interest rate increases, 25 basis points in March, 50 basis points in May and 75 bps in July. Rates are expected to continue rising through 2022 and into the first part of 2023, thus the dollar is likely to continue strengthen globally driving down commodity prices, adversely impacting economies of emerging countries, including Argentina. Lastly, the IMF increased its GDP growth projections for Brazil by 0.9 percentage points, meaning that its economy would expand by 1.7% in 2022 which could become a positive factor for Argentina.

According to the estimates of the Central Bank (Relevamiento de Expectativas de Mercado - REM) as of July 2022, the Argentine GDP is expected to have increased by 0.5% during the second quarter of 2022, and to decrease by

1.4% and 0.7% in the third and fourth quarters respectively. Thus, 2022 would end with a GDP growth of 3.4%. Analysts participating in the REM also expect inflation to increase from 50.9% in 2021 to 90.2% in 2022, decreasing to 77% in 2023. In addition, the nominal exchange rate is expected to end at AR$167.16 per dollar as of December 31, 2022, which would represent a depreciation of 62.7% compared to 2021.

## Review of consolidated results

### Profitability & Comprehensive Income

Supervielle offers financial products and services mainly through Banco Supervielle (the "Bank"), a universal commercial bank, and IUDÚ Compañia Financiera ("IUDÚ") a non-bank financial services company offering a growing range of digital financial services, which is consolidated with the Bank's operations. The Bank and IUDÚ, Supervielle's main assets, comprised 92.7% and 3.9% respectively of total assets as of June 30, 2022. Supervielle also operates Tarjeta Automática, a consumer finance company with a distribution network mainly in southern Argentina; MILA, a car financing company; Espacio Cordial de Servicios, a retail company cross-selling related non-financial products and services; Supervielle Seguros, an insurance company; Supervielle Productores Asesores de Seguros, an insurance broker company; Supervielle Asset Management, a mutual fund management company; IOL invertironline, an online broker; and Supervielle Agente de Negociación, a brokerage firm targeting institutional and corporate customers. Since August 5, 2021, when Grupo Supervielle transferred to the Bank its entire shareholding in Bolsillo Digital S.A.U., the Bank owns Bolsillo Digital, a company providing payment solutions to retail businesses with Mobile POS and mobile wallet products through its brand BOLDI.

| **Income Statement** | | | | | | **% Change** | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| (In millions of Ps. stated in terms of the measuring unit current at the end of the reporting period) | **2Q22** | **1Q22** | **4Q21** | **3Q21** | **2Q21** | **QoQ** | **YoY** | **1H22** | **1H21** | **% Chg.** |
| **Consolidated Income Statement Data IFRS:** | | | | | | | | | | |
| Interest income | 41,243.4 | 35,709.9 | 35,356.7 | 36,412.8 | 35,489.8 | 15.5% | 16.2% | 76,953.2 | 69,039.5 | 11.5% |
| Interest expenses | -26,025.4 | -21,387.9 | -20,668.4 | -21,931.7 | -20,977.7 | 21.7% | 24.1% | -47,413.4 | -39,771.2 | 19.2% |
| **Net interest income** | **15,218.0** | **14,321.9** | **14,688.3** | **14,481.1** | **14,512.2** | **6.3%** | **4.9%** | **29,539.9** | **29,268.3** | **0.9%** |
| Net income from financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss | 2,864.7 | 3,865.9 | 3,414.9 | 3,184.0 | 3,754.6 | -25.9% | -23.7% | 6,730.6 | 7,193.1 | -6.4% |
| Result from recognition of assets measured at amortized cost | 243.0 | 143.3 | 251.5 | -20.5 | -41.1 | na | na | 386.3 | 115.1 | 235.7% |
| Exchange rate difference on gold and foreign currency | 488.0 | 551.3 | 479.3 | 287.4 | 303.1 | -11.5% | 61.0% | 1,039.3 | 584.4 | 77.8% |
| **NIFFI & Exchange Rate Differences** | **3,595.7** | **4,560.5** | **4,145.7** | **3,450.9** | **4,016.5** | **-21.2%** | **-10.5%** | **8,156.2** | **7,892.6** | **3.3%** |
| **Net Financial Income** | **18,813.7** | **18,882.4** | **18,834.1** | **17,932.1** | **18,528.7** | **-0.4%** | **1.5%** | **37,696.1** | **37,160.9** | **1.4%** |
| Fee income | 5,396.2 | 5,664.4 | 5,761.2 | 5,768.8 | 5,607.3 | -4.7% | -3.8% | 11,060.6 | 11,160.0 | -0.9% |
| Fee expenses | -1,930.5 | -2,033.8 | -1,773.2 | -1,741.4 | -1,701.9 | -5.1% | 13.4% | -3,964.3 | -3,402.6 | 16.5% |
| Income from insurance activities | 822.2 | 825.4 | 823.1 | 713.3 | 764.2 | -0.4% | 7.6% | 1,647.6 | 1,555.9 | 5.9% |
| **Net Service Fee Income** | **4,287.9** | **4,456.1** | **4,811.2** | **4,740.7** | **4,669.6** | **-3.8%** | **-8.2%** | **8,744.0** | **9,313.4** | **-6.1%** |
| **Subtotal** | **23,101.6** | **23,338.4** | **23,645.2** | **22,672.8** | **23,198.3** | **-1.0%** | **-0.4%** | **46,440.0** | **46,474.3** | **-0.1%** |
| **Result from exposure to changes in the purchasing power of the currency** | **-3,588.4** | **-3,656.7** | **-2,647.4** | **-2,431.3** | **-2,777.9** | **-1.9%** | **29.2%** | **-7,245.1** | **-6,029.7** | **20.2%** |
| Other operating income | 1,411.4 | 1,695.8 | 1,400.5 | 1,365.5 | 1,311.5 | -16.8% | 7.6% | 3,107.2 | 3,061.3 | 1.5% |
| Loan loss provisions | -2,784.4 | -2,319.8 | -2,216.1 | -2,154.0 | -3,048.7 | 20.0% | -8.7% | -5,104.2 | -5,546.5 | -8.0% |
| **Net Operating Income** | **18,140.3** | **19,057.7** | **20,182.1** | **19,452.9** | **18,683.2** | -4.8% | -2.9% | **37,197.9** | **37,959.5** | **-2.0%** |
| Personnel expenses | 9,990.2 | 9,490.2 | 8,658.2 | 8,289.5 | 8,496.8 | 5.3% | 17.6% | 19,480.4 | 17,895.4 | 8.9% |
| Administration expenses | 4,988.7 | 4,602.8 | 5,307.3 | 5,361.9 | 5,624.1 | 8.4% | -11.3% | 9,591.5 | 10,237.7 | -6.3% |
| Depreciations and impairment of assets | 1,537.5 | 1,589.0 | 1,490.2 | 1,421.8 | 1,432.7 | -3.2% | 7.3% | 3,126.4 | 2,843.1 | 10.0% |
| Turnover tax | 2,900.8 | 2,655.6 | 2,792.5 | 2,813.6 | 2,794.8 | 9.2% | 3.8% | 5,556.3 | 5,478.5 | 1.4% |
| Other operating expenses | 1,329.1 | 1,231.0 | 2,069.0 | 1,094.4 | 1,001.6 | 8.0% | 32.7% | 2,560.1 | 1,881.6 | 36.1% |
| **Profit (Loss) before income tax** | **-2,605.9** | **-511.0** | **-135.1** | **471.8** | **-666.8** | **na** | **na** | **-3,116.8** | **-376.9** | **na** |
| Income tax | 615.3 | 67.6 | -769.9 | -562.4 | 144.9 | - | 324.6% | 682.9 | 199.7 | 242.1% |
| Net income (loss) for the year | -1,990.6 | -443.3 | -905.0 | -90.6 | -521.8 | na | na | -2,433.9 | -177.2 | na |
| **Net income for the year attributable to parent company** | **-1,988.6** | **-442.9** | **-904.1** | **-90.3** | **-521.5** | **na** | **na** | **-2,431.5** | **-177.1** | **na** |
| Net income for the year attributable to non-controlling interest | -0.6 | -0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | na | na | -0.8 | -0.6 | na |
| **ROAE** | **-11.2%** | **-2.5%** | **-4.9%** | **-0.5%** | **-2.8%** | | | **-6.8%** | **-0.5%** | |
| **ROAA** | **-1.6%** | **-0.3%** | **-0.7%** | **-0.1%** | **-0.4%** | | | **-0.9%** | **-0.1%** | |

| | 2Q22 | 1Q22 | 4Q21 | 3Q21 | 2Q21 | QoQ | YoY | 1H22 | 1H21 | % Chg. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Other Comprehensive Income, net of tax | -682.6 | -153.1 | 213.0 | 230.7 | 334.4 | 345.9% | -304.1% | (835.7) | (581.2) | na |
| **Comprehensive income** | **(2,671.2)** | **(596.0)** | **(691.1)** | **140.4** | **(187.1)** | **na** | **na** | **(3,267.1)** | **(758.2)** | **na** |

All previous quarter results have been restated for inflation as of June 30, 2022. The results restated for inflation corresponding to 1Q22 and 2Q21 contain the effect of three- and twelve-month inflation as of June 30, 2022, which reached 17.3% and 64.0%, respectively.

ROAE, excluding the IUDÚ Digital Financial Service lending business was -2.8% in 2Q22, 840-bps higher than as reported ROAE. This compares to higher than reported ROAE of 740 bps and 300 bps in 1Q22 and 2Q21, respectively, reflecting a deterioration in IUDÚ lending business results impacted by severance costs on the restructuring process and by inflation acceleration.

| | 2Q22 | | | 1Q22 | | | 2Q21 | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | GS(1) | IUDÚ(2) | GS excl. IUDÚ (3) | GS(1) | IUDÚ(2) | GS excl. IUDÚ (3) | GS(1) | IUDÚ(2) | GS excl. IUDÚ (3) |
| NFI /Avg. Assets** | 14.8% | 17.2% | 14.7% | 14.7% | 20.6% | 14.4% | 14.1% | 29.0% | 13.4% |
| LLP / Avg. Assets** | -2.2% | 12.0% | -2.9% | -1.8% | 13.5% | -2.6% | -2.3% | 11.2% | -3.0% |
| ROA** | -1.6% | -25.8% | -0.4% | -0.3% | -19.6% | 0.7% | -0.4% | -9.1% | 0.0% |
| ROE** | -11.2% | -131.1% | -2.8% | -2.5% | -116.4% | 4.9% | -2.8% | -40.7% | 0.2% |
| Assets / Shareholders´equity | 7.2 | 5.1 | 7.3 | 7.2 | 5.9 | 7.2 | 7.1 | 4.5 | 7.3 |

refers to Grupo Supervielle
(1) refers to Consumer Finance Lending business (including IUDÚ, Mila and TA)
(2) refers to Grupo Supervielle excluding the Consumer Finance Lending business
**Annualized ratios

## Net financial income

### Net Financial Income includes: Net Interest Income -NII-, Net Income from Financial Instruments -NIFFI-, and Exchange Rate Differences on Gold and Foreign Currency

**Net Financial Income** of AR$18.8 billion in 2Q22 increasing 1.5% YoY but decreasing 0.4% QoQ. QoQ and YoY performance were impacted by the sharp decline in the price of government securities held by the Company in June and the result from the sale of a portion of the government securities trading portfolio. Excluding the government securities impact on margin, which amounted to AR$ 770 million, Net Financial Income would have increased 3.7% reflecting higher yield from the increase volume of Central Bank Securities (short-term debt instruments issued by the Central Bank as part of its monetary policy) and Repo transactions, and a 377-bps increase in interest earned on repriced AR$ loans following interest rate hikes set by the Central Bank. These were partially offset by: i) an 8.6% decrease in the average volume of the AR$ loan portfolio reflecting weak credit demand, ii) regulatory increases in minimum interest rates on time deposits, and higher institutional interest-bearing deposit volumes to support financial margin, that impacted AR$ cost of funds (+540 bps).

Sequentially, the Bank´s Net Financial Income on a stand-alone basis increased 0.8% QoQ to AR$17.0 billion, while IUDÚ´s Net Financial Income decreased 23.7% QoQ to AR$1.0 billion reflecting the decision to slowdown loan origination in the context of increasingly rising inflation.

YoY, the increase in Net Financial Income was driven by a slightly higher AR$ spread reflecting the 830 bps increase in the yield AR investment portfolio together with a higher share of these securities over total assets. These were partially offset by a 520 bp increase in cost of funds derived from the impact of hikes in interest rates, regulatory minimum rates on time deposits, and weak credit demand.

Starting 1Q22, Income from investments in mutual guarantees vehicles is recognized in the NIFFI line item. Previously, this income was recognized in the Other operating income line item. Previous quarters were adjusted to reflect the current presentation criteria.

| **Net Financial Income** | | | | | | **% Change** | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| (In millions of Ps. stated in terms of the measuring unit current at the end of the reporting period) | **2Q22** | **1Q22** | **4Q21** | **3Q21** | **2Q21** | **QoQ** | **YoY** |
| Net Interest Income | 15,218.0 | 14,321.9 | 14,688.3 | 14,481.1 | 14,512.2 | 6.3% | 4.9% |
| NIFFI & Exchange rate differences | 3,595.7 | 4,560.5 | 4,145.7 | 3,450.9 | 4,016.5 | -21.2% | -10.5% |
| **Net Financial Income** | **18,813.7** | **18,882.4** | **18,834.1** | **17,932.1** | **18,528.7** | **-0.4%** | **1.5%** |

The Table below provides further information about Net Financial Income broken down by the Yields on Loan Portfolio and Investment Portfolio before interest expenses, and Interest Expenses:

| **Net Financial Income broken down by product before interest expenses** | | | | | | **% Change** |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| (In millions of Ps. stated in terms of the measuring unit current at the end of the reporting period) | **2Q22** | **1Q22** | **4Q21** | **3Q21** | **2Q21** | **QoQ** |
| **Yield on Loan Portfolio** | **19,353.4** | **19,525.2** | **19,856.2** | **19,504.5** | **19,564.7** | **-0.9%** |
| **Yield on Investment Portfolio** | **25,462.7** | **20,741.3** | **19,645.4** | **20,354.9** | **19,939.6** | **22.8%** |
| AR$ Securities | 24,743.8 | 19,627.4 | 18,615.7 | 18,928.9 | 18,914.6 | 26.1% |
| US$ Securities | 718.9 | 1,113.9 | 1,029.7 | 1,426.0 | 1,025.0 | -35.5% |
| Interest Expenses | -26,002.4 | -21,384.1 | -20,667.6 | -21,927.3 | -20,975.7 | 21.6% |
| **Net Financial Income** | **18,813.7** | **18,882.4** | **18,834.0** | **17,932.1** | **18,528.7** | **-0.4%** |

The Table below provides further information about the Yields on AR$ Investment Portfolio taking into consideration the classification of each security. In the case of Securities classified as Held to maturity, Interest income is recognized in net interest margin. For securities classified as Available for sale, Interest income is recognized in Net interest margin in the income statement, while changes in fair value are recognized in other comprehensive income. Changes in fair value for securities classified as Held for trading are recognized in Net income from financial instruments.

| **Yield on AR$ Investment Portfolio** | | | | | | **% Chg.** |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| (In millions of Ps. stated in terms of the measuring unit current at the end of the reporting period) | **2Q22** | **1Q22** | **4Q21** | **3Q21** | **2Q21** | **QoQ** |
| **NIFFI** | **2,530.6** | **3,546.7** | **3,194.4** | **2,160.5** | **2,745.7** | **-28.7%** |
| AR$ Government Securities | 2,530.6 | 3,546.7 | 3,194.4 | 2,160.5 | 2,745.7 | **-28.7%** |
| **Interest Income** | **22,213.3** | **16,080.7** | **15,421.3** | **16,768.4** | **16,168.9** | **38.1%** |
| AR$ Government Securities | 2,714.1 | 2,005.8 | 1,443.7 | 1,602.4 | 1,174.5 | 35.3% |
| Securities issued by the Central Bank and Repo transactions | 19,499.2 | 14,074.9 | 13,977.6 | 15,166.0 | 14,994.4 | 38.5% |
| **Yield from AR$ Operations** | **24,743.8** | **19,627.4** | **18,615.7** | **18,928.9** | **18,914.6** | **26.1%** |

In 2Q22, the total yield from the AR$ investment portfolio amounted to AR$24.7 billion, up 25.8% QoQ reflecting: i) a 680 bps increase in the average yield of securities issued by the Central Bank and Repo transactions, and a 38.7% increase in the average volume of those assets, ii) while the average yield of AR$ government securities decreased 160 bps mainly explained by the sharp decrease in the price of government securities in June and the results from a stop loss execution.

The Tables below provide further information about Interest-Earning Assets and Interest-Bearing Liabilities.

(In millions of Ps. stated in terms of the measuring unit current at the end of the reporting period)

| Interest Earning Assets | 2Q22 | | 1Q22 | | 4Q21 | | 3Q21 | | 2Q21 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Avg. Balance | Avg. Rate | Avg. Balance | Avg. Rate | Avg. Balance | Avg. Rate | Avg. Balance | Avg. Rate | Avg. Balance | Avg. Rate |
| **Investment Portfolio** | | | | | | | | | | |
| Government and Corporate Securities | 58,945.8 | 35.8% | 60,956.0 | 36.8% | 52,756.6 | 38.7% | 56,233.2 | 29.1% | 56,354.4 | 26.5% |
| Securities Issued by the Central Bank | 150,239.7 | 48.0% | 115,257.3 | 41.0% | 81,408.0 | 39.2% | 92,767.9 | 37.7% | 92,888.4 | 38.5% |
| **Total Investment Portfolio** | **209,185.6** | **44.6%** | **176,213.3** | **39.5%** | **134,164.6** | **39.0%** | **149,001.1** | **34.5%** | **149,242.8** | **34.0%** |
| **Loans** | | | | | | | | | | |
| Loans to the Financial Sector | 130.1 | 52.9% | 131.7 | 54.0% | 150.9 | 40.5% | 5.7 | 36.5% | 22.2 | 7.8% |
| Overdrafts | 7,516.4 | 54.2% | 9,026.7 | 46.2% | 11,989.4 | 42.5% | 11,900.0 | 42.8% | 7,654.0 | 49.0% |
| Promissory Notes | 30,589.3 | 43.1% | 39,419.1 | 40.5% | 43,255.6 | 40.0% | 38,364.3 | 41.5% | 31,968.6 | 40.9% |
| Corporate Unsecured Loans | 23,372.7 | 33.7% | 22,587.1 | 37.5% | 26,120.1 | 32.1% | 26,399.0 | 34.9% | 26,335.5 | 35.8% |
| Receivables from Financial Leases | 7,630.5 | 42.6% | 8,190.2 | 32.4% | 8,070.2 | 35.4% | 6,993.7 | 33.6% | 6,826.4 | 26.8% |
| Mortgage loans | 17,369.4 | 81.1% | 18,187.5 | 54.2% | 19,114.7 | 46.0% | 19,618.0 | 43.3% | 19,598.3 | 55.3% |
| Automobile and Other Secured Loans | 5,079.9 | 52.1% | 4,970.7 | 59.6% | 4,840.9 | 50.0% | 4,202.0 | 49.8% | 3,776.3 | 52.8% |
| Personal & Business Banking Personal Loans | 28,139.4 | 57.6% | 30,365.7 | 59.5% | 31,688.9 | 60.3% | 31,089.7 | 60.1% | 31,799.7 | 59.1% |
| IUDÚ Digital Financial Services Personal Loans | 5,508.0 | 98.8% | 6,654.4 | 81.7% | 7,204.2 | 86.6% | 7,588.9 | 91.9% | 7,805.5 | 113.4% |
| Retail Banking Credit Card Loans | 29,507.5 | 19.2% | 29,353.3 | 18.6% | 28,611.6 | 18.3% | 25,872.2 | 19.0% | 26,367.4 | 19.4% |
| IUDÚ Digital Financial Services Credit Card Loans | 7,147.5 | 55.1% | 8,363.7 | 46.2% | 8,901.5 | 30.4% | 8,356.2 | 32.0% | 7,418.1 | 38.1% |
| **Total Loans excl. Foreign trade and US$ loans1** | **161,990.7** | **47.2%** | **177,250.2** | **43.4%** | **189,948.0** | **41.2%** | **180,389.8** | **42.4%** | **169,571.9** | **45.1%** |
| Foreign Trade Loans & US$ loans | 14,964.6 | 6.4% | 16,973.2 | 6.6% | 20,179.4 | 6.0% | 26,210.3 | 6.1% | 26,567.1 | 6.6% |
| **Total Loans** | **176,955.2** | **43.7%** | **194,223.4** | **40.2%** | **210,127.4** | **37.8%** | **206,600.1** | **37.8%** | **196,139.0** | **39.9%** |
| Securities Issued by the Central Bank in Repo Transaction | 14,187.5 | 41.9% | 23,127.7 | 39.4% | 66,602.7 | 36.1% | 71,003.4 | 36.1% | 67,695.4 | 35.8% |
| **Total Interest-Earning Assets** | **400,328.3** | **44.1%** | **393,564.4** | **39.8%** | **410,894.7** | **37.9%** | **426,604.6** | **36.3%** | **413,077.3** | **37.1%** |

[1] 2Q22, 1Q22, 4Q21, 3Q21 and 2Q21 include AR$2.1 billion, AR$ 2.4 billion, AR$2.7 billion, AR$3.0 billion and AR$ 3.4 billion, respectively, of US$ loans, mainly credit cards with US$ balances.

| Interest-Bearing Liabilities & Low & Non-Interest -Bearing Deposits | 2Q22 | | 1Q22 | | 4Q21 | | 3Q21 | | 2Q21 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Avg. Balance | Avg. Rate | Avg. Balance | Avg. Rate | Avg. Balance | Avg. Rate | Avg. Balance | Avg. Rate | Avg. Balance | Avg. Rate |
| **Time Deposits** | **145,145.8** | **43.2%** | **148,602.4** | **35.4%** | **145,048.7** | **33.7%** | **165,697.9** | **33.3%** | **157,939.1** | **33.1%** |
| AR$ Time Deposits | 141,022.4 | 44.4% | 144,184.5 | 36.5% | 138,855.7 | 35.1% | 158,696.5 | 34.8% | 150,542.6 | 34.7% |
| FX Time Deposits | 4,123.4 | 0.3% | 4,417.9 | 0.3% | 6,192.9 | 0.3% | 7,001.4 | 0.3% | 7,396.5 | 0.3% |
| **Special Checking Accounts** | **124,036.0** | **31.7%** | **117,452.3** | **26.5%** | **116,997.2** | **27.2%** | **112,491.8** | **26.8%** | **108,923.7** | **26.6%** |
| AR$ Special Checking Accounts | 110,543.7 | 35.6% | 103,774.4 | 30.0% | 101,311.7 | 31.3% | 93,903.5 | 32.0% | 90,943.4 | 31.8% |
| FX Special Checking Accounts | 13,492.2 | 0.3% | 13,678.0 | 0.3% | 15,685.5 | 0.3% | 18,588.3 | 0.3% | 17,980.2 | 0.3% |
| **Borrowings from Other Fin. Inst. & Medium-Term Notes** | **5,848.8** | **29.4%** | **7,318.7** | **22.1%** | **13,858.5** | **13.2%** | **15,140.2** | **13.9%** | **17,996.0** | **13.4%** |
| **Subordinated Loans and Negotiable Obligations** | **0.0** | **0.0%** | **0.0** | **0.0%** | **951.8** | **7.0%** | **1,931.4** | **7.0%** | **2,096.9** | **6.6%** |
| **Total Interest-Bearing Liabilities** | **275,030.5** | **37.7%** | **273,373.5** | **31.2%** | **276,856.3** | **29.8%** | **295,261.3** | **29.7%** | **286,955.7** | **29.2%** |
| | | | | | | | | | | |
| **Low & Non-Interest-Bearing Deposits** | | | | | | | | | | |
| **Savings Accounts** | **63,980.0** | **0.5%** | **70,546.3** | **0.3%** | **72,045.1** | **0.2%** | **71,510.4** | **0.2%** | **69,506.2** | **0.2%** |
| AR$ Savings Accounts | 48,252.7 | 0.6% | 53,851.9 | 0.3% | 53,829.0 | 0.3% | 51,204.9 | 0.3% | 48,523.6 | 0.3% |
| FX Savings Accounts | 15,727.3 | 0.0% | 16,694.4 | 0.0% | 18,216.1 | 0.0% | 20,305.5 | 0.0% | 20,982.6 | 0.0% |
| **Checking Accounts** | **47,993.9** | | **47,522.2** | | **51,915.2** | | **47,784.5** | | **46,126.1** | |
| AR$ Checking Accounts | 45,979.1 | | 45,330.6 | | 49,490.5 | | 44,928.8 | | 43,173.0 | |
| FX Checking Accounts | 2,014.8 | | 2,191.6 | | 2,424.6 | | 2,855.6 | | 2,953.1 | |
| **Total Low & Non-Interest-Bearing Deposits** | **111,973.9** | | **118,068.5** | | **123,960.2** | | **119,294.9** | | **115,632.3** | |
| | | | | | | | | | | |
| **Total Interest-Bearing Liabilities & Low & Non-Interest-Bearing Deposits** | **387,004.4** | **26.9%** | **391,442.0** | **21.9%** | **400,816.5** | **20.6%** | **414,556.2** | **21.2%** | **402,588.0** | **20.8%** |
| AR$ | 349,509.2 | 29.7% | 350,790.4 | 24.3% | 347,956.9 | 23.6% | 354,457.9 | 24.6% | 339,145.2 | 24.6% |
| FX | 37,495.2 | 0.4% | 40,651.6 | 0.5% | 52,859.6 | 0.9% | 60,098.3 | 0.9% | 63,442.7 | 1.0% |

The following tables provide a breakdown by currency on Interest-Bearing Liabilities.

(In millions of Ps. stated in terms of the measuring unit current at the end of the reporting period)

| AR$ Liabilities. Avg. Balance | 2Q22 | | 1Q22 | | 2Q21 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| (In millions of Ps. stated in terms of the measuring unit current at the end of the reporting period) | Avg. Balance | Avg. Rate | Avg. Balance | Avg. Rate | Avg. Balance | Avg. Rate |
| **Interest-Bearing Liabilities** | | | | | | |
| Time Deposits | 141,022.4 | 44.4% | 144,184.5 | 36.5% | 150,542.6 | 34.7% |
| Special Checking Accounts | 110,543.7 | 35.6% | 103,774.4 | 30.0% | 90,943.4 | 31.8% |
| Borrowings from Other Fin. Inst. & Medium Term-Notes | 3,711.3 | 43.5% | 3,649.0 | 40.2% | 5,962.6 | 33.8% |
| **Total Interest-Bearing Liabilities** | **255,277.5** | **40.6%** | **251,607.9** | **33.8%** | **247,448.7** | **33.6%** |
| **Low & Non-Interest-Bearing Deposits** | | | | | | |
| Savings Accounts | 48,252.7 | | 53,851.9 | | 48,523.6 | |
| Checking Accounts | 45,979.1 | | 45,330.6 | | 43,173.0 | |
| **Total Low & Non-Interest-Bearing Deposits** | **94,231.8** | | **99,182.6** | | **91,696.6** | |
| | | | | | | |
| **Total Interest-Bearing Liabilities & Low & Non-Interest-Bearing Deposits** | **349,509.2** | **29.7%** | **350,790.4** | **24.3%** | **339,145.2** | **24.6%** |

| US$ Liabilities. Average Balance | 2Q22 | | 1Q22 | | 2Q21 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| (In millions of Ps. stated in terms of the measuring unit current at the end of the reporting period) | Avg. Balance | Avg. Rate | Avg. Balance | Avg. Rate | Avg. Balance | Avg. Rate |
| **Interest-Bearing-Liabilities** | | | | | | |
| Time Deposits | 4,123 | 0.3% | 4,418 | 0.3% | 7,397 | 0.3% |
| Special Checking Accounts | 13,492 | 0.3% | 13,678 | 0.3% | 17,980 | 0.3% |
| Borrowings from Other Fin. Inst. & Medium Term Notes | 2,137 | 4.7% | 3,670 | 4.1% | 12,033 | 3.2% |
| Subordinated Loans and Negotiable Obligations | - | 0.0% | - | 0.0% | 2,097 | 6.6% |
| **Total Interest-Bearing-Liabilities** | **19,753** | **0.7%** | **21,766** | **0.9%** | **39,507** | **1.5%** |
| **Low & Non-Interest-Bearing Deposits** | | | | | | |
| Savings Accounts | 15,727 | | 16,694 | | 20,983 | |
| Checking Accounts | 2,015 | | 2,192 | | 2,953 | |
| **Total Low & Non-Interest-Bearing Deposits** | **17,742** | | **18,886** | | **23,936** | |
| **Total Interest-Bearing Liabilities & Low & Non-Interest-Bearing Deposits** | **37,495** | **0.4%** | **40,652** | **0.5%** | **63,443** | **1.0%** |

Yield on interest-earning assets includes interest income on loans, as well as results from the Company's AR$ and U.S. dollar denominated investment portfolio. Yield on interest-bearing liabilities includes interest expenses but excludes the exchange rate differences and net gains or losses from currency derivatives or from the adjustment to FX fluctuation of the FX liabilities. The yield on interest-bearing liabilities for 2Q22 shown on this table lacks the negative impact of the 30.8% YoY increase in the FX rate as of June 30, 2022, thus presenting an inaccurate rate. The full impact is seen when also considering the Exchange rate differences on gold and foreign currency line in the income statement.

AR$ cost of funds for the quarter increased 540 bps QoQ. This sequential increase in AR$ cost of funds reflects interest rate hikes set by the Central Bank, regulatory increases in minimum interest rates on time deposits and higher institutional interest-bearing deposit volumes on liquidity management to support financial margin. In the quarter, the volume of AR$ interest bearing liabilities increased by 1.5% while the interest paid on those liabilities increased 670-bps.

US$ cost of funds decreased 10 bps QoQ in the quarter.

**Net Interest Income** was AR$15.2 billion, compared to AR$14.5 billion in 2Q21 and AR$14.3 billion in 1Q22. The sequential 6.3% increase in NII is explained by: i) a 38.7% increase in the volume of Central Bank LELIQs and Repo transactions while yield on those assets increased 680-bps in the quarter, and ii) a 377-bps increase in interest earned on AR$ loans reflecting loan repricing following interest rates hikes. These were partially offset by: i) an 8.6% decrease in the average volume of the AR$ loan portfolio reflecting weak credit demand, and ii) higher interest rates, regulatory increases in minimum interest rates on time deposits and higher institutional interest-bearing deposit volumes on liquidity management to support margin that impacted AR$ cost of funds (+540 bps).

**Interest income** increased 16.2% YoY to AR$41.2 billion in 2Q22 and 15.5% QoQ. Yields from investments in Central Bank securities and Repo transactions for 2Q22, 1Q22, 4Q21, 3Q21 and 2Q21 amounted to AR$ 19.5 billion, AR$14.1 billion, AR$14.0 billion, AR$15.2 billion, and AR$15.0 billion, respectively.

| Interest Income | | | | | | % Change | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| (In millions of Ps. stated in terms of the measuring unit current at the end of the reporting period) | 2Q22 | 1Q22 | 4Q21 | 3Q21 | 2Q21 | QoQ | YoY |
| **Interest on/from:** | | | | | | | |
| - Cash and Due from banks | 0.8 | 0.8 | -6.0 | 7.6 | 0.8 | -1.7% | -3.4% |
| - Loans to the financial sector | 17.2 | 17.8 | 15.3 | 0.5 | 0.4 | -3.2% | - |
| - Overdrafts | 1,018.4 | 1,041.5 | 1,273.1 | 1,274.2 | 938.2 | -2.2% | 8.5% |
| - Promissory notes | 3,299.8 | 3,989.8 | 4,326.9 | 3,978.2 | 3,272.5 | -17.3% | 0.8% |
| - Corporate unsecured loans | 1,969.2 | 2,118.3 | 2,095.7 | 2,305.5 | 2,356.9 | -7.0% | -16.4% |
| - Leases | 812.0 | 664.4 | 713.9 | 587.3 | 457.2 | 22.2% | 77.6% |
| - Mortgage loans | 3,521.4 | 2,465.8 | 2,196.1 | 2,123.6 | 2,710.9 | 42.8% | 29.9% |
| - Automobile and other secured loans | 661.6 | 740.4 | 605.6 | 523.6 | 498.9 | -10.6% | 32.6% |
| - Personal loans | 5,412.1 | 5,874.3 | 6,339.8 | 6,413.2 | 6,909.2 | -7.9% | -21.7% |
| - Credit cards loans | 2,403.4 | 2,334.9 | 1,986.0 | 1,897.5 | 1,985.2 | 2.9% | 21.1% |
| - Foreign trade loans & US loans | 238.2 | 278.0 | 303.9 | 400.9 | 435.4 | -14.3% | -45.3% |
| - Other (1) | 21,889.2 | 16,183.8 | 15,506.6 | 16,900.7 | 15,924.3 | 35.3% | 37.5% |
| **Total** | **41,243.4** | **35,709.9** | **35,356.7** | **36,412.8** | **35,489.8** | **15.5%** | **16.2%** |

1. "Other" includes results from securities issued by the Central Bank, results from other securities recorded as available for sale and results from Repo Transactions with the Central Bank.

The YoY performance in interest income mainly reflects: i) an AR$ 4.5 billion increase in results from investments in Central Bank securities and Repo transactions due to a 2.4% increase in average volumes and 1,000 bps increase in the average yield of those assets, ii) a 210 bps increase in the average interest rate on total loans, and iii) higher result from securities of the treasury´s position measured at fair value through other comprehensive income although partially offset by the decline in prices of government securities in June. These were partially offset by a 43.7% decline in average Foreign trade and US$ loans (measured in AR$) and a 20-bps decrease in the average interest earned on loan volumes excluding Foreign trade and US$.

The QoQ performance in interest income principally resulted from: i) a 38.7% increase in the volume of Central Bank LELIQs and Repo transactions while yield on those assets increased 680-bps in the quarter, and ii) a 377-bps increase in interest earned on AR$ loans and higher result from securities of the treasury position measured at fair value through other comprehensive income although partially offset by the decline in prices of government securities in June. These were partially offset by an 8.6% decrease in average volumes of the AR$ loan portfolio reflecting weak credit demand.

**Interest expenses** increased 24.1% YoY and 21.7% QoQ, to AR$26.0 billion in 2Q22.

(In millions of Ps. stated in terms of the measuring unit current at the end of the reporting period)

| Interest Expenses | | | | | | % Change | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 2Q22 | 1Q22 | 4Q21 | 3Q21 | 2Q21 | QoQ | YoY |
| **Interest on:** | | | | | | | |
| - Checking and Savings Accounts | 72.0 | 45.9 | 39.1 | 35.9 | 42.1 | 56.7% | 70.9% |
| - Special Checking Accounts | 9,842.2 | 7,784.1 | 7,951.3 | 7,527.8 | 7,243.3 | 26.4% | 35.9% |
| - Time Deposits | 15,658.8 | 13,150.0 | 12,202.3 | 13,805.0 | 13,054.2 | 19.1% | 20.0% |
| - Other Liabilities from Financial Transactions | 352.9 | 333.8 | 389.8 | 422.2 | 533.5 | 5.7% | -33.9% |
| - Financing from the Financial Sector | 76.5 | 70.3 | 68.4 | 102.7 | 67.8 | 8.8% | 12.7% |
| - Subordinated Loans and Negotiable Obligations | 0.0 | 0.0 | 16.7 | 33.8 | 34.8 | na | na |
| - Other | 23.0 | 3.8 | 0.8 | 4.4 | 2.0 | na | na |
| **Total** | **26,025.4** | **21,387.9** | **20,668.4** | **21,931.7** | **20,977.7** | **21.7%** | **24.1%** |

The YoY performance in interest expenses mainly reflects: i) a 3.2% increase in the average balance of AR$ interest bearing liabilities while volume of AR$ non-interest bearing deposits increased 2.8%, and ii) a 700 bps increase in the interest rate of AR$ interest bearing liabilities reflecting the increase in minimum interest rates on time deposits and the rise in average market interest rates. These were partially offset by a 50.0% decline in US$ interest bearing liabilities and an 80 bps decrease in the interest rate of US$ interest bearing liabilities.

The QoQ increase in interest expenses mainly reflects: i) a 1.5% increase in the average balance of AR$ interest bearing liabilities while AR$ non-interest bearing deposits declined 0.4%, and ii) a 680-bps increase in the interest rate of AR$ interest bearing liabilities following the hikes in interest rates set by the Central Bank. These were partially offset by a 9.2% decline in US$ interest bearing liabilities and a 20 bps decrease in the interest paid on those liabilities.

**Net Income from financial instruments and Exchange rate differences** of AR$3.6 billion compared to AR$4.0 billion in 2Q21 and AR$4.6 billion in 1Q22. In the quarter, this was impacted by June's decline in prices of government securities held in the trading portfolio and the impact of the stop loss execution.

For more information about Securities classification, see Appendix I.

| **NIFFI & Exchange rate differences on gold and foreign currency** | | | | | | **% Change** | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| (In millions of Ps. stated in terms of the measuring unit current at the end of the reporting period) | **2Q22** | **1Q22** | **4Q21** | **3Q21** | **2Q21** | **QoQ** | **YoY** |
| **Income from:** | | | | | | | |
| - Government and corporate securities | 2,485.6 | 3,529.4 | 3,227.7 | 2,465.1 | 3,149.7 | -29.6% | -21.1% |
| - Term Operations | 53.1 | 91.6 | 62.4 | 616.1 | 464.4 | -42.0% | -88.6% |
| - Securities issued by the Central Bank | 326.0 | 244.9 | 124.8 | 102.8 | 140.5 | 33.1% | 132.0% |
| **Subtotal** | **2,864.7** | **3,865.9** | **3,414.9** | **3,184.0** | **3,754.6** | **-25.9%** | **-23.7%** |
| Result from recognition of assets measured at amortized cost | 243.0 | 143.3 | 251.5 | -20.5 | -41.1 | 69.5% | -690.8% |
| Exchange rate differences on gold and foreign currency | 488.0 | 551.3 | 479.3 | 287.4 | 303.1 | -11.5% | 61.0% |
| **Total** | **3,595.7** | **4,560.5** | **4,145.7** | **3,450.9** | **4,016.5** | **-21.2%** | **-10.5%** |

**Net Income from US$ denominated operations and securities** was AR$513.2 million, mainly explained by a decline in the Bank´s treasury exposure to FX resulting in lower volumes of US$ and US$-linked assets when compared to 1Q22, reflecting the Bank's treasury strategy.

| **Yield on US$ / US$ linked denominated operations and Securities** | | | | | | **% Chg.** |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| (In millions of Ps. stated in terms of the measuring unit current at the end of the reporting period) | **2Q22** | **1Q22** | **4Q21** | **3Q21** | **2Q21** | **QoQ** |
| **Financial Income from US$ Operations** | **25.1** | **562.6** | **550.5** | **1,138.6** | **721.9** | **-95.5%** |
| **NIFFI** | **45.4** | **217.6** | **339.4** | **891.2** | **829.0** | **-79.1%** |
| US$ Government Securities[3] | -7.7 | 126.0 | 277.0 | 275.1 | 364.5 | -106.1% |
| Term Operations | 53.1 | 91.6 | 62.4 | 616.1 | 464.4 | -42.0% |
| **Interest Income** | **-20.3** | **345.0** | **211.1** | **247.4** | **-107.1** | **-105.9%** |
| US$ / US$ linked Government Securities[2] | -20.3 | 345.0 | 211.1 | 247.4 | -107.1 | -105.9% |
| **Exchange rate differences on gold and foreign currency** | **488.0** | **551.3** | **479.3** | **287.4** | **303.1** | **-11.5%** |
| **Total Income from US$ Operations[1]** | **513.2** | **1,113.9** | **1,029.7** | **1,426.0** | **1,025.0** | **-53.9%** |

1. Includes Gains on Trading from FX Operations, including retail, corporate and institutional customers
2. US$ linked Government Securities classified as Available for Sale
3. US$ and US$ linked Government Securities held for Trading

**Net Interest Margin (NIM)** of 18.8%, negatively impacted by regulatory increases in minimum interest rates on time deposits and the decline in the pricing of our Argentine bond holdings. On an accumulated basis, 1H22 NIM was 18.9%, up 50 bps when compared to 1H21 NIM. The 2Q22 AR$ NIM was 19.0%, up 30 bps YoY but down 30 bps QoQ. The decline in AR$ NIM reflects: i) lower yield on AR$ investments due to the sharp drop in the price of government securities, and ii) a 540 bps increase in the interest paid on AR$ cost of funds due to rises in minimum interest rates ruled by the Central Bank. These were partially offset by the lagged repricing of loans, a 680-bps increase in the avg. yield of Securities Issued by the Central Bank and Repo transactions together with a 38.7% increase in the volumes of those instruments.

Excluding the impact of the decline in the price of government securities in June, NIM would have been 19.6%, 80-bps higher than the reported NIM in the quarter.

The tables below provide further information on NIM breakdown corresponding to the Loan and Investment portfolios, as well as summary information on average Assets and average Liabilities, interest rates both on assets and liabilities and market rates.

| **NIM Analysis** | **2Q22** | **1Q22** | **4Q21** | **3Q21** | **2Q21** | **QoQ (bps)** | **YoY (bps)** |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **AR$ NIM** | **19.0%** | **19.3%** | **18.6%** | **16.9%** | **18.7%** | **(27)** | **35** |
| AR$ Loan Portfolio | 20.1% | 20.5% | 19.9% | 20.2% | 23.2% | (40) | (311) |
| AR$ Investment Portfolio | 18.6% | 18.5% | 18.9% | 14.3% | 15.9% | 4 | 268 |
| **US$ NIM** | **15.2%** | **18.5%** | **15.2%** | **16.2%** | **12.0%** | **(325)** | **325** |
| **Total NIM** | **18.8%** | **19.2%** | **18.3%** | **16.8%** | **17.9%** | **(45)** | **86** |
| Loan Portfolio | 18.7% | 19.0% | 18.3% | 18.1% | 20.5% | (29) | (178) |
| Investment Portfolio | 18.2% | 18.5% | 18.8% | 14.3% | 14.7% | (31) | 345 |

| **Average Assets** | **2Q22** | **1Q22** | **4Q21** | **3Q21** | **2Q21** | **QoQ (bps)** | **YoY (bps)** |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Total Interest Earning Assets (IEA)** | **100.0%** | **100.0%** | **100.0%** | **100.0%** | **100.0%** | | |
| AR$ (as % of IEA) | 93.8% | 92.5% | 91.9% | 89.8% | 88.8% | 131 | 500 |
| US$ (as % of IEA) | 6.2% | 7.5% | 8.1% | 10.2% | 11.2% | (131) | (500) |
| **Loan Portfolio (as % of IEA)** | **44.2%** | **49.5%** | **51.6%** | **48.9%** | **48.0%** | (528) | **(377)** |
| AR$ (as % of Loan Portfolio) | 90.4% | 90.0% | 89.1% | 85.8% | 84.7% | 36 | 563 |
| US$ (as % of Loan Portfolio) | 9.6% | 10.0% | 10.9% | 14.2% | 15.3% | (36) | (563) |
| **Investment Portfolio (as % of IEA)** | **55.8%** | **50.5%** | **48.4%** | **51.1%** | **52.0%** | 528 | **377** |
| AR$ (as % of Investment Portfolio) | 96.6% | 95.0% | 94.9% | 93.7% | 92.6% | 158 | 398 |
| US$ (as % of Investment Portfolio) | 3.4% | 5.0% | 5.1% | 6.3% | 7.4% | (158) | (398) |
| **Average Liabilities** | **2Q22** | **1Q22** | **4Q21** | **3Q21** | **2Q21** | **QoQ (bps)** | **YoY (bps)** |
| **Total Interest Bearing Deposits & Low & Non-Interest Bearing Deposits** | **100.0%** | **100.0%** | **100.0%** | **100.0%** | **100.0%** | | |
| AR$ | 90.3% | 89.6% | 86.8% | 85.5% | 84.2% | 70 | 607 |
| US$ | 9.7% | 10.4% | 13.2% | 14.5% | 15.8% | (70) | (607) |
| **Total Interest-Bearing Liabilities** | **71.1%** | **69.8%** | **69.1%** | **71.2%** | **71.3%** | 123 | **(21)** |
| AR$ | 92.8% | 92.0% | 88.4% | 87.5% | 86.2% | 78 | 659 |
| US$ | 7.2% | 8.0% | 11.6% | 12.5% | 13.8% | (78) | (659) |
| **Low & Non Interest Bearing Deposits** | **28.9%** | **30.2%** | **30.9%** | **28.8%** | **28.7%** | (123) | **21** |
| AR$ | 90.2% | 89.8% | 83.3% | 80.6% | 79.3% | 34 | 1,086 |
| US$ | 9.8% | 10.2% | 16.7% | 19.4% | 20.7% | (34) | (1,086) |

| **Interest Rates** | **2Q22** | **1Q22** | **4Q21** | **3Q21** | **2Q21** | **QoQ (bps)** | **YoY (bps)** |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Interest earned on Loans | 43.7% | 40.2% | 37.8% | 37.8% | 39.9% | 354 | 385 |
| AR$ | 47.8% | 44.0% | 41.7% | 43.0% | 45.9% | 375 | 187 |
| US$ | 6.1% | 6.1% | 5.9% | 6.2% | 6.6% | 5 | (52) |
| Yield on Investment Porfolio | 44.6% | 39.8% | 39.0% | 34.5% | 34.0% | 481 | 1,058 |
| AR$ | 46.2% | 42.0% | 39.8% | 36.9% | 39.2% | 419 | 702 |
| US$ | 1.5% | 2.1% | 18.3% | 9.7% | -4.6% | (67) | 603 |
| Cost of Funds | 26.9% | 21.9% | 20.6% | 21.2% | 20.8% | 502 | 603 |
| AR$ | 29.7% | 24.3% | 23.6% | 24.6% | 24.6% | 539 | 516 |
| US$ | 0.4% | 0.5% | 0.9% | 0.9% | 1.0% | (10) | (55) |
| **Market Interest Rates** | **2Q22** | **1Q22** | **4Q21** | **3Q21** | **2Q21** | **QoQ (bps)** | **YoY (bps)** |
| Monetary Policy Rate (eop) | 52.0% | 44.5% | 38.0% | 38.0% | 38.0% | 750 | 1,400 |
| Monetary Policy Rate (avg) | 48.2% | 41.3% | 38.0% | 38.0% | 38.0% | 692 | 1,020 |
| Badlar Interest Rate (eop) | 50.6% | 41.8% | 34.1% | 34.1% | 34.2% | 881 | 1,644 |
| Badlar Interest Rate (avg) | 45.7% | 38.6% | 34.2% | 34.2% | 34.1% | 710 | 1,156 |
| TM20 (eop) | 49.8% | 36.0% | 33.9% | 34.1% | 33.8% | 1,381 | 1,600 |
| TM20 (avg) | 45.0% | 37.9% | 34.0% | 33.9% | 33.9% | 708 | 1,112 |

## Cost of risk & Asset quality

**Loan loss provisions (LLPs)** totaled AR$2.8 billion in 2Q22, decreasing 8.7% YoY, but increasing 20.0% QoQ. On an accumulated basis, LLP decreased 8% in 1H22 when compared to 1H21.

Loan loss provisions at the Bank amounted to AR$2,075.6 million, up 43.8% QoQ, while loan loss provisions at IUDÚ amounted to AR$679.3 million, down 22.3% QoQ. The low level of provisioning at the Bank in 1Q22 reflects the decline in loan portfolio that quarter, including the seasonal decline in the factoring loan portfolio, driving a reversal of loan loss provisions.

The level of provisioning as of June 30, 2022 reflects: i) IFRS9 expected loss models at the Bank and the sequential increase in its loan portfolio, including the increase in its SMEs loan portfolio and retail customer credit card portfolio reflecting the Bank's customer acquisition strategy, and ii) an increase in provisioning at IUDÚ reflecting the write offs made in 2Q22 partially offset by a sharp decline in its loan portfolio as the Company lowered loan origination in the context of rising inflation.

Net loan loss provisions, which is equivalent to loan loss provisions net of recovered charged-off loans and reversed allowances, amounted to AR$2.5 billion in 2Q22 compared to AR$1.7 billion in 1Q22. Loan loss provisions, net, at the Bank amounted to AR$1.8 billion in 2Q22 compared to AR$ 801.5 million in 1Q22.

| **Loan Loss Provisions, net** | **2Q22** | **1Q22** | **4Q21** | **3Q21** | **2Q21** | **% Change QoQ** |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Corporate** | **443.3** | **-192.6** | **192.2** | **332.7** | **157.6** | **na** |
| LLP | 529.3 | - 61.1 | 423.6 | 383.9 | 248.2 | na |
| Other LLP | - 86.0 | - 131.5 | - 231.4 | - 51.2 | - 90.5 | na |
| **Personal and Business** | **1,284.5** | **1,144.7** | **863.2** | **397.5** | **1,954.7** | **12.2%** |
| LLP | 1,463.9 | 1,704.4 | 1,033.9 | 657.9 | 2,095.0 | -14.1% |
| Other LLP | - 179.4 | - 559.8 | - 170.7 | - 260.4 | - 140.3 | -68.0% |
| **Consumer Finance** | **697.1** | **861.6** | **711.6** | **792.6** | **633.8** | **-19.1%** |
| LLP | 708.8 | 876.4 | 732.2 | 834.3 | 675.4 | -19.1% |
| Other LLP | - 11.7 | - 14.9 | - 20.6 | - 41.6 | - 41.6 | -21.4% |
| **Other** | **75.6** | **-150.5** | **238.1** | **263.6** | **1.2** | **na** |
| LLP | 82.3 | - 199.9 | 66.6 | 278.4 | 30.1 | na |
| Other LLP | - 6.8 | 49.4 | 171.5 | - 14.8 | - 28.9 | na |
| **Total** | **2,500.5** | **1,663.1** | **2,005.2** | **1,786.5** | **2,747.4** | **50.4%** |

* Other includes allowances reversed in Other Income line item, and provision for unused balances of overdrafts and credit cards in Other Expenses line item of the Income Statement

The most significant variables used to estimate the Expected Credit Loss (ECL) in 2022 are presented below:

| **Parameter** | **Segment** | **Macroeconomic Variable** |
|---|---|---|
| Probability of Default | Personal & Business Segment | Inflation<br>Economic Activity<br>Fx |
| | Corporate Banking | Inflation<br>Interest Rate (Badlar) |

Argentine Banks started to provision Financial Assets Impairment as included in paragraph 5.5 of IFRS 9 as from the fiscal year starting on January 1, 2020. But through Communications "A" 6778 and 6847 issued on September 5 and December 27, 2019, respectively, the Central Bank introduced a progressive adoption of the impairment model for IFRS 9 in a 5-year period for Group B entities, where IUDÚ Compañia Financiera, Supervielle's non-bank financial services company, is included. According to this model, the impact on the balance sheet for adopting

IFRS 9 (i.e. the difference between loan loss reserves recorded as of December 31, 2019 and those required by the expected loss model) would be recognized in 5 years, recording 5% of such difference in each quarter on a cumulative basis starting on March 31, 2020. But amid the Covid-19 outbreak, the Central Bank postponed until January 2023 the application of the expected credit loss criteria for these Group B entities. In addition, the Central Bank established a temporary exclusion from the impairment model of IFRS 9 for government-issued debt securities.

**Cost of Risk** was 6.3% in 2Q22, compared to 6.2% in 2Q21 and 4.8% in 1Q22.

2Q22 cost of risk at the Bank level was 4.9%, while cost of risk at IUDÚ was 18.4%. Cost of risk at the Bank in 2Q22 compares with a lower figure in 1Q22 Cost of Risk benefiting from a reversal in loan loss provisions following the sharp decline in the loan portfolio that quarter. Cost of risk at the Bank in 2Q22 reflects the increase in its SMEs loan portfolio and retail customer credit card portfolio reflecting its customer acquisition strategy. Cost of risk at IUDÚ in 2Q22 was impacted by significant write offs made in the quarter, although this effect was partially offset by a decline in loan origination as the Company lowered its credit appetite in the current context of rising inflation.

**Cost of risk, net**, which is equivalent to loan loss provisions net of recovered charged-off loans and reversed allowances, was 5.3% in 2Q22, compared to 5.7% in 2Q21 and 3.4% in 1Q22.

1Q22 lower cost of risk reflected the decline in the Bank loan portfolio that quarter, including the seasonal decline in the factoring loan portfolio. The level of provisioning reflects IFRS9 expected loss models at the Bank level, and Argentine Central Bank regulation in the case of IUDÚ Compañia Financiera.

As of June 30, 2022, the **Provisioning ratio on total loan portfolio** was 4.1% decreasing from 4.7% as of March 31, 2022, and from 7.1% as of June 30, 2021. YoY decline reflects loans write offs decided across all business segments in 2021 and 1H22.

The table below provides an analysis of the allowance for loan losses year to date:

| | | | Lifetime ECL | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Analysis of the Allowance for Loan Losses** | **Balance at the beginning of the period** | **12-month ECL** | **Financial assets with significant increase in credit risk** | **Credit-impaired financial assets** | **Simplified approach (*)** | **Result from exposure to changes in the purchasing power of the currency in Allowances** | **Balance at the end of the period** |
| Repo transactions | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Other Financial Assets | 120.1 | 53.3 | - | - | - | -58.2 | 115.1 |
| Loans and Other Financings | 10,377.4 | 241.5 | 378.5 | -96.6 | - | -2,916.0 | 7,984.7 |
| Other Financial Entities | 35.1 | 43.2 | - | - | - | -44.5 | 33.9 |
| Non Financial Private Sector | 10,342.2 | 198.3 | 378.5 | -96.6 | - | -2,871.5 | 7,950.9 |
| Overdraft | 204.4 | 116.7 | 2.1 | -12.7 | - | -82.5 | 228.2 |
| Unsecured Corporate Loans | 552.8 | 5.0 | -15.3 | 35.3 | - | -153.4 | 424.4 |
| Mortgage Loans | 304.6 | 13.0 | -15.7 | 133.1 | - | -115.5 | 319.5 |
| Automobile and other secured loans | 349.7 | 12.0 | 10.9 | 100.9 | - | -123.4 | 350.1 |
| Personal Loans | 4,138.6 | -156.5 | -26.3 | -345.6 | - | -958.6 | 2,651.6 |
| Credit Cards | 2,537.6 | 145.2 | 320.0 | 319.4 | - | -882.2 | 2,440.1 |
| Receivables from financial leases | 220.1 | 36.1 | 82.5 | -0.8 | - | -89.7 | 248.2 |
| Other | 2,034.5 | 26.7 | 20.1 | -326.2 | - | -466.2 | 1,288.9 |
| Other Securities | 2.1 | 31.5 | - | - | - | -8.9 | 24.6 |
| Other non-financial Assets | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Other Commitments | 81.1 | 43.1 | - | - | - | -33.0 | 91.3 |
| **Total Allowances** | **10,580.7** | **369.4** | **378.5** | **-96.6** | **-** | **-3,016.2** | **8,215.8** |



GRUPO SUPERVIELLE

## Credit Quality

**The total NPL ratio** was 3.8% in 2Q22 decreasing 50-bps from 1Q22. NPL improvement reflects low delinquency in corporate loans, the growth of the loan portfolio at the Bank, and loan write offs made in the quarter mainly in IUDÚ business segment. The NPL portfolio declined 11.5% QoQ.

As of June 30, 2022, the Bank NPL ratio was 2.6%, flat from 1Q22, while IUDÚ NPL ratio was 17.3%, decreasing 310-bps from 20.4% in 1Q22 reflecting write offs made in 2Q22, partially offset by the 12% decline in the loan portfolio as the Company lowered its credit appetite in the current context of rising inflation.

Charge offs in the IUDÚ business segment, are related to delinquent loans of customers who did not resume payments after the end of the 12-month deferral programs ruled by the Central Bank amid the Covid-19 pandemic.

The table below provides asset quality information broken down by Banco Supervielle and IUDÚ:

| | Banco Supervielle | | | IUDÚ | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Asset Quality ratios** | 2Q2[1] | 1Q22 | 2Q22 | 2Q21[1] | 1Q22 | 2Q22 |
| NPL | 3.5% | 2.6% | 2.6% | 12.4% | 20.4% | 17.3% |
| Cost of Risk | 5.3% | 3.1% | 4.9% | 15.5% | 19.2% | 18.4% |
| Net Cost of Risk | 4.8% | 1.3% | 4.2% | | 19.0% | 18.2% |
| Coverage | 189.0% | 145.0% | 142.0% | 89.0% | 60.0% | 51.1% |

[1.] Impacted by Central Bank regulatory easing implemented during pandemic lock down

Starting April 2020, the Argentine Central Bank ruled certain automatic Deferral Programs amid the Covid-19 pandemic, both for Credit Cards and for Loans. The automatic rescheduling period on loans was extended several times but ended on March 31, 2021, and since then, customers had to resume payment of their loan installments. These automatic rescheduling programs underestimated NPL ratios between March 2020 and June 2021.

As of the date of this report, there are no Central Bank Covid-19 related easing programs in force. For more details on these regulations on rescheduling or deferral programs, please see Appendix IV on the Regulatory Environment.

| **Asset Quality** | | | | | | % Change | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| (In millions of Argentine Ps.) | jun22 | mar22 | dec 21 | sep 21 | jun 21 | QoQ | YoY |
| Commercial Portfolio | 72,549.6 | 62,716.1 | 73,779.9 | 82,653.0 | 79,038.7 | 15.7% | -8.2% |
| Non-Performing | 1,745.5 | 1,912.3 | 2,241.9 | 4,055.4 | 3,942.9 | -8.7% | -55.7% |
| Consumer Lending Portfolio | 121,994.2 | 127,889.1 | 143,394.0 | 136,711.6 | 131,730.6 | -4.6% | -7.4% |
| Non-Performing | 5,910.8 | 6,734.7 | 7,458.6 | 8,142.0 | 5,648.2 | -12.2% | 4.6% |
| Total Performing Portfolio | 194,543.8 | 190,605.3 | 217,173.9 | 219,364.6 | 210,769.3 | 2.1% | -7.7% |
| Total Non-Performing | 7,656.4 | 8,647.1 | 9,700.4 | 12,197.4 | 9,591.2 | -11.5% | -20.2% |
| **Total Non-Performing / Total Portfolio** | **3.8%** | **4.3%** | **4.3%** | **5.3%** | **4.4%** | | |
| Total Allowances1 | 8,294.5 | 9,288.1 | 10,660.4 | 15,265.0 | 15,715.4 | -10.7% | -47.2% |
| **Coverage Ratio** | **108.3%** | **107.4%** | **109.9%** | **125.1%** | **163.9%** | | |
| **Write offs (including the RECPPC on loans written off)[2]** | 2,746.6 | 1,714.7 | 6,216.8 | 1,682.0 | 1,028.6 | **60.2%** | **167.0%** |

1. Includes allowances related to the loan portfolio and off balances accounts
2. Loans written off during 2021 correspond mostly to balances granted to customers during previous year. As a result, these figures have been restated by applying a general price index, so the result in comparative figures are presented in terms of the current unit of measurement as of the closing date of the reporting period and does not reflect the total outstanding of the portfolio written off.

The table below provides management information on charge offs in AR$ measured in historical currency:

| **Write offs. Non-restated Figures. Management Information** | | | | | | % Change | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| (In millions of Argentine Ps.) | jun 22 | mar 22 | dec 21 | sep 21 | jun 21 | QoQ | YoY |
| Write offs (quarter) | 2,017.3 | 1,259.4 | 3,025.0 | 818.5 | 500.5 | **60.2%** | **303.0%** |

| NPL Ratio and Delinquency by Product & Segment | jun 22 | mar 22 | dec 21 | sep 21 | jun 21[1] |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Corporate Segment NPL** | **2.3%** | **3.2%** | **3.1%** | **4.9%** | **5.0%** |
| **Personal and Business Segment NPL** | **2.9%** | **2.4%** | **2.5%** | **3.1%** | **2.6%** |
| **Individuals NPL** | 3.1% | 2.7% | 2.9% | 3.3% | 2.5% |
| **Entrepreneurs and SMEs NPL** | 2.2% | 1.7% | 1.6% | 2.4% | 3.2% |
| **Consumer Finance Segment NPL** | **17.3%** | **20.4%** | **19.7%** | **20.8%** | **12.6%** |
| Personal Loans **NPL** | 19.9% | 29.8% | 34.5% | 33.3% | 14.3% |
| Credit Card Loans **NPL** | 22.7% | 21.4% | 16.1% | 18.7% | 15.8% |
| Car Loans **NPL** | 12.4% | 11.2% | 8.9% | 5.8% | 3.3% |
| **Total NPL** | **3.8%** | **4.3%** | **4.3%** | **5.3%** | **4.4%** |

1.Impacted by Central Bank regulatory easing implemented during pandemic lock down

**The Coverage ratio** was 108.3% as of June 30, 2022, 107.4% as of March 31, 2022, and 163.9% as of June 30, 2021. 2Q21 coverage ratio was impacted by Central Bank regulatory easing implemented during the pandemic lock down.

The Bank´s coverage ratio was 141.6% as of June 30, 2022, compared to 145.3% as of March 31, 2022 and 189.0% as of June 30, 2021. IUDÚ´s coverage ratio was 51.1% as of June 30, 2022 60.0% as of March 31, 2022 and 90.7% as of June 30, 2021.

## Net service fee income & Income from insurance activities

**Net service fee income (excluding Income from Insurance Activities)** totaled AR$3.5 billion in 2Q22, decreasing 11.3% YoY and 4.5% QoQ impacted by accelerated inflation and lower volumes and fees in some of the non-banking businesses.

| Net Service Fee Income (In millions of Ps. stated in terms of the measuring unit current at the end of the reporting period) | 2Q22 | 1Q22 | 4Q21 | 3Q21 | 2Q21 | % Change QoQ | % Change YoY |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Income from:** | | | | | | | |
| Deposit Accounts | 2,202.8 | 2,316.7 | 2,166.3 | 2,349.1 | 2,353.5 | -4.9% | -6.4% |
| Loan Related | 73.5 | 70.8 | 77.5 | 55.5 | 47.2 | 3.8% | 55.7% |
| Credit cards commissions | 1,682.8 | 1,722.6 | 1,778.5 | 1,661.4 | 1,598.9 | -2.3% | 5.2% |
| Leasing commissions | 24.4 | 29.2 | 28.9 | 33.8 | 42.9 | -16.4% | -43.1% |
| Other[1] | 1,412.7 | 1,525.1 | 1,709.9 | 1,669.0 | 1,564.7 | -7.4% | -9.7% |
| **Total Fee Income** | **5,396.2** | **5,664.4** | **5,761.2** | **5,768.8** | **5,607.3** | **-4.7%** | **-3.8%** |
| **Expenses:** | | | | | | | |
| Commissions paid | 1,885.9 | 1,965.7 | 1,722.5 | 1,707.7 | 1,666.3 | -4.1% | 13.2% |
| Exports and foreign currency transactions | 44.6 | 68.1 | 50.7 | 33.7 | 35.6 | -34.4% | 25.5% |
| **Total Fee Expenses** | **1,930.5** | **2,033.8** | **1,773.2** | **1,741.4** | **1,701.9** | **-5.1%** | **13.4%** |
| **Net Services Fee Income** | **3,465.7** | **3,630.6** | **3,988.0** | **4,027.4** | **3,905.4** | **-4.5%** | **-11.3%** |

[1] Other Fee Income includes certain insurance fees, custody and depositary fees, fees from brokerage, asset management and from the sale of non-financial services through Cordial Servicios, among others

The main contributors to service fee income of total fee income in 2Q22 were deposit accounts accounting for 40.8% of the total compared to 42.0% in 2Q21, credit cards accounting 31.2% compared to 28.5% in 2Q21, asset management fees representing 7.6% compared 5.9% in 2Q21), non-financial services reaching 5.0% compared to 6.0% in 2Q21 and online brokerage fees declining 4.9% from 8.6% in 2Q21.

### Credit & Debit Cards

During 2Q22, total **credit card** transactions at the Bank level increased 3.8% compared to 1Q22 and 24.4% YoY, while the average ticket (in nominal terms) increased 16.3% QoQ (0.8% decrease in real terms) and 61.8% increase YoY (1.3% decrease in real terms). Volumes increased by 20.8% QoQ in nominal terms (increased 3.0% in real terms) and 101.3% YoY in nominal terms (increased 22.8% in real terms).

Credit Card commissions amounted to AR$1.7 billion in 2Q22 decreasing 2.3%, or AR$39.8 million, QoQ, and up 5.2%, or AR$83.9 million YoY. The QoQ performance reflects a decrease in real terms in the amount of average transactions partially offset by higher credit card usage in the quarter.

**Deposits Accounts and Packages of Banking Services**

In 2Q22, Deposit Account fees decreased 6.4% YoY and 4.9% QoQ. In May 2022, the Company announced the repricing of fees of certain bundled products, but this increase has a lagged impact on the 17.3% inflation in the quarter.

**Loan Operations**

In 2Q22, Loan related fees continued to reflect weak credit demand amounting to AR$73.5 million in 2Q22 increasing 3.8%, or AR$2.7 million, QoQ but decreasing 55.7%, or AR$ 26.3 million, YoY. Leasing commissions amounted to AR$ 24.4 million decreasing 16.4% QoQ and 43.1% YoY.

**Asset Management**

As of June 30, 2022, the Asset Management business through the Company's subsidiary, SAM, recorded AR$84.1 billion in Assets Under Management (AuM) measured in terms of the currency at the end of June 30, 2022, compared to AR$85.8 billion as of March 31, 2022, and AR$71.3 billion as of June 30, 2021. Fees from the Asset Management business represent 7.6% of the total Fee Income and amounted to AR$412.3 million in 2Q22, increasing AR$82.8 million from 2Q21, but decreasing AR$ 5.9 million from 1Q22. QoQ fee performance reflects a decrease in volumes in real terms, following industry trend in June 2022, including a 7.8% decrease in retail customers investments, while active retail customers increased 11% in the quarter.

**Online Brokerage**

As of June 30, 2022, the online brokerage business developed through IOL invertironline, continued to grow in terms of new customers adding 16,638 new accounts in 2Q22, but declined in terms of active customers to 102,511 from 106,330 as of March 31, 2022. Moreover Assets Under Custody (AuC) increased 3.1% QoQ in nominal terms but declined in real terms (compared to a 17.3% increase in inflation in the quarter). As of June 30, 2022, the Company offered brokerage services to 102.511 active customers, increasing 13% YoY. Fees amounted to AR$264.7 million decreasing from AR$483.8 million in 1Q22 and AR$345.0 million in 2Q21. This was mainly due to lower revenues following the trend of the brokerage industry in recent quarters, mainly in FX products. Fee income from the online brokerage business represents 4.9% of total fee income, while in 2Q21 it represented 8.6%.

**Service fee expenses** decreased 5.1% QoQ, but increased 13.4% YoY, to AR$1.9 billion. QoQ performance primarily reflects lower costs paid to the credit and debit cards' processors.

**Income from insurance activities** includes insurance premiums, net of insurance reserves and production costs. Income from Insurance activities was AR$822.2 million, flat QoQ, and up 7.6% YoY. QoQ performance reflects a lower accident rate and lower expenses partially offset by a decrease in gross written premiums.

Gross written premiums measured in the unit at the end of the reporting period were down 4.3% QoQ, with non-credit related policies decreasing 5.2% QoQ. Claims paid (measured in the unit at the end of the reporting period) decreased AR$66.1 million.

**Combined ratio** was 63.0% in 2Q22, compared to 75.2% in 2Q21 and 68.0% in 1Q22. The QoQ decrease in the combined ratio is explained by lower expenses and lower claims paid, partially offset by lower gross written premiums.

## Non-interest expenses & Efficiency

**Personnel, Administrative Expenses & D&A**

| (In millions of Ps. stated in terms of the measuring unit current at the end of the reporting period) | 2Q22 | 1Q22 | 4Q21 | 3Q21 | 2Q21 | % Change QoQ | % Change YoY |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Personnel Expenses** | **9,990.2** | **9,490.2** | **8,658.2** | **8,289.5** | **8,496.8** | **5.3%** | **17.6%** |
| **Administrative expenses** | **4,988.7** | **4,602.8** | **5,307.3** | **5,361.9** | **5,624.1** | **8.4%** | **-11.3%** |
| Directors' and Statutory Auditors' Fees | 146.2 | 113.7 | 56.6 | 163.8 | 216.9 | 28.6% | -32.6% |
| Other Professional Fees | 608.6 | 596.8 | 762.7 | 744.6 | 657.0 | 2.0% | -7.4% |
| Advertising and Publicity | 420.2 | 299.9 | 434.0 | 487.9 | 364.4 | 40.1% | 15.3% |
| Taxes | 1,168.7 | 1,054.5 | 1,143.8 | 1,194.9 | 1,196.8 | 10.8% | -2.3% |
| Third Parties Services | 767.8 | 759.7 | 1,027.9 | 771.5 | 912.0 | 1.1% | -15.8% |
| Other | 1,877.2 | 1,778.2 | 1,882.3 | 1,999.3 | 2,277.0 | 5.6% | -17.6% |
| **Total Personnel & Administrative Expenses ("P&A")** | **14,978.9** | **14,093.0** | **13,965.5** | **13,651.4** | **14,120.9** | **6.3%** | **6.1%** |
| D&A | 1,537.5 | 1,589.0 | 1,490.2 | 1,421.8 | 1,432.7 | -3.2% | 7.3% |
| **Total P&A and D&A** | **16,516.3** | **15,682.0** | **15,455.7** | **15,073.2** | **15,553.6** | **5.3%** | **6.2%** |
| Total Employees1 | 4,199 | 4,527 | 4,807 | 4,884 | 4,962 | -7.2% | -15.4% |
| Bank Branches | 183 | 183 | 183 | 183 | 183 | 0.0% | 0.0% |
| **Efficiency Ratio** | **81.4%** | **74.2%** | **76.6%** | **74.9%** | **75.1%** | | |

1. Total Employees reported include temporary employees

**Personnel expenses** amounted to AR$10.0 billion in 2Q22, increasing 17.6% YoY and 5.3% QoQ.

Personnel expenses in 2Q22, 1Q22, 4Q21, 3Q21 and 2Q21 include severance payments and early retirement charges related to the Company's transformation and efficiency programs mainly at the bank and at IUDÚ of AR$1.1 billon, AR$1.4 billion, AR$1.4 billion, AR$696.2 million and AR$645.5 million, respectively. Excluding severance payments and early retirement charges, personnel expenses in 2Q22 increased 9.9% QoQ and 12.5% YoY. QoQ performance reflects salary increases agreed by the banking labor union in 2Q22 which were: i) partially applied retroactively for 1Q22, and ii) surpassed quarterly inflation level.

The employee base at the end of 2Q22 reached 4,199 people, decreasing 15.4% YoY, or by 763 employees, and 5.8% QoQ, or by 328 employees. Looking into the Company's subsidiaries: i) the Bank's headcount was reduced by 242 employees YoY and 21 employees sequentially, declining 6.6% and 0.6% respectively, ii) IUDÚ's headcount was reduced by 558 employees YoY and 311 employees QoQ, while iii) IOL invertironline increased its staff by 33 employees YoY and 1 employee QoQ.

**Employees breakdown**

| | jun 22 | mar 22 | dec 21 | sep 21 | jun 21 | QoQ | YoY |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bank | 3,406 | 3,427 | 3,494 | 3,574 | 3,648 | -0.6% | -6.6% |
| IUDÚ Digital Financial Services (IUDÚ, TA, ECS, MILA) | 409 | 724 | 935 | 946 | 978 | -43.5% | -58.2% |
| Insurance | 162 | 155 | 154 | 149 | 147 | 4.5% | 10.2% |
| IOL | 204 | 203 | 205 | 197 | 171 | 0.5% | 19.3% |
| SAM | 12 | 12 | 13 | 13 | 13 | 0.0% | -7.7% |
| Other | 6 | 6 | 6 | 5 | 5 | 0.0% | 20.0% |
| **Total Employees** | **4,199** | **4,527** | **4,807** | **4,884** | **4,962** | **-7.2%** | **-15.4%** |

In July 2022 and in the first days of August, the Company continued rightsizing its business across different subsidiaries: IUDÚ and Tarjeta Automática reduced 83 additional employees, and IOL invertironline reduced 59 employees, almost 30% of its workforce, in line with the context faced by fintechs with lower brokerage volumes and fees. Moreover, in August the Bank transferred 140 employees to Banco Nación Argentina, the bank that was assigned by the government of the Province of San Luis as its new financial agent.

The following table shows the banking business wage increases over the past years resulting from the bargaining agreement between Argentine banks and the banking industry labor union:

| Month since increase applies | | Salary Increase |
|---|---|---|
| 2018 | | 37.6% |
| 2019 | | 43.3% |
| 2020 | | 36.1% |
| | 1Q21 | 11.5% |
| | 2Q21 | 11.5% |
| | 3Q21 | 13.0% |
| | 4Q21 | 15.0% |
| 2021 | | 51.0% |
| | 1Q22 | 16.0% |
| | 2Q22 | 18.1% |

In May 2022, Argentine banks and the labor union reached a collective bargaining agreement that calls for a 60% increase in salaries for 2022, to be granted in different tranches. The first tranche of 16% was paid in May 2022 but applied retroactively for the period January-March 2022. The second tranche was an additional increase of 18.1% from April to June 2022. The third tranche is an additional 17.0% to be paid from July until September 2022, while the fourth tranche is an additional 9.0% to be paid since October 2022.

**Administrative expenses** decreased 11.3% YoY and seasonally increased 8.4% QoQ to AR$5.0 billion. On an accumulated basis, administrative expenses decreased 6.3% in 1H22 compared to 1H21 following the Company strict cost control.

The YoY performance was mainly driven by a 17.6%, or AR$399.9 million, decrease to AR$1.9 billion in Other expenses mainly due to lower Maintenance and security expenses.

The QoQ seasonal increase was mainly driven by: i) a 40.1%, or AR$120.3 million, increase in Advertising and Publicity related to customer acquisition costs, ii) a 10.8%, or AR$ 114.2 million, increase in Taxes, and iii) a 5.6%, or AR$99.0 million, increase in Other Expenses mainly due to Security services. Every year's first quarter is seasonally a lower quarter in terms of administrative expenses.

Within the framework of its transformation process, Banco Supervielle evolved its value proposition for employees in central areas with the design of a hybrid model based on face-to-face and virtual interaction, which has allowed the Company to optimize its office structure. In this sense, on May 1, 2021, Banco Supervielle signed a new lease contract for its corporate building located in Bartolome Mitre 434, City of Buenos Aires, through which five floors of that building were returned to the owner, keeping only the basement, and floors 1 and 2, until April 30, 2024. This Efficiency measure will contribute to cost savings over the following three years.

The **Efficiency ratio** was 81.4% in 2Q22, compared to 75.1% in 2Q21 and 74.2% in 1Q22. The QoQ increase was mainly driven by a 4.1%, or AR$864.4 million, decrease in revenues, while expenses increased 5.3%, or AR$834.3 million, reflecting severance and early retirement charges together with salary increases in 2Q22 which partially applied retroactively for 1Q22 and exceeded quarterly inflation, and anticipated customer acquisition costs. Excluding severance payments and early retirement charges, the efficiency ratio would have been 75.8% in 2Q22 compared to 67.4% in 1Q22. Moreover, the sharp decline in the pricing of our holdings of government securities that occurred in June impacted the efficiency ratio by almost 300 bps.

### Other Operating Income & Turnover Tax

| **Other Income, Net** | | | | | | **% Change** | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| (In millions of Ps. stated in terms of the measuring unit current at the end of the reporting period) | **2Q22** | **1Q22** | **4Q21** | **3Q21** | **2Q21** | **QoQ** | **YoY** |
| Other Operating Income | 1,411.4 | 1,695.8 | 1,400.5 | 1,365.5 | 1,311.5 | -16.8% | 7.6% |
| Other Expenses | -1,329.1 | -1,231.0 | -2,069.0 | -1,094.4 | -1,001.6 | 8.0% | 32.7% |
| **Subtotal** | **82.3** | **464.8** | **-668.6** | **271.1** | **310.0** | **na** | **na** |
| Turnover tax | -2,900.8 | -2,655.6 | -2,792.5 | -2,813.6 | -2,794.8 | 9.2% | 3.8% |
| Total | -2,818.4 | -2,190.8 | -3,461.0 | -2,542.5 | -2,484.8 | 28.6% | 13.4% |

In 2Q22, **Other Operating Income, net** (excluding the turnover tax) was AR$82.3 million, compared to a gain of AR$310.0 million in 2Q21 and AR$464.8 million in 1Q22. The first quarter of each year shows higher seasonal amounts as this line item includes recovered loan loss provisions from previous year.

**Turnover tax** totaled AR$2.9 billion in 2Q22 increasing 3.8% YoY and 9.2% QoQ. The QoQ performance is mainly explained by higher interest rates and higher volumes of securities issued by the central bank and of loans.

In 4Q20, the City of Buenos Aires eliminated a tax exemption on interest income received from LELIQs, effective January 2021. In January 2021, the Association of Banks and most of its members filed a legal action against the City of Buenos Aires to declare Laws No. 6,382 and No. 6,383 unconstitutional, which seek to burden the returns derived from securities, bonds, bills, certificates of participation (equity) and other instruments issued or to be issued in the future by the Argentine Central Bank with turnover tax. Such legal action was filed under File No. CAF 18156/2020 ("ADEBA Asociación Civil de Bancos Argentinos y otros c/GCBA y otros/Proceso de Conocimiento"). The Argentine Central Bank has filed a legal action for the same purpose.

## Results from exposure to changes in the purchasing power of the currency

The result from exposure to changes in the purchasing power of the currency for 2Q22 amounted to an AR$3.6 billion loss, compared to losses of AR$2.8 billion recorded in 2Q21 and AR$3.7 billion in 1Q22. The QoQ comparison reflects a decrease in the net monetary position from AR$24.2 billion in 1Q22 to AR$ 19.6 billion in 2Q22, partially offsetting the impact of increased inflation.

| **Result from exposure to changes in the purchasing power of the currency** | | | | | | **% Change** | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| (In millions of Ps. stated in terms of the measuring unit current at the end of the reporting period) | **2Q22** | **1Q22** | **4Q21** | **3Q21** | **2Q21** | **QoQ** | **YoY** |
| Result from exposure to changes in the purchasing power of the currency | -3,588.4 | -3,656.7 | -2,647.4 | -2,431.3 | -2,777.9 | -1.9% | 29.2% |
| **Total** | **-3,588.4** | **-3,656.7** | **-2,647.4** | **-2,431.3** | **-2,777.9** | **-1.9%** | **29.2%** |

For more information about hyperinflation accounting methodology, see Appendix I.

## Other comprehensive income, net of tax

**Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)** amounted to AR$682.6 million loss in 2Q22, compared to AR$334.4 million gain in 2Q21 and a loss of AR$153.1 million in 1Q22. Other Comprehensive Income mainly reflects mark to market valuation of government securities held by the Company recorded at Fair value through other comprehensive income. As of June 30, 2022, Other Comprehensive Income reserve related to Financial instruments was -AR$855.1 million.

**Attributable Comprehensive Income (loss)** amounted to AR$ 2.7 million loss in 2Q22 compared to a loss of AR$187.1 million in 2Q21 and a loss of AR$596.0 million in 1Q22.

## Income tax

The tax reform passed by Congress in December 2017 and the amendment to Income Tax Law No. 20,628 (the "Income Tax Law") passed in December 2019, allowed the deduction of losses arising from exposures to changes in the purchasing power of the currency, only if inflation as measured by the Consumer Price Index (CPI) issued by the INDEC would exceed the following thresholds applicable for each fiscal year: 55% in 2018, 30% in 2019 and 15% in 2020. For 2021 and subsequent periods, inflation should exceed 100% in 3 years on a cumulative basis to deduct inflation losses. In 2018, the 55% threshold was not met, but in 2019 inflation widely exceeded 30%. Therefore, since 2019 the income tax provision considers the losses arising from exposures to changes in the purchasing power of the currency, which significantly lowered the income tax expense compared to previous years.

In June 2021, a tax law was ruled establishing a new income tax rate structure with three segments in relation to the level of accumulated taxable net income. The new income tax rate structure is: i) 25% for accumulated taxable income of up to AR$ 5 million; ii) 30% for taxable income of up to AR$ 50 million; and iii) 35% for taxable income greater than AR$ 50 million. This modification is applicable for fiscal years beginning on January 1, 2021.

Additionally, as income tax is paid by each subsidiary on an individual basis, tax losses in one legal entity cannot be offset by tax gains in another legal entity.

In 2Q22, the Company recorded a tax gain of AR$615.3 million compared to a tax gain of AR$67.6 million in 1Q22, and a tax gain of AR$144.9 million in 2Q21. The income tax line ítem is the net effect of the income tax provision at the Bank level and other subsidiaries with positive results and the tax loss carryforward originated at IUDÚ which depreciates with inflation, so the credit gained at IUDÚ has a lower effective rate than the tax payable at the Bank, resulting in a lower effective tax rate on a consolidated basis. Also, the Company reversed part of the deferred tax liabilities recorded at the Bank originated in differences between the inflation adjustment of fixed assets according to IFRS and for income tax purposes. The income tax Law has different criteria for applying inflation adjustments and can result in temporary or permanent differences in the value of certain assets.

The following table provides further breakdown on the income tax paid by our most relevant subsidiaries, to explain 2Q22 effective income tax rate:

**Income tax 2Q22**

| (In millions of Ps. stated in terms of the measuring unit current at the end of the reporting period) | GS | BS | IUDÚ | Other |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Profit before income tax** | **-2,606.2** | **-2,652.8** | **-1,567.9** | **1,614.5** |
| **Income Tax** | **-615.3** | **-679.4** | **-101.3** | **165.4** |
| **Net Income** | -1,990.9 | -1,973.4 | -1,466.6 | 1,449.1 |
| **Effective tax** | **23.6%** | **25.6%** | **6.5%** | **10.2%** |
| **Adjusted Profit before income tax (excl. equity method results )** | | -1,194.2 | -1,401.5 | |
| **Adjusted Effective tax** | | **56.9%** | **7.2%** | |

**Income tax 1Q22**

| (In millions of Ps. stated in terms of the measuring unit current at the end of the reporting period) | GS | BS | IUDÚ | Other |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Profit before income tax** | **-510.6** | **-327.4** | **-1,196.6** | **1,013.4** |
| **Income Tax** | **-67.6** | **-194.0** | **-113.0** | **239.3** |
| **Net Income** | -443.0 | -133.4 | -1,083.6 | 774.0 |
| **Effective tax** | **13.2%** | **59.3%** | **9.4%** | **23.6%** |
| **Adjusted Profit before income tax (excl. equity method results )** | | 767.9 | -1,176.8 | |
| **Adjusted Effective tax** | | **-25.3%** | **9.6%** | |

## Balance sheet

**Total Assets** up 3.2% YoY and 3.7% QoQ, to AR$543.0 billion as of June 30, 2022. The QoQ performance mainly reflects higher balances of securities issued by the Central Bank and Repo transactions mainly due to liquidity management to support financial margin and a slight increase in loan balances, partially offset by a decrease at the end of the quarter in government securities. Average AR$ Assets rose 0.2% QoQ.

| | jun 22 | mar 22 | dec 21 | sep 21 | jun 21 | QoQ | YoY |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Cash and due from banks | 40,256.2 | 34,523.0 | 44,350.3 | 49,105.4 | 42,454.5 | 16.6% | -5.2% |
| Securities Issued by the Central Bank | 187,707.4 | 165,461.2 | 78,203.4 | 96,150.4 | 95,580.0 | 13.4% | 96.4% |
| Government Securities | 39,080.8 | 46,882.9 | 55,494.6 | 40,905.9 | 45,685.8 | -16.6% | -14.5% |
| Loans & Leasing, net | 189,097.1 | 186,959.0 | 209,326.4 | 209,097.1 | 197,804.4 | 1.1% | -4.4% |
| Repo transactions with Central Bank | 7,117.4 | 7,538.5 | 58,340.6 | 78,406.7 | 67,645.2 | -5.6% | -89.5% |
| Property, Plant & Equipments | 14,335.3 | 14,496.8 | 15,024.3 | 14,481.0 | 14,354.7 | -1.1% | -0.1% |
| Other & Intangible[1] | 65,477.6 | 67,586.2 | 73,302.1 | 65,069.0 | 62,911.0 | -3.1% | 4.1% |
| **Total Assets** | **543,071.8** | **523,447.5** | **534,041.7** | **553,215.6** | **526,435.5** | **3.7%** | **3.2%** |

| **Investment Portfolio**<br>(In millions of Ps. stated in terms of the measuring unit current at the end of the reporting period) | jun 22 | mar 22 | dec 21 | sep 21 | jun 21 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Securities Issued by the Central Bank** | **187,707.4** | **165,461.2** | **78,203.4** | **96,150.4** | **95,580.0** |
| AR$ Leliq | 187,707.4 | 165,461.2 | 78,203.4 | 96,150.4 | 95,580.0 |
| **Government Securities** | **39,080.8** | **46,882.9** | **55,494.6** | **40,905.9** | **45,685.8** |
| AR$ | 37,108.7 | 40,006.2 | 48,396.9 | 33,665.0 | 31,229.4 |
| US$ Linked/US$ | 1,972.1 | 6,876.7 | 7,097.7 | 7,240.9 | 14,456.4 |
| **Corporate Securities** | **5,320.2** | **4,315.6** | **1,126.2** | **1,221.8** | **851.2** |
| AR$ | 5,320.2 | 4,315.6 | 1,126.2 | 1,221.8 | 851.2 |
| **Gov Sec. in Guarantee** | **1,334.5** | **2,645.5** | **1,562.5** | **1,500.7** | **3,408.0** |
| AR$ | 1,334.5 | 1,868.5 | 869.1 | 799.2 | 1,100.2 |
| US$ Linked/US$ | - | 777.0 | 693.4 | 701.5 | 2,307.9 |
| **Total** | **233,442.9** | **219,305.2** | **136,386.7** | **139,778.8** | **145,525.0** |
| AR$ | 231,470.8 | 211,651.5 | 128,595.6 | 131,836.4 | 128,760.8 |
| US$ Linked/US$ | 1,972.1 | 7,653.7 | 7,791.1 | 7,942.5 | 16,764.2 |

As of June 30, 2022, March 31, 2022, December 31, 2021, September 30, 2021 and June 30, 2021, the main holdings of Government Securities were:

| **Goverment Securities breakdown**<br>(In millions of Ps. stated in terms of the measuring unit current at the end of the reporting period) | jun 22 | mar 22 | dec 21 | sep 21 | jun 21 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| US$ Linked Govt. Securities | 1,971.1 | 6,876.7 | 6,461.6 | 7,186.4 | 14,248.5 |
| Treasury Bonds 2020/2022 (Reserve Requirements) | 10,983.1 | 12,124.2 | 11,313.0 | 13,075.0 | 11,404.6 |
| Lecer | 15,663.0 | 18,099.6 | 8,887.1 | 1,150.2 | 4,175.9 |
| Boncer | 4,087.7 | 1,768.5 | 9,474.0 | 6,469.8 | 7,614.6 |
| Boncer in Guarantee | 1,334.5 | 1,868.5 | 869.1 | 799.2 | 1,100.2 |
| Treasury Bonds (Fixed interest rate) | 5,994.6 | 6,304.0 | 17,083.5 | 10,528.2 | 4,920.1 |
| Treasury Bonds (Badlar) | 2.6 | 906.8 | 743.0 | 1,192.2 | 2,117.9 |
| US$ Linked Govt. Securities in Guarantee | - | 777.0 | 693.4 | 701.5 | 2,307.9 |
| Others | 378.7 | 803.1 | 1,532.4 | 1,304.2 | 1,204.2 |
| **Total** | **40,415.3** | **49,528.4** | **57,057.1** | **42,406.6** | **49,093.8** |

## Loan portfolio

**The gross loan portfolio, including loans and financial leases** declined 7.4% YoY but increased 0.6% QoQ in real terms to AR$197.0 billion, while average loan volumes declined 9.8% YoY and 8.9% QoQ. The AR$ Loan portfolio amounted to AR$180.2 billion, declining 0.7% YoY but up 1.5% QoQ, while average AR$ loans declined 4.5% YoY and 8.6% QoQ.

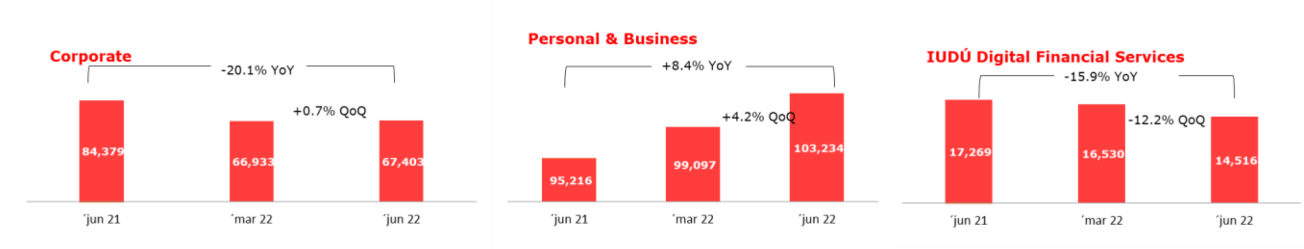
The QoQ increase was driven by an increase in commercial loans, mainly loans to SMEs at subsidized rates and short-term financing to corporates, together with an increase in our retail customers segment credit cards portfolio related to our customer acquisition strategy. These were partially offset by a decline in personal loans.

U$S loans amounted to US$134.3 million decreasing 33.0% YoY and 4.1% QoQ.

The table below shows the evolution of the loan book over the past five quarters broken down by product.

| Loan & Financial Leases Portfolio | jun 22 | mar 22 | dec 21 | sep 21 | jun 21 | % Change | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | QoQ | YoY |
| **To the non-financial public sector** | **301.9** | **85.9** | **31.0** | **68.8** | **114.7** | **251.6%** | **163.1%** |
| **To the financial sector** | **180.7** | **158.5** | **139.7** | **150.2** | **3.3** | **14.0%** | **-** |
| **To the non-financial private sector and foreign residents (before allowances):** | **188,746.7** | **187,685.1** | **210,947.9** | **215,912.1** | **205,957.0** | **0.6%** | **-8.4%** |
| Overdrafts | 8,752.6 | 7,319.6 | 6,852.2 | 12,576.7 | 8,215.3 | 19.6% | 6.5% |
| Promissory notes | 59,951.8 | 57,521.6 | 73,579.1 | 70,774.5 | 64,879.0 | 4.2% | -7.6% |
| Mortgage loans | 17,790.7 | 17,954.4 | 19,141.8 | 19,655.0 | 19,893.1 | -0.9% | -10.6% |
| Automobile and other secured loans | 5,605.6 | 5,000.7 | 5,045.3 | 4,716.0 | 3,982.7 | 12.1% | 40.7% |
| Personal loans | 33,090.7 | 36,213.2 | 39,181.3 | 39,240.1 | 39,286.4 | -8.6% | -15.8% |
| Credit card loans | 40,675.1 | 39,500.7 | 41,826.3 | 37,776.3 | 36,458.1 | 3.0% | 11.6% |
| Foreign trade loans & US$ loans | 14,369.4 | 15,782.0 | 18,136.9 | 23,216.6 | 27,317.5 | -9.0% | -47.4% |
| Others | 8,510.8 | 8,392.8 | 7,185.0 | 7,956.9 | 5,924.8 | 1.4% | 43.6% |
| Less: allowances for loan losses | -7,677.0 | -8,655.5 | -9,957.0 | -14,324.9 | -14,717.8 | -11.3% | -47.8% |
| **Total Loans, net** | **181,552.2** | **179,273.9** | **201,161.6** | **201,806.2** | **191,357.2** | **1.3%** | **-5.1%** |
| Receivables from financial leases | 7,487.3 | 7,654.7 | 8,111.8 | 7,281.4 | 6,455.0 | -2.2% | 16.0% |
| Accrued interest and adjustments | 305.8 | 242.7 | 273.0 | 337.4 | 322.0 | 26.0% | -5.0% |
| Less: allowances | -248.2 | -212.3 | -220.1 | -327.8 | -329.9 | 16.9% | -24.8% |
| **Total Loan & Financial Leases, net** | **189,097.1** | **186,959.0** | **209,326.4** | **209,097.1** | **197,804.4** | **1.1%** | **-4.4%** |
| **Total Loan & Financial Leases (before allowances)** | **197,022.3** | **195,826.8** | **219,503.4** | **223,749.9** | **212,852.1** | **0.6%** | **-7.4%** |

The charts below show the evolution of the gross loan book QoQ and YoY broken down by business segment:




Personal & Business banking segment includes: i) individuals, ii) small businesses with annual sales of up to AR$300 million, and iii) SMEs with annual sales over AR$300 million and below AR$3.0 billion.

The Corporate banking segment includes middle-market and large companies with annual sales over AR$3.0 billion.

The gross loan portfolio of the Personal & Business and the Corporate Segments increased 4.2% and 0.7% QoQ respectively. In turn, IUDÚ segment loan portfolio decreased 12.2% sequentially, reflecting the Company's decision to slow down loan origination in the context of rising inflation. YoY, the gross loan portfolios of the Corporate and IUDÚ Digital Financial Services segments decreased 20.1% and 15.9% respectively, while Personal & Business segment increased 8.4% mainly due to SMEs and Entrepreneurs portfolio allocated in this Segment.

## Risk management

### Atomization of the loan portfolio.

As a result of its risk management policies, the Company shows a diversified and atomized portfolio, where the top 10, 50 and 100 borrowers represent 8%, 19% and 26%, respectively of the Loan portfolio, showing an increase in atomization of the loan portfolio in all buckets, compared to previous quarters.

| Loan portfolio atomization | 2Q22 | 1Q22 | 4Q21 | 3Q21 | 2Q21 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| %Top10 | 8% | 12% | 14% | 19% | 17% |
| %Top50 | 19% | 23% | 25% | 32% | 30% |
| %Top100 | 26% | 29% | 32% | 38% | 36% |

**Loan Portfolio breakdown by economic activity**

| AR$ Nominal Change QoQ | Business Sector | | 1Q22 share | 2Q22 share |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 13,289 | Families and individuals | | 51.9% | 49.0% |
| 4,731 | Food & Beverages | | 8.4% | 9.1% |
| -7,183 | Agribusiness | | 11.9% | 6.3% |
| 2,768 | Utilities | | 3.1% | 3.8% |
| 1,303 | Wine | | 3.5% | 3.5% |
| 3,743 | Chemicals & Plastics | | 1.8% | 3.3% |
| 2,072 | Construction | | 2.2% | 2.8% |
| 745 | Transport | | 2.2% | 2.1% |
| 1,237 | Automobile | | 1.4% | 1.7% |
| 680 | Machinery & Equipment | | 1.6% | 1.6% |
| 892 | Health | | 1.2% | 1.4% |
| 1,784 | IT Services | | 0.5% | 1.2% |
| 401 | Retailer | | 1.0% | 1.0% |
| 10,824 | Others | | 9.5% | 13.0% |

Other includes more than 20 sectors with less than 1% share each

**Collateralized Loan Portfolio**

As of June 30, 2022, 71% of the commercial non-performing loans portfolio was collateralized, remaining at high level, compared to 81% as of March 31, 2022, and 68% as of June 30, 2021.

| Loan portfolio collateral | Entrepreneurs & Small Businesses | SMEs & Middel Market | Large | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Collateralized Portfolio | 41% | 50% | 35% | 41% |
| Unsecured Portfolio | 59% | 50% | 65% | 59% |

Regarding the Personal and Business Banking portfolio, loans to payroll and pension clients as of June 30, 2022, represented 61% of the total loan portfolio to retail customers in the segment.

## Funding

Total funding, including deposits, other sources of funding such as financing from other financial institutions and negotiable obligations, as well as shareholders' equity, increased 3.2% YoY and 3.7% QoQ. The QoQ performance reflects a 6.3%, or AR$25.1 billion, increase in Deposits, partially offset by a 4.2% or AR$3.0 billion decrease in shareholders' equity, and a 4.8%, or AR$ 2.4 billion, decrease in Other Source of Funding. The 4.8% QoQ decrease in Other sources of funding was mainly due to the cancellation at maturity of certain liabilities partially replacing them by other sources of funding, and reflects a 42.5%, or AR$2.2 billion, decrease in foreign trade financing, partially offset by a 11.3%, or AR$2.0 billion, increase in other financial liabilities.

Foreign currency funding (measured in US$) decreased 19.1% YoY and 4.4% QoQ reflecting the repayment at maturity of US$ loans to multilateral institutions.

| **Funding & Other Liabilities** (In millions of Ps. stated in terms of the measuring unit current at the end of the reporting period) | **jun 22** | **mar 22** | **dec 21** | **sep 21** | **jun 21** | **% Change** QoQ | YoY |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Deposits | | | | | | | |
| **Non-Financial Public Sector** | **24,637.8** | **18,242.2** | **15,623.5** | **26,911.3** | **24,489.5** | **35.1%** | **0.6%** |
| **Financial Sector** | **116.7** | **96.5** | **53.2** | **60.2** | **202.6** | | |
| **Non-Financial Private Sector and Foreign Residents** | | | | | | | |
| Checking Accounts | 39,927.2 | 36,613.4 | 43,005.8 | 36,348.6 | 32,157.4 | 9.1% | 24.2% |
| Savings Accounts | 77,228.7 | 72,185.2 | 83,968.9 | 75,177.7 | 86,015.6 | 7.0% | -10.2% |
| Time Deposits | 94,533.0 | 116,092.2 | 106,394.3 | 145,891.5 | 134,890.3 | -18.6% | -29.9% |
| Wholesale Funding | 188,980.3 | 157,120.2 | 143,695.9 | 135,411.4 | 121,056.5 | 20.3% | 56.1% |
| Others | 48,103.6 | 39,812.0 | 14,164.6 | 17,436.7 | 14,280.7 | 20.8% | 236.8% |
| Special Checking Accounts | 140,876.7 | 117,308.2 | 129,531.3 | 117,974.7 | 106,775.8 | 20.1% | 31.9% |
| **Total Deposits** | **425,423.8** | **400,349.7** | **392,741.6** | **419,800.5** | **398,812.0** | **6.3%** | **6.7%** |
| Other Source of Funding | | | | | | | |
| Liabilities at a fair value through profit or loss | 2,312.2 | 4,695.0 | 2,795.5 | 2,193.2 | 2,444.8 | -50.8% | -5.4% |
| Other financial liabilities | 19,874.8 | 17,855.6 | 32,377.3 | 18,299.4 | 16,338.1 | 11.3% | 21.6% |
| Financing received from Central Bank and others | 2,944.5 | 5,123.4 | 8,513.0 | 11,735.8 | 8,107.0 | -42.5% | -63.7% |
| Medium Term Notes | 546.0 | 633.0 | 1,442.2 | 1,922.3 | 2,100.3 | -13.7% | -74.0% |
| Current Income tax liabilities | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | | |
| Subordinated Loan and Negotiable Obligations | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1,921.7 | 2,001.0 | - | - |
| Provisions | 1,053.0 | 1,185.7 | 1,244.0 | 982.6 | 1,011.2 | -11.2% | 4.1% |
| Deferred tax liabilities | 32.2 | 144.0 | 84.1 | 33.2 | 24.3 | -77.6% | 32.4% |
| Other non-financial liabilities | 21,771.3 | 21,326.8 | 22,116.3 | 22,907.1 | 22,317.5 | 2.1% | -2.4% |
| **Total Other Source of Funding** | **48,534.0** | **50,963.5** | **68,572.3** | **59,995.4** | **54,344.3** | **-4.8%** | **-10.7%** |
| **Attributable Shareholders' Equity** | **69,059.0** | **72,076.7** | **72,669.7** | **73,360.8** | **73,220.3** | **-4.2%** | **-5.7%** |
| **Total Funding** | **543,016.8** | **523,389.9** | **533,983.6** | **553,156.7** | **526,376.6** | **3.7%** | **3.2%** |

## Deposits

**Total Deposits** of AR$425.4 billion increasing 6.3% QoQ and 6.7% YoY. AR$ deposits amounted to AR$ 389.3 billion, rising 7.0% QoQ and 11.5% YoY. The QoQ increase in AR$ deposits was mainly driven increased of a 6.0%, or AR$11.1 billion, in core deposits due to seasonality and 7.6%, or AR$13.4 billion, in institutional funding reflecting liquidity management to support margin and higher holdings in Central Bank Securities at the end of the quarter. Average AR$ deposits decreased 0.4% QoQ. Foreign currency deposits (measured in US$) amounted to US$ 288.8 million decreasing 8.7% YoY but up 3.0% QoQ. As of June 30, 2022, FX deposits represented 8.5% of total deposits.

As of June 30, 2022, total deposits represented 78.3% of Supervielle' s total funding sources compared to 75.8% in 2Q21 and 76.5% in 1Q22.

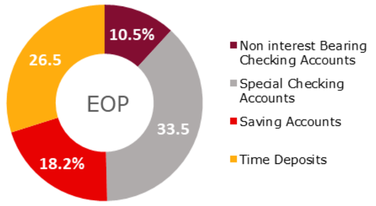
On a YoY basis, AR$ denominated deposits measured in units at the end of the reporting period, increased 11.5%. AR$ denominated deposits in nominal terms increased 82.8% YoY compared with nominal industry growth of 75%. FX deposits (measured in US$) decreased 8.7% YoY while industry FX deposits decreased 3.9%.

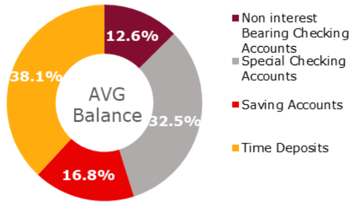
On a QoQ basis, AR$ denominated deposits measured in units at the end of the reporting period, increased 7.0%. AR$ denominated deposits in nominal terms increased 25.5% QoQ, above the industry´s 24.8% nominal deposit growth, reflecting the increase in core sight deposits and liquidity management in the quarter to support financial margin. FX denominated deposits increased 3.0% while industry US dollar denominated deposits increased 0.4%.

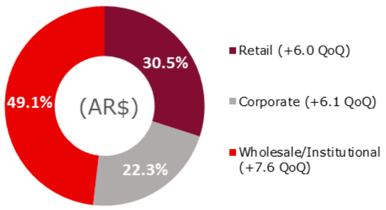
| (In millions of Ps. stated in terms of the measuring unit current at the end of the reporting period) | | | | | | % Change | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **AR$ Deposits** | **jun 22** | **mar 22** | **dec 21** | **sep 21** | **jun 21** | **QoQ** | **YoY** |
| **Non-Financial Public Sector** | **23,280.4** | **16,831.7** | **14,106.7** | **25,299.8** | **22,800.6** | **38.3%** | **2.1%** |
| **Financial Sector** | 113.1 | 96.0 | 52.9 | 59.8 | 201.6 | **17.8%** | **-43.9%** |
| **Non-Financial Private Sector and Foreign Residents** | **365,867.9** | **346,903.8** | **339,432.7** | **346,890.2** | **326,161.4** | **5.5%** | **12.2%** |
| Checking Accounts | 39,927.2 | 36,613.4 | 43,005.8 | 36,348.6 | 32,157.4 | 9.1% | 24.2% |
| Savings Accounts | 61,789.9 | 55,612.7 | 65,653.7 | 54,868.8 | 65,043.9 | 11.1% | -5.0% |
| Time Deposits | 90,285.6 | 111,738.7 | 101,456.5 | 139,769.0 | 128,201.6 | -19.2% | -29.6% |
| Wholesale Funding | 173,865.2 | 142,939.1 | 129,316.8 | 115,903.8 | 100,758.4 | 21.6% | 72.6% |
| Special Checking Accounts | 126,460.8 | 103,800.8 | 115,905.2 | 100,181.3 | 88,337.5 | 21.8% | 43.2% |
| Others | 47,404.4 | 39,138.2 | 13,411.6 | 15,722.6 | 12,420.9 | 21.1% | 281.7% |
| **Total AR$ Deposits** | **389,261.4** | **363,831.5** | **353,592.3** | **372,249.8** | **349,163.5** | **7.0%** | **11.5%** |

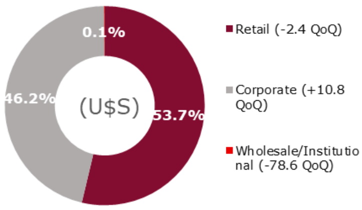
| **US$ Deposits** | | | | | | % Change | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| (In millions of US$) | **jun 22** | **mar 22** | **dec 21** | **sep 21** | **jun 21** | **QoQ** | **YoY** |
| **Total US$ Deposits** | 288.8 | 280.5 | 279.8 | 321.0 | 316.3 | **3.0%** | **-8.7%** |

The charts below show the breakdown of deposits as of June 30, 2022, and the average balances in 2Q22.




Non- or low-cost demand total deposits (including private and public-sector deposits) accounted for 28.7% of the Company's total deposits base (18.2% of savings accounts and 10.5% of checking accounts) as of June 30, 2022. Non- or low-cost demand deposits represented 30.2% of total deposits (18.0% of savings accounts and 12.1% of checking accounts) as of March 31, 2022, and 31% as of June 30, 2021.

AR$ retail customer deposits represented 31% of total deposits as of June 30, 2022, compared to 29% as of March 31, 2022. The increase reflects seasonality as half of the 13th salary is paid in late June. AR$ Wholesale and institutional deposits increased to 49.1% of total AR$ deposits from 48.7% as of March 31, 2022, reflecting liquidity management to support margin.

## Other sources of funding & Shareholder's equity

As of June 30, 2022, other sources of funding and shareholders' equity amounted to AR$117.6 billion decreasing 7.8% YoY and 4.4% QoQ.

The YoY performance in other sources of funding is explained by the following decreases:

- 63.7%, or AR$ 5.2 billion, in foreign trade financing,
- AR$2.0 billion, in Subordinated Negotiable Obligations due to amortization at maturity of the remaining outstanding balance of the Serie IV bond issued in November 2014 for a total amount of US$13.4 million, and
- 74.0%, or AR$1.6 billion, in Medium Term Notes, due to the amortization of the Class G Medium Term Notes, and the partial amortization of the Class E Medium Term Note.

The 4.8% QoQ decrease in Other sources of funding was mainly due to the cancellation at maturity of certain liabilities partially replacing them by other sources of funding, and reflects a 42.5%, or AR$2.2 billion, decrease in foreign trade financing, partially offset by a 11.3%, or AR$2.0 billion, increase in other financial liabilities.

## CER – UVA exposure

As of June 30, 2022, and March 31, 2022, the total net exposure to CER-UVA, amounted to AR$29.8 billion and AR$32.6 billion which represents 43.2% and 45.3% of the Attributable Shareholders equity. In the quarter, the decrease in the holdings of Boncer/Lecer reflects slightly lower exposure of the Company´s treasury portfolio to government treasury bonds. Moreover, the Company has non-monetary assets of AR$44.2 billion as of June 30, 2022, representing 64% of the Attributable Shareholders equity. These assets are adjusted for inflation on a monthly basis.

| | 2Q22 | 1Q22 | 4Q21 | 3Q21 | 2Q21 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Assets exposed to CER/UVA** | | | | | |
| **Loans** | **18,846.9** | **18,977.8** | **19,969.3** | **20,626.0** | **20,929.1** |
| Mortgage Loans | 17,790.5 | 18,189.4 | 19,141.6 | 19,654.7 | 19,892.8 |
| Car Loans | 434.8 | 418.5 | 427.0 | 471.2 | 563.4 |
| Personal Loans | 11.8 | 15.8 | 19.8 | 25.3 | 30.9 |
| Other Loans | 226.9 | 255.8 | 320.0 | 333.1 | 356.3 |
| Interest | 382.9 | 98.3 | 61.0 | 141.7 | 85.7 |
| **Securities** | **19,750.7** | **19,868.1** | **18,361.1** | **7,620.0** | **11,790.5** |
| BONCER/LECER | 19,750.7 | 19,868.1 | 18,361.1 | 7,620.0 | 11,790.5 |
| **Total Assets** | **38,597.6** | **38,846.0** | **38,330.4** | **28,245.9** | **32,719.6** |
| **Liabilities exposed to CER/UVA** | | | | | |
| Deposits | 8,343.0 | 5,811.6 | 5,543.7 | 4,079.3 | 3,796.1 |
| Savings accounts on Construction industry unemployment fund | 415.3 | 395.2 | 388.0 | 358.7 | 332.8 |
| Other Liabilities | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 69.1 | 0.0 |
| **Total Liabilities** | **8,758.3** | **6,206.8** | **5,931.6** | **4,507.1** | **4,128.9** |
| **Total Exposure to CER/UVA, net** | **29,839.3** | **32,639.2** | **32,398.8** | **23,738.8** | **28,590.7** |

## Foreign currency exposure

The table below shows the foreign currency exposure as of the end of each period:

| **Consolidated Balance Sheet Data** (In thousands of US$) | jun 22 | mar 22 | dec 21 | sep 21 | jun 21 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Assets** | | | | | |
| Cash and due from banks | 209,049 | 193,690 | 211,149 | 228,421 | 172,456 |
| Secuities at fair value through profit or loss | 33,118 | 56,456 | 46,568 | 50,736 | 94,917 |
| Loans | 126,555 | 123,466 | 129,142 | 152,414 | 173,177 |
| Other Receivables from Financial Intermediation | 4,881 | 4,676 | 4,587 | 4,630 | 4,575 |
| Other Receivable from Financial Leases | 8,599 | 9,172 | 11,244 | 15,397 | 17,437 |
| Other Assets | 4,991 | 9,450 | 13,874 | 10,862 | 19,658 |
| Other non-financial assets | 326 | 312 | 45 | 1,081 | 107 |
| **Total assets** | **387,520** | **397,221** | **416,608** | **463,541** | **482,328** |
| **Liabilities and shareholders' equity** | | | | | |
| Deposits | 311,486 | 280,012 | 279,789 | 320,888 | 316,042 |
| Other financial liabilities | 54,827 | 53,217 | 74,869 | 88,948 | 62,290 |
| Other Liabilities | 8,955 | 9,495 | 10,478 | 11,676 | 12,751 |
| Subordinated Notes | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1,104 | 1 |
| **Total liabilities** | **375,268** | **342,725** | **365,137** | **422,616** | **391,085** |
| **Net Position on Balance** | **12,253** | **54,496** | **51,471** | **27,954** | **78,496** |
| **Net Derivatives Position** | **-25,183** | **-68,246** | **2,149** | **-28,873** | **-66,785** |
| **Global Net Position** | **-12,931** | **-13,750** | **53,620** | **-919** | **11,711** |

According to Central Bank regulations, non-financial liabilities resulting from the adoption of IFRS 16 since January 2019, are not considered within the Global Net Position. Global Net Position is limited to a 4% maximum long position.

## Liquidity & reserve requirements

**Loans to deposits ratio** of 46.3% compared to 53.4% as of June 30, 2021, and 48.9% as of March 31, 2022.

AR$ loans to AR$ deposits ratio was 46.3% as of June 30, 2022, declining from 52.0% as of June 30, 2021, and 48.8% as of March 31, 2022.

US$ loans to US$ deposits ratio was 46.5% as of June 30, 2022, compared to 63.3% as of June 30, 2021, and 49.9% as of March 31, 2022.

As of June 30, 2022, the proforma **Liquidity Coverage ratio** ("LCR") was 104.0%.

**Net Stable Funding ratio** ("NSFR") as of June 30, 2022, was 155.8%.

The tables below provide further information on liquidity in AR$ and US$:

| **AR$ Liquidity** (In millions of Ps. stated in terms of the measuring unit current at the end of the reporting period) | jun 22 | mar 22 | dec 21 | sep 21 | jun 21 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Cash and due from banks | 19,549.1 | 9,468.5 | 15,110.2 | 18,703.7 | 20,040.8 |
| Securities Issued by the Central Bank (Leliq) | 187,707.4 | 165,461.2 | 78,203.4 | 96,150.4 | 95,580.0 |
| Treasury Bonds (Botes) | 10,983.1 | 12,124.2 | 11,313.0 | 13,075.0 | 11,404.6 |
| Repo with Central Bank | 7,117.4 | 7,538.5 | 58,340.6 | 78,406.7 | 67,645.2 |
| **Liquid AR$ Assets** | **225,357.0** | **194,592.4** | **162,967.2** | **206,335.8** | **194,670.7** |
| **Total AR$ Deposits** | **389,261.4** | **363,831.5** | **353,592.3** | **372,249.8** | **349,163.5** |
| **Liquid AR$ Assets / Total AR$ Deposits** | **57.9%** | **53.5%** | **46.1%** | **55.4%** | **55.8%** |

This liquidity ratio includes Cash, Repo transactions with Central Bank, LELIQs and Treasury bonds considered on the minimum reserve requirements, while other liquid-government securities held are not considered on the calculation.

| **US$ Liquidity** (In US$ million) | jun 22 | mar 22 | dec 21 | sep 21 | jun 21 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Cash and due from banks | 165.4 | 192.5 | 209.0 | 226.1 | 172.0 |
| US$ Treasury Bonds | - | - | - | - | 0.0 |
| **Liquid US$ Assets** | **165.4** | **192.5** | **209.0** | **226.1** | **172.0** |
| **Total US$ Deposits** | **288.8** | **280.5** | **279.8** | **321.0** | **316.3** |
| **Liquid US$ Assets / Total US$ Deposits** | **57.3%** | **68.6%** | **74.7%** | **70.5%** | **54.4%** |

The table below shows the composition of the Company's **reserve requirements** as of each reported date. The basis on which minimum cash reserve requirement is computed is the monthly average of daily balances of the liabilities at the end of each day during each calendar month.

| Minimum Cash Reserve Requirements on AR$ Deposits (Avg. Balance. AR$ MM.) | jun 22 | mar 22 | dec 21 | sep 21 | jun 21 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Cash | 15,760.5 | 13,630.5 | 12,065.6 | 9,375.9 | 9,814.5 |
| Treasury Bond | 10,504.3 | 9,825.2 | 7,993.2 | 8,148.3 | 6,917.4 |
| Leliq | 22,276.6 | 19,241.4 | 20,455.8 | 22,239.7 | 19,008.3 |
| Government Securities | 6,779.8 | 7,297.8 | 1,338.8 | 405.3 | 0.0 |
| Special Deduction[1] | 25,291.3 | 20,841.4 | 19,323.5 | 17,138.9 | 14,302.1 |
| **Total Cash Reserve Requirements** | **80,612.6** | **70,836.2** | **61,176.8** | **57,308.1** | **50,042.2** |

1. SMEs loans deduction

| Minimum Cash Reserve Requirements on U$S (Avg. Balance. US$ MM.) | jun 22 | mar 22 | dec 21 | sep 21 | jun 21 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Cash | 125.3 | 121.1 | 148.9 | 154.4 | 116.3 |
| **Total Cash Reserve Requirements** | **125.3** | **121.1** | **148.9** | **154.4** | **145.3** |

For more information on the regulatory environment please see Appendix IV.

## Capital

As of June 30, 2022, **equity to total assets** was 12.7%, compared to 13.9% as of June 30, 2021 and 13.8% as of March 31, 2022.

| Consolidated Capital | jun 22 | mar 22 | dec 21 | sep 21 | jun 21 | % Change QoQ | % Change YoY |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Attributable Shareholders' Equity | 69,059.0 | 72,076.7 | 72,669.7 | 73,360.8 | 73,220.3 | -4.2% | -5.7% |
| Average Shareholders' Equity | 70,706.3 | 71,827.7 | 73,155.4 | 73,413.4 | 73,899.2 | -1.6% | -4.3% |
| **Shareholders' Equity as a % of Total Assets** | 12.7% | 13.8% | 13.6% | 13.3% | 13.9% | | |
| **Avg. Shareholders' Equity as a % of Avg. Total Assets** | 13.9% | 14.0% | 14.0% | 13.8% | 14.0% | | |
| **Tang. Shareholders' Equity as a % of T. Tang. Assets** | **10.2%** | **11.2%** | **11.0%** | **11.0%** | **11.6%** | | |

The table below shows dividends paid by the Company to its shareholders, dividends received from its subsidiaries and capital injections made by the Company to its subsidiaries, from January 2021 to the date of this report (figures stated in nominal AR$ at the moment of payment):

| Dividends & Capital Injections (AR$ million, US$million) | Date | Dividends Received | Dividends Paid | Capital Injection |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Grupo Supervielle | May 21 | | 385 | |
| | May 22 | | 293 | |
| IUDÚ Compañía Financiera S.A. | November 21 | | | 25 |
| | January 22 | | | 25 |
| | February 22 | | | 13 |
| | March 22 | | | 63 |
| | June 22 | | | 50 |
| Supervielle Seguros S.A. | April 21 | 190 | | |
| | November 21 | 190 | | |
| | April 22 | 475 | | |
| Supervielle Asset Management | April 21 | 296 | | |
| | April 22 | 603 | | |
| IOL invertironline | August 21 | US$ 3.3 million | | |
| | August 22 | | | AR$ 70.2 |
| IOL Holding S.A. | November 21 | | | US$ 0.5 |
| | July 22 | | | US$ 0.2 |
| Bolsillo Digital S.A.U | March 21 | | | 29 |
| Futuros del Sur S.A | April 22 | 75 | | |
| Supervielle Productores Asesores de Seguros S.A | April 21 | | | 30 |
| Sofital | April 21 | 33 | | |
| | May 21 | 15 | | |
| | May 22 | 60 | | |

The table below shows capital injections made by the Bank to its subsidiaries:

| Banco Supervielle Capital Injections to its subsidiaries (AR$ million) | Date | Capital Injection |
|---|---|---|
| IUDÚ Compañía Financiera S.A. | November 21 | 475 |
| | January 22 | 475 |
| | February 22 | 238 |
| | March 22 | 1,188 |
| | June 22 | 950 |
| Bolsillo Digital S.A.U* | September 21 | 25 |
| | January 22 | 27 |

*Capital Injections made by the Bank since Grupo Supervielle transferred to the Bank its shareholding in Bolsillo Digital S.A.U on August 5, 2021

The table below shows capital injections made by IUDÚ to its subsidiary:

| IUDÚ Capital Injections to its subsidiary (AR$ million) | Date | Capital Injection |
|---|---|---|
| Tarjeta Automática | February 22 | 150 |
| | March 22 | 150 |
| | June 22 | 250 |

Other Capital injections:

| Other Capital Injections (AR$ million) | Date | Capital Injection |
|---|---|---|
| Play Digital S.A. | March 21 | 7 |
| | June 21* | 41 |
| Fideicomiso Supervielle I (venture capital fund) | March 21 | 35 |
| **Total** | | **82.1** |

*Capital Injection made by the Bank since Grupo Supervielle transferred to the Bank its shareholding in Play Digital S.A. on June 30, 2021

On June 30, 2021, Grupo Supervielle transferred to its subsidiary Banco Supervielle S.A. its 3.487% shareholding in Play Digital S.A. of 41,747,121 ordinary book-entry shares with a par value of AR$1 and 1 vote each, along with an irrevocable capital contribution made to Play Digital S.A. and pending capitalization in the amount of AR$ 6,832,612.

On August 5, 2021, Grupo Supervielle, within the framework of the commercial strategy for its payment services business, transferred to its subsidiary Banco Supervielle S.A. its entire shareholding in Bolsillo Digital S.A.U.

The **Common Equity Tier 1 Ratio** as of June 30, 2022, was 13.6% declining 20 bps when compared to 1Q22 and 70-bps from June 30, 2021.

2Q22 Tier 1 Capital Ratio evolution reflects the growth of the loan portfolio above inflation and impact of net results.

Supervielle's Tier 1 ratio coincides with its CET 1 ratio.

As of June 30, 2022, Banco Supervielle's consolidated financial position showed a solvency level with an integrated capital of AR$42.7 billion, exceeding total capital requirements by AR$16.7 billion.

The table below presents information about the Bank and Iudú Compañia Financiera consolidated regulatory capital and minimum capital requirement as of the dates indicated:

**Calculation of Excess Capital**

| | jun 22 | mar 22 | dec 21 | sep 21 | jun 21 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Allocated to Assets at Risk | 15,982.3 | 13,382.7 | 12,957.5 | 12,072.7 | 10,488.0 |
| Allocated to Bank Premises and Equipment, Intangible Assets and Equity Investment Assets | 2,786.8 | 2,442.7 | 2,035.7 | 1,809.3 | 1,659.3 |
| Market Risk | 1,303.6 | 864.4 | 965.2 | 596.6 | 1,279.3 |
| Public Sector and Securities in Investment Account | 40.5 | 82.1 | 34.5 | 39.0 | 32.4 |
| Operational Risk | 5,904.1 | 5,270.4 | 4,806.0 | 4,324.6 | 3,901.1 |
| **Required Minimum Capital Under Central Bank Regulations** | **26,017.3** | **22,042.3** | **20,798.8** | **18,842.2** | **17,360.1** |
| Basic Net Worth | 56,140.3 | 49,211.7 | 42,938.4 | 41,465.3 | 38,452.0 |
| Complementary Net Worth | 1,907.5 | 1,604.4 | 1,564.3 | 1,397.0 | 1,205.6 |
| Deductions | -15,352.6 | -13,247.7 | -11,770.3 | -9,988.1 | -8,964.6 |
| **Total Capital Under Central Bank Regulations** | **42,695.2** | **37,568.4** | **32,732.4** | **32,874.2** | **30,692.9** |
| **Excess Capital** | **16,677.9** | **15,526.1** | **11,933.7** | **14,032.0** | **13,332.8** |

**Total Capital**

| | jun 22 | mar 22 | dec 21 | sep 21 | jun 21 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Tier 1 Capital** | | | | | |
| Paid in share capital common stock | 829.6 | 829.6 | 829.6 | 829.6 | 829.6 |
| Irrevocable capital contributions | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Share premiums | 6,898.6 | 6,898.6 | 6,898.6 | 6,898.6 | 6,898.6 |
| Disclosed reserves and retained earnings | -1,710.4 | -1,458.1 | -311.3 | -282.5 | 0.0 |
| Non-controlling interests | 82.6 | 154.9 | 76.3 | 195.7 | 274.4 |
| Capital adjustments | 49,455.5 | 41,020.9 | 34,271.7 | 30,380.7 | 26,885.1 |
| IFRS Adjustments | 669.5 | 1,072.1 | 967.9 | 764.4 | 573.3 |
| Expected Loss - Communication "A" 6938 item 10 | 2,031.0 | 1,114.1 | 1,362.6 | 2,990.4 | 3,252.1 |
| 100% of results | -2,106.8 | -86.2 | -267.7 | -146.3 | 115.3 |
| 50% of positive results / 100% negative results | 0.0 | 0.0 | -809.0 | -121.4 | -261.6 |
| **Sub-Total: Gross Tier I Capital** | **56,149.7** | **49,545.9** | **43,018.6** | **41,509.2** | **38,566.8** |
| Deduct: | | | | | |
| All Intangibles | 6,888.8 | 6,016.6 | 5,156.1 | 3,772.4 | 3,209.1 |
| Pending items | 79.0 | 59.4 | 38.5 | 127.0 | 28.6 |
| Other deductions | 8,516.0 | 7,761.8 | 6,963.8 | 6,363.2 | 5,967.1 |
| **Total Deductions** | **15,483.8** | **13,837.8** | **12,158.4** | **10,262.6** | **9,204.8** |
| **Sub-Total: Tier I Capital** | **40,665.9** | **35,708.1** | **30,860.3** | **31,246.6** | **29,362.0** |
| Tier 2 Capital | | | | | |
| General provisions/general loan-loss reserves 50% | 1,890.2 | 1,588.2 | 1,552.9 | 1,397.0 | 1,205.6 |
| Subordinated term debt | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Non controlling Interest | 17.2 | 16.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| **Sub-Total: Tier 2 Capital** | **1,907.5** | **1,604.4** | **1,552.9** | **1,397.0** | **1,205.6** |
| Total Capital | 42,573.4 | 37,312.6 | 32,413.2 | 32,643.6 | 30,567.6 |
| Credit Risk weighted assets | 230,413.2 | 192,537.9 | 181,817.9 | 168,517.6 | 147,441.2 |
| Risk weighted assets | 319,242.3 | 270,676.6 | 255,610.3 | 231,501.8 | 213,604.9 |
| **Tier 1 Capital / Risk weighted assets** | **12.7%** | **13.2%** | **12.1%** | **13.5%** | **13.7%** |
| **Regulatory Capital / Risk weighted assets** | **13.3%** | **13.8%** | **12.7%** | **14.1%** | **14.3%** |
| | | | | | |
| **Fund retained at the holding level** | **2,606** | **1,591** | **1,603** | **1,311** | **1,078** |
| **Consolidated Tier 1 Capital Ratio** | **13.6%** | **13.8%** | **12.7%** | **14.1%** | **14.3%** |

On June 28, 2019, the Central Bank ruled effective on January 1, 2020, that Group "A" financial institutions which are controlled by non-financial institutions (as is the Company's case in relation with the Bank) shall comply with the Minimum Capital requirements, the Major Exposure to Credit Risk regulations, the Liquidity Coverage Ratio and the Net Stable Funding Ratio on a consolidated basis comprising the non-financial holding and all its subsidiaries (excluding insurance companies and non-financial subsidiaries).

On March 19, 2020, the Central Bank ruled, through Communication "A" 6938, that group A financial institutions are allowed to consider as Tier 1 capital (COn1), when calculating minimum capital requirements, the positive difference between the accounting provision, calculated in accordance with item 5.5. of IFRS 9, and the regulatory provision, calculated in accordance with the standards on minimum loan loss provisions required, or the accounting provision as of November 30, 2019, the higher of both, that is, when the provision under IFRS is greater than the regulatory (or accounting as of that date).

## Results by segment

The Company conducts its operations and serves its customers through the following business segments: Personal & Business Banking, Corporate Banking, Treasury, IUDÚ Digital Financial Services, Insurance, and Asset Management and Other Services.

### Evolution of Customers

| **Active Customers evolution** | **jun 22** | **mar 22** | **dec 21** | **sep 21** | **jun 21** |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bank- Personal & Business- Individuals | 1,545,170 | 1,457,308 | 1,433,858 | 1,419,677 | 1,399,144 |
| Bank- Personal & Business- Entrepreneurs and SMEs | 29,337 | 28,077 | 27,628 | 27,212 | 26,793 |
| Bank- Corporate Banking1 | 1,918 | 1,949 | 2,240 | 2,162 | 2,102 |
| IUDÚ digital financial services (IUDÚ & MILA) | 384,730 | 365,434 | 403,571 | 442,082 | 452,152 |
| IOL invertironline | 102,511 | 106,330 | 109,161 | 107,987 | 90,573 |
| **Total Customers** | **2,063,666** | **1,959,098** | **1,976,458** | **1,999,120** | **1,970,764** |

1. Since January 2022, according to the new range of revenues defined for each business segment, certain SMEs were transferred from the Corporate Segment to the Personal & Business Segment.

### Attributable Net Income Mix

The table below presents information about the Attributable Comprehensive Income by segment:

| **Attributable Net Income** | | | | **% Change** | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| (in millions of Argentine Ps.) | **2Q22** | **1Q22** | **2Q21** | **QoQ** | **YoY** |
| Personal & Business | -2,861.6 | -2,500.6 | -3,282.3 | na | na |
| Corporate Banking | -130.5 | 138.5 | 270.0 | na | -148.3% |
| Treasury | 2,520.9 | 3,287.2 | 2,981.8 | -23% | -15.5% |
| IUDÚ Digital Financial Services | -1,715.6 | -1,391.9 | -584.5 | na | na |
| Insurance | 72.4 | 125.3 | 168.3 | -42% | -57.0% |
| Asset Management & Other Service | 116.8 | 83.5 | 112.2 | 40% | 4.1% |
| **Total Allocated to segments** | **-1,997.8** | **-257.8** | **-335** | na | na |
| Adjustments | 9.2 | -185.1 | -186.9 | na | na |
| **Total Consolidated** | - **1,988.6** | - **442.9** | - **521.5** | na | na |

## Personal & Business Banking segment

Through the Personal & Business Banking Segment, Supervielle offers a wide range of financial products and services designed to meet the needs of individuals, entrepreneurs and small businesses (Annual sales up to AR$300 million), and SMEs (Annual sales over AR$300 million and below AR$3.0 billion): personal loans, mortgage loans, unsecured loans, loans with special facilities for project and working capital financing, leasing, bank guarantee for tenants, salary advances, car loans, domestic and international factoring, international guarantees and letters of credit, payroll payment plans, credit cards, debit cards, savings accounts, time deposits, checking accounts, and financial services and investments such as mutual funds, insurance and guarantees, and senior citizens benefit payments.

**Personal & Business Banking – Highlights**

| (In millions of Ps. stated in terms of the measuring unit current at the end of the reporting period) | 2Q22 | 1Q22 | 2Q21 | % Change QoQ | % Change YoY |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Income Statement** | | | | | |
| Net Interest Income | 6,151.7 | 7,009.7 | 6,202.2 | -12.2% | -0.8% |
| NIIFI & Exchange rate differences | 109.8 | 129.0 | 88.3 | -14.9% | 24.4% |
| Net Financial Income | 6,261.5 | 7,138.7 | 6,290.4 | -12.3% | -0.5% |
| Net Service Fee Income | 2,229.1 | 2,273.6 | 2,452.4 | -2.0% | -9.1% |
| Net Operating Revenue, before Loan Loss Provisions | 7,307.1 | 8,477.1 | 7,580.2 | -13.8% | -3.6% |
| RECPPC | 1,591.1 | (791.6) | 423.6 | -301.0% | |
| Loan Loss Provisions | (1,463.9) | (1,704.4) | (2,095.0) | -14.1% | -30.1% |
| Profit / (Loss) before Income Tax | (4,508.2) | (4,054.2) | (5,214.7) | 11.2% | -13.5% |
| Attributable Net Income / (Loss) | (2,861.6) | (2,500.6) | (3,282.3) | 14.4% | -12.8% |
| **Balance Sheet** | | | | | |
| Loans (Net of LLP) | 100,492.7 | 96,576.9 | 93,062.0 | 4.1% | 8.0% |
| Receivables from Financial Leases (Net of LLP | 2,741.0 | 2,519.9 | 2,154.4 | 8.8% | 27.2% |
| Total Loan Portfolio (Net of LLP) | 103,233.8 | 99,096.9 | 95,216.4 | 4.2% | 8.4% |
| Deposits | 188,231.9 | 182,408.5 | 193,610.0 | 3.2% | -2.8% |

During 2Q22, **Loss before Income tax** of AR$4.5 billion compared to a loss before income tax of AR$5.2 billion in 2Q21 and a loss of AR$4.1 billion in 1Q22.

The YoY performance is explained by: i) a AR$631.1 million decrease in loan loss provisions and ii). a gain of AR$1.6 billion in the result from the exposure to changes in the purchasing power of the currency allocated in this segment. These were offset by: i). a 7.4% or AR$ 819.0 million increase in Expenses mainly due to salary increases since June 2021 including severance payments and early retirement charges related to the Company's transformation and efficiency programs, ii). a 9.1% or AR$ 223.3 million decrease in Net Service Fee Income due to lagged repricing of fees and iii) a 0.5% or AR$ 28.9 million decrease in Net Financial Income due to weak credit demand and due to the increase in minimum regulatory interest rates on deposits.

The QoQ performance is explained by: i). a 19.0% or AR$ 1.9 billion increase in Expenses mainly due to salary increases in 2Q22 which partially applied retroactively for previous quarter and severance payments and early retirement charges related to the Company's transformation and efficiency programs in the quarter, ii). a 12.3% or AR$ 877.1 million decrease in Net Financial Income due to weak credit demand and due to the increase in minimum regulatory interest rates on deposits, and iii). a 2.0% or AR$ 44.4 million decrease in Net Service Fee Income due to lagged repricing of fees. These were partially offset by i). a AR$240.5 million decrease in loan loss provisions and ii). a gain of AR$1.6 billion in the result from the exposure to changes in the purchasing power of the currency allocated in this segment compared to a charge of AR$791.6 million in 1Q22.

**Loan loss provisions** amounted to AR$1.5 billion in 2Q22, down 30.1% from 2Q21 and 14.1% or AR$240.5 million from 1Q22. 1Q22 had been impacted by a Charge off related to delinquent loans of customers who did not resume payments after the end of the 12-month deferral programs ruled by the Central Bank amid the Covid-19 pandemic. The level of provisioning reflects the Bank's IFRS9 expected loss models and the nominal growth of the loan portfolio.

**Attributable Net Income (Loss)** at the Personal & Business Banking segment was a loss of AR$2.9 billion in 2Q22 compared with a loss of AR$3.3 billion in 2Q21 and a loss of AR$2.5 billion in 1Q22.

Personal & Business Banking segment **loans** (including receivables from financial leases) reached AR$103.2 billion as of June 30, 2022, up 8.4% YoY and 4.2% QoQ reflecting the increase in the commercial portfolio allocated in this segment and also due to the increase in credit cards, while personal loans decreased in the quarter.

Personal & Business Banking segment **deposits** up 3.2% QoQ but decreased 2.8% QoQ reflecting the seasonal increase in 2Q due to the payments of the half of the thirteenth salary in late June.

## Corporate banking segment

Through the Bank, Supervielle offers middle market companies and large corporations (annual sales over AR$ 3 billion) a full range of products, services and financing options including factoring, leasing, foreign trade finance and cash management.

| **Corporate Banking – Highlights** | | | | **% Change** | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| (In millions of Ps. stated in terms of the measuring unit current at the end of the reporting period) | **2Q22** | **1Q22** | **2Q21** | **QoQ** | **YoY** |
| **Income Statement** | | | | | |
| Net Interest Income | 2,438.3 | 1,663.8 | 2,313.7 | 46.5% | 5.4% |
| NIIFI & Exchange rate differences | -354.0 | 405.5 | 30.3 | -187.3% | -1269.3% |
| Net Financial Income | 2,084.2 | 2,069.3 | 2,344.0 | 0.7% | -11.1% |
| Net Service Fee Income | 315.9 | 283.4 | 255.9 | 11.5% | 23.4% |
| Net Operating Revenue, before Loan Loss Provisions | 2,568.8 | 1,975.3 | 2,563.5 | 30.0% | 0.2% |
| RECPPC | (1,076.4) | (269.3) | (796.8) | 299.7% | |
| Loan Loss Provisions | (529.3) | 61.1 | (248.2) | -966.4% | |
| Profit / (Loss) before Income Tax | (235.0) | 126.9 | 455.0 | na | |
| Attributable Net Income / (Loss) | (130.5) | 138.5 | 270.0 | -194.2% | |
| **Balance Sheet** | | | | | |
| Loans (Net of LLP) | 62,703.7 | 61,823.3 | 80,210.5 | 1.4% | -21.8% |
| Receivables from Financial Leases (Net of LLP | 4,698.8 | 5,109.6 | 4,168.1 | -8.0% | 12.7% |
| Total Loan Portfolio (Net of LLP) | 67,402.6 | 66,932.9 | 84,378.6 | 0.7% | -20.1% |
| Deposits | 46,288.8 | 40,727.1 | 37,875.4 | 13.7% | 22.2% |

During 2Q22 Profit (Loss) Before Income tax was a loss of AR$235.0 million compared to AR$455.0 million in 2Q21 and AR$126.9 million in 1Q22.

The YoY performance is explained by: i) a 113.3% or AR$281.2 million increase in Loan Loss Provisions, ii). a AR$1.1 billion impact in the Result from exposure to changes in the purchasing power of the currency compared to AR$796.8 million, and iii). an 11.1% or AR$ 259.7 million decrease in Net Financial Income mainly due to lower interest earned on lower volume of loans and higher interest paid on liabilities due to market interest rates. These were partially offset by a 23.4% or AR$ 60.0 million increase in Net Service Fee Income.

The QoQ performance is explained by: i) a AR$1.1 billion loss from the Result from exposure to changes in the purchasing power of the currency and ii). a AR$ 590.4 million increase in Loan Loss Provisions from a gain of AR$61.1 million to a charge of AR$529.3 million. These were partially offset by a 27.0% or AR$ 442.1 million decrease in expenses, ii). an 11.5% or AR$ 32.5 million increase in Net Service Fee Income, and iii). a 0.7%, or AR$ 14.9 million, increase in Net Financial Income.

Income tax in the quarter recorded AR$104.5 million gain compared to charges of AR$ 185.1 million in 2Q21 and gain of AR$11.6 million in 1Q22.

Attributable Net Income (Loss) at the Corporate Banking segment was AR$130.5 million loss in 2Q22, compared to a net gain of AR$270.0 million in 2Q21 and AR$138.5 million in 1Q22.

Loan loss provisions recorded AR$529.3 million in 2Q22 compared to AR$248.2 million in 2Q21 and a gain of AR$61.1 million in 1Q22.

As of June 30, 2022, 71% of the commercial non-performing loans portfolio was collateralized, compared to 81% as of March 31, 2022 and 68% as of June 30, 2021.
Total deposits from corporate customers amounted to AR$46.3 million, up 22.2% YoY and 13.7% QoQ.

## Treasury segment

The Treasury segment is primarily responsible for the allocation of the Bank's liquidity according to the needs and opportunities of the Personal and Business Banking and the Corporate Banking segments as well as its own needs and opportunities. The Treasury segment implements the Bank's financial risk management policies, manages the Bank's trading desk, and develops businesses with wholesale financial and non-financial clients.

| **Treasury Segment – Highlights** | | | | % Change | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| (In millions of Ps. stated in terms of the measuring unit current at the end of the reporting period) | **2Q22** | **1Q22** | **2Q21** | **QoQ** | **YoY** |
| **Income Statement** | | | | | |
| Net Interest Income | 5,778.6 | 4,463.3 | 4,584.8 | 29.5% | 26.0% |
| NIIFI & Exchange rate differences | 2,673.4 | 3,000.1 | 2,639.8 | -10.9% | 1.3% |
| Results from Recognition of Financial Instruments at amortized cost | 243.0 | 146.3 | -13.4 | 66.1% | -1913.7% |
| Net Financial Income | 8,694.9 | 7,609.7 | 7,211.3 | 14.3% | 20.6% |
| Net Operating Revenue, before Loan Loss Provisions | 7,070.7 | 6,991.9 | 6,887.2 | 1.1% | 2.7% |
| RECPPC | (2,912.5) | (1,397.2) | (1,479.8) | 108.5% | 96.8% |
| Profit / (Loss) before Income Tax | 3,606.6 | 4,648.8 | 4,622.0 | -22.4% | -22.0% |
| Attributable Net Income / (Loss) | 2,520.9 | 3,287.2 | 2,981.8 | -23.3% | -15.5% |

**Profit (Loss) before Income tax** of AR$3.6 billion compared to AR$4.6 billion in 2Q21 and AR$4.7 billion in 1Q22. YoY the Treasury Segment showed: i). a AR$ 1.4 billion increase in the expenses related to the result from exposure to inflation due to the increase in the volume of monetary assets and ii). a AR$ 1.3 billion increase in other expenses. These were partially offset by a 20.6% or AR$ 1.5 billion, increase in Net Financial Income due to higher yield on higher volumes of leliqs, while the holdings of government securities were impacted by the decline in market prices. These were partially offset by the increase in cost of funds reflecting minimum interest rates on time deposits.

During 2Q22, the Treasury Segment reported an **Attributable Net Income** of AR$2.5 billion, compared to AR$3.0 billion in 2Q21 and AR$3.3 billion in 1Q22.

## IUDÚ Digital Financial Services Segment

Through Iudú Compañia Financiera, Tarjeta Automática and MILA, Supervielle offers credit card services, personal loans, car loans, and other financial services to middle and lower-middle-income sectors. Product offerings also include consumer loans, credit cards and insurance products through an exclusive agreement with Dorinka, the owner of the Chango Mas stores (former Walmart stores) and through the Tarjeta Automática brand. Moreover, through Espacio Cordial, Supervielle offers non-financial products and services. In November 2021, Iudú Compañía Financiera launched its new app aimed at transforming its former consumer finance business solely offering on site personal loans, credit cards and some insurance products to a full digital banking platform, including the development of new products. Since January 2022, and according to the transformation of IUDÚ's business model, the consumer financing segment changed its name to IUDÚ Digital Financial Services Segment. Notwithstanding, following the acceleration in inflation in 2022 that impacted this business segment, the Company decided to rightsize its operations to run a more efficient operation in this new economic context.

On August 24, 2021, IUDÚ Compañía Financiera approved the continuation of its commercial relationship with Dorinka S.R.L. (formerly Walmart S.R.L.) entering into a new 5-year term service agreement expiring on August 24, 2026. IUDÚ Compañía Financiera will continue to offer its financial products and services at Dorinka points of sale. This new marketing agreement includes among its provisions that credit cards will be co-branded with the retailer, creating a joint identification as commercial allies. Dorinka S.R.L is a company belonging to the de Narváez Group that in November 2020 acquired the Walmart Argentina operation.

**IUDÚ Digital Financial Services Segment – Highlights**

| (In millions of Ps. stated in terms of the measuring unit current at the end of the reporting period) | 2Q22 | 1Q22 | 2Q21 | QoQ | YoY |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Income Statement** | | | | | |
| Net Interest Income | 696.3 | 1,101.3 | 1,604.2 | -36.8% | -56.6% |
| NIIFI & Exchange rate differences | 320.9 | 242.7 | 145.2 | - | - |
| Net Financial Income | 1,017.2 | 1,344.0 | 1,749.4 | -24.3% | -41.9% |
| Net Service Fee Income | 256.4 | 433.3 | 511.1 | -40.8% | -49.8% |
| Net Operating Revenue, before Loan Loss Provisions | 1,267.9 | 1,620.7 | 2,118.6 | -21.8% | -40.2% |
| RECPPC | (278.9) | (311.4) | (341.8) | -10.4% | -18.4% |
| Loan Loss Provisions | (708.8) | (876.4) | (675.4) | -19.1% | 4.9% |
| Profit / (Loss) before Income Tax | (1,771.4) | (1,587.2) | (485.7) | 11.6% | 264.7% |
| Attributable Net Income / (Loss) | (1,715.6) | (1,391.9) | (584.5) | 23.3% | 193.5% |
| **Balance Sheet** | | | | | |
| Loan Portfolio (Net of LLP) | 14,516.3 | 16,529.7 | 17,269.3 | -12.2% | -15.9% |
| **Employees** | 409 | 724 | 978 | -43.5% | -58.2% |

**Attributable Net Income (Loss)** at the IUDÚ Digital Financial Services Segment registered a net loss of AR$1.7 billion compared to net losses of AR$584.5 million in 2Q21 and AR$1.4 billion in 1Q22.

YoY results showed: i) a 41.9%, or AR$732.2 million, decrease in Net Financial Income to AR$1.0 billion, ii) a 19.9%, or AR$314.5 million, increase in Loan Loss Provisions partially explained by the write of made in the quarter, iii) a 19.9%, or AR$314.5 million in expenses mainly due to severance charges to reduce employee base and iv) a 49.8%, or AR$254.7 million, decrease in Net Service Fee Income. These were partially offset by a lower impact of the Result from exposure to changes in the purchasing power of the currency with a charge of AR$278.9 million.

QoQ results showed: i) a 24.3%, or AR$326.9 million, decrease in Net Financial Income due to the increase in cost of funds and decreased level of loans origination related to the tightening credit scorings standards, ii). a 40.8% or AR$177.0 million increase in Net Service Fee Income, iii) a 19.1% or AR$ 167.6 million increase in Loan Loss Provisions in the quarter partially explained by the write off made in the quarter and iv). 1.0% increase in personnel expenses due to the reduction of the employee base. These were partially offset by a 17% or AR$ 129.2 million decrease in administrative expenses and a AR$ 32.5 million decrease in the charge from exposure to changes in the purchasing power of the currency.

| | 2Q22 | | | 1Q22 | | | 2Q21 | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | GS(1) | IUDÚ(2) | GS excl. IUDÚ (3) | GS(1) | IUDÚ(2) | GS excl. IUDÚ (3) | GS(1) | IUDÚ(2) | GS excl. IUDÚ (3) |
| NFI /Avg. Assets** | 14.8% | 17.2% | 14.7% | 14.7% | 20.6% | 14.4% | 14.1% | 29.0% | 13.4% |
| LLP / Avg. Assets** | -2.2% | 12.0% | -2.9% | -1.8% | 13.5% | -2.6% | -2.3% | 11.2% | -3.0% |
| ROA** | -1.6% | -25.8% | -0.4% | -0.3% | -19.6% | 0.7% | -0.4% | -9.1% | 0.0% |
| ROE** | -11.2% | -131.1% | -2.8% | -2.5% | -116.4% | 4.9% | -2.8% | -40.7% | 0.2% |
| Assets / Shareholders´equity | 7.2 | 5.1 | 7.3 | 7.2 | 5.9 | 7.2 | 7.1 | 4.5 | 7.3 |

(1) refers to Grupo Supervielle
(2) refers to IUDÚ Digital Financial Services Lending business (including IUDÚ, Mila and TA)
(3) refers to Grupo Supervielle excluding the IUDÚ Digital Financial Services Lending business
(4) Annualized ratios

| Interest Earning Assets | 2Q22 | | 1Q22 | | 2Q21 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **(In millions of Argentina Ps.)** | **Avg. Balance** | **Avg. Rate** | **Avg. Balance** | **Avg. Rate** | **Avg. Balance** | **Avg. Rate** |
| **Investment Portfolio** | | | | | | |
| Government and Corporate Securities | 510.2 | 80.3% | 549.3 | 22.1% | 743.8 | 20.1% |
| Securities Issued by the Central Bank | 1,972.0 | 58.2% | 2,340.0 | 44.4% | 1,460.6 | 42.7% |
| **Total Investment Portfolio** | 2,482.3 | 62.7% | 2,889.3 | 40.2% | 2,204.4 | 35.1% |
| Loans to the Financial Sector | | | | | | |
| Automobile and Other Secured Loans | 2,103.0 | 74.3% | 2,303.6 | 81.7% | 2,206.6 | 60.7% |
| Personal Loans | 5,508.0 | 98.8% | 6,654.4 | 81.7% | 7,805.5 | 113.4% |
| Credit Card Loans | 7,147.5 | 55.1% | 8,363.7 | 46.2% | 7,418.1 | 38.1% |
| **Total Loans** | 14,758.4 | 74.2% | 17,321.7 | 64.6% | 17,430.2 | 74.7% |
| Repo Transactions | 0.0 | 0.0% | 0.0 | 0.0% | 0.0 | 0.0% |
| **Total Interest.Earning Assets** | **17,240.7** | **72.5%** | **20,211.0** | **61.1%** | **19,634.6** | **70.2%** |
| | | | | | | |
| **Interest Bearing Liabilities** | | | | | | |
| Special Checking Accounts | 5,659.8 | 37.5% | 6,069.5 | 29.3% | 4,278.9 | 32.7% |
| Time Deposits | 1,825.8 | 55.2% | 2,821.2 | 40.1% | 2,920.1 | 43.2% |
| Borrowings from Other Fin. Inst. & Unsub Negotiable Obligations | 7,906.6 | 55.8% | 8,426.1 | 45.4% | 7,808.4 | 41.5% |
| Subordinated Loans and Negotiable Obligations | 0.0 | 0.0% | 0.0 | 0.0% | 0.0 | 0.0% |
| **Total Interest-Bearing Liabilities** | **15,392.2** | **49.0%** | **17,316.9** | **38.9%** | **15,007.5** | **39.3%** |

**Loan loss provisions** amounted to AR$708.8 million in 2Q22, up 4.9% from 2Q21 and down 19.1% from 1Q21. The YoY increase reflects the write off delinquent loans deferred during the pandemic through the automatic rescheduling programs ruled by the Central Bank.

**The total NPL ratio** improved 310 bps QoQ reflecting write offs made in 2Q22 partially offset by the 12% decline in the Loan Portfolio lowered credit appetite in the current context.

**Loans (net of Provisions for loan losses)** totaled AR$14.5 billion as of June 30, 2022 decreasing 15.9% YoY and 12.2% QoQ. The IUDÚ Digital Financial Services segment continued to apply tighter credit scoring standards on its underwriting policies in the quarter to improve asset quality in an increasing inflation environment.

## Insurance segment

Through Supervielle Seguros and Supervielle Productores de Seguros, its insurance broker, Supervielle offers insurance products, primarily personal accidents insurance, protected bag and life insurance. All insurance products are offered to its customers. Supervielle Seguros offers credit related and others insurance to satisfy the needs of customers as well.

| **Insurance Segment – Highlights** | | | | % Change | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| (In millions of Ps. stated in terms of the measuring unit current at the end of the reporting period) | 2Q22 | 1Q22 | 2Q21 | QoQ | YoY |
| Net Financial Income | 158.5 | 251.3 | 154.2 | -36.9% | 2.8% |
| Net Service Fee Income | 735.4 | 729.4 | 662.5 | 0.8% | 11.0% |
| Net Operating Revenue, before Loan Loss Provisions | 904.4 | 835.3 | 816.6 | na | 10.7% |
| RECPPC | (277.1) | (316.5) | (295.2) | -12.5% | -6.1% |
| Profit before Income Tax | 208.5 | 296.3 | 128.0 | -29.6% | 62.9% |
| Attributable Net Income | 72.4 | 125.3 | 168.3 | -42.2% | -57.0% |
| Gross written premiums | 1,104.9 | 1,154.3 | 1,149.0 | -4.3% | -3.8% |
| Claims Paid | 153.7 | 219.8 | 251.5 | -30.1% | -38.9% |
| Combined Ratio | 63.0% | 68.0% | 75.2% | | |

| Gross written premiums by product | | | | | | % Change | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| (in million) | 2Q22 | 1Q22 | 4Q21 | 3Q21 | 2Q21 | QoQ | YoY |
| Life insurance and total and permanent disability for debit balances | 0.2 | 0.9 | 0.4 | 1.4 | 0.4 | -73.7% | -46.7% |
| Mortgage Insurance | 63.5 | 67.7 | 69.4 | 77.2 | 46.0 | -6.2% | 38.1% |
| Personal accident Insurance | 41.0 | 45.3 | 47.0 | 49.6 | 51.1 | -9.5% | -19.8% |
| Protected Bag Insurance | 131.4 | 128.0 | 107.7 | 139.3 | 171.4 | 2.7% | -23.3% |
| Broken Bones | 24.5 | 28.1 | 28.3 | 30.4 | 33.8 | -12.8% | -27.4% |
| Others | 29.7 | 32.4 | 11.8 | 27.8 | 25.4 | -8.4% | 16.9% |
| Home Insurance | 134.5 | 158.5 | 143.6 | 170.5 | 149.7 | -15.2% | -10.2% |
| Technology Insurance | 80.0 | 73.4 | 63.1 | 85.4 | 59.1 | 9.0% | 35.4% |
| ATM Insurance | 37.9 | 38.1 | 37.0 | 43.7 | 46.4 | -0.5% | -18.3% |
| Life Insurance | 562.2 | 581.9 | 563.0 | 573.5 | 565.8 | -3.4% | -0.6% |
| **Total** | **1,104.9** | **1,154.2** | **1,071.3** | **1,199.1** | **1,148.9** | **-4.3%** | **-3.8%** |

**Attributable Net income** of the Insurance Segment in 2Q22 was AR$72.4 million, compared to AR$168.3 million in 2Q21 and AR$125.3 million in 1Q22. QoQ performance reflects 36.9% decrease in Net Financial Income, while Net Service Fee Income increased 0.8% to AR$735.4 million.

Gross written premiums measured in the unit at the end of the reporting period were down 4.3% QoQ, with non-credit related policies decreasing 5.2% QoQ. Claims paid (measured in the unit at the end of the reporting period) decreased AR$66.1 million.

**Combined ratio** was 63.0% in 2Q22, compared to 75.2% in 2Q21 and 68.0% in 1Q22. The QoQ decrease in the combined ratio is explained by lower expenses partially and lower claims paid partially offset by lower gross written premiums.

**Profit before Income tax** of the Insurance Segment in 2Q22 was AR$208.5 million, increasing 62.9% YoY, but decreasing 29.6% QoQ.

## Asset management & Other segments

Supervielle offers a variety of other services to its customers, including mutual fund products through Supervielle Asset Management, retail brokerage services through IOL invertironline and payment solutions to retailers through Bolsillo Digital S.A.U.

| Asset Management & Others Segment Highlights | | | | % Change | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| (In millions of Ps. stated in terms of the measuring unit current at the end of the reporting period) | 2Q22 | 1Q22 | 2Q21 | QoQ | YoY |
| Net Interest Income | 1.0 | 2.1 | 2.5 | -51.2% | -58.4% |
| NIIFI & Exchange rate differences | 223.0 | 275.5 | 132.5 | -19.1% | 68.3% |
| Net Financial Income | 224.0 | 277.6 | 135.0 | -19.3% | 66.0% |
| Net Service Fee Income | 669.7 | 738.7 | 791.1 | -9.4% | -15.3% |
| Net Operating Revenue, before Loan Loss Provisions | 853.4 | 825.8 | 881.5 | 3.3% | -3.2% |
| RECPPC | (134.9) | (206.9) | (139.4) | -34.8% | -3.2% |
| Profit before Income Tax | 112.9 | 213.5 | 142.0 | -47.1% | -20.5% |
| Attributable Net Income | 116.8 | 83.5 | 112.2 | 39.9% | 4.1% |
| SAM-Assets Under Management | 84,103 | 85,757 | 71,265 | -1.9% | 18.0% |
| SAM. Market Share | 1.9% | 1.8% | 1.8% | | |
| IOL-Active Customers | 102,511 | 106,330 | 90,573 | -3.6% | 13.2% |
| IOL-Daily Average Revenue Trades | 13,263 | 16,061 | 20,419 | -17.4% | -35.0% |

In 2Q22, **Profit before Income tax**, was AR$112.9 million compared to AR$142.0 million in 2Q21 and AR$213.5 million in 1Q22. The QoQ performance reflects AR$69.0 million decrease in Net Service Fee Income to AR$69.0 million and AR$53.6 million decrease in Net Service fee income mainly due to lower revenues from IOL invertironline following the trend of the brokerage industry in the quarter.

**Net Income** of the Asset Management Segment & Other Segments amounted to AR$116.8 million compared to AR$112.2 million in 2Q21 and AR$83.5 million in 1Q22.

**SAM Assets Under Management** amounted to AR$84.1 billion as of June 30, 2022, 1.9% down from AR$85.8 billion as of March 31, 2022, and 18.0% up from AR$71.3 billion as of June 30, 2021.

## Credit ratings

**Banco Supervielle Credit Ratings**

1. On October 6, 2021, Fitch Ratings has affirmed the Bank's Foreign Currency and Local Currency Long-Term Issuer Default Ratings (IDRs) at CCC.

2. Fix Scr (Argentine affiliate of Fitch Group) has affirmed a local long-term national scale rating for Banco Supervielle as AA- (Arg) and confirmed its stable long-term perspective due to the comfortable liquidity ratios and adequate capitalization. This rating was confirmed on July 7, 2022.

## Key Events During the quarter

**Annual General Meeting**

On April 27, 2022 Grupo Supervielle held its Annual General Meeting of Shareholders and approved all the proposals submitted by the Board of Directors, including:

- Annual and consolidated financial statements for the financial year ended December 31, 2021,
- Appointment of members of the board of directors,
- Rectification of the allocation agreed upon when constituting the Voluntary Reserve by the shareholders' meeting held on April 27, 2021 and allocation of such Voluntary Reserve to the distribution of future dividends and/or future investments,
- The partial release of the Voluntary Reserve to pay a cash dividend equivalent to AR$ 252,503,900 (calculated on figures expressed in homogeneous currency as of December 31, 2021) an amount that was restated by virtue of General Resolution 777/2018 of the National Securities Commission which sets forth that the distribution of profits must be treated in the currency of the date of the shareholders' meeting by using the month prior to its meeting,
- Delegation to the Board of Directors of the powers to determine the manner, conditions and date of the effective availability of the dividends to the shareholders, and
- Election of Price Waterhouse Coopers as the company's independent auditor.

The following table shows the new composition of the board of directors:

| Name | Title | Date of expiration of current term |
|---|---|---|
| Julio Patricio Supervielle | Chairman of the Board | December 31, 2022 |
| Emérico Alejandro Stengel | First Vice-Chairman of the Board | December 31, 2023 |
| Atilio Dell'Oro Maini | Second Vice-Chairman of the Board | December 31, 2022 |
| Eduardo Pablo Braun* | Director | December 31, 2022 |
| José María Orlando * | Director | December 31, 2023 |
| Laurence Nicole Mengin de Loyer** | Director | December 31, 2023 |
| Hugo Enrique Santiago Basso | Director | December 31, 2022 |

* Independent directors according to CNV Rules and NYSE Rules.
** Non-Independent director according to CNV Rules. However, is independent according to the U.S. federal securities law and the NYSE standards and NYSE Rules.

**Payment of dividends in May 2022**

In accordance with the resolution of the Annual Ordinary Shareholders Meeting held on April 27, 2022, that approved the partial release of the voluntary reserve established for dividends distribution, in accordance with the provisions of General Resolution No. 777/18 of the Argentine Securities Commission, "the distribution of profits must be treated in the currency of the date of the shareholders' meeting by using the price index corresponding to the month prior to the meeting"; and taking into consideration that the Board of Directors on its meeting held on May 5, 2022, determined the manner, conditions and date of the effective availability of the dividends to the shareholders; a cash dividends of AR$ 293,080,487.62 to be distributed and paid starting on May 17, 2022, to existing Shareholders as of the record date set on May 16, 2022 (the ¨Record Date¨).

The amount distributed was equivalent to 64.170388331% of the outstanding capital and the nominal value of its representative shares or AR$0.64170388331 per outstanding share or AR$ 3.20851941655 per ADS. The total amount of dividends distributed corresponded to earnings of previous fiscal years.

The distribution of dividends was originated in profits obtained from 2018 and, therefore, it is subject to withholding of 7% according to the provisions of the Income Tax Law, ordered text Decree No. 824/2019, article 97.

Dividends paid were also subject to the withholding, in the relevant cases, of the amounts paid by the Company in its capacity as Substitute Person Responsible for the Personal Assets Tax, in the case of those shareholders that are subject to said tax, pursuant to the terms of the last paragraph of the article incorporated by Law No. 25,585 following article 25 of Law No. 23,966.

**Supervielle appointed Diego Pizzulli as CEO of its fintech subsidiary, IOL invertironline.**

On June 29, 2022, Grupo Supervielle announced the appointment of Diego Pizzulli as Chief Executive Officer of IOL invertironline, effective July 1, 2022.

Diego Pizzulli has 15 years of experience in the technology industry, developing strategies with a focus on innovation, managing digital products and businesses, and executing projects. He was co-founder and CEO of Alta, a 100% digital broker. Before that, Diego was co-founder, CEO and Director of Cash-online, an Argentine Fintech focused on online lending. Previously, he held various positions at Despegar.com. He earned a degree in Economics from Universidad Católica Argentina and obtained an MBA from Universidad de San Andrés in Argentina.

**Capital Contributions**

On June 27, 2022, Supervielle and the Bank made capital contributions to IUDÚ of AR$50 million and AR$950 million, respectively to be allocated to working capital. On the same date, IUDÚ approved a capital contribution of AR$250 million to Tarjeta Automática to be allocated to working capital.

On July 8, 2022, Supervielle approved a capital contribution of US$200,000 or its equivalent in Uruguayan Pesos to its subsidiary IOL Holding S.A. to be applied to working capital and investments.

On August 16, 2022, Supervielle approved a capital contribution of AR$70,165,000 or its equivalent in Argentine Pesos to its subsidiary IOL Invertironline S.A.U to be applied to working capital and investments.

**Subsequent Events**

**Supervielle announced share repurchase program**

On July 21, 2022, Grupo Supervielle announced that, in accordance with article 11 of Chapter I, Title II and article 2, Chapter I, Title XII of the National Securities Commission ("Comisión Nacional de Valores" or "CNV") Regulations (AR 2013), on July 20, 2022, the Board of Directors of Grupo Supervielle S.A. (the "Company" or "Grupo Supervielle") approved a program for the repurchase of own shares, in accordance with Article 64 of Law 26.831 and the CNV Regulations (the "Program"). The Company decided to move forward with the Program taking into account the current national and international macroeconomic environment and in view of the high volatility of the capital markets, and taking into account the sharp deterioration in the value of Grupo Supervielle's shares associated with the increase in Argentine risk that the Company believes it does not reflect the real value of the Company's assets or their potential in the future. In this sense, the Company considered that it is convenient to carry out the Program as a viable and efficient alternative to apply the Company's excess cash position for the benefit of the Company and its shareholders. The repurchase of shares represents the continued confidence and the conviction of the Board of Directors and management in the execution of our strategic priorities and in the valuation of the Company. It is noted that today the Company has the liquidity necessary to perform the own shares acquisition program and that an adequate level of solvency would be maintained after carrying out the transaction.

Below it is described the terms and conditions:

1. The purpose of the repurchase program will be to contribute to reducing the difference between the Company´s fair value based on its assets value and the quoted price from stock exchange, seeking to strengthen the market by efficiently applying the Company´s liquidity.
2. The maximum amount to be invested will be AR$2,000,000,000 (two billion argentine pesos) or the lower amount that reaches the repurchase of 10% of the capital stock.
3. The shares in portfolio shall never surpass, as a whole, the limit of 10% of Grupo Supervielle´s capital stock. In accordance with article 64 of Law 26,831, the shares to be acquired are fully paid-in.
4. The amount of the acquisitions in the Argentine market may not exceed twenty-five (25%) of the Company's shares average daily trading volume during the previous 90 (ninety) business days in accordance with the provisions of the Capital Markets Law.
5. The price to be paid per share will be up to a maximum of us$2.20 (two and twenty cents united states dollars) per ADR in the New York Stock Exchange and up to a maximum of ar$138 (one hundred and thirty eight argentine pesos) per class b share in Bolsas y Mercados Argentinos S.A.
6. The acquisition will be made with realized and liquid earnings and/or with the Company´s Voluntary Reserve, as per the Financial Statements as of March 31, 2022. It is noted that the Company has the liquidity necessary to perform the aforementioned acquisitions without affecting its solvency.
7. The Company will acquire shares for a 250-day period as from the start of this program, which will take place on the business day following the publication of the program in the corresponding markets, subject to any period renewal or extension approved by the Board of Directors, which will be duly informed.
8. As long as the share repurchase plan by the Company is in place, Directors, statutory auditors, and senior managers were informed that they are forbidden to sell their own shares —whether directly or indirectly held— while the period is in force.

As of the date of this report, Grupo Supervielle has acquired 583,087 Class B Shares in ByMA for a total amount of AR$61,014,470.80.

**Financial Agency Agreement of the Province of San Luis**

As previously disclosed, on January 17, 2017, the Province of San Luis notified the Bank of its decision to exercise its right to terminate the financial agency agreement, effective as of February 28, 2017. Despite the termination of the financial agency agreement, since February 2017 the Bank continued to provide financial services to the government of the Province of San Luis and its employees following an agreement signed with the province which was successively renewed and remained in force until May 2, 2022. On May 5, 2022, the government of the Province of San Luis notified Banco Supervielle that on May 2, it had signed an agreement for the designation of Banco de la Nación Argentina as financial agent.

On July 26, the Bank closed the agreement to transfer the financial agent business that served the government of the Province of San Luis for almost 25 years, including the transfer of employees, branches and the assignment of the loan portfolio that involves agents and employees of the province. It does not include any private sector customers of the Bank in the province.

The operation was transferred in August and included almost 96 thousand customers (including San Luis employees and provincial social plans), Loans and credit card balances amounting to AR$ 4.139 million, saving accounts including balances amounting to AR$ 2.523 million, and 14 branches located in the Province. Another 4 branches were closed. The operation transferred accounted for approximately 2.4%, 3.1%, 4% and 10% of our total loans, deposits, employees, and physical branches, respectively. Net revenues associated with this agency agreement in 2022 represented 2.2% of the Bank’s total revenues in this first half.

The Bank will continue to build on the strong franchise established over the past 25 years serving the private sector in this province through five physical branches in the most densely populated areas, together with its innovative virtual branches and serving more than 106.000 customers. The continuing operation includes a loan portfolio of over AR$ 6.000 million, which accounted to 60% of the total operation in the Province until de transfer.

## ESG news

**2Q22 Sustainability Highlights**

During 2Q22, the Company achieved the following milestones:

1. As part of the strategy designed to carry out daily operations in a sustainable manner, energy consumption is monitored, seeking continuous improvements to reduce the carbon footprint. As a result, the generation of 959.43 tons of $CO_2eq$ was avoided, which implied a 13% reduction in the scope 1 and scope 2 footprint compared to the previous year.

   Likewise, in August 2022, the Company will compensate 50% of the remaining impact through the acquisition of new carbon bonds certified by VERRA Intl and the donation of a new batch of 2,500 native trees to reforest the Lanín National Park through Asociación Amigos de la Patagonia.

2. Grupo Supervielle continues along the sustainability path in its value chain relationship, expanding and updating the catalog of suppliers with social and environmental impact, aiming to strengthen the local ecosystem.

3. In this second quarter, Grupo Supervielle began a comprehensive training program in Diversity, Equity and Inclusion for several teams, with the aim of raising awareness, as planned for the current year.

4. Finally, the Company launched the 6th edition of the Capitanes corporate volunteer program, through which employees design their own social and environmental intervention projects in the community. There are 28 projects carried out by 221 employees in four Argentine provinces: Buenos Aires, Mendoza, San Luis and San Juan.

**Supervielle participated in the reforestation of a native forest as part of its carbon footprint offset**

In May 2022, a team of Grupo Supervielle volunteers participated in the reforestation of a native araucaria forest in the Lanín National Park, located in the Province of Neuquén, Argentina. The forest had suffered a strong fire back in 2013. This action was carried out as part of the company's carbon footprint offset, by donating and planting 2,500 araucaria trees. Supervielle assumes a strong commitment to the environment and continues to work on reducing the environmental impact of its operations.

## Appendix I: Investment securities classification. Accounting methodology and exposure to changes in the purchasing power of the currency

Below is a breakdown of the securities portfolio held as of June 30, 2022, between securities held for trading purposes, securities held to maturity, and securities available for sale.

**Securities Breakdown1**

| (In millions of Ps. stated in terms of the measuring unit current at the end of the reporting period) | jun 22 | mar 22 | dec 21 | sep 21 | jun 21 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Held for trading** | **16,447.6** | **23,957.9** | **27,059.1** | **13,996.2** | **25,465.6** |
| Government Securities | 16,288.8 | 23,435.8 | 26,421.2 | 13,129.0 | 24,614.5 |
| Corporate Securities | 158.7 | 522.1 | 637.9 | 867.1 | 851.1 |
| **Held to maturity** | **11,400.4** | **12,124.2** | **11,313.0** | **13,075.0** | **11,832.6** |
| Government Securities2 | 11,386.4 | 12,124.2 | 11,313.0 | 13,075.0 | 11,832.6 |
| Corporate Securities | 14.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| **Available for sale** | **204,260.4** | **180,577.5** | **96,452.1** | **111,206.9** | **104,818.8** |
| Government Securities | 11,405.6 | 11,322.9 | 17,760.4 | 14,738.3 | 9,238.8 |
| Securities Issued by the Central Bank | 187,707.4 | 165,461.1 | 78,203.4 | 96,150.4 | 95,580.0 |
| Corporate Securities | 5,147.4 | 3,793.5 | 488.3 | 318.2 | 0.1 |
| **Total** | **232,108.4** | **216,659.6** | **134,824.2** | **138,278.1** | **142,117.0** |
| Securities Issued by the Central Bank in Guarantee (Held to maturity) | - | - | - | - | - |
| AR$ Gov Sec, in Guarantee3 | 1,334.5 | 1,868.5 | 869.1 | 799.2 | 1,100.2 |
| US$ Gov Sec, in Guarantee4 | - | 777.0 | 693.4 | 701.5 | 2,307.9 |
| **Total (incl. US$ Gov Sec. in Guarantee)** | **233,442.9** | **219,305.2** | **136,386.7** | **139,778.8** | **145,525.0** |

1. Includes securities denominated in AR$ and US$
2. Includes AR$10.9 billion BOTE.
3. Boncer in Guarantee
4. US$ linked government securities in Guarantee

The accounting methodology is different for each security class.

a) **Amortized cost** (“Held to maturity”): Assets measured at amortized cost are those held for the purpose of collecting contractual cash flows. Interest income is recognized in net interest margin. Assets in this category include the Company’s loan portfolio and certain government (mainly holdings of Bote) and corporate securities.

b) **Fair value through other comprehensive income** (“Available for sale”): Assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income are those held for the purpose of both collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets. Interest income is recognized in net interest margin in the income statement, while changes in fair value are recognized in other comprehensive income.

c) **Fair value through profit or loss** (“Held for trading”): Assets measured at fair value through profit or loss are those held for the purpose of trading financial assets. Changes in fair value are recognized in the "Net income from financial instruments" line item of the income statement.

## Appendix II: Assets & Liabilities. Repricing dynamics

As of June 30, 2022, AR$ liabilities repriced on average in 36 days compared to 42 days as of the close of the previous quarter. Portfolio repricing dynamics as of June 30, 2022, show that AR$ total Assets are fully repriced in 143 days, and AR$ loans are fully repriced in an average term of approximately 214 days.

| ***ASSETS*** | **jun 22** | | **mar 22** | | **dec 21** | | **sep 21** | | **jun 21** | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| AR$ | Avg. Repricing (days) | % of total AR$ Assets | Avg. Repricing (days) | % of total AR$ Assets | Avg. Repricing (days) | % of total AR$ Assets | Avg. Repricing (days) | % of total AR$ Assets | Avg. Repricing (days) | % of total AR$ Assets |
| **Total AR$ Assets** | **143** | | **116** | | **141** | | **178** | | **178** | |
| Cash | 1 | 0% | 1 | 0% | 3 | 0% | 1 | 0% | 1 | 0% |
| Cash (without interest rate risk) | | 4% | | 4% | | 4% | | 4% | | 4% |
| Government & Corporate Securities | 95 | 46% | 39 | 44% | 98 | 26% | 182 | 26% | 144 | 27% |
| **Total AR$ Loans** | **214** | | **221** | | **217** | | **244** | | **297** | |
| Promissory Notes | 48 | 6% | 43 | 6% | 80 | 9% | 123 | 7% | 140 | 8% |
| Corporate Unsecured Loans | 117 | 5% | 110 | 5% | 126 | 5% | 233 | 5% | 303 | 4% |
| Mortgage | 66 | 4% | 83 | 4% | 90 | 5% | 70 | 4% | 89 | 5% |
| Personal Loans | 636 | 7% | 609 | 7% | 564 | 9% | 618 | 7% | 610 | 8% |
| Auto Loans | 514 | 1% | 514 | 1% | 499 | 1% | 472 | 1% | 438 | 1% |
| Credit Cards | 85 | 7% | 88 | 7% | 95 | 8% | 104 | 7% | 157 | 1% |
| Overdraft | 23 | 2% | 19 | 2% | 16 | 1% | 11 | 3% | 93 | 8% |
| Other Loans | 97 | 1% | 118 | 1% | 62 | 1% | 60 | 1% | 23 | 2% |
| **Receivable From Financial Leases** | **516** | **1%** | **527** | **1%** | **471** | **1%** | **484** | **1%** | **410** | **1%** |
| Other Assets (without interest rate risk) | | 9% | | 10% | | 10% | | 9% | | 10% |
| US$ | Avg. Repricing (days) | % of total US$ Assets | Avg. Repricing (days) | % of total US$ Assets | Avg. Repricing (days) | % of total US$ Assets | Avg. Repricing (days) | % of total US$ Assets | Avg. Repricing (days) | % of total US$ Assets |
| **Total US$ Assets** | **273** | | **251** | | **322** | | **254** | | **254** | |
| Cash | 1 | 14% | 1 | 13% | 3 | 14% | 1 | 15% | 1 | 14% |
| Cash (without interest rate risk) | | 30% | 0 | 35% | | 36% | | 34% | | 21% |
| Government & Corporate Securities | 602 | 11% | 178 | 15% | 516 | 13% | 913 | 11% | 216 | 18% |
| **Total US$ Loans** | **346** | **31%** | **378** | **31%** | **399** | **29%** | **339** | **33%** | **348** | **37%** |
| **Receivable From Financial Leases** | **386** | **2%** | **381** | **2%** | **395** | **2%** | **424** | **3%** | **456** | **4%** |
| Other Assets (without interest rate risk) | | 1% | | 2% | | 3% | | 2% | | 4% |
| ***LIABILITIES*** | | | | | | | | | | |
| AR$ | Avg. Repricing (days) | % of total AR$ Liabilities | Avg. Repricing (days) | % of total AR$ Liabilities | Avg. Repricing (days) | % of total AR$ Liabilities | Avg. Repricing (days) | % of total AR$ Liabilities | Avg. Repricing (days) | % of total AR$ Liabilities |
| **Total AR$ Liabilities** | **36** | | **42** | | **21** | | **24** | | **22** | |
| **Deposits** | **33** | **91%** | **40** | **89%** | **16** | **90%** | **20** | **86%** | **18** | **91%** |
| Private Sector Deposits | 34 | 86% | 41 | 85% | 16 | 87% | 20 | 80% | 17 | 85% |
| Checking Accounts (without interest rate risk) | 0 | 26% | | 24% | | 30% | | 23% | | 28% |
| Special Checking Accounts | 1 | 30% | 1 | 25% | 3 | 29% | 1 | 22% | 1 | 22% |
| Time Deposits | 22 | 22% | 27 | 29% | 26 | 27% | 28 | 34% | 26 | 35% |
| Cancellable before maturity Time Deposit | 165 | 9% | 233 | 7% | 97 | 1% | 151 | 1% | 82 | 1% |
| Public Sector Deposits | 20 | 5% | 19 | 3% | 22 | 3% | 27 | 5% | 27 | 6% |
| Other Sources of funding | 45 | 0% | 94 | 0% | 96 | 1% | 48 | 0% | 40 | 1% |
| Other Liabilities (without interest rate risk) | | 4% | | 5% | | 4% | | 4% | | 5% |
| US$ | Avg. Repricing (days) | % of total US$ Liabilities | Avg. Repricing (days) | % of total US$ Liabilities | Avg. Repricing (days) | % of total US$ Liabilities | Avg. Repricing (days) | % of total US$ Liabilities | Avg. Repricing (days) | % of total US$ Liabilities |
| **Total U$S Liabilities** | **36** | | **38** | | **28** | | **38** | | **49** | |
| **Deposits** | **24** | **84%** | **33** | **72%** | **16** | **78%** | **12** | **70%** | **13** | **68%** |
| Private Sector Deposits | 24 | 81% | 33 | 69% | 16 | 75% | 12 | 68% | 13 | 65% |
| Checking Accounts (without interest rate risk) | | 63% | | 56% | | 35% | | 32% | | 31% |
| Special Checking Accounts | 1 | 1% | 1 | 1% | 3 | 25% | 1 | 26% | 1 | 25% |
| Time Deposits | 25 | 17% | 35 | 12% | 40 | 14% | 39 | 10% | 48 | 9% |
| Public Sector Deposits | | 3% | | 3% | | 3% | | 2% | | 2% |
| Other Sources of funding | 42 | 4% | | 2% | | 2% | | 2% | | 2% |
| Subordinated Negotiable Obligations | 0 | 0% | 0 | 0% | 0 | 0% | 49 | 3% | 141 | 3% |

## Appendix III: Definition of ratios

**Net Interest Margin:** Net interest income + Net income from financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss + Result from recognition of assets measured at amortized cost + Exchange rate differences on gold and foreign currency, divided by average interest-earning assets.

**Net Fee Income Ratio:** Net services fee income + Income from insurance activities divided by the sum of Net interest income + Net income from financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss + Result from recognition of assets measured at amortized cost + Exchange rate differences on gold and foreign currency, net services fee income, income from insurance activities, other net operating income and turnover tax.

**Net Fee Income as a % of Administrative Expenses:** Net services fee income + Income from insurance activities divided by Personnel, Administrative Expenses and D&A.

**ROAE:** Attributable Net Income divided by average shareholders' equity, calculated daily and measured in local currency.

**ROAA:** Attributable Net Income divided by average assets, calculated daily and measured in local currency.

**Efficiency Ratio:** Personnel, Administrative expenses and Depreciation & Amortization divided by the sum of Net interest income + Net income from financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss + Result from recognition of assets measured at amortized cost + Exchange rate differences on gold and foreign currency, net services fee income, income from insurance activities, other net operating income and turnover tax.

**Loans to Total Deposits:** Loans and Leasing before allowances divided by total deposits.

**Regulatory Capital/ Risk Weighted Assets:** Regulatory capital divided by risk weighted assets.

**Cost of Risk:** Annualized loan loss provisions divided by average loans, calculated daily.

**NPL Creation:** NPL loans created in the quarter, which is equivalent to the net increase in NPL on the Company's balance sheet plus portfolio written off in the quarter.

## Appendix IV: Regulatory Environment

The following table provides a summary of the most relevant regulations currently in place, that are impacting the Company business. A more detailed description of all the regulations issued in the extraordinary scenario since the pandemic outbreak is also included hereunder, grouped by topic, to facilitate the understanding.

| Regulation | Description | Limit |
|---|---|---|
| Time Deposits minimum interest rate | Deposits below AR$10 million* | 69.5% |
| | Deposits above AR$10 million* | 61% |
| Cap on Credit Cards financing | Balances financed up to AR$200,000 | 71.5% (62% Until August 12, 2022, 54% Until July 28, 2022, 49% Until March 22, 2022) |
| | Balances financed over AR$200,000 | Not limited |
| Mandatory Credit Lines (MCL) | The average balance of mandatory credit loans in the period, shall reach a 7.5% of the average balance of deposits from private sector in March 2022 | 30% credit line to finance investments at 37% rate since April 13, 2022<br>70% working capital credit line at 47.5% rate since April 13, 2022<br>40% working capital credit line at 58% rate since July 29, 2022 |
| UVA. Mortgage Loans | Installment limit | UVA loan to be paid may not exceeds 35% of customer monthly income |
| Dividends | Prohibition of payment | On December 16, 2021, the Central Bank authorized financial entities to distribute results for up to 20% of the accumulated retained earnings until December 31, 2021. This distribution can be made from January 1, 2022 until December 31, 2022, prior Central Bank approval in 12 equal monthly and consecutive installments |
| Net Global Position (NGP) | Special cash position | NGP may not exceed the minimum between the cash position at November 4, 2021 and the monthly average of daily balances registered in October 2021, without considering the securities issued by residents that had been considered. Excluding this special cash position, NGP is limited to a 4% maximum long position. |

*Until January 2022 the minimum interest rate paid applied for time deposits up to AR$1 million was 37%, and 34% for time deposits over AR$ 1 million. Since January 2022, the minimum interest rate paid was ruled for time deposits up to AR$10. Most retail time deposits are below the AR$10 million threshold

## Interest Rates

On January 6, 2022, the Central Bank implemented changes in monetary policy instruments and modified the interest rate scheme. Through this decision the Central Bank increased interest rates and created a new LELIQ with a term of 180 days. Moreover, the Central Bank increased the limits of net holdings of 28 days LELIQs to 100% of time deposits held by each entity.

On February 18, 2022, the Central Bank created a new instrument of monetary policy, the 180 days Notaliq (Liquidity Notes) at a floating interest rate equivalent to the effective annual yield of the 28 days LELIQs.

- **Time Deposits Minimum Rate:**

  The Central Bank ruled minimum interest rates to be paid by financial institutions to time deposits:

  - Since April 20, 2020, time deposits up to AR$1 million made by individuals have a minimum interest rate, initially equivalent to the 70% of the average LELIQ's rate tendering during the week prior to the date in which the deposit was made. (Communication "A" 6980).
  - On April 30, 2020, the amount was extended to time deposits up to AR$4 million and on May 18, 2020, through Central Bank Communication "A" 7018, this rule was extended to all time deposits to clients of the private non-financial sector, without limit in amount.
  - On June 1, 2020, the minimum interest rate to be paid to time deposits was increased from 70% to 79% of the average LELIQ's rate (Communication "A" 7027)
  - On August 1, 2020, Central Bank stated an additional increase on interest rate to be paid to retail Time Deposits up to AR$1 million from 79% to 87% of the average LELIQ's rate.
  - On October 9, 2020, Central Bank decreased 100 bps from 38% to 37% the LELIQs interest rate and increased the coefficients used to calculate the term deposit floor rate for individuals up to AR$1 million to leave that rate at 89.4% of average LELIQ's rate.
  - On October 15, 2020, Central Bank decreased 100 bps from 37% to 36% the LELIQs interest rate and stated an additional increase on interest rate to be paid to retail Time Deposits up to AR$1 million from 89.4% to 91.9% of the average LELIQ's rate. Interest rate paid to retail Time Deposits below AR$1 million of 34%, and 32% for the rest.
  - On November 13, 2020, Central Bank stated an additional increase on interest rate to be paid to retail Time Deposits up to AR$1 million from 91.9% to 94.4% of the average LELIQ's rate. The minimum interest rate to be paid to retail Time Deposits below AR$1 million is 37%, and 34% for the rest of time deposits.

- On January 6, 2022, Central Bank stated an additional increase on interest rate to be paid to retail Time Deposits below AR$10 million from 94.4% to 97.5% of the average LELIQ's rate. The minimum interest rate to be paid to Time Deposits below AR$10 million is 39%, and 37% for the rest of time deposits.
- On February 17, 2022, and following the increase in monetary policy rates, the Central Bank stated an additional increase on interest rate to be paid to retail Time Deposits below AR$10 million from 97.5% to 97.6% of the average LELIQ's rate. The minimum interest rate to be paid to Time Deposits below AR$10 million is 41.5%, and 39.5% for the rest of time deposits.
- On March 22, 2022, and following the increase in monetary policy rates, the Central Bank stated an additional increase on interest rate to be paid to retail Time Deposits below AR$10 million from 97.6% to 97.75% of the average LELIQ's rate. The minimum interest rate to be paid to Time Deposits below AR$10 million is 43.5%, and 41.5% for the rest of time deposits.
- On April 13, 2022, and following the increase in monetary policy rates, the Central Bank stated an additional increase on interest rate to be paid to retail Time Deposits below AR$10 million from 97.75% to 97.87% of the average LELIQ's rate. The minimum interest rate to be paid to Time Deposits below AR$10 million is 46%, and 44% for the rest of time deposits.
- On May 12, 2022, and following the increase in monetary policy rates, the Central Bank stated an additional increase on interest rate to be paid to retail Time Deposits below AR$10 million from 97.87% to 97.96% of the average LELIQ's rate. The minimum interest rate to be paid to Time Deposits below AR$10 million is 48%, and 46% for the rest of time deposits.
- On June 16, 2022, and following the increase in monetary policy rates, the Central Bank stated an additional increase on interest rate to be paid to retail Time Deposits below AR$10 million from 97.96% to 101.92% of the average LELIQ's rate. The minimum interest rate to be paid to Time Deposits below AR$10 million is 53%, and 50% for the rest of time deposits.
- On July 28, 2022, and following the increase in monetary policy rates, the Central Bank stated an additional increase on interest rate to be paid to retail Time Deposits below AR$10 million. The minimum interest rate to be paid to Time Deposits below AR$10 million is 61% (101.67% of the average LELIQ's rate), and 54% for the rest of time deposits.
- On August 12, 2022, and following the increase in monetary policy rates, the Central Bank stated an additional increase on interest rate to be paid to retail Time Deposits below AR$10 million. The minimum interest rate to be paid to Time Deposits below AR$10 million is 69.5% (100.0% of the average LELIQ's rate), and 61% for the rest of time deposits.

- **LELIQ Interest Rates**
  - On October 8, 2020, Central Bank cut 100 bps LELIQs interest rates from 38% to 37%.
  - On October 15, 2020, Central Bank cut an additional 100 bps LELIQs interest rates from 37% to 36%.
  - On November 12, 2020, Central Bank raised 200 bps LELIQs from 36% to 38%.
  - On January 6, 2022, Central Bank raised 200 bps 28-days LELIQs from 38% to 40% and created a new 180 days LELIQs with an interest rate of 44%.
  - On February 17, 2022, the Central Bank increased to 42.5% the interest rate for 28-days LELIQ and to 47% for 180-days LELIQ.
  - On March 22, 2022, the Central Bank increased to 44.5% the interest rate for 28-days LELIQ.
  - On April 13, 2022, the Central Bank increased to 47% the interest rate for 28-days LELIQ.
  - On May 12, 2022, the Central Bank increased to 49% the interest rate for 28-days LELIQ.
  - On June 16, 2022, the Central Bank increased to 52% the interest rate for 28-days LELIQ.
  - On July 28, 2022, the Central Bank increased to 60% the interest rate for 28-days LELIQ.
  - On August 12, 2022, the Central Bank increased to 69.5% the interest rate for 28-days LELIQ.

- **Notaliq Interest Rates**
  - On February 18, 2020, set a floating interest rate equivalent to the effective annual yield of the 28 days LELIQs.

- **Credit Card Financing Maximum Interest Rates**

Interest rates on credit card financing may not exceed an annual nominal rate of 71.5%. This rate was previously 62%, until August 12, 2022, 57% until July 28, 2022, 54% until June 21, 2022, 51% until May 12, 2022 since March 2022, 49% until March 22, 2022 since December 2021, and 43% until December 31, 2021 since March 2020. Since February 2021, the cap on interest rate for credit cards financing, applies only to balances financed up to AR$ 200,000. Interest rate on credit card financing over AR$200,000 is not capped.

The Central Bank established that the limit on Compensatory Interest for Financing linked to credit cards will not apply when the account balance for the month records financing in foreign currency greater than US$ 200. The interest rate may not exceed 25% of the rate applied to personal loan credit lines for customers.

**Credit Lines and Loans to SMEs at preferential rates. Deferral programs.**

To mitigate the economic impact of the Covid-19 health crisis, the government and the Central Bank ruled along 2020 and 2021 different measures related to credit lines. The regulations that have been extended in 2021 and 2022 are the ones related to mandatory loans to SMEs.

- **Credit Lines to SMEs at preferential interest rates:**

1) In April 2020, the Central Bank promoted loans granted at a 24% preferential interest rate, to assist SMEs with payroll payments and working capital needs. The Central Bank also allowed financial institutions to deduct a portion of the amount of loans granted from the minimum reserve requirements. The national government by means of Decree 326/2020 created a fund of specific application within the FOGAR (acronym in Spanish for Fondo de Garantías Argentino), with the aim of backing financings provided to SMEs by financial entities to pay salaries. On October 15, 2020, through Communication "A" 7140, the Central Bank established that this Credit Line applied only for the Emergency Work Assistance Program and Production (ATP). On November 5, 2020, through Communication "A" 7157, the Central Bank cancelled the obligation to grant financing to SMEs within the framework of the ATP.

2) In late April 2020, through Communication "A" 6993, the Central Bank ruled the Zero interest rate financing program granted through credit cards in subsequent 3 disbursements, to some eligible customers. These loans had a 12-month tenor and a six-month grace period. The FOGAR guaranteed these loans and the Fondo Nacional de Desarrollo Productivo (FONDEP) recognized a 15% annual nominal rate to financial institutions on disbursed financings. This program was extended until September 30, 2020. Later on, the Zero interest rate program was extended to Culture loans, with a tenor of 24 months and a 12-month grace period. The 0% interest rate included in the initial program was changed in the subsequent program, to an interest rate of 27% or 33% which depended on the level of YoY sales variation as impacted by the pandemic.

3) On October 15, 2020, through Communication "A" 7140, the Central Bank promoted two new credit lines at a preferential rate for companies, in addition to the existing 24% credit line to SMEs. The two new credit lines were: i) a 30% interest rate credit line to fund capital goods acquisitions and investments in the construction sector, and ii) a 35% credit line to finance working capital needs from SMEs. The 30% interest rate credit line should represent 30% of total origination under this rule. On January 6, 2021, through Communication "A" 7197, the Central Bank ruled that a 65% amount of credit lines granted to finance working capital needs from SMEs disbursed since October 16, 2020, could be applied to achieve the abovementioned 30% of total origination of the 30% interest rate credit line. On February 25, 2021, through Communication "A" 7227, the Central Bank increased from 65% to 100% the amount of credit lines granted to fund working capital needs from SMEs disbursed since October 16, 2020, that could be applied to achieve the required origination of the 30% interest rate credit line.

4) On September 23, 2021, through Communication "A" 7369, the Central Bank established the 2021/2022 quota for credit lines at preferential rates for companies.

Credit lines for investments: Financial entities could consider those granted for the acquisition of utility vehicles, wheeled vehicles, and aircraft only when these were of national origin and directly and exclusively affect the activity of the applicant.

Working capital and discount of deferred payment checks and other documents, and to the extent that the funds were allocated to activities included within the services of "hotels and restaurants" and "entertainment, cultural and sports", financial entities could consider within this line, loans that had a 6-month grace period.

In addition, the Central Bank ruled that the balance of credit lines to SMEs at 41% and 35% interest rates should be equivalent to a minimum of 7.5% of the September 2021 average balance of deposits from private sector.

On January 6, 2022, the Central Bank increased from 35% to 41% the interest rate to be charged on credit lines to fund working capital needs for those loans granted since January 10, 2022.

On March 22, 2022, through Communication "A" 7475, the Central Bank established the 2022 quota for credit lines at preferential rates for SMEs. Financial entities must maintain, from April 1, 2022 and until September 30, 2022, a balance of loans at least equivalent to 7.5% of its deposits from the non-financial private sector in pesos.

On March 22, 2022, the Central Bank increased from 41% to 43% the interest rate to be charged on credit lines to fund working capital needs and increased from 30% to 35% the credit line to fund capital goods acquisition. These increases apply for those loans granted since March 23, 2022.

On May 13, 2022, the Central Bank increased from 43% to 47.5% the interest rate to be charged on credit lines to fund working capital needs and increased from 35% to 37% the credit line to fund capital goods acquisition. These increases apply for those loans granted since May 13, 2022.

On June 16, 2022, the Central Bank increased to 52.5% the interest rate to be charged on credit lines to fund working capital needs and increased from 37% to 42% the credit line to fund capital goods acquisition. These increases apply for those loans granted since June 21, 2022.

On July 28, 2022, the Central Bank increased to 58% the interest rate to be charged on credit lines to fund working capital needs and increased to 50% the credit line to fund capital goods acquisition. These increases apply for those loans granted since July 29, 2022.

*On August 12, 2022, the Central Bank increased to 69% the interest rate to be charged on credit lines to* fund working capital needs and increased from 50% to 59% the credit line to fund capital goods acquisition. These increases apply for those loans granted since August 12, 2022.

- **Automatic Deferral Program: (lifted since April 2021)**

1) Credit Cards:

   a. Through Communication "A" 6964 the Central Bank ruled that all unpaid balances of credit card statements due between April 13 and April 30, 2020, should be automatically rescheduled in nine equal consecutive monthly installments beginning after a 3-month grace period. Interest rates on such unpaid balances should not exceed an annual nominal rate of 43%.
   b. Through Communication "A" 7095, the Central Bank determined that the unpaid balances of credit card financings due between September 1 and September 30, 2020, should be automatically rescheduled in nine equal consecutive monthly installments beginning after a 3-month grace period. Interest rates on such unpaid balances may not exceed an annual nominal rate of 40%.

2) Loans:

Through Communication "A" 6949, the Central Bank ruled the automatic rescheduling of unpaid installments on loans maturing between April 1 and June 30, 2020, and suspended the accrual of punitive interests on loans. All unpaid installment was automatically rescheduled after the final maturity of the loan and at the same interest rate of the loan. This disposition affected all loans to individuals and companies and all products such as personal loans, mortgage loans, car loans, leasing, etc. This rule was extended three consecutive times, first, through Communication "A" 7044 to those loans maturing between July and September 30, 2020, then through Communication "A" 7107, this was extended to those loans maturing between October and December 31, 2020, and through Communication "A" 7181 to those loans maturing between January and March 31, 2021. The automatic deferral period on loans ended on March 31, 2021, and therefore customers who want to defer the installment maturing since April 1, 2021, should agree on a voluntary refinancing with the Bank.

- **UVA loans installments**

On March 30, 2020, the National Government established by means of the Decree 319/2020, the freezing of amortization payments for mortgage loans if the mortgaged property was the only and permanent residence of the debtor, until September 30, 2020. The Decree also resolved the freezing of UVA car loans (créditos prendarios) and the suspension of mortgage foreclosures until September 30, 2020. The debit balance resulting from the freezing of the installment increases will be paid in three consecutive monthly installments, upon request by the borrower. On September 25, 2020, the National Government through the Decree 767/2020 extended these measures until January 31, 2021, and stated that housing mortgage loans should adopt between February 2021 and until July 31, 2022, a plan to make those installments frozen at March 2020 UVA value, to converge again to actual UVA. These measures were subsequently extended by virtue of Decree 66/2021 until March 31, 2021. Although these restrictions are no longer in force, Communication "B" 12123 and Communication "A" 7270 established that financial institutions should enable an instance to consider the situation of those customers in which the installment of the UVA loan to be paid exceeds 35% of their monthly income.

**Fees (regulation lifted)**

- On February 19, 2020, through Communication "A" 6912, the Central Bank stated that financial institutions should not communicate fee increases nor new fees to users of financial services for 180 business days. This regulation was not renewed after the 180 days.

- On March 26, 2020, through Communication "A" 6945, the Central Bank stated that until June 30, 2020, any transaction through ATMs would not be subject to any charges or fees. Later on, this ruling was extended three consecutive times, first until September 30, 2020, then until December 31, 2020, and then until March 31, 2021. This regulation was not renewed after March 2021.

- On November 5, 2020, through Communication "A" 7158, the Central Bank ruled that financial entities should not communicate savings accounts and credit card fee increases to users of financial services, above 9% in January 2021 and 9% in February 2021. This regulation applied only to these dates.

## Limits to net holdings of LELIQs

| LELIQ Holdings related to | | **Limits on LELIQs holdings** |
|---|---|---|
| Limited holdings of LELIQs & Notaliqs | From March 19 to April 30, 2020 | Shall not exceed 90% of the total holdings as of March 19, 2020 |
| | Since October 2, 2020 | Financial Entities shall reduce 20 percentage points the excess of the LELIQs compared to the average LELIQ balance in September 2020 |
| | Since November 13, 2020 | Financial entities that maintain less than 10% of time deposits in pesos from the non-financial private sector with respect to the total deposits in pesos, will not be able to acquire LELIQ in excess of the net position and carry out 7-day repo operations with the Central Bank of the Argentine Republic. |
| | Since January 7, 2022 | The net position that financial entities may maintain in BCRA securities (LELIQ), including those effectively allocated to set up the minimum cash requirement in pesos will be for up to an amount equivalent to the average daily balance of time deposits in pesos of the non-financial private sector of the previous period. |
| | Since January 10, 2022 | Certain financial institutions may hold longer tenure LELIQs |
| | Since February 18, 2022 | Certain financial institutions may hold longer tenure NOTALIQs |
| SMEs Financing | Since May 2020 | Increased holdings of LELIQs in excess of the minimum reserve requirements, based on the assistance granted to SMEs at 24% |
| Minimum interest rate paid on Time Deposits | Since May 2020 | 100% of cash reserve requirement corresponding to time deposits can be set up with LELIQs |
| Net Global Position | Since July 2020 | Increased holdings of LELIQs in excess of the difference between the maximum 4% limit on the Net Global Position and the daily average term position of the current months |
| | Since November 2021 | On November 4, 2021, the Central Bank, through Communication "A" 7395 limited the Bank´s fx spot position without including forwards and securities excluding those issued by residents until November 30. It should not exceed the minimum between the spot position as of November 4, 2021, and the October 2021 average. |

The LELIQs held in reverse REPOs with the BCRA are not taken into consideration for the net position limit.

## Minimum Cash Reserve Requirements

Amid the Covid-19 pandemic outbreak, the Central Bank eased minimum cash reserve requirements by increasing the amount of deductions allowed to reduce reserve requirements. On March 31, 2021, the Central Bank ruled additional deductions allowed to reduce reserve requirements.

Most relevant deductions include:

| | | Deduction |
|---|---|---|
| Loans granted (balances) to MiPyMES | To those loans granted until October 15, 2020[1] | 40% (total balance granted to SMEs at 24% interest rates) |
| | To those loans granted since October 15, 2020 | 40% but only if the loan beneficiaries belong to sectors considered eligible for the ATP and that after March 19 did not import final consumer goods (except medical products or supplies). |
| | To those loans since November 6, 2020 | 24% of loans granted to SMEs at 27% |
| | | 7% of loans granted to SMEs at 33% |
| | To those loans since April 1, 2022 | 7.5% of loans granted to SMEs |
| | To those loans since June 16, 2022 | 34% of loans granted to SMEs at 42% |
| | To those loans since July 29, 2022 | 40% of loans granted to SMEs at 50% |
| | To those loans since August 12, 2022 | 40% of loans granted to SMEs at 59% |
| Total financing granted to eligible customers, at 0% interest rates | | 60% |
| Aggregate financings in Pesos granted under the "Ahora 12" program, with a limit of 6% over the items in Pesos subject to the Central Bank Rules of Minimum Cash | To those loans granted until September 30, 2020 | 35% |
| | To those loans granted Since October 1, 2020 | 50% |
| Loans granted in the previous months to human persons and SMEs which were not included by financial entities in the "Central de debtors of the financial system as of December 31, 2020 | To those financial Entities that have implemented the remote and face-to-face opening of the "Universal Free Account" (CGU) | 100% |
| Growth of Digital & Authomatic Channels | | 0.25% of the total requirement (to those entities with 3% to 3.99% growth) |
| | | 0.5% of the total requirement (to those entities with 4% to 4.99% growth) |
| | | 0.75% of the total requirement (to those entities with more than 5%growth) |

Note: [1] Effective from July 1,2020, also applies to loans granted to non-SMEs clients, if those funds are invested for the acquisition of machinery and equipment produced by local SMEs.

On May 14, 2020, the Central Bank ruled that 100% of cash reserve requirement corresponding to time deposits could be set up with LELIQs.

On May 28, 2021, through Com A 7295, the Central Bank established that Treasury bonds in pesos with a minimum duration of 180 days may also be also used to set up minimum reserve requirements. In this way, and due to its voluntary nature, it will be in the portfolio decisions of financial institutions whether or not to use this option, which diversifies the composition of their assets.

As of the date of this release, minimum reserve requirements on AR$ deposits are as follows:

| Minimum Reserve Requirements | Cash | Leliq | Treasury Bonds | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Saving Accounts | 40% | 0% | 5% | 45% |
| Checking Accounts | 40% | 0% | 5% | 45% |
| Checking Accounts - Mutual Funds | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% |
| Time Deposits | 0% | 27% | 5% | 32% |

Related to US$ Deposits, minimum cash reserve requirements are 25% for Demand Deposits and 23% for time deposits of up to 29 days of residual term. This requirement is reduced as the term of deposits increases. For deposits with a residual term of between 30 and 59 days, the requirement is 17%, reduced to 11% for deposits with a residual term ranging from 60 to 89 days, to 5% for deposits with a residual term between 90 to 179 days, and to 2% for residual terms between 180 to 365 days. Deposits with a residual term exceeding 365 days will have no minimum cash requirement.

## Asset Quality (lifted between April and June 2021)

1) Debtors Classification: In March 2020, the Central Bank established easing rules regarding the criteria for debtor classification and provisioning until December 31, 2020, rules that were extended through Communication "A" 7181 until March 31, 2021. These rules included an additional 60-day period of non-payment before a loan was required to be classified as non-performing and included all financings to commercial portfolio clients and loans granted for consumption or housing purposes. At the same time, the Central Bank ruled the suspension of the mandatory reclassification of debtors who were delinquent in other banks.
   On March 25, 2021, through Communication "A" 7245, the Central Bank established a gradual transition in the definition of debtors for clients who chose to postpone the payment of installments. Financial entities should increase the grace period to classify their debtors in levels 1, 2 and 3, both for the commercial portfolio and for the consumer or housing portfolio, according to the following schedule: i) until March 31, 2021, in 60 days, ii) until May 31, 2021, in 30 days, and iii) as of June 1, 21, financial entities should classify their debtors according to the general debtor classification.

2) Deferral Programs on loans and credit cards: The automatic deferral programs stated by the Central Bank, both on credit cards unpaid balances from statements due April 2020 and September 2020, and on loans maturing between April 1, 2020, and March 31, 2021, did not accurately reflect the debtor's behavior in terms of their payment capacity payments until the grace period under these deferral programs ended. The automatic deferral period on loans has been extended several times but ended on March 31, 2021, and therefore customers who wanted to defer the installment maturing since April 1, 2021, should agree on a voluntary refinancing with the Bank.

## Liquidity & Capital

On March 19, 2020, the Central Bank ruled, through Communication "A" 6938, that group A financial institutions were allowed to consider as Tier 1 capital (COn1), when calculating minimum capital requirements, the positive difference between the accounting provision, calculated in accordance with point 5.5. of IFRS 9, and the regulatory provision, calculated in accordance with the standards on minimum loan loss provisions required, or the accounting provision as of November 30, 2019, the higher of both, that is, when the provision under IFRS is greater than the regulatory (or accounting as of that date). As of the date of this release, this provision is still in force.

## Dividends

Through Communication "A" 6939 and further renewals, the Central Bank suspended until December 31, 2021 the distribution of dividends by financial entities.

Through Communication "A" 7421, the Central Bank authorized financial entities to distribute results for up to 20% of the accumulated retained earnings until December 31, 2021. This distribution can be made from January 1, 2022 until December 31, 2022, prior Central Bank approval, in 12 equal, monthly and consecutive installments

These rules only apply to financial entities. Holding companies of financial entities were not subject to these restrictions.

**Net Global Position of Foreign Currency**

Financial entities are currently limited by the Central Bank in their Net Global Position of Foreign Currency. For negative positions, a financial entity may not exceed 30% of its Regulatory Capital, while for positive positions it may not exceed 5% of its Regulatory Capital.

Additionally, the spot cash position may not exceed 0% of the Regulatory Capital. The spot cash position is equal to the global position deducting:

1. The net position in forward transactions, cash to be settled, futures, options and other derivatives,
2. The net position of dollar-linked securities,
3. The positive difference between the balances of cash and the non-application of resources in foreign currency,
4. Pre-financing of exports whose funding in foreign currency is allocated to dollar-linked liabilities, and
5. Balance of guarantees constituted by operations with debit and credit cards abroad for up to an amount equivalent to five consecutive days of consumption.

On September 10, 2020, the Central Bank, through Communication “A” 7101 ruled that financial entities shall deduct, from the Net Global Position of Foreign Currency, the amount of the pre-financing of exports whose funding in foreign currency, for the same amount, is charged to liabilities in Argentine Pesos linked to the evolution of the value of the foreign currency.

On November 25, 2021, the Central Bank, through Communication “A” 7405 updated the percentage of the fx spot position, which as of December 1, 2021, may not exceed the amount equivalent to 0% of the minimum capital requirements.

Since December 2021, the guarantees constituted by Credit Cards transactions abroad for an amount equivalent to five calendar days of consumption are deducted from the spot cash position.

**Special treatment for debt instruments of the Non-Financial Public Sector**

On December 31, 2019, the Central Bank, through Communication "A" 6847 provided a special treatment for debt instruments of the Non-Financial Public Sector, which were effective January 1, 2020, excluding the scope of application of IFRS 9 to non-financial public sector debt instruments.

## Grupo Supervielle financial statements

| Consolidated Balance Sheet Data<br>(In millions of Ps. stated in terms of the measuring unit current at the end of the reporting period) | jun 22 | mar 22 | dec 21 | sep 21 | jun 21 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Assets** | | | | | |
| Cash and due from banks | 40,256.2 | 34,523.0 | 44,350.3 | 49,105.4 | 42,454.5 |
| Secuities at fair value through profit or loss | 19,075.0 | 28,798.3 | 30,599.9 | 18,235.6 | 30,642.3 |
| Derivatives | 324.6 | 183.7 | 302.1 | 211.3 | 1,356.2 |
| Repo transactions | 7,117.4 | 7,538.5 | 58,340.6 | 78,406.7 | 67,645.2 |
| Other financial assets | 9,950.1 | 12,406.3 | 18,915.3 | 11,247.2 | 7,126.1 |
| Loans and other financings | 191,009.6 | 189,100.3 | 211,285.0 | 211,494.2 | 199,820.5 |
| Other securities | 212,798.4 | 187,556.9 | 107,563.9 | 123,636.7 | 115,384.8 |
| Financial assets in guarantee | 10,057.2 | 11,921.7 | 11,627.3 | 11,087.5 | 12,857.7 |
| Current Income tax assets | 797.2 | 1,113.3 | 1,198.5 | 1,196.0 | 499.6 |
| Investments in equity instruments | 235.0 | 304.4 | 359.8 | 261.1 | 219.9 |
| Investments in subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures | - | - | - | - | - |
| Property, plant and equipment | 14,335.3 | 14,496.8 | 15,024.3 | 14,481.0 | 14,354.7 |
| Property investments | 11,811.3 | 11,833.1 | 11,842.7 | 12,317.7 | 12,315.9 |
| Intangible Assets | 15,420.3 | 15,244.8 | 15,551.4 | 14,238.1 | 13,935.8 |
| Deferred tax assets | 5,366.1 | 3,826.1 | 3,543.8 | 4,134.3 | 4,676.0 |
| Other non-financial assets | 4,518.1 | 4,600.3 | 3,536.8 | 3,162.8 | 3,146.3 |
| **Total assets** | **543,071.8** | **523,447.5** | **534,041.7** | **553,215.6** | **526,435.5** |
| **Liabilities and shareholders' equity** | | | | | |
| Deposits: | 425,423.8 | 400,349.7 | 392,741.6 | 419,800.5 | 398,812.0 |
| Non-financial public sector | 24,637.8 | 18,242.2 | 15,623.5 | 26,911.3 | 24,489.5 |
| Financial sector | 116.7 | 96.5 | 53.2 | 60.2 | 202.6 |
| Non-financial private sector and foreign residents | 400,669.3 | 382,011.0 | 377,064.9 | 392,829.1 | 374,119.8 |
| Liabilities at a fair value through profit or loss | 2,312.2 | 4,695.0 | 2,795.5 | 2,193.2 | 2,444.8 |
| Derivatives | - | - | - | - | - |
| Repo transactions | - | - | - | - | - |
| Other financial liabilities | 19,874.8 | 17,855.6 | 32,377.3 | 18,299.4 | 16,338.1 |
| Financing received from Central Bank and others | 2,944.5 | 5,123.4 | 8,513.0 | 11,735.8 | 8,107.0 |
| Medium Term Notes | 546.0 | 633.0 | 1,442.2 | 1,922.3 | 2,100.3 |
| Current Income tax liabilities | - | - | - | - | - |
| Subordinated Loan and Negotiable Obligations | - | - | - | 1,921.7 | 2,001.0 |
| Provisions | 1,053.0 | 1,185.7 | 1,244.0 | 982.6 | 1,011.2 |
| Deferred tax liabilities | 32.2 | 144.0 | 84.1 | 33.2 | 24.3 |
| Other non-financial liabilities | 21,771.3 | 21,326.8 | 22,116.3 | 22,907.1 | 22,317.5 |
| **Total liabilities** | **473,957.8** | **451,313.2** | **461,313.9** | **479,796.0** | **453,156.3** |
| **Attributable Shareholders' equity** | 69,059.0 | 72,076.7 | 72,669.7 | 73,360.8 | 73,220.3 |
| Non Controlling Interest | 55.0 | 57.6 | 58.2 | 58.9 | 58.9 |
| **Total liabilities and shareholders' equity** | **543,071.8** | **523,447.5** | **534,041.7** | **553,215.6** | **526,435.5** |

**Income Statement**

| (In millions of Ps. stated in terms of the measuring unit current at the end of the reporting period) | 2Q22 | 1Q22 | 4Q21 | 3Q21 | 2Q21 | % Change QoQ | % Change YoY |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Consolidated Income Statement Data IFRS:** | | | | | | | |
| Interest income | 41,243.4 | 35,709.9 | 35,356.7 | 36,412.8 | 35,489.8 | 15.5% | 16.2% |
| Interest expenses | -26,025.4 | -21,387.9 | -20,668.4 | -21,931.7 | -20,977.7 | 21.7% | 24.1% |
| **Net interest income** | **15,218.0** | **14,321.9** | **14,688.3** | **14,481.1** | **14,512.2** | **6.3%** | **4.9%** |
| Net income from financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss | 2,864.7 | 3,865.9 | 3,414.9 | 3,184.0 | 3,754.6 | -25.9% | -23.7% |
| Result from recognition of assets measured at amortized cost | 243.0 | 143.3 | 251.5 | -20.5 | -41.1 | na | na |
| Exchange rate difference on gold and foreign currency | 488.0 | 551.3 | 479.3 | 287.4 | 303.1 | -11.5% | 61.0% |
| **NIFFI & Exchange Rate Differences** | **3,595.7** | **4,560.5** | **4,145.7** | **3,450.9** | **4,016.5** | **-21.2%** | **-10.5%** |
| **Net Financial Income** | **18,813.7** | **18,882.4** | **18,834.1** | **17,932.1** | **18,528.7** | **-0.4%** | **1.5%** |
| Fee income | 5,396.2 | 5,664.4 | 5,761.2 | 5,768.8 | 5,607.3 | -4.7% | -3.8% |
| Fee expenses | -1,930.5 | -2,033.8 | -1,773.2 | -1,741.4 | -1,701.9 | -5.1% | 13.4% |
| Income from insurance activities | 822.2 | 825.4 | 823.1 | 713.3 | 764.2 | -0.4% | 7.6% |
| **Net Service Fee Income** | **4,287.9** | **4,456.1** | **4,811.2** | **4,740.7** | **4,669.6** | **-3.8%** | **-8.2%** |
| **Subtotal** | **23,101.6** | **23,338.4** | **23,645.2** | **22,672.8** | **23,198.3** | **-1.0%** | **-0.4%** |
| **Result from exposure to changes in the purchasing power of the currency** | **-3,588.4** | **-3,656.7** | **-2,647.4** | **-2,431.3** | **-2,777.9** | **-1.9%** | **29.2%** |
| Other operating income | 1,411.4 | 1,695.8 | 1,400.5 | 1,365.5 | 1,311.5 | -16.8% | 7.6% |
| Loan loss provisions | -2,784.4 | -2,319.8 | -2,216.1 | -2,154.0 | -3,048.7 | 20.0% | -8.7% |
| **Net Operating Income** | **18,140.3** | **19,057.7** | **20,182.1** | **19,452.9** | **18,683.2** | -4.8% | -2.9% |
| Personnel expenses | 9,990.2 | 9,490.2 | 8,658.2 | 8,289.5 | 8,496.8 | 5.3% | 17.6% |
| Administration expenses | 4,988.7 | 4,602.8 | 5,307.3 | 5,361.9 | 5,624.1 | 8.4% | -11.3% |
| Depreciations and impairment of assets | 1,537.5 | 1,589.0 | 1,490.2 | 1,421.8 | 1,432.7 | -3.2% | 7.3% |
| Turnover tax | 2,900.8 | 2,655.6 | 2,792.5 | 2,813.6 | 2,794.8 | 9.2% | 3.8% |
| Other operating expenses | 1,329.1 | 1,231.0 | 2,069.0 | 1,094.4 | 1,001.6 | 8.0% | 32.7% |
| **Profit (Loss) before income tax** | **-2,605.9** | **-511.0** | **-135.1** | **471.8** | **-666.8** | **na** | **na** |
| Income tax | 615.3 | 67.6 | -769.9 | -562.4 | 144.9 | - | 324.6% |
| Net income (loss) for the year | -1,990.6 | -443.3 | -905.0 | -90.6 | -521.8 | na | na |
| **Net income for the year attributable to parent company** | **-1,988.6** | **-442.9** | **-904.1** | **-90.3** | **-521.5** | **na** | **na** |
| Net income for the year attributable to non-controlling interest | -0.6 | -0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | na | na |
| **ROAE** | **-11.2%** | **-2.5%** | **-4.9%** | **-0.5%** | **-2.8%** | | |
| **ROAA** | **-1.6%** | **-0.3%** | **-0.7%** | **-0.1%** | **-0.4%** | | |

| | 2Q22 | 1Q22 | 4Q21 | 3Q21 | 2Q21 | QoQ | YoY |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Other Comprehensive Income, net of tax** | -682.6 | -153.1 | 213.0 | 230.7 | 334.4 | 345.9% | -304.1% |
| **Comprehensive income** | **(2,671.2)** | **(596.0)** | **(691.1)** | **140.4** | **(187.1)** | **na** | **na** |

# About Grupo Supervielle S.A.
(NYSE: SUPV; BYMA: SUPV)

Grupo Supervielle provides a wide range of financial and non-financial services to its clients and has more than 130 years of experience in Argentina. Grupo Supervielle brings together multiple platforms and brands such as Banco Supervielle, IUDÚ Compañía Financiera, Tarjeta Automática, Micro Lending (MILA), Supervielle Seguros, Supervielle Productores Asesores de Seguros, Supervielle Asset Management (SAM), IOL invertironline, Supervielle Agente de Negociación, Bolsillo Digital and Cordial Servicios. Thus, it establishes a diverse ecosystem with a shared vision where customer centricity and digital transformation form its backbone in the long-term value creation. Since May 2016, the shares of Grupo Supervielle are listed on ByMA and NYSE, example of its value, soundness, and commitment to strengthening Argentina´s economic development. As of the date of this report, Supervielle´s network includes 183 bank branches, its digital channels and virtual branches, and its commercial partnerships, serving 2 million active clients. For information about Grupo Supervielle, visit www.gruposupervielle.com.

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### Safe Harbor Statement

This press release contains certain forward-looking statements that reflect the current views and/or expectations of Grupo Supervielle and its management with respect to its performance, business and future events. We use words such as "believe," "anticipate," "plan," "expect," "intend," "target," "estimate," "project," "predict," "forecast," "guideline," "seek," "future," "should" and other similar expressions to identify forward-looking statements, but they are not the only way we identify such statements. Such statements are subject to a number of risks, uncertainties and assumptions. We caution you that a number of important factors could cause actual results to differ materially from the plans, objectives, expectations, estimates and intentions expressed in this release. Actual results, performance or events may differ materially from those in such statements due to, without limitation, (i) changes in general economic, financial, business, political, legal, social or other conditions in Argentina or elsewhere in Latin America or changes in either developed or emerging markets, (ii) changes in regional, national and international business and economic conditions, including inflation, (iii) changes in interest rates and the cost of deposits, which may, among other things, affect margins, (iv) unanticipated increases in financing or other costs or the inability to obtain additional debt or equity financing on attractive terms, which may limit our ability to fund existing operations and to finance new activities, (v) changes in government regulation, including tax and banking regulations, (vi) changes in the policies of Argentine authorities, (vii) adverse legal or regulatory disputes or proceedings, (viii) competition in banking and financial services, (ix) changes in the financial condition, creditworthiness or solvency of the customers, debtors or counterparties of Grupo Supervielle, (x) increase in the allowances for loan losses, (xi) technological changes or an inability to implement new technologies, (xii) changes in consumer spending and saving habits, (xiii) the ability to implement our business strategy and (xiv) fluctuations in the exchange rate of the Peso. The matters discussed herein may also be affected by risks and uncertainties described from time to time in Grupo Supervielle's filings with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) and Comision Nacional de Valores (CNV). Readers are cautioned not to place undue reliance on forward-looking statements, which speak only as the date of this document. Grupo Supervielle is under no obligation and expressly disclaims any intention or obligation to update or revise any forward-looking statements, whether because of new information, future events or otherwise.