



**GRUPO
SUPERVIELLE S.A.**

**REPORTS 2Q25
CONSOLIDATED
RESULTS**

SUPV
LISTED
NYSE

Content

Financial highlights & Key ratios	9
Review of consolidated results	13
Profitability & Comprehensive Income	13
Net financial income	14
Cost of risk & Asset quality	20
Net service fee income & Income from insurance activities	22
Non-interest expenses & Efficiency	25
Other comprehensive income, net of tax	27
Income tax	28
Loan portfolio	30
Risk management.....	32
Funding	33
CER – UVA exposure	36
Foreign currency exposure.....	36
Liquidity & reserve requirements	37
Capital	38
Results by segment.....	40
Results by subsidiaries	46
Credit ratings.....	47
Key Events During the Quarter	47
Appendix I: Investment Securities Classification and Accounting Methodology.....	50
Appendix III: Definition of Ratios.....	51
Appendix IV: Banco Supervielle Financial Figures & Key Ratios.....	52
Appendix V: Regulatory Environment	53
About Grupo Supervielle S.A.	61

Grupo Supervielle Reports 2Q25 Results

2Q25 Net Income Up 62% QoQ to AR\$13.6 billion with ROAE at 6%; NFI Growth & Structural Cost Savings, Partially Offset Higher LLPs and Lower Fees

Buenos Aires, August 13, 2025 - 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-month period ended June 30, 2025.

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 2025 results, Patricio Supervielle, Grupo Supervielle's Chairman & CEO, noted: *"Our strategic transition toward a more credit-driven balance sheet continues, although at a slower pace in an election year and contingent on monetary policy, with loans accounting for a growing share of total assets in a context of moderating inflation. Both loan and US dollar deposit growth expanded above industry levels, while wider spreads supported margin expansion across client lending and our investment portfolio. Net income increased 62% sequentially, while ROE reached 6% in real terms.*

Our loan book increased 14% sequentially and 71% year-on-year in real terms. Growth was led by corporate lending, while retail loan growth moderated during the quarter as we applied more stringent underwriting criteria in personal loans reflecting early signs of asset quality deterioration. Deposits increased 6% sequentially and 42% year-on-year, with U.S. dollar-denominated deposits reaching record levels, gaining 110 basis points in market share over the past year. Net Interest Margin improved 160 basis points sequentially to 20.8%, driven by the recovery in both lending and investment portfolio margins.

We made tangible progress across our four key strategic initiatives, which remain central to how we engage clients, build loyalty, drive cross-sell, and support sustainable growth:

- *Our **Remunerated Account** is helping deepen primary banking relationships and expand our deposit base. AR\$ savings accounts rose 13% sequentially, 3.5 percentage points above market growth, driven by a 27% increase in payroll account balances. U.S. dollar savings accounts grew 6.2%, outperforming the system by 10 percentage points, supported by an 18% increase in payroll deposits. Among SMEs, checking account balances rose 14% in pesos and 43% in dollars, exceeding market growth by 30 percentage points.*
- ***Tienda Supervielle**, our official online store on Mercado Libre, is gaining momentum with over 500,000 sessions to date. This growing engagement reflects the value of integrating e-commerce into our digital ecosystem and is contributing to increased customer principalship through daily interactions beyond traditional banking.*
- *Adoption of our **GenAI-powered WhatsApp channel** is seeing growing interactions, underscoring WhatsApp's role as a seamless, scalable service platform. This quarter, we introduced new transactional functionalities including credit card purchase authorizations, public transportation card and mobile phone top-ups, further expanding the range of everyday banking interactions available through this channel.*
- *Lastly, recent initiatives to drive **synergies between the Bank and IOL, our leading retail online brokerage platform**, are beginning to deliver results. During the quarter, over 4,700 IOL clients placed 28 million in US\$-denominated time deposits at the bank, nearly one-third for terms beyond 180 days. Since adding the IOL button in our mobile app just two months ago, investment activity among Bank customers has increased. Meanwhile, with only 3% of IOL clients currently banking with us, we are launching a targeted cross-sell campaign offering a suite of attractive products to deepen engagement and broaden our retail base.*

While the macro environment continues to show signs of stabilization, the lower inflationary context has affected delinquency dynamics requiring both banks and borrowers to adapt. This, together with our decision to moderate origination in retail loans which increased 130% year-on-year, brought the NPL ratio to 2.7%, broadly in line with historical levels. We view this as a natural phase of credit normalization, and in line with industry dynamics. In response, we are actively fine-tuning our origination and collection strategies to preserve portfolio health as credit continues the recovery trend.

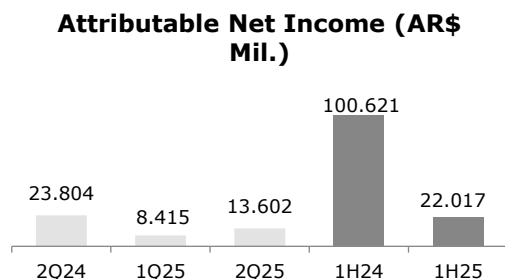
Driving efficiency remains a core pillar of our strategy, alongside initiatives aimed at long-term growth. The operational improvements we've implemented are yielding meaningful results, with operating expenses down 13% year-to-date as we continue to simplify our structure and reduce fixed costs. We are now reinforcing our focus on unlocking further synergies and accelerating cost savings across the organization.

Looking ahead, although macro conditions were mixed and present some temporary challenges, the structural direction of policy, anchored in deregulation, fiscal consolidation and a more open economy, continues to support the financial sector's gradual recovery. That said, with rising uncertainty ahead of the upcoming legislative elections, 2025 is shaping up to be a transition year, with strong loan growth expected to resume in early 2026 as visibility improves. With a solid CET1 ratio of 14%, a leaner and more agile operating model, and a platform that integrates banking, insurance, asset management, and online investing, we are well positioned to capture emerging opportunities and create long-term value for all stakeholders," concluded Mr. Supervielle.

Second quarter 2025 Highlights

PROFITABILITY

Attributable Net Income of AR\$13.6 billion in 2Q25, compared to AR\$23.8 billion in 2Q24 and AR\$8.4 billion in 1Q25.



ROAE was 5.8% in 2Q25, compared to 10.4% in 2Q24 and 3.5% in 1Q25.

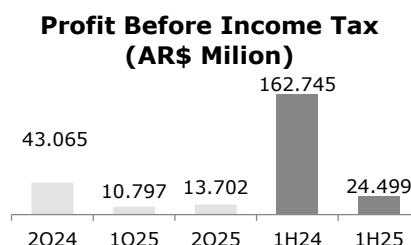
Profitability improved QoQ, driven by higher Net Financial Income supported by sustained credit demand, wider spreads, and a recovery in market-related income as treasury yields stabilized. Operating expenses increased sequentially due to seasonal effects in 1Q25; however, the underlying trend of improving operational efficiency has been reinforced, reflecting disciplined cost management and ongoing structural initiatives across the organization. Loan loss provisions increased in line with loan portfolio growth and the corresponding expected credit loss (ECL) requirements, consistent with the Company's increased exposure to retail lending in an environment of decelerating inflation and credit normalization, and in line with industry dynamics. Net fee income declined during the quarter, as banking fees were not adjusted, though repricing is underway in the third quarter. Fee-based income was also impacted by a lower contribution from our brokerage business following industry trend in the quarter since the lifting of Fx restrictions. YoY, ROAE declined, primarily due to a lower Net Financial Margin, as 1H24 benefited from an exceptionally strong base driven by extraordinary gains on government securities. Strong cost discipline contributed to real-term reductions in operating expenses and improved efficiency. Net fee income rose in real terms during the period, supported by effective repricing across core banking services and higher asset management fees. Loan loss provisions increased, in line with the expansion of the retail loan portfolio and associated ECL requirements.

1H25 ROAE was 4.7% compared to 22.1% in 1H24, reflecting the transitioning process in 2025 and the high base of 1H24 extraordinary financial gains.

ROAA was 1.0% in 2Q25 compared to 2.3% in 2Q24 and 0.6% in 1Q25.

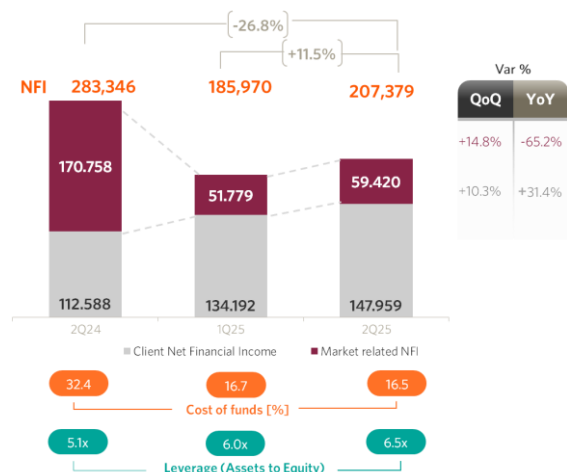
In 1H25, ROAA was 0.8% compared to 4.8% in 1H24.

Profit before income tax reached AR\$13.7 billion in 2Q25, up 26.9% from AR\$10.8 billion in 1Q25 but down 68.2% from AR\$43.1 billion in 2Q24. The sequential increase was mainly driven by an 11.5%, or AR\$21.4 billion, rise in Net Financial Income, reflecting wider spreads, partially offset by a 31.8%, or AR\$10.7 billion, increase in loan loss provisions, in line with loan growth and the expected seasoning of the retail portfolio as vintages mature. Personnel and administrative expenses increased 4.3%, or AR\$5.0 billion, primarily due to seasonal factors in the first quarter. Net Service Fee Income decreased 12.5%, or AR\$6.0 billion, as banking fees had no repricing during the period but is underway in the third quarter. Additionally, fee-based income was impacted by a lower contribution from the brokerage business following industry trend of a decline in retail customers' transactions following the lifting of Fx restrictions. Year-over-year, the decline in profit before income tax was mainly driven by 26.8%, or AR\$76.0 billion, decrease in Net Financial Income, reflecting lower market-related income, alongside a 173.0%, or AR\$28.2 billion, increase in loan loss provisions consistent with strong growth in loans and in particular in retail lending, and is according with higher lending activity across industry. These effects were partially mitigated by lower personnel and administrative expenses, as well as higher fee and insurance income.



In 1H25, Profit Before Income Tax totaled AR\$24.5 billion, significantly below the AR\$162.7 billion recorded in 1H24, which benefited from an exceptionally strong financial margin driven by extraordinary gains on government securities.

FINANCIAL MARGIN



Net Financial Income reached AR\$207.4 billion in 2Q25, up 11.5% QoQ and down 26.8% YoY. The QoQ improvement was mainly driven by a 10.3%, or AR\$13.8 billion, increase in **Client Net Financial Income**, supported by stronger spreads and higher loan volumes, and a 14.8%, or AR\$7.6 billion, increase in **Market-related Net Financial Income**, as treasury bond yields stabilized following the sharp correction observed in the previous quarter amid uncertainty preceding the IMF agreement reached in April. The YoY decline reflects a 65.2%, or AR\$111.3 billion, reduction in Market-related Net Financial Income, partially offset by a 31.4%, or AR\$35.4 billion, increase in Client Net Financial Income as the Company shift its asset mix toward private-sector lending.

The QoQ performance reflects an 11.2%, or AR\$25.7 billion, increase in loan interest income, supported by a 7.7% growth in AR\$ loan volumes and a 160-basis point rise in average AR\$ loan yields. Market-related income also rose 6.5%, or AR\$7.6 billion, driven by slightly higher investment portfolio volumes and a 20-basis point increase in average yields. These gains were partially offset by a 7.4%, or AR\$11.9 billion, rise in interest expenses, reflecting a 13.3%, or AR\$355.4 billion, increase in interest-bearing liabilities, partially offset by a 140-basis point decline in the average cost of those liabilities.

The YoY performance reflects a 59.1%, or AR\$179.4 billion, decline in market-related income, driven by lower volumes and yields on the investment portfolio as the balance sheet shifted toward a higher share of loans and interest rates declined sharply following inflation deceleration. This impact was partially offset by a 31.4%, or AR\$61.1 billion, increase in loan interest income, driven by a 104.5% increase in loan volumes but with a 2,191-basis point reduction in the average loan interest rate, amid lower market rates, and a 19.7%, or AR\$42.4 billion, decline in interest expenses, resulting from a 1,661-basis point

decline in AR\$ cost of funds, even as AR\$ interest-bearing liabilities increased by 56.7%.

Adjusted Net Financial Income (Net Financial Income + Result from exposure to inflation) totaled AR\$178.0 billion in 2Q25, down 11.5% YoY, but increased 25.7% QoQ.

Net Interest Margin (NIM) improved to 20.8% in 2Q25, from 19.2% in 1Q25 but declined from 36.3% in 2Q24. The QoQ improvement reflects higher spreads in client lending margin and a recovery in investment portfolio margin. Loan portfolio NIM rose to 22.8% from 21.6%, supported by wider spreads and sustained credit demand, underscoring the strength of our core banking operations. Investment portfolio NIM increased to 20.1% from 17.1%, as treasury bond yields stabilized following the sharp correction in the previous quarter. Overall, total spreads expanded during the quarter, with increases of 10% in client margins and 15% in investment portfolio margins. The YoY decline in NIM reflects lower spreads in a context of lower inflation and interest rates which reduced funding costs but also led to lower asset yields.

ASSET QUALITY

The total NPL ratio rose to 2.7% in 2Q25, from 0.8% in 2Q24 and 2.0% in 1Q25. This increase is consistent with the industry-wide trend of rising delinquency in retail loans and remains in line with historical levels. It reflects a normalization of credit following the 130% YoY growth in retail loans, which typically carry higher NPL ratios than corporate loans, and the impact of a lower inflation environment on borrowers' repayment dynamics. In this context, we have started to moderate origination in the retail segment. We continue to refine our origination and collection strategies to preserve portfolio quality.

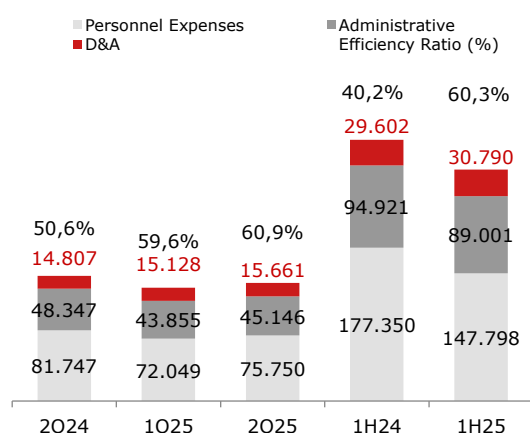
Loan loss provisions (LLPs) totaled AR\$44.5 billion in 2Q25, up 31.8% QoQ and 173.0% YoY. These increases reflect loan growth and a YoY shift in the loan portfolio mix towards retail loans, which entail higher provisioning than commercial loans in line with our strategic focus on expanding retail lending during last year. QoQ increase also reflects the expected seasoning of the retail portfolio as vintages mature. **Net loan loss provisions**, equivalent to LLPs net of recovered charged-off loans and reversed allowances, amounted to AR\$43.1 billion in 2Q25, compared to AR\$16.9 billion in 2Q24 and AR\$32.8 billion in 1Q25.

The Coverage Ratio normalized at 129.7% as of June 30, 2025, compared to 302.9% as of June 30, 2024, and 152.7% as of March 31, 2025.

NON-INTEREST EXPENSES & EFFICIENCY

Efficiency ratio was 60.9% in 2Q25, compared with 50.6% in 2Q24 and 59.6% in 1Q25. The QoQ

performance reflects a 4.2% increase in personnel, administrative expenses, and D&A, due to seasonal effects in previous quarter; however, the underlying trend of improving operational efficiency remains intact, reflecting disciplined cost management and ongoing structural initiatives across the organization. This was partially offset by a 1.9% increase in Revenues. Excluding severance payments and early retirement charges in 2Q25 associated with the Company's ongoing efficiency program, the adjusted efficiency ratio would have been 58.2%. In 1H25, personnel and administrative expenses declined 13.0% compared to 1H24, reflecting the successful execution of the cost-control initiatives and ongoing structural adjustments.



LIQUIDITY

Loans to Deposits Ratio was 71.7% as of June 30, 2025, compared to 59.5% as of June 30, 2024, and 66.5% as of March 31, 2025. The QoQ performance reflects a 14.0% increase in Loans outpacing Deposit growth of 5.7%. In addition, longer-tenor funding from corporate notes grew 52.4% QoQ, or AR\$123.8 billion, supporting loan growth.

Total Deposits amounted to AR\$4,157.4 billion, increasing 5.7% QoQ and 42.2% YoY in real terms. **Total private sector deposits** reached AR\$ 3,997.0 billion, increasing 5.4% QoQ and 44.9% YoY in real terms.

AR\$ deposits totaled AR\$3,019.2 billion, increasing 0.9% QoQ and 23.5% YoY in real terms.

The YoY performance in AR\$ deposits was mainly explained by the following increases: i) 102.6%, or AR\$233.3 billion, in time deposits from individuals and corporates, ii) 17.9%, or AR\$248.1 billion, in wholesale institutional funding, reflecting quarter-end asset and liability management, iii) 13.9%, or AR\$44.3 billion, in checking accounts supported by higher transactional volumes from commercial clients; and iv) 11.5%, or AR\$41.7 billion, in savings

accounts. The YoY performance in checking and savings accounts also reflect early results of the remunerated account to payroll customers and to SMEs customers which we launched in early April 2025. The YoY comparison also reflects a lower deposit base in 2Q24, when real interest rates were highly negative.

The QoQ performance in AR\$ deposits was mainly explained by a 29.2%, or AR\$91.4 billion, increase in savings accounts, reflecting the typical end-of-quarter seasonality in June and early results of the remunerated account launched in early April. This was partially offset by the following decreases: i) 2.7%, or AR\$46.1 billion, in wholesale institutional funding, also linked to quarter-end asset and liability management, ii) 6.5%, or AR\$25.1 billion, in checking accounts, and iii) 2.8%, or AR\$ 13.2 billion, in time deposits from individuals and corporates. Checking accounts balances from SMEs grew as a result of the remunerated account product launched in April but was offset by a decline in checking accounts from other commercial customers.

Foreign currency deposits amounted to US\$953.2 million, increasing 153.8% YoY and 15.5% QoQ, outperforming industry growth which was of 72.6% YoY and 1.4% QoQ. This strong performance reflects the successful execution of the remunerated account strategy implemented during the quarter to attract dollar-denominated deposits. The YoY variation also captures higher inflows following the tax amnesty launched on August 18, 2024 and from the growth of IOL's customers deposits. FX deposits represented 27% of total deposits at quarter-end, compared with 16% as of June 30, 2024, and 24% as of March 31, 2025.

ASSETS

Total Assets increased 6.1% QoQ and 29.9% YoY, reaching AR\$6,034.3 billion as of June 30, 2025.

The QoQ performance was primarily driven by 13.3%, or AR\$ 336.0 billion, increase in Net Loans partially offset by a 11.9%, or AR\$ 177.3 billion, decline in the investment portfolio. Since 1Q24, the Company has progressively diversified its asset mix, significantly increasing exposure to private-sector lending while reducing reliance on the investment portfolio. The evolution of assets in 2Q25 reinforces this trend, reflecting a deliberate shift toward a more loan-centric balance sheet, a strategy expected to continue through the remainder of 2025 and 2026.

Total loans to total assets as of June 30, 2025, increased to 47.6%, up 1,100 bps from 36.5% in 2Q24, and 300 bps from 44.6% in 1Q25.

The YoY increase reflects loan growth and higher

minimum cash reserve requirements in both AR\$ and US\$, largely driven by increased US\$ deposits stemming from the 2024 tax amnesty and Company initiatives to attract US\$ deposits. These positive dynamics were partially offset by a reduction in government securities and central bank instruments.

The **leverage ratio** (Assets to Shareholders' Equity) increased 140 bps YoY to 6.5x, from 5.1x as of June 30, 2024, and 50 bps QoQ, from 6.0x as of March 31, 2025. Despite the increase, leverage remains well-below the 8x level reached in 2018, underscoring the ample balance sheet capacity to support future growth.

Loans amounted to AR\$2,979.9 billion as of June 30, 2025, increasing 132.7% since March 31, 2024, 71.2% YoY, and 14.0% QoQ in real terms.

Total Net Loans, reached AR\$2,871.5 billion as of June 30, 2025, increasing 131.1% since March 31, 2024, significantly outpacing the industry's 118% growth over the same period. On a quarterly basis, net loans grew 13.3%, again exceeding the industry's 11.2% growth. While YoY growth of 69.1% trailed below industry's 81.9%, the Company's loan portfolio remains ahead of peers in a cumulative basis, having anticipated the credit expansion and captured early-cycle growth, resulting in a stronger base.

Loan growth since 1Q24 reflects the Company's strategic decision to accelerate origination across both commercial and retail segments in anticipation

of rising credit demand amid declining inflation and lower market interest rates. The QoQ increase was primarily driven by commercial lending, while retail loan growth moderated following the implementation of more stringent underwriting policies.

CAPITAL

Common Equity Tier 1 Ratio (CET1) was 13.9% as of June 30, 2025, decreasing 740 bps YoY and 140 bps QoQ.

The QoQ decline reflects the expansion in Risk-weighted assets driven by loan growth the dividend payment of AR\$28.8 billion, as well as higher deductions on deferred tax assets. In 1Q25, CET1 had a non-recurring impact of 1,400 bps following the implementation of new credit and operational risk requirements, effective January and March 2025, respectively. These new rules, introduced through Central Bank Communication 8067, apply to a subset of financial institutions outside the largest systemic banks and impose substantially higher capital requirements for operational risk than the framework applied to systemic banks. There is potential for CET1 ratio improvement if regulators authorize Group 2 Banks, including Supervielle, the adoption of the Basel III operational risk framework currently applicable to systemic institutions. If the Company were subject to the same operational risk capital treatment as the largest systemic institutions, the CET1 ratio would have been 16.7%.

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)

INCOME STATEMENT						% Change				
	2Q25	1Q25	4Q24	3Q24	2Q24	QoQ	YoY	1H25	1H24	% Chg.
Net Interest Income	191,273	157,291	165,237	171,198	232,939	21.6%	-17.9%	348,564	585,748	-40.5%
NIFFI & Exchange Rate Differences	16,106	28,679	47,038	28,897	50,407	-43.8%	-68.0%	44,786	191,550	-76.6%
Net Financial Income	207,379	185,970	212,275	200,096	283,346	11.5%	-26.8%	393,350	777,298	-49.4%
Net Service Fee Income (excluding income from insurance activities)	42,150	48,190	48,206	50,949	39,867	-12.5%	5.7%	90,340	77,085	17.2%
Income from Insurance activities ¹	7,723	8,968	9,027	7,216	6,416	-13.9%	20.4%	16,691	12,526	33.3%
RECPPC	-29,426	-44,389	-40,172	-56,551	-82,186	-33.7%	-64.2%	-73,815	-257,245	-71.3%
Loan Loss Provisions	-44,469	-33,734	-18,647	-12,795	-16,290	31.8%	173.0%	-78,202	-29,470	165.4%
Personnel & Administrative Expenses	-120,895	-115,904	-133,802	-132,180	-130,093	4.3%	-7.1%	-236,799	-272,271	-13.0%
Profit (Loss) before income tax	13,699	10,797	26,051	13,316	43,065	26.9%	-68.2%	24,496	162,745	-84.9%
Attributable Net income (Loss)	13,602	8,415	32,439	11,021	23,804	61.6%	-42.9%	22,017	100,621	-78.1%
Earnings per Share (AR\$)	31.1	19.2	74.1	25.0	53.9			49.9	227.8	
Earnings per ADRs (AR\$)	155.4	96.1	370.5	125.1	269.5			249.3	1,139.2	
Average Outstanding Shares (in millions) ²	437.7	437.7	437.7	440.6	441.6			441.6	441.6	
Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)	-5,272	-1,860	-1,809	1,695	-2,804			-7,132	-12,694	
Comprehensive Income (Loss)	8,331	6,555	30,630	12,715	21,000	27.1%	-60.3%	14,885	87,927	
BALANCE SHEET	jun25	mar 25	dec 24	sep 24	jun24	QoQ	YoY			
Total Assets	6,034,279	5,687,936	5,214,743	4,957,340	4,646,667	6.1%	29.9%			
Average Assets ³	5,595,787	5,303,300	5,015,969	4,585,562	4,119,004	5.5%	35.9%			
Total Loans & Leasing, net of allowances	2,871,547	2,535,503	2,488,579	1,949,663	1,697,984	13.3%	69.1%			
Total Loans & Leasing ⁴	2,979,894	2,614,867	2,545,009	1,996,142	1,740,223	14.0%	71.2%			
Loans and financing & off balance guarantees	3,114,704	2,758,897	2,747,365	2,173,479	1,888,864	12.9%	64.9%			
Total Deposits	4,157,362	3,932,711	3,652,557	3,421,162	2,922,789	5.7%	42.2%			
Attributable Shareholders' Equity	932,911	953,350	946,795	916,165	904,364	-2.1%	3.2%			
Average Attributable Shareholders' Equity ³	932,239	954,797	936,742	915,036	911,957	-2.4%	2.2%			

KEY INDICATORS	2Q25	1Q25	4Q24	3Q24	2Q24	1H25	1H24
Profitability & Efficiency							
ROAE	5.8%	3.5%	13.9%	4.8%	10.4%	4.7%	22.1%
ROAA	1.0%	0.6%	2.6%	1.0%	2.3%	0.8%	4.8%
Net Interest Margin (NIM)	20.8%	19.2%	24.9%	24.7%	36.3%	19.9%	48.6%
Net Fee Income Ratio	19.4%	23.5%	21.2%	22.5%	14.0%	21.4%	10.3%
Cost / Assets	9.8%	9.9%	11.9%	12.9%	14.1%	9.8%	14.4%
Efficiency Ratio	60.9%	59.6%	63.8%	64.1%	50.6%	60.3%	40.2%
Liquidity & Capital							
Total Loans to Total Deposits	71.7%	66.5%	69.7%	58.3%	59.5%		
AR\$ Loans to AR\$ Deposits	82.7%	75.1%	79.3%	72.1%	62.6%		
US\$ Loans to US\$ Deposits	42.4%	39.2%	43.5%	23.5%	43.6%		
Liquidity Coverage Ratio (LCR)	106.6%	115.3%	107.1%	139.3%	104.0%		
Total Equity / Total Assets	15.5%	16.8%	18.2%	18.5%	19.5%		
Total Capital / Risk weighted assets ⁵	13.9%	15.3%	16.1%	19.2%	21.3%		
CET 1 / Risk weighted assets ⁶	13.9%	15.3%	16.1%	19.2%	21.3%		
Risk Weighted Assets / Total Assets	83.2%	81.2%	80.8%	73.5%	71.0%		
Asset Quality							
NPL Ratio	2.7%	2.0%	1.3%	0.8%	0.8%		
Allowances as a % of Total Loans	3.6%	3.0%	2.1%	2.4%	2.4%		
Coverage Ratio	129.7%	152.7%	169.2%	281.7%	302.9%		
Cost of Risk	5.8%	5.0%	2.5%	2.7%	3.8%	5.1%	3.5%
Net Cost of Risk	5.5%	4.8%	2.2%	2.4%	3.6%	4.9%	3.3%

MACROECONOMIC RATIOS	2Q25	1Q25	4Q24	3Q24	2Q24	1H25	1H24
Retail Price Index (QoQ var %) ⁷	6,0%	8,5%	8,0%	12,1%	18,6%	15,1%	79,8%
Retail Price Index (YoY var %)	39,4%	55,9%	117,8%	209,0%	271,5%	39,4%	271,5%
UVA (var)	8,7%	7,2%	10,2%	13,2%	32,6%	16,7%	125,0%
Pesos/US\$ Exchange Rate	1.194,08	1.073,88	1.032,50	970,92	911,75	1.194,08	911,75
Badlar Interest Rate (eop)	32,0%	30,2%	31,9%	39,8%	36,1%	32,0%	36,1%
Badlar Interest Rate (avg)	32,7%	29,9%	36,7%	38,4%	44,1%	31,3%	73,1%
TAMAR (eop)	33,6%	32,1%	34,3%			33,6%	
TAMAR (avg)	34,2%	31,6%	39,4%			32,9%	
Monetary Policy Rate (eop)	29,0%	29,0%	32,0%	40,0%	40,0%	29,0%	40,0%
Monetary Policy Rate (avg)	29,0%	30,1%	36,1%	40,0%	51,9%	29,5%	74,1%
OPERATING DATA							
Bank- Active Customers (in millions)	1,34	1,36	1,44	1,39	1,40		
IOL-Active Customers (in millions)	0,55	0,60	0,57	0,58	0,51		
Bank Branches	130	130	130	131	136		
Bank Employees	2.980	3.012	3.024	3.099	3.154		
Other Subsidiaries Employees	419	430	432	443	448		

1. Income from insurance activities for 2Q24 and 3Q24 were restated to reflect the implementation of IFRS 17.
2. As of June 30, 2025, the Company's treasury held 18,991,157 Class B Shares. These shares were repurchased by the Company under the two buyback programs executed in 2022 and 2024, respectively. As of the date of this report, 472,987 Class B shares were cancelled.
3. Average Assets and average Shareholders' Equity calculated on a daily basis.
4. Gross Loans and Leasing before Allowances.
5. 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 Grupo Supervielle in relation to the Bank) shall comply with the Minimum Capital requirements, among others on a consolidated basis comprising the non-financial holding company and all its subsidiaries (excluding insurance companies and non-financial subsidiaries). Since April 2024, financial institutions present their monthly reports reflecting consolidated operations including non-financial holding and all its subsidiaries (excluding insurance companies).
6. Common Equity Tier 1 capital divided by risk weighted assets. Applies same disclosure as in footnote 5.
7. Source: INDEC.

Subsidiaries' Highlights

The Table below provides main highlights from Grupo Supervielle subsidiaries.

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.

Subsidiaries- Highlights		2Q25	1Q25	4Q24	3Q24	2Q24	% Change	
							QoQ	YoY
B a n k i n g E c o s y s t e m	Banking Ecosystem Net Income	10.002	3.267	27.222	3.580	19.437	206,2%	-48,5%
	Banco Supervielle							
	Attributable Net income (Loss) (AR\$ Mm.)	740	-4.481	19.107	-2.441	12.848	na	na
	ROAE	0,4%	-2,3%	9,7%	-1,3%	6,3%		
	Employees	2.980	3.012	3.024	3.099	3.154	-1,1%	-5,5%
	Bank branches	130	130	130	131	136	0,0%	-4,4%
	Customers (million)	1,34	1,36	1,44	1,39	1,40	-2,1%	-4,7%
	Loans Market Share (monthly average)	2,6%	2,8%	2,9%	2,7%	2,8%		
	Loans Market Share (eop)	2,9%						
	Deposits Market share (monthly average)	3,0%	3,0%	2,7%	3,0%	2,8%		
	NPL Ratio	2,7%	2,0%	1,3%	0,8%	0,8%		
	Supervielle Asset Management (SAM)							
	Attributable Net income (Loss) (AR\$ Mm.)	5.266	4.234	4.542	4.064	3.576	24,4%	47,3%
	Assets Under Management (AR\$ Bn.) ¹	1.287	1.294	1.386	1.181	1.060	-0,6%	21,4%
	Employees	11	12	12	12	12	-8,3%	-8,3%
	Market share	1,9%	2,0%	2,4%	2,4%	2,6%	-1,2%	-24,7%
	Number of mutual funds	19	17	17	17	17		
	Supervielle Seguros							
	Attributable Net income (Loss) (AR\$ Mm.)	3.995	3.513	3.572	1.958	3.013	13,7%	32,6%
	Combined Ratio	63,3%	59,6%	59,3%	64,8%	64,8%		
	Employees	140	147	157	157	159	-4,8%	-11,9%
	Insurance Policies	422.062	458.566	453.917	444.380	438.598	-8,0%	-3,8%
E c o s y s t e m	IOL Invertironline							
	Attributable Net income (Loss) (AR\$ Mm.)	4.380	4.938	6.118	6.603	5.174	-11,3%	-15,4%
	Customers (thousands)	544	603	569	579	506	-9,8%	7,4%
	Assets Under Custody (AR\$ Bn.) ¹	2.379	2.262	2.049	1.517	1.325	5,2%	79,5%
E c o s y s t e m	Employees	165	162	158	156	154	1,9%	7,1%

1. Expressed in nominal terms in the currency of the respective date

Managerial information. Non-restated figures

The managerial information presented for 2Q25, 1Q25, 4Q24, 3Q24 and 2Q24 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.

Consolidated Balance Sheet Data - Non Restated Figures (In millions of Argentine Ps.)	jun 25	mar 25	dec24	sep24	jun24
Assets					
Cash and due from banks	1.095.226,8	858.029,8	652.975,2	772.513,8	248.535,5
Securities at fair value through profit or loss	246.108,6	254.619,2	261.777,1	246.658,7	186.265,3
Derivatives	7.202,7	3.794,0	4.627,8	1.756,9	4.227,4
Repo transactions	-	3.052,2	-	20.316,3	216.639,1
Other financial assets	39.226,9	47.561,8	29.599,4	46.378,0	67.637,5
Loans and other financings	2.881.474,4	2.399.779,4	2.169.160,8	1.587.289,6	1.232.443,2
Other securities	1.109.499,7	1.254.114,6	842.539,2	761.927,0	991.440,3
Financial assets in guarantee	204.534,7	118.389,6	181.323,8	190.795,3	66.991,1
Current Income tax assets	-	-	-	(2.165,6)	295,8
Investments in equity instruments	5.003,3	3.427,9	616,4	1.192,8	998,8
Investments in subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures	-	-	-	-	-
Property, plant and equipment	77.984,5	74.496,4	74.309,5	42.804,0	40.988,4
Property investments	70.705,1	77.631,0	77.645,2	42.608,0	43.313,9
Intangible Assets	138.563,3	130.594,3	128.235,7	112.655,0	23.047,0
Deferred tax assets	55.111,5	39.321,4	28.356,1	51.813,7	43.943,3
Other non-financial assets	26.525,8	30.518,2	21.154,5	21.277,0	19.392,9
Total assets	5.957.167,2	5.295.329,6	4.472.320,8	3.897.820,5	3.186.159,5
Liabilities and shareholders' equity					
Deposits:					
Non-financial public sector	4.157.672,7	3.709.771,5	3.173.461,2	2.751.527,7	2.096.389,6
Financial sector	160.047,6	132.877,6	144.705,8	131.791,9	117.632,3
Non-financial private sector and foreign residents	283,2	232,6	185,3	113,0	326,3
Liabilities at a fair value through profit or loss	3.997.341,8	3.576.661,2	3.028.570,1	2.619.622,8	1.978.431,1
Derivatives	-	2.737,1	-	365,0	230,5
Repo transactions	-	26,6	1.734,0	55,3	28,0
Other financial liabilities	55.559,4	31.328,4	33.962,6	115.440,9	-
Financing received from Central Bank and others	179.091,1	177.832,3	166.185,2	137.349,8	404.011,3
Subordinated Loan and Negotiable Obligations	85.734,9	71.546,3	38.304,4	26.621,1	13.071,0
Current Income tax liabilities	359.789,7	222.635,7	51.157,9	22.359,0	-
Provisions	5.213,4	9.138,7	5.237,3	-	-
Deferred tax liabilities	43.861,1	41.725,6	40.602,8	50.017,0	46.076,4
Other non-financial liabilities	545,9	(350,8)	951,2	13.498,5	16.372,6
Total liabilities	5.101.515,4	4.463.009,4	3.702.998,3	3.255.039,8	2.689.971,0
Attributable Shareholders' equity	854.956,7	831.557,6	768.293,4	641.983,2	495.732,3
Non Controlling Interest	695,1	762,5	1.029,2	797,6	456,1
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity	5.957.167,2	5.295.329,6	4.472.320,8	3.897.820,5	3.186.159,5

2Q25 Earnings Videoconference Information

Date: Thursday August 14, 2025
Time: 9:00 AM ET (10:00 AM Buenos Aires Time)

Register in advance for this webinar:

https://us06web.zoom.us/webinar/register/WN_q7S8gBcHQVmkgaAiDDbtEw

Overview

During the second quarter of 2025, Argentina's macroeconomic landscape was shaped by two major developments: the implementation of a new agreement with the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the lifting of most foreign exchange controls. On April 11, the government moved to a unified exchange rate, fully eliminating restrictions for individuals and easing some for corporations. The 30% tax surcharge on personal foreign currency savings (commonly known as the "PAIS tax") was also eliminated.

The IMF program included an initial disbursement of US\$12 billion, with an additional US\$3 billion expected through 2025, of which US\$2 billion were received in August. The treasury also received disbursements from other multilateral institutions of US\$6.1 billion and a US\$2 billion repo with private banks. These inflows contributed to a significant recovery in international reserves, which reached US\$39.97 billion as of June 30, 2025, up from US\$29.64 billion at the end of 2024.

A key policy milestone was the adoption of a new exchange rate regime based on a band system with monthly-adjusted floor and ceiling values, aimed at bringing greater predictability to the FX market. In parallel, the Central Bank introduced a new monetary policy framework targeting monetary aggregates, specifically private sector transactional M2 in pesos as its primary anchor.

Economic activity remained on a firm recovery path. The Monthly Economic Activity Estimator (EMAE) expanded 6.1% year-over-year from January through May –last month available– and stood 0.7% above December 2024 levels on seasonally adjusted terms. The most dynamic sectors included financial intermediation, wholesale and retail trade, construction, and Accommodation and food service activities.

Inflation continued to decelerate. Consumer prices rose 15.1% during the first half of the year, with an average monthly rate of 2.4%. Inflation slowed to 1.6% in June, down from a peak of 3.7% in March. Core inflation reached 16.7%, while regulated and seasonal prices remained below headline inflation.

On the fiscal front, the National Public Sector recorded a financial surplus of 0.36% of GDP and a primary surplus of 0.9% in the first half of 2025. Revenues declined 1.7% YoY in real terms, partly due to the elimination of the PAIS tax in late 2024, while expenditures rose 4.6% YoY from a low comparison base.

The trade balance registered a surplus of US\$2.79 billion during the first half of 2025, supported by a 4.0% increase in exports and a 34.6% rise in imports.

According to the Central Bank's Market Expectations Survey (REM), GDP is projected to grow 5.0% in 2025 and 3.4% in 2026. Quarterly growth is expected at 0.8% in Q2, 0.5% in Q3, and 0.6% in Q4. Annual inflation is forecast at 27.3%, with monthly inflation expected to decline to 1.5% by November. The nominal exchange rate is expected to reach ARS 1,405 per U.S. dollar by year-end, while the benchmark interest rate (TAMAR) is expected to average 29.49%.

Review of consolidated results

Profitability & Comprehensive Income

Grupo Supervielle offers a wide range of financial and non-financial services and has over 135 years of experience operating in Argentina. The Company is committed to providing agile solutions to its clients while effectively adapting to evolving industry dynamics. Grupo Supervielle operates multiple platforms and brands and has developed a diverse ecosystem tailored to the needs of its target clients. Since May 2016, Grupo Supervielle's shares have been listed on the ByMA and NYSE. The Company operates through the following subsidiaries: i) Banco Supervielle, the seventh largest private bank in Argentina by loan portfolio size; ii) Supervielle Seguros, an insurance company; iii) Supervielle Productores Asesores de Seguros, an insurance broker; iv) Supervielle Asset Management, a mutual fund management company; v) Supervielle Agente de Negociación, a brokerage firm offering services to institutional and corporate customers; vi) IOL, the leading online retail broker; vii) Portal Integral de Inversiones, a platform providing online financial investment products; viii) Espacio Cordial, a provider

of retail non-financial products; and ix) MILA, a specialized company providing car loan financial products. Sofital, a holding company that owns shares in Grupo Supervielle's subsidiaries, is also part of the Group.

Income Statement (In millions of Ps. stated in terms of the measuring unit current at the end of the reporting period)	% Change									
	2Q25	1Q25	4Q24	3Q24	2Q24	QoQ	YoY	1H25	1H24	% Chg.
Consolidated Income Statement Data IFRS:										
Interest income	363.840,4	317.932,1	336.964,6	356.844,3	447.927,4	14,4%	-18,8%	681.772,5	1.250.450,5	-45,5%
Interest expenses	-172.567,4	-160.641,2	-171.727,8	-185.646,0	-214.988,4	7,4%	-19,7%	-333.208,6	-664.702,8	-49,9%
Net interest income	191.273,0	157.290,9	165.236,8	171.198,3	232.939,0	21,6%	-17,9%	348.563,9	585.747,7	-40,5%
Net income from financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss	23.238,7	24.555,3	42.343,8	27.349,2	42.089,8	-5,4%	-44,8%	47.793,9	92.667,7	-48,4%
Result from recognition of assets measured at amortized cost	-590,4	4.169,7	4.199,5	-2.972,1	5.126,7	na	na	3.579,3	93.225,4	na
Exchange rate difference on gold and foreign currency	-6.541,8	-45,6	494,4	4.520,3	3.190,3	na	na	-6.587,5	5.657,2	na
NIIFI & Exchange Rate Differences	16.106,4	28.679,4	47.037,7	28.897,3	50.406,9	-43,8%	-68,0%	44.785,8	191.550,3	-76,6%
Net Financial Income	207.379,4	185.970,2	212.274,5	200.095,6	283.345,8	11,5%	-26,8%	393.349,7	777.298,0	-49,4%
Fee income	54.996,2	61.001,2	60.539,8	63.979,8	52.323,5	-9,8%	5,1%	115.997,4	100.729,4	15,2%
Fee expenses	-12.846,4	-12.811,1	-12.333,9	-13.030,8	-12.456,5	0,3%	3,1%	-25.657,5	-23.644,2	8,5%
Income from insurance activities*	7.725,7	8.968,1	9.026,5	7.215,5	6.416,0	-13,9%	20,4%	16.693,8	12.526,1	33,3%
Net Service Fee Income	49.875,5	57.158,2	57.232,5	58.164,5	46.283,0	-12,7%	7,8%	107.033,7	89.611,4	19,4%
Subtotal	257.255,0	243.128,4	269.507,0	258.260,1	329.628,8	5,8%	-22,0%	500.383,3	866.909,4	-42,3%
Result from exposure to changes in the purchasing power of the currency	-29.426,3	-44.389,1	-40.172,3	-56.551,4	-82.185,9	-33,7%	-64,2%	-73.815,4	-257.245,3	-71,3%
Other operating income	12.473,3	12.651,8	11.083,8	12.708,3	9.982,6	-1,4%	25,0%	25.125,1	21.133,2	18,9%
Loan loss provisions	-44.468,6	-33.733,6	-18.646,8	-12.794,7	-16.289,5	31,8%	173,0%	-78.202,2	-29.470,0	165,4%
Net Operating Income	195.833,4	177.657,5	221.771,7	201.622,3	241.136,0	10,2%	-18,8%	373.490,9	601.327,3	-37,9%
Personnel expenses	-75.749,6	-72.048,7	-77.138,2	-83.120,0	-81.746,5	5,1%	-7,3%	-147.798,3	-177.349,9	-16,7%
Administration expenses	-45.145,9	-43.855,3	-56.664,0	-49.060,3	-48.346,8	2,9%	-6,6%	-89.001,2	-94.920,9	-6,2%
Depreciations and impairment of assets	-15.661,2	-15.128,4	-15.634,9	-15.285,5	-14.807,2	3,5%	5,8%	-30.789,5	-29.602,3	4,0%
Turnover tax	-25.436,7	-23.783,9	-22.621,2	-16.485,7	-24.335,4	6,9%	4,5%	-49.220,6	-55.739,3	-11,7%
Other operating expenses	-20.138,1	-12.044,2	-23.662,2	-24.355,1	-28.834,8	67,2%	-30,2%	-32.182,3	-80.969,6	-60,3%
Profit (Loss) before income tax	13.702,0	10.796,9	26.051,2	13.315,6	43.065,3	26,9%	-68,2%	24.498,9	162.745,3	-84,9%
Income tax	193,7	-1.729,7	6.407,2	-2.297,2	-19.247,7	-	-	-1.536,0	-62.030,5	-97,5%
Net income (loss) for the year	13.895,7	9.067,2	32.458,4	11.018,4	23.817,5	53,3%	-41,7%	22.962,9	100.714,8	-77,2%
Net income (Loss) for the year attributable to parent company	13.602,3	8.415,1	32.439,0	11.020,5	23.804,4	61,6%	-42,9%	22.017,4	100.620,9	-78,1%
Net income (Loss) for the year attributable to non-controlling interest	291,7	652,1	19,4	-2,1	13,1	-55,3%	na	943,9	94,0	
ROAE	5,8%	3,5%	13,9%	4,8%	10,4%			4,7%	22,1%	
ROAA	1,0%	0,6%	2,6%	1,0%	2,3%			0,8%	4,8%	

* Income from insurance activities for 2Q24 and 3Q24 were restated to reflect the implementation of IFRS 17.

	2Q25	1Q25	4Q24	3Q24	2Q24	QoQ	YoY	1H25	1H24	% Chg.
Other Comprehensive Income (Loss), net of tax	-5,271.6	-1,860.4	-1,809.3	1,694.6	-2,804.5	183.3%	88.0%	-7,132.0	-12,693.5	na
Comprehensive Income (Loss)	8,330.7	6,554.6	30,629.7	12,715.2	20,999.9	27.1%	-60.3%	14,885.3	87,927.3	-83.1%

Net financial income

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

Net Financial Income (In millions of Ps. stated in terms of the measuring unit current at the end of the reporting period)	2Q25	1Q25	4Q24	3Q24	2Q24	QoQ	YoY
Client Net Financial Income	147,959.0	134,191.5	116,394.3	90,976.3	112,588.1	10.3%	31.4%
Market related Net Financial Income	59,420.4	51,778.7	95,880.3	109,119.3	170,757.7	14.8%	-65.2%
Net Financial Income	207,379.4	185,970.2	212,274.5	200,095.6	283,345.8	11.5%	-26.8%
Result from exposure to changes in the purchasing power of the currency	-29,426.3	-44,389.1	-40,172.3	-56,551.4	-82,185.9	-33.7%	-64.2%
Adjusted Net Financial Income	177,953.1	141,581.1	172,102.2	143,544.2	201,160.0	25.7%	-11.5%

Net Financial Income totaled AR\$207.4 billion in 2Q25, up 11.5% QoQ, but down 26.8% YoY. The QoQ improvement was mainly driven by a 10.3%, or AR\$13.8 billion, increase in **Client Net Financial Income**, supported by stronger spreads and higher loan volumes, and a 14.8%, or AR\$7.6 billion, increase in **Market-related Net Financial Income**, as treasury bond yields stabilized following the sharp correction observed in the previous quarter amid uncertainty ahead of the IMF agreement reached in April.

The YoY performance reflects a 65.2%, or AR\$111.3 billion, decline in Market-related Net Financial Income, partially offset by 31.4%, or AR\$35.4 billion, increase in Client Net Financial Income as the Company shift its portfolio toward private-sector lending.

The QoQ performance reflects an 11.2%, or AR\$25.7 billion, increase in loan interest income, mainly supported by a 7.7% growth in AR\$ loan volumes and a 160-basis point increase in average AR\$ loan yields, and a 6.5%, or AR\$7.6 billion, increase in market-related income, driven by slightly higher investment portfolio volumes and a 20-basis point increase in average yield on those instruments. This was partially offset by a 7.4%, or AR\$11.9 billion, increase in interest expenses, reflecting a 13.3%, or AR\$355.4 billion, increase in interest-bearing liabilities, even as the average cost of those liabilities declined 140-basis points.

The YoY performance is explained by a 59.1%, or AR\$179.4 billion, decline in market-related income, reflecting lower volumes and yields on the investment portfolio as the balance sheet shifted to a higher share of loans and interest rates declined sharply following inflation deceleration. This impact was partially offset by: i) a 31.4%, or AR\$61.1 billion, increase in client interest income, driven by a 104.5% increase in loan volumes bout with a 2,191-basis point reduction in the average loan portfolio interest rate, following lower market rates, and ii) a 19.7%, or AR\$42.4 billion, decline in interest expenses, resulting from a 1,661-basis point decline in AR\$ cost of funds, even as the AR\$ interest-bearing liabilities increased by 56.7%.

Adjusted Net Financial Income (Net Financial Income + Result from exposure to inflation) totaled AR\$178.0 billion in 2Q25, up 25.7% QoQ, but down 11.5% YoY.

As of June 30, 2025, the book value of Securities classified as Held to Maturity stood at AR\$986.1 billion, while their fair value was AR\$915.7 billion, implying a mark-to-market difference of -AR\$70.4 billion.

The Table below provides a detailed breakdown of Net Financial Income by Client Interest Income, Market related Income, 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)							
	2Q25	1Q25	4Q24	3Q24	2Q24	QoQ	YoY
Yield on Loan Portfolio (Client Interest Income)	255,913.3	230,208.9	218,777.1	184,439.4	194,784.1	11.2%	31.4%
Yield on Investment Portfolio (Market related income)	123,989.5	116,397.1	165,183.8	201,282.3	303,395.5	6.5%	-59.1%
AR\$ Securities	106,828.1	105,394.8	147,227.9	186,442.7	287,527.6	1.4%	-62.8%
US\$ Securities ¹	17,161.4	11,002.3	17,955.8	14,839.6	15,867.9	56.0%	8.2%
Interest Expenses	-172,523.3	-160,635.8	-171,686.3	-185,626.1	-214,833.7	7.4%	-19.7%
Net Financial Income	207,379.4	185,970.2	212,274.5	200,095.6	283,345.8	11.5%	-26.8%

1. Includes the yield on dual bonds holdings. The dual bond is a government security denominated in US\$ but hedging against inflation and FX depreciation. This government bond accrues the highest yield between Inflation adjusted bonds (CER) and FX depreciation.

The following tables provide a breakdown of increases and decrease in 2Q25 in Net Financial Margin by volume and rate.

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

AR\$ million		Increase (Decrease) Due to Changes in		
Assets		Volume	Rate	Net Change
Investment Portfolio		(3.992)	4.878	7.270
Government & Corporate Securities		(4.144)	5.022	878
Central Bank instruments		153	(144)	9
Fx differences				6.384
Loan portfolio		17.519	8.507	26.026
AR\$		18.174	7.596	25.770
US\$		(655)	911	256
Total Interest-Earning Assets		13.527	13.385	33.297
Liabilities				
Deposits		4.439	(1.787)	2.653
AR\$		3.625	(2.288)	1.337
US\$		814	502	1.316
Other liabilities		7.679	1.621	9.300
Other results				65
Total Interest-Bearing Liabilities		12.118	-166	11.888

The table below provides further details on the yields of the AR\$ Investment Portfolio, broken down by the classification of each security. For Securities classified as Held to maturity, Interest income is recognized within Net Interest Margin and these instruments are carried at amortized cost. For securities classified as Available for sale, Interest income is also recognized within Net Interest Margin, while changes in fair value are recognized in Other Comprehensive Income (OCI). For securities classified as Held for Trading, changes in fair value 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)							
	2Q25	1Q25	4Q24	3Q24	2Q24	QoQ	YoY
NIFFI	17,166.8	23,493.3	34,306.0	18,018.3	38,016.1	-26.9%	-54.8%
AR\$ Government Securities	17,166.8	23,493.3	34,306.0	18,018.3	38,016.1	-26.9%	-54.8%
Interest Income	89,661.3	81,901.5	112,921.9	168,424.4	249,511.5	9.5%	-64.1%
AR\$ Government Securities	89,431.0	81,767.2	111,641.5	165,761.7	244,782.0	9.4%	-38.2%
Securities issued by the Central Bank and Repo transactions	230.3	134.3	1,280.4	2,662.7	104,729.5	71.5%	-99.8%
Yield from AR\$ Operations	106,828.1	105,394.8	147,227.9	186,442.7	287,527.6	1.4%	-62.8%

In 2Q25, total yield from the AR\$ investment portfolio amounted to AR\$106.8 billion, increasing 1.4% QoQ, but declining 62.8% YoY. The sequential performance reflects a 280-bps increase in the average yield on AR\$ investment portfolio partially offset by a 6.6% decline in average balances.

On a YoY basis, the decline was largely attributable to a AR\$104.5 billion reduction in income from Repo transactions mainly with the BCRA, and a 41.7%, or AR\$76.2 billion, decline in gains from government securities. This was mainly driven by a 3,270 bps decline in average yields, despite an 11.2% increase in average balances.

The Tables below provide further information on 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	2Q25		1Q25		4Q24		3Q24		2Q24	
	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	1,378,309.8	33.5%	1,387,153.7	33.1%	1,244,653.9	49.9%	1,487,597.0	50.5%	1,142,979.6	66.9%
Securities Issued by the Central Bank	11,701.5	2.4%	1,123.8	56.5%	1,367.6	0.0%	1,670.7	0.0%	2,065.2	0.0%
Total Investment Portfolio	1,390,011.2	33.3%	1,388,277.6	33.1%	1,246,021.5	49.9%	1,489,267.7	50.4%	1,145,044.8	66.8%
Loans										
Loans to the Financial Sector	10,793.3	58.4%	9,626.5	38.0%	11,361.0	45.9%	14,441.4	38.4%	8,376.1	45.3%
Overdrafts	152,115.2	47.5%	123,081.9	46.1%	166,746.1	51.8%	187,657.4	47.4%	173,088.9	58.1%
Promissory Notes	292,747.8	40.5%	281,189.1	40.2%	250,850.5	42.8%	219,451.3	37.0%	174,067.8	54.4%
Corporate Unsecured Loans	385,640.8	39.6%	355,382.2	40.4%	317,297.8	44.2%	356,465.8	44.8%	226,286.5	69.9%
Receivables from Financial Leases	89,747.5	45.7%	84,160.7	44.0%	72,601.3	50.7%	57,111.8	56.5%	34,426.8	75.8%
Mortgage loans	313,407.8	39.2%	307,185.0	33.9%	271,031.3	44.5%	180,989.5	54.9%	148,682.0	118.5%
Automobile and Other Secured Loans	250,023.3	54.8%	234,406.6	55.5%	191,758.5	58.2%	125,307.6	59.6%	57,852.4	79.3%
Personal Loans	426,747.8	62.9%	379,583.2	64.9%	273,179.4	70.2%	182,924.7	74.1%	120,790.6	88.7%
Credit Card	319,644.9	25.7%	306,839.8	20.7%	257,257.3	22.4%	201,320.8	24.4%	158,066.2	36.3%
Total Loans excl. Foreign trade and US\$ loans¹	2,240,868.4	44.7%	2,081,455.0	43.1%	1,812,083.2	47.3%	1,525,670.4	47.6%	1,101,637.4	69.9%
Foreign Trade Loans & US\$ loans	359,441.9	6.2%	401,025.3	5.4%	339,974.0	5.2%	192,260.7	5.8%	169,826.6	5.5%
Total Loans	2,600,310.2	39.4%	2,482,480.3	37.0%	2,152,057.2	40.7%	1,717,931.1	42.9%	1,271,464.0	61.3%
Repo Transaction	2,432.5	37.9%	1,501.1	35.8%	13,542.9	37.8%	27,343.5	39.0%	707,198.8	59.3%
Total Interest-Earning Assets	3,992,754.0	37.2%	3,872,258.9	35.6%	3,411,621.6	44.0%	3,234,542.2	46.4%	3,123,707.6	62.9%

1. 2Q25, 1Q25, 4Q24, 3Q24 and 2Q24 include AR\$15.3 billion, AR\$17.5 billion, AR\$13.0 billion, AR\$13.2 billion and AR\$10.7 billion, respectively, of US\$ loans, mainly credit cards with US\$ balances.

Interest-Bearing Liabilities & Low & Non-Interest-Bearing Deposits	2Q25		1Q25		4Q24		3Q24		2Q24	
	Avg. Balance	Avg. Rate	Avg. Balance	Avg. Rate	Avg. Balance	Avg. Rate	Avg. Balance	Avg. Rate	Avg. Balance	Avg. Rate
Time Deposits	1,085,648.1	25.8%	1,155,991.0	27.8%	972,404.2	35.0%	959,024.1	36.2%	906,245.3	58.1%
AR\$ Time Deposits	880,612.3	31.2%	1,015,909.9	31.4%	837,897.6	40.3%	848,584.7	40.6%	876,924.5	60.0%
FX Time Deposits	205,035.9	2.6%	140,081.1	2.1%	134,506.6	1.9%	110,439.4	2.1%	29,320.8	0.9%
Special Checking Accounts	1,609,886.9	18.5%	1,290,236.7	19.6%	1,242,986.7	24.2%	1,287,818.0	28.0%	1,005,786.7	31.8%
AR\$ Special Checking Accounts	1,155,122.1	25.2%	929,587.0	26.6%	905,672.0	32.8%	1,008,832.4	35.3%	785,649.0	40.4%
FX Special Checking Accounts	454,764.7	1.6%	360,649.7	1.5%	337,314.6	1.2%	278,985.6	1.4%	220,137.7	1.2%
Borrowings from Other Fin. Inst. & Medium-Term Notes	339,335.1	22.1%	233,288.3	16.1%	90,520.9	26.1%	40,740.6	45.8%	25,032.6	28.8%
Total Interest-Bearing Liabilities	3,034,870.1	21.5%	2,679,515.9	22.9%	2,305,911.8	28.8%	2,287,582.8	31.7%	1,937,064.6	44.1%
Low & Non-Interest-Bearing Deposits										
Savings Accounts	614,690.2	1.4%	598,263.5	0.3%	546,610.0	0.4%	464,440.0	0.6%	406,249.3	1.4%
AR\$ Savings Accounts	299,559.0	2.5%	298,804.5	0.6%	280,914.9	0.8%	269,450.1	1.0%	228,126.5	2.4%
FX Savings Accounts	315,131.1	0.4%	299,459.0	0.0%	265,695.2	0.0%	194,989.9	0.0%	178,122.8	0.0%
Checking Accounts	353,061.7		396,015.6		394,139.1		352,340.3		310,044.3	
AR\$ Checking Accounts	345,737.4		385,486.8		377,530.1		335,076.4		291,799.7	
FX Checking Accounts	7,324.2		10,528.8		16,609.0		17,263.9		18,244.6	
Total Low & Non-Interest-Bearing Deposits	967,751.9		994,279.1		940,749.1		816,780.3		716,293.6	
Total Interest-Bearing Liabilities & Low & Non-Interest-Bearing Deposits	4,002,622.0	16.5%	3,673,795.1	16.7%	3,246,660.8	20.6%	3,104,363.1	23.5%	2,653,358.1	32.4%
AR\$	2,854,801.0	22.4%	2,727,253.0	22.0%	2,445,191.4	26.9%	2,485,572.8	29.0%	2,189,160.0	39.0%
FX	1,147,821.0	1.9%	946,542.1	1.6%	801,469.5	1.2%	618,790.3	1.2%	464,198.1	1.0%

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

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

AR\$ Liabilities. Avg. Balance	2Q25		1Q25		2Q24	
(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	880.612,3	31,2%	1.015.909,9	31,4%	876.924,5	60,0%
Special Checking Accounts	1.155.122,1	25,2%	929.587,0	26,6%	785.649,0	40,4%
Borrowings from Other Fin. Inst. & Medium Term-Notes	173.770,1	38,3%	97.464,7	31,6%	6.660,4	87,0%
Total Interest-Bearing Liabilities	2.209.504,5	28,6%	2.042.961,6	29,2%	1.669.233,8	50,9%
Low & Non-Interest-Bearing Deposits						
Savings Accounts	299.559,0	2,5%	298.804,5	0,6%	228.126,5	
Checking Accounts	345.737,4		385.486,8		291.799,7	
Total Low & Non-Interest-Bearing Deposits	645.296,5	0,4%	684.291,4	0,1%	519.926,2	
Total Interest-Bearing Liabilities & Low & Non-Interest-Bearing Deposits	2.854.801,0	22,4%	2.727.253,0	22,0%	2.189.160,0	39,0%

US\$ Liabilities. Average Balance	2Q25		1Q25		2Q24	
(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	205,036	2.6%	140,081	2.1%	29,321	0.9%
Special Checking Accounts	454,765	1.6%	360,650	1.5%	220,138	1.2%
Borrowings from Other Fin. Inst. & Medium Term Notes	165,565	5.0%	135,824	5.0%	18,372	7.7%
Subordinated Loans and Negotiable Obligations	-	0.0%	-	0.0%	-	0.0%
Total Interest-Bearing-Liabilities	825,366	2.5%	636,554	2.4%	267,831	1.6%
Low & Non-Interest-Bearing Deposits						
Savings Accounts	315,131		299,459		178,123	
Checking Accounts	7,324		10,529		18,245	
Total Low & Non-Interest-Bearing Deposits	322,455		309,988		196,367	
Total Interest-Bearing Liabilities & Low & Non-Interest-Bearing Deposits	1,147,821	1.9%	946,542	1.6%	464,198	1.0%

The yield on interest-earning assets includes interest income on loans, as well as returns from the Company's AR\$ and U.S. dollar-denominated investment portfolios. The yield on interest-bearing liabilities includes interest expenses but excludes FX differences, net gains or losses from currency derivatives, and the impact of FX fluctuation of FX liabilities. The 2Q25 yield on interest-bearing liabilities, as shown in this table, does not reflect the negative impact from the 31.0% YoY increase in the FX rate as of June 30, 2025. This impact is instead captured in the "Exchange Rate Differences on Gold and Foreign Currency" line item of the income statement.

The AR\$ cost of funds increased 40 bps QoQ, reflecting higher interest paid on increased volumes of corporate notes following the rise in market rates in the quarter, as well as the launch of the remunerated account in April which increased volumes. Additionally, a 5.7% decline in AR\$ non-interest-bearing liabilities also contributed to the increase. Average interest paid on AR\$ time deposits and AR\$ wholesale funding special checking accounts declined 20 bps and 140 bps, respectively.

The US\$ cost of funds increased by 30 bps to 1.9% in 2Q25, from 1.6% in 1Q25.

Net Interest Income totaled AR\$191.3 billion, compared to AR\$232.9 billion in 2Q24 and AR\$157.3 billion in 1Q25. This line-item includes interest earned on loans, market-related income from government securities at amortized cost, and interest expenses, but excludes results from the investment portfolio held for trading purposes, which are reported under Net Financial Income (NIFFI). For a comprehensive view of the drivers behind Net Interest Income, including a comprehensive breakdown of loan and investment portfolio yields, as well as total interest expenses, please refer to the Net Financial Income section

Interest income decreased 18.8% YoY and increased 14.4% QoQ, to AR\$363.8 billion in 2Q25.

Interest Income	% Change					
(In millions of Ps. stated in terms of the measuring unit current at the end of the reporting period)	2Q25	1Q25	4Q24	3Q24	2Q24	QoQ YoY
Interest on/from:						
- Cash and Due from banks	44.0	5.4	41.5	20.4	0.9	708.1% 4918.6%
- Loans to the financial sector	1,574.8	914.3	1,303.5	1,388.1	948.9	72.2% 66.0%
- Overdrafts	18,080.4	14,197.9	21,607.3	22,250.3	25,132.2	27.3% -28.1%
- Promissory notes	29,654.4	28,247.0	26,856.7	20,326.7	23,677.2	5.0% 25.2%
- Corporate unsecured loans	38,166.4	35,879.9	35,047.6	39,954.8	39,534.2	6.4% -3.5%
- Leases	10,263.1	9,265.8	9,195.6	8,060.7	6,523.8	10.8% 57.3%
- Mortgage loans	30,731.8	26,009.9	30,150.6	24,820.5	44,029.7	18.2% -30.2%
- Automobile and other secured loans	34,227.2	32,552.5	27,878.6	18,663.9	11,463.3	5.1% 198.6%
- Personal loans	67,082.4	61,577.0	47,918.0	33,882.2	26,775.5	8.9% 150.5%
- Credit cards loans	20,572.0	15,842.0	14,380.8	12,283.9	14,355.7	29.9% 43.3%
- Foreign trade loans & US loans	5,560.9	5,400.5	4,438.4	2,808.4	2,343.6	3.0% 137.3%
- Other (1)	107,883.1	88,039.8	118,146.0	172,384.5	253,142.4	22.5% -57.4%
Total	363,840.4	317,932.1	336,964.6	356,844.3	447,927.4	14.4% -18.8%

1. Other includes interest income from securities at amortized cost, results from other securities recorded as available for sale and results from securities issued by the Central Bank and from Repo Transactions.

Interest expenses decreased 19.7% YoY but increased 7.4% QoQ, to AR\$172.6 billion in 2Q25.

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

Interest Expenses	% Change					
(In millions of Ps. stated in terms of the measuring unit current at the end of the reporting period)	2Q25	1Q25	4Q24	3Q24	2Q24	QoQ YoY
Interest on:						
- Checking and Savings Accounts	2,195.7	476.7	561.2	674.1	1,378.8	360.6% 59.2%
- Special Checking Accounts	74,479.1	63,320.8	75,329.3	90,055.2	79,993.6	17.6% -6.9%
- Time Deposits	70,133.6	80,357.9	85,056.4	86,699.4	131,534.5	-12.7% -46.7%
- Other Liabilities from Financial Transactions	18,183.9	8,698.2	5,146.5	4,512.0	1,049.3	109.1% 1633.0%
- Financing from the Financial Sector	533.6	719.7	758.9	151.9	754.3	-25.9% -29.3%
- Other	7,041.6	7,067.9	4,875.5	3,553.4	278.0	-0.4% 2433.4%
Total	172,567.4	160,641.2	171,727.8	185,646.0	214,988.4	7.4% -19.7%

Net Income from financial instruments and Exchange rate differences totaled AR\$16.0 billion in 2Q25, compared with AR\$50.4 billion in 2Q24 and AR\$28.5 billion in 1Q25. The QoQ decline was driven by lower volumes on AR\$ securities held for trading purposes partially offset by higher yield on those securities and higher US\$ volumes. The YoY variation reflects lower yields on lower volumes of AR\$ and US\$ government securities held for trading purposes.

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)	2Q25	1Q25	4Q24	3Q24	2Q24	QoQ YoY
Income from:						
- Government and corporate securities	20,140.3	24,856.1	40,645.0	24,186.9	40,915.8	-19.0% -50.8%
- Term Operations	3,027.1	-459.6	1,698.8	3,162.3	1,174.1	-758.7% 157.8%
Subtotal	23,167.4	24,396.5	42,343.8	27,349.2	42,089.8	-5.0% -45.0%
Result from recognition of assets measured at amortized cost	-590.4	4,169.7	4,199.5	-2,972.1	5,126.7	na na
Exchange rate differences on gold and foreign currency	-6,541.8	-45.6	494.4	4,520.3	3,190.3	na na
Total	16,035.2	28,520.6	47,037.7	28,897.3	50,406.9	-43.8% -68.2%

Total income from US\$ denominated operations and securities amounted to AR\$17.8 billion this quarter compared to AR\$11.4 billion in 2Q24 and AR\$8.3 billion in 1Q25. The QoQ and YoY increase were driven by higher results from US\$ government and corporate securities, Term operations and higher gains on trading from FX operations with customers following the liberalization of the FX market, partially offset by lower results from exchange rate differences on liabilities.

Exchange rate differences amounted to AR\$6.5 billion loss in the quarter, resulting from a AR\$17.1 billion loss from the impact of FX depreciation on liabilities, recognized under IFRS in this line item. This loss was partially offset by AR\$10.6 billion gains on trading from FX operations with customers –retail and wholesale- following the liberalization of the FX market. The Fx depreciation impact on the assets are included under the line items Results from US\$-denominated securities and term operations. Results from US\$-denominated securities and term operations amounted to AR\$24.4 billion largely offsetting the loss from the FX depreciation on liabilities.

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)	2Q25	1Q25	4Q24	3Q24	2Q24	QoQ
Financial Income from US\$ Operations	24.354,0	8.337,5	15.677,0	2.762,6	8.191,9	192,1%
NIFFI	6.132,2	2.521,3	10.452,9	-1.198,0	4.714,8	143,2%
US\$ Government & Corporate Securities ³	3.105,1	2.980,9	8.754,2	-4.360,4	3.540,8	4,2%
Term Operations	3.027,1	-459,6	1.698,8	3.162,3	1.174,1	na
Interest Income	18.221,7	5.816,3	5.224,1	3.960,6	3.477,1	213,3%
US\$ / US\$ linked Government Securities ²	18.221,7	5.816,3	5.224,1	3.960,6	3.477,1	213,3%
Exchange rate differences on gold and foreign currency¹	-6.541,8	-45,6	494,4	4.520,3	3.190,3	na
Total Income from US\$ Operations	17.812,2	8.291,9	16.171,5	7.282,8	11.382,2	114,8%

1. Includes Gains on Trading from FX Operations with retail, corporate and institutional customers, and Exchange rate differences on gold and foreign currency.
2. Includes the yield on dual bonds. The dual bond is a government security denominated in US\$ which provides a hedge against inflation and FX depreciation. This government bond accrues the highest yield between inflation adjusted bonds (CER) and FX depreciation.
3. US\$ and US\$ linked Government Securities held for Trading.

The tables below provide further details on Exchange rate differences composition:

Exchange rate differences	% Chg.					
(In millions of Ps. stated in terms of the measuring unit current at the end of the reporting period)	2Q25	1Q25	4Q24	3Q24	2Q24	QoQ
Fx Results on Liabilities ¹	-17.133,6	-5.353,5	-5.377,8	-521,3	-747,5	220,0%
Results on Trading from FX Operations with customers ²	10.591,8	5.307,9	5.872,2	5.041,5	3.937,8	99,5%
Exchange rate differences on gold and foreign currency	-6.541,8	-45,6	494,4	4.520,3	3.190,3	na

1. The FX result on liabilities is offset by the FX result on the U.S. dollar securities position.
2. Results on trading from FX operations with customers included an AR\$2.3 billion gain in 2Q25 from transactions with retail customers, compared to AR\$90.6 million in 1Q25.

Net Interest Margin (NIM) improved to 20.8% in 2Q25, from 19.2% in 1Q25, though declined from 36.3% in 2Q24. The QoQ performance reflects higher spreads in client lending margin and a recovery in investment portfolio margin. **Loan portfolio NIM** rose to 22.8% from 21.6%, supported by wider spreads and sustained credit demand, underscoring the strength of our core banking business. **Investment portfolio NIM** increased to 20.1% from 17.1%, as treasury bond yields stabilized following the sharp correction observed in the previous quarter. Overall, the total spread expanded during the quarter, with increases of 10% and 15% in client and in investment portfolio margins, respectively. The YoY comparison reflects lower spreads in the context of easing inflation and lower interest rates that significantly reduced funding costs but drove a decrease in asset yields.

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

NIM Analysis	2Q25	1Q25	4Q24	3Q24	2Q24	QoQ (bps)	YoY (bps)
AR\$ NIM	22.3%	20.8%	26.1%	24.9%	37.2%	152	(1,491)
AR\$ Loan Portfolio	26.2%	25.5%	25.2%	23.7%	40.7%	68	(1,444)
AR\$ Investment Portfolio	17.3%	15.2%	29.4%	27.4%	38.9%	204	(2,162)
Total NIM	20.8%	19.2%	24.9%	24.7%	36.3%	157	(1,551)
Loan Portfolio	22.8%	21.6%	21.6%	21.2%	35.4%	114	(1,266)
Investment Portfolio	20.1%	17.1%	31.5%	27.9%	40.0%	301	(1,993)

Average Assets	2Q25	1Q25	4Q24	3Q24	2Q24	QoQ (bps)	YoY (bps)
Total Interest Earning Assets (IEA)	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%		
AR\$ (as % of IEA)	85.4%	86.1%	86.2%	91.5%	91.6%	(65)	(618)
US\$ (as % of IEA)	14.6%	13.9%	13.8%	8.5%	8.4%	65	618
Loan Portfolio (as % of IEA)	65.1%	64.1%	63.1%	53.1%	40.7%	102	2,442
AR\$ (as % of Loan Portfolio)	85.6%	83.1%	83.6%	88.0%	85.8%	245	(21)
US\$ (as % of Loan Portfolio)	14.4%	16.9%	16.4%	12.0%	14.2%	(245)	21
Investment Portfolio (as % of IEA)	34.9%	35.9%	36.9%	46.9%	59.3%	(102)	(2,442)
AR\$ (as % of Investment Portfolio)	85.1%	91.3%	90.7%	95.5%	95.6%	(620)	(1,046)
US\$ (as % of Investment Portfolio)	14.9%	8.7%	9.3%	4.5%	4.4%	620	1,046
Average Liabilities	2Q25	1Q25	4Q24	3Q24	2Q24	QoQ (bps)	YoY (bps)
Total Interest Bearing Deposits & Low & Non-Interest Bearing Deposits	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%		
AR\$	71.3%	74.2%	75.3%	80.1%	82.5%	(291)	(1,118)
US\$	28.7%	25.8%	24.7%	19.9%	17.5%	291	1,118
Total Interest-Bearing Liabilities	75.8%	72.9%	71.0%	73.7%	73.0%	289	282
AR\$	72.8%	76.2%	77.5%	82.2%	86.2%	(344)	(1,337)
US\$	27.2%	23.8%	22.5%	17.8%	13.8%	344	1,337
Low & Non Interest Bearing Deposits	24.2%	27.1%	29.0%	26.3%	27.0%	(289)	(282)
AR\$	82.9%	82.0%	79.5%	87.4%	89.5%	88	(660)
US\$	17.1%	18.0%	20.5%	12.6%	10.5%	(88)	660

Interest Rates	2Q25	1Q25	4Q24	3Q24	2Q24	QoQ (bps)	YoY (bps)
Interest earned on Loans	39.4%	37.0%	40.7%	42.9%	61.3%	233	(2,191)
AR\$	45.0%	43.5%	47.6%	48.0%	70.5%	147	(2,554)
US\$	6.0%	5.1%	5.3%	5.7%	5.4%	87	60
Yield on Investment Portfolio	33.3%	33.1%	49.9%	50.4%	66.8%	19	(3,354)
AR\$	36.0%	33.2%	51.7%	51.7%	68.8%	284	(3,271)
US\$	17.5%	32.0%	32.1%	23.8%	41.7%	(1,443)	(2,418)
Cost of Funds	16.5%	16.7%	20.6%	23.5%	32.4%	(18)	(1,583)
AR\$	22.4%	22.0%	26.9%	29.0%	39.0%	46	(1,661)
US\$	1.9%	1.6%	1.2%	1.2%	1.0%	30	97
Market Interest Rates	2Q25	1Q25	4Q24	3Q24	2Q24	QoQ (bps)	YoY (bps)
Monetary Policy Rate (eop)	29.0%	29.0%	32.0%	40.0%	40.0%	-	(1,100)
Monetary Policy Rate (avg)	29.0%	30.1%	36.1%	40.0%	51.9%	(105)	(2,286)
Badlar Interest Rate (eop)	32.0%	30.2%	31.9%	39.8%	36.1%	181	(406)
Badlar Interest Rate (avg)	32.7%	29.9%	36.7%	38.4%	44.1%	280	(1,145)

Cost of risk & Asset quality

Loan loss provisions (LLPs) totaled AR\$44.5 billion in 2Q25, up 31.8% QoQ and 173.0% YoY. These increases reflect loan growth since March 2024 and a YoY shift in the loan portfolio mix towards retail loans, which entail higher provisioning than commercial loans in line with our strategic focus on expanding retail lending during last year following the decline in inflation. **Net loan loss provisions**, equivalent to LLPs net of recovered charged-off loans and reversed allowances, amounted to AR\$43.1 billion in 2Q25, compared with AR\$16.9 billion in 2Q24 and AR\$32.8 billion in 1Q25.

The table below provides a detailed breakdown of loan loss provisions by customer segment:

						% Change
Loan Loss Provisions, net	2Q25	1Q25	4Q24	3Q24	2Q24	QoQ
Corporate	900.3	-1,373.6	1,306.0	-737.5	759.4	na
LLP	986.3	-857.3	1,963.5	-532.8	791.4	na
Other LLP	-86.0	-516.3	-657.5	-204.7	-31.9	na
Personal and Business	42,590.1	34,487.9	13,856.0	14,062.6	16,278.9	23.5%
LLP	43,250.9	34,416.6	16,333.4	13,161.0	15,416.2	25.7%
Other LLP	-660.8	71.3	-2,477.4	901.7	862.7	na
Other	-342.7	-313.4	-113.3	-202.4	-119.9	9.3%
LLP	231.4	174.2	349.8	166.5	84.6	32.8%
Other LLP	-574.1	-487.7	-463.2	-369.0	-204.5	na
Total	43,147.6	32,800.9	15,048.7	13,122.7	16,918.4	31.5%

* 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 2025 are presented below:

Parameter	Segment	Macroeconomic Variable
Probability of Default	Personal & Business Segment	Inflation
		Economic Activity
		Fx
	Corporate Banking	Inflation
		Interest Rate (Badlar)

Argentine Banks have provisioned Financial Assets Impairment under paragraph 5.5 of IFRS 9 since the fiscal year starting January 1, 2020. Additionally, since 2020 the Central Bank of Argentina has established a temporary exclusion from the IFRS impairment model for Argentine government-issued debt securities.

Cost of Risk increased to 5.8% in 2Q25, from 5.0% in 1Q25 and 3.8% in 2Q24. Net cost of risk, which represents loan loss provisions, net of recoveries from charged-off loans and reversed allowances, rose to 5.5% in 2Q25, from 4.8% in 1Q25 and 3.6% in 2Q24. The YoY and QoQ increases were mainly driven by loan growth, led by the higher growth in retail segment, which inherently carries higher provisioning requirements than commercial loans. Provisions were made in accordance with the Company's expected credit loss (ECL) model. As of June 30, 2025, the **Provisioning Ratio on the total loan portfolio** was 3.6%, compared to 3.0% as of March 31, 2025 and 2.4% as of June 30, 2024. The QoQ increase was mainly explained by the continued expansion of the loan book, with retail loans up 2.1% and corporate loans up 22.9%, both contributing to the increase in provisions.

The YoY increase reflects the shift in the loan portfolio mix towards retail loans, driven by a 130.0% YoY growth in this segment, compared to 36.8% in the corporate segment.

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

Analysis of the Allowance for Loan Losses	Lifetime ECL						Balance at the end of the period
	Balance at the beginning of the period	12-month ECL	Financial assets with significant increase in credit risk	Credit-impaired financial assets	Result from exposure to changes in the purchasing power of the currency in Allowances		
Loans and Other Finanzas	56.728,5	9.167,8	12.123,7	38.032,1	-	7.440,9	108.611,2
Other Financial Entities	41,2	8,3	-	-	-	5,4	44,1
Non Financial Private Sector	56.687,4	9.159,5	12.123,7	38.032,1	-	7.435,5	108.567,2
Overdraft	2.345,8	898,4	330,6	1.496,7	-	307,7	4.763,8
Unsecured Corporate Loans	1.763,5	310,5	73,6	2.417,1	-	231,3	4.333,3
Mortgage Loans	620,9	3,2	44,1	35,1	-	81,4	551,7
Automobile and other secured loans	7.021,8	495,1	1.502,5	12.954,6	-	921,0	21.053,0
Personal Loans	29.314,0	4.760,3	9.083,1	12.628,1	-	3.845,0	51.940,6
Credit Cards	10.313,4	2.079,2	2.428,0	7.394,7	-	1.352,8	20.862,5
Receivables from financial leases	701,1	182,9	80,2	171,0	-	92,0	882,8
Other	4.606,9	429,7	1.257,8	1.004,9	-	604,3	4.179,4
Other Securities	412,3	227,8	6,2	289,2	-	54,1	413,4
Other Commitments	241,6	79,0	-	-	-	31,7	130,9
Unused credit card balances	3.737,5	892,9	213,9	-	-	490,2	4.354,1
Agreed Revocable Overdraft	341,2	244,2	147,4	-	-	44,8	393,3
Total Allowances	61.461,2	9.998,1	12.184,0	38.321,2	-	8.061,7	113.902,8

Credit Quality

The **total NPL ratio** rose to 2.7% in 2Q25, from 0.8% in 2Q24 and 2.0% in 1Q25. This increase is consistent with the industry-wide trend of rising delinquency in retail loans and remains in line with historical levels. It reflects a normalization of credit following the 130% YoY growth in retail loans, which typically carry higher NPL ratios than corporate loans, and the impact of a lower inflation environment on borrowers' repayment dynamics. In this context, we moderated origination in the retail segment in 2Q25 as we are continuously enhancing our credit origination model and strengthening our underwriting framework to optimize portfolio quality and risk-adjusted returns.

Asset Quality (In millions of Argentine Ps.)	jun 25	mar 25	dec 24	sep 24	jun 24	% Change	
						QoQ	YoY
Commercial Portfolio	1,255,802.4	1,030,444.5	1,233,232.0	1,093,994.6	1,113,986.9	21.9%	12.7%
Non-Performing	13,846.6	11,843.4	10,257.8	483.0	646.2	16.9%	na
Consumer Lending Portfolio	1,849,410.0	1,763,471.4	1,593,515.9	1,154,126.3	838,997.9	4.9%	120.4%
Non-Performing	73,942.7	43,808.3	26,073.8	18,510.2	15,204.7	68.8%	386.3%
Total Performing Portfolio	3,105,212.5	2,793,915.8	2,826,747.8	2,248,120.9	1,952,984.8	11.1%	59.0%
Total Non-Performing	87,789.3	55,651.7	36,331.6	18,993.2	15,850.9	57.7%	453.8%
Total Non-Performing / Total Portfolio	2.7%	2.0%	1.3%	0.8%	0.8%		
Total Allowances ¹	113,902.8	84,987.2	61,461.2	53,495.4	48,005.3	34.0%	137.3%
Coverage Ratio	129.7%	152.7%	169.2%	281.7%	302.9%		
Write offs (including the REC PPC on loans written off)²	6,826.6	4,566.1	4,378.6	3,157.0	4,708.7	49.5%	-3.0%

- Includes allowances related to the loan portfolio and off-balance accounts.
- These figures have been restated by applying a general price index, so the result in comparative figures is 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 managerial information on charge-offs in AR\$ measured in historical currency:

Write offs. Non-restated Figures. Management Information ¹ (In millions of Argentine Ps.)	jun 25	mar 25	dec 24	sep 24	jun 24	% Change	
						QoQ	YoY
Write offs (quarter) in nominal terms	6,719.9	4,168.8	3,706.6	2,447.3	3,231.7	61.2%	107.9%

1. These figures do not include the amounts from the sale of loan portfolio that had not been previously written off. The amounts of loan portfolio sold were AR\$3.7 billion in 2Q25 and AR\$ 527 million in 2Q24. No loan portfolio sales were made in 1Q25, 4Q24 and 3Q24.

NPL Ratio and Delinquency by Product & Segment ¹		jun 25	mar 25	dec 24	sep 24	jun 24
Corporate Segment		0.9%	1.2%	0.9%	0.1%	0.1%
Personal and Business Segment		4.0%	2.5%	1.6%	1.6%	1.8%
	Individuals	4.5%	2.8%	1.8%	1.8%	2.1%
	Small businesses	2.7%	1.6%	1.4%	1.7%	1.8%
Total NPL		2.7%	2.0%	1.3%	0.8%	0.8%

- NPL ratio includes guarantees granted to customers.

The **Coverage ratio** normalized at 129.7% as of June 30, 2025, compared to 302.9% as of June 30, 2024, and 152.7% as of March 31, 2025.

Net service fee income & Income from insurance activities

Net service fee income (excluding Income from Insurance Activities) totaled AR\$42.1 billion in 2Q25, declining 12.5% QoQ, but increasing 5.7% YoY.

In 1H25, **Net service fee income** reached AR\$90.3 billion, increasing 17.2% YoY, supported by fee repricing initiatives and higher volumes across key business lines. Growth was led by banking services, which rose 15.7% or AR\$10.7 billion, followed by asset management, up 45.8%, or AR\$5.0 billion, and online brokerage, which increased 8.4%, or AR\$1.7 billion.

Total Fee income in 2Q25 amounted to AR\$55.0 billion, declining 9.8%, or AR\$6.0 billion, QoQ but increasing 5.1%, or AR\$2.7 billion, YoY.

The QoQ performance reflects: i) a 4.8%, or AR\$1.9 billion, decrease in banking fees, as no fee adjustments for inflation were implemented during the quarter, although repricing is underway in 3Q25, and ii) a 29.8%, or AR\$3.7 billion, decline in brokerage fees (IOL), primarily driven by lower commissions from reduced MEP dollar trading volumes following the liberalization of the FX market for retail customers. Additionally, asset management fees declined 5.8%, or AR\$472.3 million reflecting industry trend, which has resulted in a decline in assets under management (AUM).

The YoY performance reflects: i) a 9.4%, or AR\$3.3 billion, increase in banking fees, following fee repricing over the last twelve months, and ii) a mixed performance in asset management and brokerage revenues, with revenues from the asset management businesses rising 24.6%, or AR\$1.5 billion, while brokerage fees from IOL declined 12.4%, or AR\$1.2 billion. Non-banking fees accounted for 30.1% of total fees (excluding Income from Insurance Activities) in 2Q25.

Service fee expenses increased 3.1% YoY, reflecting higher credit card processor fees in the banking business. QoQ performance remained flat.

Net Service Fee Income (In millions of Ps. stated in terms of the measuring unit current at the end of the reporting period)	% Change									
	2Q25	1Q25	4Q24	3Q24	2Q24	QoQ	YoY	1H25	1H24	% Chg.
Income from:										
Banking Business	38,427.7	40,372.5	39,052.8	41,747.6	35,110.3	-4.8%	9.4%	78,800.1	68,090.9	15.7%
Deposit Accounts	20,529.8	21,481.2	19,606.1	19,690.5	18,278.1	-4.4%	12.3%	42,011.0	34,130.2	23.1%
Loan Related	133.7	519.8	237.0	117.2	59.1	-74.3%	126.2%	653.5	161.9	303.7%
Credit cards commissions	12,031.4	12,015.7	12,678.0	14,934.3	10,740.7	0.1%	12.0%	24,047.0	21,081.8	14.1%
Leasing commissions	438.1	449.2	389.8	454.8	347.0	-2.5%	26.2%	887.2	647.8	37.0%
Other (custody & depositary fees & others)	5,294.7	5,906.5	6,141.9	6,550.8	5,685.4	-10.4%	-6.9%	11,201.3	12,069.3	-7.2%
Brokerage Business	8,761.8	12,486.0	13,169.9	13,663.8	10,001.9	-29.8%	-12.4%	21,247.8	19,592.6	8.4%
Asset Management	7,649.3	8,121.6	7,901.1	7,638.9	6,140.2	-5.8%	24.6%	15,770.9	10,819.7	45.8%
Other¹	157.4	21.1	416.1	929.5	1,071.1	645.5%	-85.3%	178.5	2,226.2	-92.0%
Total Fee Income	54,996.1	61,001.2	60,539.8	63,979.8	52,323.5	-9.8%	5.1%	115,997.3	100,729.4	15.2%
Expenses:										
Commissions paid	12,517.9	12,410.2	11,725.6	12,550.5	12,219.9	0.9%	2.4%	24,928.1	23,004.3	8.4%
Exports and foreign currency transactions	328.5	400.9	608.3	480.3	236.6	-18.1%	38.8%	729.4	639.9	14.0%
Total Fee Expenses	12,846.4	12,811.1	12,333.9	13,030.8	12,456.5	0.3%	3.1%	25,657.5	23,644.2	8.5%
Net Services Fee Income	42,149.8	48,190.1	48,205.9	50,949.0	39,867.0	-12.5%	5.7%	90,339.8	77,085.2	17.2%

¹ Other Fee Income includes certain insurance fees, and fees from the sale of non-financial services through Cordial Servicios, among others.

The main contributors to service fee income in 2Q25 were deposit accounts, which represented 37% of the total fee income, up from 35% in 2Q24 and 1Q25. Credit cards accounted for 22%, compared with 21% in 2Q24 and 20% in 1Q25. IOL's online brokerage fees contributed 16%, down from 19% in 2Q24 and 21% in 1Q25, while asset management fees increased to 14%, up from 12% in 2Q24 and 13% in 1Q25.

Banking Business

During 2Q25, fee income from the Banking Business amounted to AR\$38.4 billion, decreasing 4.8% QoQ, but increasing 9.4% YoY.

In 1H25, fee income from the Banking Business amounted to AR\$78.8 billion, increasing 15.7% when compared with 1H24.

• Deposit Accounts and Bundled Banking Services

Deposit Account fees decreased 4.4% QoQ but increased 12.3% YoY. The QoQ performance reflects that fees were not adjusted during the quarter, although repricing is implemented 3Q25. The YoY performance reflects fee repricing of bundled products during last twelve months. QoQ performance as no fee adjustments for inflation were implemented during the quarter, although repricing is underway in 3Q25

• Credit & Debit Cards

Credit Card commissions remained flat QoQ to AR\$12.0 billion in 2Q25, but increased 12.0%, or AR\$1.3 billion, YoY.

During 2Q25, total **Credit Card** transactions at the Bank increased 2.5% QoQ and 40.7% YoY, while the average ticket (in nominal terms) increased 6.5% QoQ (+0.5% in real terms) and 43.8% YoY (+3.2% in real terms). Volumes increased 9.2% QoQ in nominal terms (+13.0% in real terms) and 102.4% YoY in nominal terms (+45.1% in real terms).

• Loan Operations (Commercial loans)

In 2Q25, Loan related fees amounted to AR\$133.7 million increasing 126.2%, or AR\$74.6 million, QoQ, but decreasing 74.3%, or AR\$386.1 million, YoY. Leasing commissions amounted to AR\$438.1 million, declining 2.5% QoQ, but increasing 26.2% YoY.

IOL Online Brokerage Business

Brokerage Business	2Q25	1Q25	4Q24	3Q24	2Q24	% Change	
						QoQ	YoY
Customers (#thousands) ¹	544	603	569	579	506	-9,8%	7,4%
New Accounts	110.423	154.141	108.469	143.496	124.711	-28,4%	-11,5%
Monthly Active Users (MAUs)	213.169	258.890	292.458	298.273	261.625	-17,7%	-18,5%
Transactions (#)	3.921.948	5.669.756	6.009.249	6.697.147	5.548.731	-30,8%	-29,3%
Assets Under Custody (AR\$ Bn.) ²	2.378.896	2.261.892	2.048.802	1.516.598	1.325.434	5,2%	79,5%
Market Share Cedears Byma	5,20%	5,06%	5,80%	6,57%	6,52%	2,8%	-20,2%
Ranking Cedears Byma	7	8	7	5	5	-12,5%	40,0%
Market Share Equity Byma	3,43%	3,70%	3,95%	4,53%	4,42%	-7,3%	-22,4%
Ranking Equity Byma	9	7	8	8	7	28,6%	28,6%

1. Customers with account activity during last 90 days
2. In Nominal terms

In 2Q25, the Online Brokerage Business, operated through IOL, recorded 110,423 new accounts, reaching 1.7 million accounts as of June 2025. In turn, active customers were 544,000. Assets Under Custody (AuC) increased 79.5% YoY in nominal terms and 28.7% in real terms. QoQ, AuC increased 5.2% in nominal terms but declined 0.8% in real terms.

Brokerage fees totaled AR\$8.8 billion, decreasing 12.4% YoY, or AR\$1.2 billion, and 29.8%, or AR\$3.7 billion, due to the decrease in transactions following industry trends with retail customers in the quarter since the lifting of Fx restrictions in April.

Asset Management Business

As of June 30, 2025, the Asset Management Business operated through the Company's subsidiary, SAM, recorded AR\$1,286.7 billion in Assets Under Management (AuM) in nominal terms, up from AR\$1,059.7 billion as of June 30, 2024, and declining from AR\$1,294.5 billion as of March 31, 2025. Fees from the Asset Management business represented 13.9% of total Fee Income, compared to 11.7% in 2Q24, and amounted to AR\$7.6 billion in 2Q25, increasing AR\$1.5 billion from 2Q25 and declining AR\$472.3 million from 1Q25.

Income from insurance activities (insurance premiums, net of insurance reserves and production costs)

Income from Insurance activities totaled AR\$7.7 billion in 2Q25, decreasing 13.9% QoQ, but increasing 20.4% YoY. The QoQ performance reflects a 10.1% decrease in gross written premiums in real terms, partially offset by decreases of 12.1% in claims paid and 1.1% in general expenses. The YoY performance reflects a 7.0% increase in gross written premiums in real terms, and a 2.5% decline in general expenses, partially offset by a 26.4% increase in claims paid.

1H25 income from Insurance activities totaled AR\$16.7 billion, increasing 33.3%, or AR\$ 4.2 billion, compared with 1H24, reflecting a 13.9% or AR\$2.9 billion increase in gross written premiums in real terms and a 5.1%, or AR\$557.0 million, decline in general expenses, partially offset by a 50.5% or AR\$1.6 billion increase in claims paid.

Figures for 2Q24 and 3Q24 were restated to reflect the implementation of IFRS17 in 4Q24.

In accordance with the implementation of IFRS 17, the Company: i) identified, recognized, and measured each group of insurance contracts and each insurance acquisition cash flow assets in this category as if IFRS 17 had always been applied; ii) derecognized existing balances that would not have existed under IFRS 17; iii) recognized any resulting net difference in equity; and iv) reclassified certain items between administrative and personnel expenses and result from insurance activities to comply with IFRS 17 requirements.

QoQ, Gross written premiums declined 10.1%, while non-credit related policies fell 9.5%. YoY, Gross written premiums, measured in the unit at the end of the reporting period, increased 7.0%, while non-credit-related policies decreased 6.0%. Claims paid, measured in the unit at the end of the reporting period, decreased 12.1%, or AR\$294.0 million, QoQ and increased 26.4%, or AR\$445.1 million, YoY.

The Company is focusing its cross-selling strategy on clients with active products across its financial, insurance, and assistance businesses, prioritizing offerings with higher perceived value, such as auto, life, and home

insurance. These products carry higher premiums, offer attractive margins, and strengthen its value proposition to customers.

The **Combined ratio** was 63.3% in 2Q25, compared to 59.6% in 1Q25 and 64.8% in 2Q24. The QoQ performance is explained by a 10.1% decline in gross written premiums partially offset by declines of 12.1%, or AR\$294 million, in claims paid and 1.1%, or AR\$54 million, in general expenses. The YoY performance reflects a 7.0% increase in gross written premiums in real terms, and a 2.5% decline in general expenses. These were partially offset by a 26.4% increase in claims paid.

Non-interest expenses & Efficiency

Personnel, Administrative Expenses & D&A						% Change					
(In millions of Ps. stated in terms of the measuring unit current at the end of the reporting period)											
	2Q25	1Q25	4Q24	3Q24	2Q24	QoQ	YoY	1H25	1H24	% Chg.	
Personnel Expenses	-75,749.6	-72,048.7	-77,138.2	-83,120.0	-81,746.5	5.1%	-7.3%	-147,798.3	-177,349.9	-43.8%	
Administrative expenses	-45,145.9	-43,855.3	-56,664.0	-49,060.3	-48,346.8	2.9%	-6.6%	-89,001.2	-94,920.9	-44.9%	
Directors' and Statutory Auditors' Fees	-1,338.6	-1,063.3	-1,576.8	-1,432.0	-1,386.0	25.9%	-3.4%	-2,401.9	-2,791.0	-40.4%	
Other Professional Fees	-3,929.1	-4,638.7	-6,523.6	-6,019.4	-6,539.2	-15.3%	-39.9%	-8,567.8	-12,193.1	-29.7%	
Advertising and Publicity	-4,135.5	-2,636.1	-8,339.3	-4,775.0	-4,247.2	56.9%	-2.6%	-6,771.6	-6,343.1	-29.5%	
Taxes	-10,978.5	-10,745.8	-12,315.3	-10,823.7	-11,718.1	2.2%	-6.3%	-21,724.3	-23,099.3	-50.2%	
Third Parties Services	-6,598.4	-6,831.0	-8,459.5	-6,937.8	-6,911.2	-3.4%	-4.5%	-13,429.4	-14,329.7	-48.3%	
Other	-18,165.9	-17,940.4	-19,449.5	-19,072.4	-17,545.2	1.3%	3.5%	-36,106.3	-36,164.7	-47.2%	
Total Personnel & Administrative Expenses ("P&A")	-120,895.4	-115,904.1	-133,802.1	-132,180.3	-130,093.4	4.3%	-7.1%	-236,799.5	-272,270.8	-44.2%	
D&A	-15,661.2	-15,128.4	-15,634.9	-15,285.5	-14,807.2	3.5%	5.8%	-30,789.5	-29,602.3	-50.4%	
Total P&A and D&A	-136,556.6	-131,032.4	-149,437.1	-147,465.8	-144,900.5	4.2%	-5.8%	-267,589.0	-301,873.1	-44.9%	
Total Employees ¹	3,399.0	3,442	3,456	3,542	3,602	-1.2%	-5.6%				
Bank Branches	130	130	130	131	136	0.0%	-4.4%				
Efficiency Ratio	60.9%	59.6%	63.8%	64.1%	50.6%			60.3%	40.2%		

1. Total Employees reported include temporary employees

Personnel expenses amounted to AR\$75.7 billion in 2Q25, increasing 5.1% QoQ, but decreasing 7.3% YoY. The QoQ increase was mainly driven by seasonal factors in 1Q and does not indicate a structural shift in cost trends. The YoY reduction reflects the impact of efficiency measures implemented across the organization. Headcount decreased 1.2% QoQ and 5.6% YoY.

In the first half of 2025, personnel expenses totaled AR\$147.8 billion, a 43.8% decrease compared to AR\$177.3 billion in the same period of 2024. This significant reduction reflects the full-year impact of the efficiency measures implemented across the organization, including structural cost controls. The improvement underscores the Company's continued commitment to operational efficiency and a leaner cost base.

Personnel Expenses in 2Q25, 1Q25, 4Q24, 3Q24 and 2Q24 include severance payments and early retirement charges totaling AR\$6.6 billion, AR\$4.8 billion, AR\$12.1 billion, AR\$9.0 billion and AR\$323.8 million, respectively.

At the close of 2Q25, the employee base stood at 3,399, decreasing 5.6% YoY, or by 203 employees, and 1.2% QoQ, or by 43 employees. Looking at the Company's subsidiaries: i) the Bank's headcount declined 1.1% QoQ (32 employees) and 5.5% YoY (174 employees); ii) Insurance headcount decreased 19 employees QoQ and 7 employees YoY; and iii) IOL's staff increased by 3 employees QoQ and 11 employees YoY.

Employees breakdown

	jun 25	mar 25	dec 24	sep 24	jun 24	QoQ	YoY
Bank	2,980	3,012	3,024	3,099	3,154	-1.1%	-5.5%
Insurance	140	147	157	157	159	-4.8%	-11.9%
IOL	165	162	158	156	154	1.9%	7.1%
SAM	11	12	12	12	12	-8.3%	-8.3%
Cordial Servicios	62	65	66	75	84	-4.6%	-26.2%
Other	41	44	39	43	39	-6.8%	5.1%
Total Employees	3,399	3,442	3,456	3,542	3,602	-1.2%	-5.6%

*Other includes 35, 37, 32, 36 and 32 employees of Mila as of June 30, 2025, March 31, 2025, December 31, 2024, September 30, 2024 and June 30, 2024, respectively.

The following table outlines the wage increases in the banking business over recent years, as established under the bargaining agreement between Argentine banks and the national banking labor union:

Month since increase applies	Salary Increase
2018	37.6%
2019	43.3%
2020	36.1%
2021	51.0%
2022	94.1%
2023	211.4%
2024	117.8%
1Q25	8.5%
2Q25	6.0%

Administrative expenses increased 2.9% QoQ but decreased 6.6% YoY to AR\$45.1 billion.

The QoQ performance was mainly driven by a 56.9%, or AR\$1.5 billion, increase in Advertising & Publicity associated with new commercial campaigns linked to the Bank's new positioning.

The YoY performance was mainly driven by decreases of: i) 39.9%, or AR\$2.6 billion, in other professional fees, ii) 6.3%, or AR\$739.6 million, in taxes, and iii) 4.5%, or AR\$312.8 million, in Third Parties services. These reductions were partially offset by a 1.3%, or AR\$ 225.5 million, increase in Other expenses mainly related to security, energy and maintenance expenses, among others.

Depreciation and impairment of assets increased by 5.8%, or AR\$854.0 million, QoQ and 3.5%, or AR\$532.8 million, YoY.

The Efficiency ratio was 60.9% in 2Q25, compared with 50.6% in 2Q24 and 59.6% in 1Q25. The QoQ performance reflects a 4.2% increase in personnel, administrative expenses, and D&A, due to seasonal effects in previous quarter; however, the underlying trend of improving operational efficiency remains intact, reflecting disciplined cost management and ongoing structural initiatives across the organization. This was partially offset by a 1.9% increase in Revenues. Excluding severance payments and early retirement charges in 2Q25 associated with the Company's ongoing efficiency program, the adjusted efficiency ratio would have been 58.2%.

In 1H25, personnel and administrative expenses declined 13.0% compared to 1H24, reflecting the successful execution of the cost-control initiatives and ongoing structural adjustments.

The efficiency ratio in 1H25 was 60.3% compared to 40.2% in 1H24, which was benefitted by extraordinarily high investment portfolio gains.

Other Operating Income & Turnover Tax

Other Income, Net (In millions of Ps. stated in terms of the measuring unit current at the end of the reporting period)	% Change					
	2Q25	1Q25	4Q24	3Q24	2Q24	QoQ YoY
Other Operating Income	12,473.3	12,651.8	11,083.8	12,708.3	9,982.6	-1.4%
Other Expenses	-20,138.1	-12,044.2	-23,662.2	-24,355.1	-28,834.8	67.2%
Subtotal	-7,664.8	607.6	-12,578.4	-11,646.8	-18,852.2	na
Turnover tax	-25,436.7	-23,783.9	-22,621.2	-16,485.7	-24,335.4	6.9%
Total	-33,101.5	-23,176.3	-35,199.7	-28,132.6	-43,187.7	42.8%

In 2Q25, **Other Operating Income, net** (excluding the turnover tax) amounted to a loss of AR\$ 7.7 million, compared to a gain of AR\$ 607.6 million in 1Q25 and a loss of AR\$ 18.9 billion in 2Q24. Other operating losses reported in 2Q25 include: i) a loss from the sale of non-core properties in the quarter, ii) certain expenses from promotions related to credit cards, and iii) a contingency provision related to Turnover Tax [see "Turnover Tax" Item]. **Turnover tax** totaled AR\$ 25.4 billion in 2Q25, increasing 6.9% QoQ and 4.5% YoY, mainly due to higher taxable interest income in the quarter resulting from the increase in loan portfolio net interest income.

In January 2020, January 2023, and January 2024, the tax authorities of the City of Buenos Aires, Mendoza Province, and Buenos Aires Province, respectively, have imposed a Turnover Tax on revenues on Central Bank securities and instruments (Leliqs/Notaliqs or Repos).

The Central Bank initiated declaratory actions of certainty against the tax authorities of the City of Buenos Aires and the Province of Mendoza regarding the unconstitutionality of the measures implemented and is also working

on actions before the Province of Buenos Aires since these measures directly and severely affect the purposes and functions assigned to the institution, substantially altering the execution of national monetary and financial policy. The Central Bank also cited that the imposition of this Turnover Tax is in clear contradiction to the provisions of the National Constitution and its Organic Charter as the Central Bank has the authority to issue instruments to regulate monetary policy and achieve financial and exchange stability.

Through the enacted laws, provincial governments exceed their powers by imposing taxes on these monetary policy instruments, the regulation, implementation, and/or use of which falls within the jurisdiction of the Central Bank. This directly impacts the immunity principle of the national government's policy as these revenues cannot be subject to taxation at the local level due to their immunity or non-taxable status. Both municipalities and provinces lack tax authority over financial instruments issued by the National Government.

In line with the submissions made by the Central Bank, the Argentine Banking Association (ABA), the Argentine Bankers' Association (ADEBA), and the majority of financial institutions operating in these provinces have also filed constitutional actions against these regulations. These actions are still pending resolution by the Supreme Court of Justice.

Based on the aforementioned, the Bank believes that the arguments supporting the non-taxability of these instruments are well-founded and supported by expert opinions from both internal and third-party specialists. The Bank considers the likelihood of a favorable ruling to be the most probable outcome. Consequently, the Bank has ceased paying the tax on the revenues generated by Repo transactions in the City of Buenos Aires since April 2023 and in the Province of Buenos Aires since January 2024.

As of September 30, 2023, Law No. 6655 was published in the City of Buenos Aires, establishing a reduction of the Turnover Tax rate to 0% or 2.85% for the Central Bank's repo transactions and securities, subject to regulation and contingent on the effective transfer of revenue-sharing funds or agreements reached with the National Government.

As of June 30, 2025, the Bank received a tax assessment from AGIP (the City of Buenos Aires Tax Authority) for the period June to August 2023. Consequently, the Bank recorded a contingency provision of AR\$33.3 billion. Regarding the ongoing matter in the Province of Mendoza, following the publication of General Resolution (ATM Mendoza) No. 70/2024, Article 17, the Bank submitted a request for acceptance of the determined amounts, a reduction of the penalty to the legal minimum, and proceeded with the payment of AR\$6.8 million. This settlement was formally accepted by the tax authority through Administrative Resolutions No. 198 and 533 of 2024. As of the date of this report, the Bank is in the process of withdrawing its legal action filed before the Supreme Court of Justice of the Nation (CSJN) against the Province of Mendoza.

Result 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 2Q25 amounted to a loss of AR\$29.4 billion, improving from losses of AR\$44.4 billion in 1Q25 and AR\$82.2 billion in 2Q24.

The QoQ and YoY improvements reflect a decrease in the pace of inflation, which slowed to 6.0% in 2Q25 from 8.5% in 1Q25 and 18.6% in 2Q24. QoQ, net monetary assets also declined 4.3%. The YoY decline in inflation was partially offset by a 6.9% increase in Net monetary assets to AR\$ 510.5 billion.

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)	2Q25	1Q25	4Q24	3Q24	2Q24	QoQ	YoY
Result from exposure to changes in the purchasing power of the currency	-29,426.3	-44,389.1	-40,172.3	-56,551.4	-82,185.9	-33.7%	-64.2%
Total	-29,426.3	-44,389.1	-40,172.3	-56,551.4	-82,185.9	-33.7%	-64.2%

Other comprehensive income, net of tax

Other Comprehensive Income (OCI) recorded a loss of AR\$5.3 billion in 2Q25, compared to losses of AR\$1.9 billion in 1Q25 and AR\$ 2.8 billion in 2Q24. The 2Q25 Other Comprehensive Income primarily reflects the mark-to-market valuation of government securities held at Fair value through Other Comprehensive Income.

As of June 30, 2025, the Other Comprehensive Income Reserve related to financial instruments stood at AR\$9,520.5 million compared to a reserve of AR\$ 947.0 million as of December 31, 2024 (measured in currency of December 31, 2024).

Attributable Comprehensive Income for 2Q25 was AR\$8.3 billion, compared to AR\$21.0 billion in 2Q24 and AR\$6.6 billion in 1Q25.

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") enacted in December 2019, introduced provisions allowing the deduction of losses arising from exposures to changes in the purchasing power of the currency, subject to certain inflation thresholds. Under these rules, inflation measured by the Consumer Price Index (CPI) issued by the INDEC must exceed the following thresholds for each fiscal year to permit such deductions: 55% in 2018, 30% in 2019 and 15% in 2020. For 2021 and subsequent periods, inflation must exceed 100% over a cumulative 3-year period to qualify for the deduction of inflation losses. In 2018, the 55% threshold was not met. However, in 2019, inflation widely exceeded 30%, enabling the recognition of inflation-related losses in the income tax provision starting that year. This change significantly reduced the income tax expense compared to prior years.

In June 2021, a new income tax rate structure was introduced, establishing three tax brackets based on the accumulated taxable net income, adjusted annually according to the CPI. The new income tax rates are as follows: i) 25% for accumulated taxable income of up to AR\$7.6 million; ii) 30% for taxable income of up to AR\$76 million; and iii) 35% for taxable income exceeding AR\$76 million. This revised structure is applicable for fiscal years beginning on or after January 1, 2021.

Additionally, since income tax is calculated on a subsidiary-by-subsidiary basis, tax losses in one legal entity cannot be offset against tax gains in another legal entity.

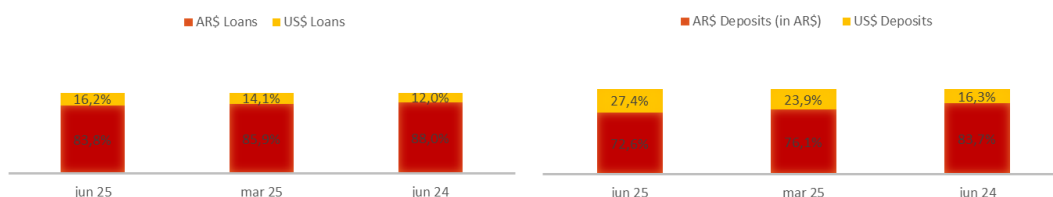
In 2Q25, the Company recorded a tax gain of AR\$194 million, compared to tax charges of AR\$1.7 billion in 1Q25 and AR\$19.2 billion in 2Q24. The income tax line reflects the net effect of the income tax provision at both the Bank level and other subsidiaries.

Balance sheet

The table below shows the **evolution of the balance sheet in real terms** over the past five quarters:

(In millions of Ps. stated in terms of the measuring unit current at the end of the reporting period)	jun25	mar 25	dec 24	sep 24	jun24	QoQ	YoY
Assets							
Cash and due from banks	1.094.133,1	909.332,8	751.555,3	960.519,2	346.508,5	20,3%	215,8%
Securities at fair value through profit or loss	178.911,1	196.158,7	303.087,3	301.299,8	259.691,3	-8,8%	-31,1%
Derivatives	7.202,7	4.022,2	5.326,5	2.184,5	5.893,9	79,1%	22,2%
Repo transactions	-	3.235,7	-	25.260,6	302.038,5	na	-100,0%
Other financial assets	39.230,8	50.413,3	34.492,1	58.433,2	94.559,7	-22,2%	-58,5%
Loans and other financings	2.881.519,7	2.544.072,3	2.497.792,1	1.956.540,1	1.705.260,2	13,3%	69,0%
Other securities	1.176.697,2	1.403.080,2	971.184,6	955.319,8	1.382.264,5	-16,1%	-14,9%
Financial assets in guarantee	204.534,7	125.507,9	208.698,1	237.228,7	93.399,1	63,0%	119,0%
Current Income tax assets	-	-	-	-	1.439,6	na	na
Investments in equity instruments	5.156,3	3.998,3	818,0	1.719,2	1.561,0	29,0%	230,3%
Property, plant and equipment	115.789,9	114.738,7	117.325,9	124.858,7	125.931,4	0,9%	-8,1%
Property investments	82.417,9	90.429,4	90.504,9	107.291,7	109.174,0	-8,9%	-24,5%
Intangible Assets	190.283,5	187.828,0	191.074,8	177.788,0	169.991,5	1,3%	11,9%
Deferred tax assets	19.071,9	6.951,6	1.974,8	2.076,9	1.188,3	174,4%	1505,0%
Other non-financial assets	39.338,8	48.167,4	40.908,0	46.819,9	47.765,1	-18,3%	-17,6%
Total assets	6.034.287,4	5.687.936,4	5.214.742,6	4.957.340,4	4.646.666,5	6,1%	29,9%
Liabilities and shareholders' equity							
Deposits:							
Non-financial public sector	4.157.362,4	3.932.711,2	3.652.557,2	3.421.161,6	2.922.788,9	5,7%	42,2%
Financial sector	160.047,6	140.867,0	166.552,0	163.865,8	164.003,0	13,6%	-2,4%
Non-financial private sector and foreign residents	283,2	246,6	213,2	140,5	454,9	14,9%	-37,7%
Liabilities at a fair value through profit or loss	3.997.031,6	3.791.597,5	3.485.791,9	3.257.155,2	2.758.331,0	5,4%	44,9%
Derivatives	-	2.901,7	-	453,8	321,3	na	na
Repo transactions	-	28,2	1.995,8	68,7	39,0	na	na
Other financial liabilities	55.559,4	33.212,1	39.089,9	143.535,6	-	67,3%	na
Financing received from Central Bank and others	178.307,7	188.168,5	191.274,0	170.776,3	563.273,1	-5,2%	-68,3%
Medium Term Notes	85.734,9	76.031,6	45.230,6	33.099,9	18.223,6	12,8%	370,5%
Provisions	359.789,7	236.021,9	58.881,1	27.800,5	-	52,4%	na
Deferred tax liabilities	43.861,1	44.234,4	46.732,6	62.189,5	64.239,8	-0,8%	-31,7%
Other non-financial liabilities	1.883,2	2.065,1	3.645,9	20.104,6	23.842,2	-8,8%	-92,1%
Total liabilities	5.099.187,9	4.732.683,9	4.266.694,5	4.040.050,8	3.741.534,5	7,7%	36,3%
Attributable Shareholders' equity	932.911,2	953.349,5	946.794,9	916.165,3	904.364,5	-2,1%	3,2%
Non Controlling Interest	2.188,4	1.902,9	1.253,1	1.124,3	767,6	15,0%	185,1%
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity	6.034.287,4	5.687.936,4	5.214.742,6	4.957.340,4	4.646.666,5	6,1%	29,9%

The charts below show the evolution of loans and deposits broken down by currency:



Total Assets increased 6.1% QoQ and 29.9% YoY, reaching AR\$6,034.3 billion as of June 30, 2025.

The QoQ performance was primarily driven by a 13.3%, or AR\$ 336.0 billion, increase in Net Loans, partially offset by a 11.9%, or AR\$ 177.3 billion, decline in the investment portfolio. Since 1Q24, the Company has steadily diversified its asset mix, significantly increasing its exposure to private-sector loans while reducing its investment portfolio. The evolution of assets in 2Q25 confirms this trend, reflecting a strategic shift toward a more loan-centric balance sheet, which is expected to continue throughout 2025 and 2026.

Total loans as a percentage of total assets increased to 47.6% as of June 30, 2025, up 1,100 basis points from 36.5% in 2Q24 and 300 basis points from 44.6% in 1Q25.

The YoY performances reflect the increase in loan growth and higher minimum cash reserve requirements in both AR\$ and US\$, largely driven by the increase in US\$ deposits from the tax amnesty and Company initiatives to increase US\$ deposits since early 2024. These positive factors were partially offset by a decline in government securities and Central Bank instruments.

The **leverage ratio** (Assets to Shareholders' Equity) increased to 6.5x, up 50 bps QoQ, from 6.0x as of March 31,

2025, and increasing 140 bps YoY, from 5.1x as of June 30, 2024. Despite the increase, leverage remains significantly below the 8x level reached in 2018, underscoring the ample capacity to support future growth.

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

Assets Evolution

	jun25	mar 25	dec 24	sep 24	jun24	% Change	
						QoQ	YoY
Cash and due from banks	1.094.133	909.333	751.555	960.519	346.508	20,3%	215,8%
Securities Issued by the Central Bank (includes Bopreal)	62.922	1.238	1.188	1.976	2.102	na	na
Repo transactions	0	3.236	0	25.261	302.038	na	na
Government Securities	1.249.094	1.484.864	1.249.614	1.229.138	1.602.431	-15,9%	-22,1%
Loans & Leasing, net	2.871.547	2.535.503	2.488.579	1.949.663	1.697.984	13,3%	69,1%
Property, Plant & Equipments	115.790	114.739	117.326	124.859	125.931	0,9%	-8,1%
Other & Intangible ¹	640.802	639.024	606.480	665.925	569.671	0,3%	12,5%
Total Assets	6.034.287	5.687.936	5.214.743	4.957.340	4.646.667	6,1%	29,9%

1. Other & intangible includes Intangible assets, Deferred tax assets, financial assets in guarantee and other assets.

Investment Portfolio

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

	jun 25	mar 25	dec 24	sep 24	jun 24
Securities Issued by the Central Bank	28.022,1	1.237,9	1.188,0	1.976,0	2.101,9
AR\$ Leliq	-	-	-	507,0	533,9
Bopreal	28.022,1	1.237,9	1.188,0	1.469,0	1.568,0
Government Securities	1.206.339,7	1.467.095,1	1.126.743,3	1.159.129,1	1.560.937,9
AR\$	1.198.414,2	1.327.787,3	1.066.527,0	1.130.566,5	1.538.717,5
US\$ Linked/US\$	7.925,5	139.307,8	60.216,3	28.562,7	22.220,4
Corporate Securities	126.402,7	134.904,2	147.158,7	97.233,7	80.477,0
AR\$	92.444,6	98.419,3	103.785,3	67.352,3	51.495,5
US\$ Linked/US\$	33.958,2	36.484,9	43.373,4	29.881,3	28.981,4
Gov Sec. in Guarantee	42.754,4	17.769,2	122.870,9	70.009,3	41.493,1
AR\$	18.230,8	17.769,2	122.538,8	69.721,1	41.147,8
US\$ Linked/US\$	24.523,6	-	332,1	288,3	345,3
Bopreal. in Guarantee	34.899,5	-	-	-	-
Repo transactions with Central Bank	-	3.235,7	-	25.260,6	302.038,5
Total	1.438.418,5	1.624.242,0	1.397.960,9	1.353.608,8	1.987.048,4
AR\$	1.309.089,6	1.447.211,4	1.292.851,1	1.293.407,6	1.933.933,2
US\$ Linked/US\$	129.328,9	177.030,6	105.109,8	60.201,2	53.115,2

As of June 30, 2025, March 31, 2025, December 31, 2024, September 30, 2024 and June 30, 2024, the main holdings of Government Securities were:

Government Securities breakdown

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

	jun 25	mar 25	dec 24	sep 24	jun 24
Dual (interest rate)	276.455,9	292.463,8	-	-	-
Dual (currency)	-	-	782,3	24.754,0	19.684,5
US\$	24.523,6	-	332,1	288,3	-
Treasury Bonds (Reserve Requirements)	-	-	-	-	50.963,7
Lecer	-	4,4	-	-	-
Boncer ¹	656.283,5	680.570,3	728.287,1	677.685,8	421.054,2
Treasury Bonds (Fixed interest rate)	66.792,6	145.154,4	86.680,1	326,8	163.931,9
Treasury Bonds (Badlar)	3.609,1	3.810,6	4.163,7	6.007,8	6.713,1
Lecap	213.165,6	354.443,9	419.002,9	516.434,1	987.142,0
Bopreal ²	62.921,6	1.237,9	1.188,0	1.469,0	1.568,0
Others	8.263,9	8.416,8	10.366,2	3.641,9	3.905,3
Total	1.312.015,7	1.486.102,1	1.250.802,3	1.230.607,6	1.654.962,8

1. Boncer includes AR\$16.8 billion of Boncer in Guarantee as of June 30, 2025

2. Bopreal includes AR\$34.5 billion of Bopreal in Guarantee as of June 30, 2025

Loan portfolio

The gross loan portfolio (loans and financial leases, excluding other financings) amounted to AR\$2,979.9 billion as of June 30, 2025 increasing 132.7% since March 31, 2024, 71.2% YoY, and 14.0% QoQ in real terms.

Total Loans & Leasing portfolio, excluding other financings, amounted to AR\$2,871.5 billion as of June 30, 2025, increasing 131.1% since March 31, 2024, significantly outpacing the industry's 118% growth over the same period. QoQ, the portfolio grew 13.3%, again exceeding the industry's 11.2% growth. While 69.1% YoY growth was below the industry's 81.9%, the Company's loan portfolio continues to outperform peers on a cumulative basis, having anticipated the credit cycle and captured growth earlier, which resulted in a stronger base. Loan growth since 1Q24 reflects the Company's strategic decision to accelerate origination across both commercial and retail segments in anticipation of higher credit demand, driven by declining inflation and lower market rates. The QoQ increase in 2Q25 was particularly supported by commercial loans, while retail loan growth moderated due to the implementation of more stringent underwriting policies.

The AR\$ loan portfolio totaled AR\$2,497.2 billion, up 17.8% QoQ, 127.3% YoY and 257.9% since March 31, 2024, in nominal terms. In real terms, gross AR\$ loans increased 11.2% QoQ and 63.0% YoY.

US\$-denominated loans reached US\$404.2 million as of June 30, 2025, up 25.0% QoQ, 146.5% YoY, and 350.8% since March 31, 2024, reflecting rising demand from corporate clients and exceeding industry trends when compared with March 31, 2024.

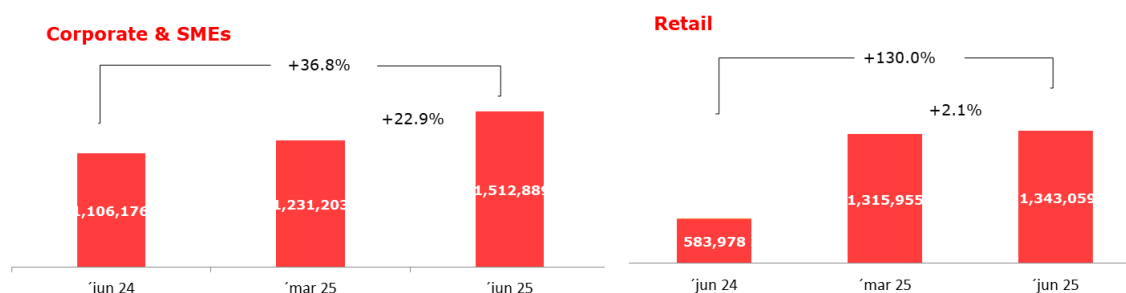
Off balance sheet guarantees (denominated in AR\$ and/or US\$) granted to customers amounted to AR\$134.8 billion as of June 30, 2025, decreasing 6.4% QoQ and 9.3% YoY, reflecting the Bank's strategy to prioritize on-balance sheet credit origination.

Total financing (including loans and financial leases and off-balance sheet guarantees granted to customers) amounted to AR\$3,114.7 billion, increasing 12.9% QoQ and 64.9% YoY.

The table below outlines the evolution of the loan book in real terms over the past five quarters, broken down by product. QoQ inflation was 6.0% while YoY inflation reached 39.4%.

Total Financing Portfolio	jun 25	mar 25	dec 24	sep 24	jun 24	% Change	
						QoQ	YoY
To the non-financial public sector	6,883.6	5,132.3	3,719.7	3,739.4	4,380.3	34.1%	57.2%
To the financial sector	26,576.7	9,586.4	23,487.4	14,426.4	16,408.6	177.2%	62.0%
To the non-financial private sector and foreign residents (before allowances):	2,861,246.0	2,521,894.1	2,446,589.8	1,917,408.2	1,681,599.6	13.5%	70.2%
Overdrafts	202,157.0	126,491.2	92,117.1	258,576.4	247,014.2	59.8%	-18.2%
Promissory notes	766,729.1	672,783.7	722,354.9	543,977.0	600,856.3	14.0%	27.6%
Mortgage loans	321,548.3	310,693.1	306,183.0	225,596.2	158,443.7	3.5%	102.9%
Automobile and other secured loans	256,199.8	246,853.8	218,565.9	164,964.1	81,417.9	3.8%	214.7%
Personal loans	432,857.1	420,081.4	328,843.6	217,626.9	153,879.6	3.0%	181.3%
Credit card loans	348,936.7	335,130.5	320,310.5	246,753.4	198,068.1	4.1%	76.2%
Foreign trade loans & US\$ loans	462,557.2	346,536.1	410,282.0	211,409.5	193,221.0	33.5%	139.4%
Others	70,260.8	63,324.3	47,932.9	48,504.7	48,698.8	11.0%	44.3%
Less: allowances for loan losses	-107,464.6	-78,651.8	-55,728.5	-45,833.1	-41,893.2	36.6%	156.5%
Total Loans, net	2,787,241.7	2,457,961.0	2,418,068.5	1,889,740.9	1,660,495.3	13.4%	67.9%
Receivables from financial leases	82,711.4	76,042.7	68,861.3	58,472.0	35,877.0	8.8%	130.5%
Accrued interest and adjustments	2,476.3	2,211.7	2,350.5	2,096.4	1,957.2	12.0%	26.5%
Less: allowances	-882.8	-712.3	-701.1	-646.7	-345.1	23.9%	155.8%
Total Loan & Financial Leases, net	2,871,546.5	2,535,503.2	2,488,579.2	1,949,662.6	1,697,984.3	13.3%	69.1%
Total Loan & Financial Leases (before allowances)	2,979,894.0	2,614,867.2	2,545,008.8	1,996,142.4	1,740,222.6	14.0%	71.2%
Off balance sheet guarantees granted to customers	134,809.8	144,029.4	202,355.7	177,336.2	148,641.7	-6.4%	-9.3%
Total Financing	3,114,703.8	2,758,896.6	2,747,364.5	2,173,478.6	1,888,864.3	12.9%	64.9%

The charts below show the QoQ evolution of the gross loan book in real terms broken down by commercial and retail customers:



The Commercial portfolio (including Small Businesses, SMEs, Middle Market and Large companies) increased 22.9% sequentially, reflecting higher foreign trade loans, promissory notes overdraft, and leasing, which reached 53% of total loan portfolio. Retail loan portfolio growth moderated to 2.1% QoQ, reflecting the implementation of more stringent underwriting policies. As a result, retail loans accounted for 47% of the total loan portfolio.

Risk management

Atomization of the loan portfolio

As a result of its risk management policies, the Company has a diversified and atomized portfolio. The top 10, 50 and 100 borrowers in the quarter represented 8%, 19% and 26% of total loans, respectively remaining well-atomized and within Company's established portfolio limits.

Loan portfolio atomization	2Q25	1Q25	4Q24	3Q24	2Q24
%Top10	8%	8%	10%	14%	17%
%Top50	19%	18%	23%	28%	34%
%Top100	26%	25%	30%	36%	44%

Loan Portfolio breakdown by economic activity

Business Sector	2Q25 Share	1Q25 Share	2Q24 Share
Families and individuals	43.8%	47.9%	30.6%
Agribusiness	8.0%	7.7%	9.8%
Food & Beverages	5.6%	5.7%	7.1%
Utilities	3.4%	3.6%	7.4%
Transport	3.3%	3.0%	1.8%
IT & Communications	3.1%	2.8%	2.9%
Wine	2.7%	2.3%	3.8%
Oil, Gas & Mining	2.6%	2.3%	2.7%
Financial Services	2.5%	1.8%	3.1%
Machinery & Equipment	2.3%	2.4%	2.3%
Chemicals and plastics	2.2%	2.0%	2.1%
Construction & Public Works	2.1%	2.2%	3.6%
Automobile	2.0%	1.6%	2.8%
Home appliance	1.9%	1.3%	2.9%
Textile	1.8%	1.9%	2.4%
Pharmaceutical	1.5%	1.3%	2.1%
Others	11.0%	10.4%	12.6%

Notes: Loan portfolio balances include off balance guarantees granted to customers and other financings.

"Others" includes more than 20 sectors with less than 1% each.

Collateralized Loan Portfolio

The chart below shows the evolution of the commercial loan portfolio broken down by collateralized and unsecured, in each commercial customer segment:

Loan portfolio collateral	Small Businesses	SMEs & Middle Market	Large	Total
Collateralized Portfolio	40%	21%	43%	27%
Unsecured Portfolio	60%	79%	57%	73%

As of June 30, 2025, 27% of the commercial loan portfolio was collateralized, while 66% of the commercial non-performing loan portfolio was collateralized.

In the Personal and Business Banking portfolio:

- Loans to payroll and pension clients accounted for 53% of the total retail loan portfolio,
- Collateralized retail loans to open market customers accounted for 57% of the total Retail loan Portfolio,
- Personal loans granted to payroll and pension customers reached 88% of total personal loans, measured at the moment of origination, and
- Credit cards volumes granted to payroll and pension customers reached 58% of total credit cards volumes.

Funding

Total funding, including deposits, other sources of funding such as financing from other financial institutions and medium-term notes, as well as attributable shareholders' equity, increased 6.1% QoQ and 29.8% YoY in real terms. The QoQ growth reflects the following increases: i) 52.4%, or AR\$123.8 billion, in Medium Term Notes, following the issuance of Classes N and P for a total of AR\$48.2 billion and US\$59 million, respectively, and ii) 5.7%, or AR\$224.7 billion, in Deposits, mainly driven by a 15.5% increase in US\$ deposits, while AR\$ Deposits remained flat. Attributable Shareholder's equity declined 2.1%, or AR\$ 20.4 billion, QoQ.

Foreign currency funding (measured in US\$) increased 15.9% QoQ and 177.1% YoY. The QoQ performance was primarily driven by the abovementioned issuance of Corporate Notes in US\$.

Funding & Other Liabilities (In millions of Ps. stated in terms of the measuring unit current at the end of the reporting period)						% Change	
	jun25	mar 25	dec 24	sep 24	jun24	QoQ	YoY
Deposits							
Non-Financial Public Sector	160.047,6	140.867,0	166.552,0	163.865,8	164.003,0	13,6%	-2,4%
Financial Sector	283,2	246,6	213,2	140,5	454,9		
Non-Financial Private Sector and Foreign Residents							
Checking Accounts	362.886,7	387.963,2	444.342,0	354.959,8	318.621,2	-6,5%	13,9%
Savings Accounts	819.361,6	700.773,3	821.503,6	809.267,5	551.829,9	16,9%	48,5%
Time Deposits - Individuals and Companies	640.683,5	620.896,0	607.431,8	475.964,3	259.295,2	3,2%	147,1%
Wholesale Funding	2.174.099,8	2.081.965,0	1.612.514,4	1.616.963,7	1.628.584,8	4,4%	33,5%
Special Checking Accounts	1.833.942,6	1.532.292,8	1.120.817,7	1.276.097,0	1.127.638,8	19,7%	62,6%
Time Deposits	195.756,3	335.899,0	231.846,1	176.299,7	228.678,4	-41,7%	-14,4%
Others ¹	144.401,0	213.773,1	259.850,6	164.567,0	272.267,5	-32,5%	-47,0%
Total Deposits	4.157.362,4	3.932.711,2	3.652.557,2	3.421.161,6	2.922.788,9	5,7%	42,2%
Other Source of Funding							
Liabilities at a fair value through profit or loss	0,0	2.901,7	0,0	453,8	321,3	na	-100,0%
Repo transactions	55.559,4	33.212,1	39.089,9	143.535,6	0,0	67,3%	na
Other financial liabilities	178.307,7	188.196,7	193.269,9	170.845,0	563.312,1	-5,3%	-68,3%
Financing received from Central Bank and others	85.734,9	76.031,6	45.230,6	33.099,9	18.223,6	12,8%	370,5%
Medium Term Notes	359.789,7	236.021,9	58.881,1	27.800,5	0,0	52,4%	na
Current Income tax liabilities	5.013,3	9.060,6	6.020,4	2.258,9	0,0	-44,7%	na
Provisions	43.861,1	44.234,4	46.732,6	62.189,5	64.239,8	-0,8%	-31,7%
Deferred tax liabilities	1.883,2	2.065,1	3.645,9	20.104,6	23.842,2	-8,8%	-92,1%
Other non-financial liabilities	211.676,3	208.248,8	221.266,8	158.601,4	148.806,5	1,6%	42,2%
Total Other Source of Funding	941.825,5	799.972,7	614.137,3	618.889,3	818.745,6	17,7%	15,0%
Attributable Shareholders' Equity	932.911,2	953.349,5	946.794,9	916.165,3	904.364,5	-2,1%	3,2%
Total Funding	6.032.099,1	5.686.033,4	5.213.489,4	4.956.216,1	4.645.899,0	6,1%	29,8%

1. Includes Time Deposits with Early Withdrawal Option

Deposits

Total Deposits amounted to AR\$4,157.4 billion, increasing 5.7% QoQ and 42.2% YoY in real terms. **Total private sector deposits** reached AR\$ 3,997.0 billion, increasing 5.4% QoQ and 44.9% YoY in real terms. Average deposits amounted to AR\$ 3,663. 3 billion, increasing 6.5% QoQ and 39.4% YoY in real terms.

The YoY performance reflects the following increases: i) AR\$545.5 billion, or 33.5%, in wholesale institutional funding, reflecting quarter-end asset and liability management; ii) AR\$381.4 billion, or 147.5%, in time deposits from individuals and companies mainly driven by the Company's strategy focused on capturing US\$ deposits in a stringent monetary policy; iii) AR\$267.5 billion, or 48.5%, in savings accounts, also driven by higher US dollar deposits and increased peso-denominated balances, supported by lower inflation and nominal interest rates which encouraged customers to maintain higher balances in their accounts, together with initiatives launched by the Bank such as remunerated account to payroll customers and the growth from IOL's customers' USD deposits; and iv) AR\$44.3 billion, or 13.9%, in checking accounts, reflecting higher transactional volumes from the Bank's commercial clients and early results of the remunerated account to SMEs both in dollars and AR\$ deposits. Additionally, the YoY comparison is affected by a lower deposit base in 2Q24, when interest rates were still negative in real terms.

The QoQ increase in deposits was mainly driven by the following increases: i) 4.4%, or AR\$92.1 billion, in wholesale institutional funding, reflecting quarter-end asset and liability management; ii) 16.9%, or AR\$118.6 billion, in savings accounts; and iii) 3.2%, or AR\$19.8 billion, in time deposits from individuals and companies. These increases were partially offset by a 6.5%, or AR\$25.1 billion, decline in checking accounts.

AR\$ deposits totaled AR\$3,019.2 billion, increasing 0.9% QoQ and 23.5% YoY in real terms.

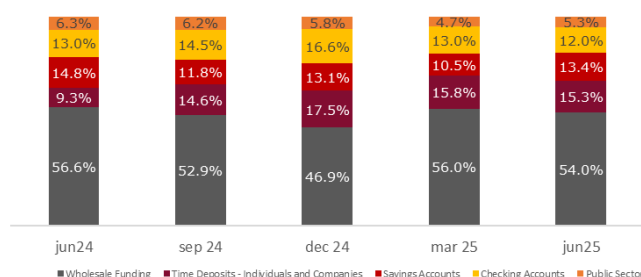
(In millions of Ps. stated in terms of the measuring unit current at the end of the reporting						% Change	
AR\$ Deposits	jun25	mar 25	dec 24	sep 24	jun24	QoQ	YoY
Non-Financial Public Sector	159,627.2	140,466.4	156,009.3	153,156.2	152,912.6	13.6%	4.4%
Financial Sector	283.2	246.5	212.9	140.5	454.9	14.9%	-37.7%
Non-Financial Private Sector and Foreign Residents	2,859,280.9	2,852,325.2	2,516,641.4	2,300,830.2	2,291,939.7	0.2%	24.8%
Checking Accounts	362,886.7	387,963.2	444,342.0	354,959.8	318,621.2	-6.5%	13.9%
Savings Accounts	404,292.3	312,935.3	349,400.4	289,258.6	362,561.8	29.2%	11.5%
Time Deposits - Individuals and Companies	460,753.5	473,952.2	468,706.5	357,649.5	227,462.6	-2.8%	102.6%
Wholesale Funding	1,631,348.4	1,677,474.5	1,254,192.4	1,298,962.4	1,383,294.2	-2.7%	17.9%
Special Checking Accounts	1,390,652.1	1,146,254.1	781,782.1	965,509.1	889,161.2	21.3%	56.4%
Time Deposits	104,957.6	324,449.0	219,912.1	176,269.4	228,658.7	-67.7%	-54.1%
Others	135,738.6	206,771.4	252,498.3	157,183.9	265,474.3	-34.4%	-48.9%
Total AR\$ Deposits	3,019,191.3	2,993,038.2	2,672,863.6	2,454,127.0	2,445,307.1	0.9%	23.5%

The YoY performance in AR\$ Deposits was mainly explained by the following increases: i) 102.6%, or AR\$233.3 billion, in time deposits from individuals and corporates, ii) 17.9%, or AR\$248.1 billion, in wholesale institutional funding, reflecting quarter-end asset and liability management, iii) 13.9%, or AR\$44.3 billion, in checking accounts supported by higher transactional volumes from commercial clients; and iv) 11.5%, or AR\$41.7 billion, in savings accounts. The YoY performance in checking and savings accounts also reflects early results of the remunerated account to payroll customers and to SMEs customers which we launched in early April 2025. Additionally, the YoY comparison reflects a lower deposit base in 2Q24, when real interest rates were significantly negative.

The QoQ performance in AR\$ deposits was mainly explained by 29.2%, or AR\$91.4 billion, in savings accounts, as balances reflected the typical end-of-quarter seasonality recorded in June and early results of the remunerated account launched in early April. This was partially offset by the following decreases: i) 2.7%, or AR\$46.1 billion, in wholesale institutional funding, also reflecting quarter-end asset and liability management, ii) 6.5%, or AR\$25.1 billion, in checking accounts, and iii) 2.8% or AR\$ 13.2 billion in time deposits from individuals and corporates.

The charts below illustrate the composition of deposits as of June 31, 2025, detailing the share of each product relative to total deposits.

AR\$ deposits breakdown



- As of June 30, 2025, non-or low-cost private sector demand deposits accounted for 23% of the Company's total AR\$ deposit base, consisting of 13.4% in savings accounts and 12.0% in checking accounts. This compares to 23% of total deposits as of March 31, 2025, and 23% as of March 31, 2025, and 28% as of June 30, 2024 (with 14.8% in savings accounts and 13.0% in checking accounts).

Foreign currency deposits (measured in US\$) amounted to US\$953.2 million, increasing 15.5% QoQ and 153.8% YoY, outperforming industry FX deposits which increased 1.4% QoQ and 72.6% YoY. Growth reflects the successful remunerated account strategy implemented during the quarter to attract dollar-denominated deposits. The YoY variation also captures higher inflows following the tax amnesty launched on August 18, 2024 and the growth of IOL's customers deposits. As of June 30, 2025, FX deposits represented 27% of total deposits, compared to 24% as of March 31, 2025 and 16% as of June 30, 2024.

US\$ Deposits						% Change	
(In millions of US\$)	jun25	mar 25	dec 24	sep 24	jun24	QoQ	YoY
Total US\$ Deposits	953.2	825.4	824.4	801.1	375.6	15.5%	153.8%

As of June 30, 2025, total deposits represented 68.9% of Supervielle's total funding sources compared to 62.9%

69.2% as of March 31, 2025 and as of June 30, 2024.

Other sources of funding & Shareholder's equity

As of June 30, 2025, other sources of funding and shareholders' equity amounted to AR\$1,874.7 billion, increasing 6.9% QoQ and 8.8% YoY.

The QoQ performance reflects a 17.7%, or AR\$141.8 billion, increase in Other sources of funding, while Attributable Shareholders' equity decreased 2.1%, or AR\$20.4 billion. The YoY performance is explained by increases of: i) 15.0%, or AR\$123.1 billion, in Other Sources of funding, and ii) 3.2%, or AR\$28.5 billion, in Shareholders' equity.

On May 12, 2025, the Bank issued its Class N Negotiable Obligations denominated in AR\$ totaling AR\$48.2 billion, with a 6-month maturity and an interest rate of TAMAR + 3.5%. The Class N corporate bonds will mature on November 12, 2025.

On May 26, 2025, the Bank issued its Class P Negotiable Obligations denominated in US\$, totaling US\$59.3 million, with a 6-month maturity and a fixed interest rate of 4.50%. The Class P Obligations will mature on November 26, 2025.

As of June 30, 2025, longer tenor Negotiable Obligations placed on the local capital markets represented 6% of total funding.

CER – UVA exposure

As of June 30, 2025, the Company's total net exposure to CER-UVA amounted to AR\$1,033.7 billion, representing 110.8% of the Attributable Shareholders' Equity, compared to AR\$1,040.1 billion, or 109.1%, as of March 31, 2025. Moreover, the Company held non-monetary assets totaling AR\$405.5 billion as of June 30, 2025, representing 43.5% of the Attributable Shareholders' Equity. These assets are adjusted for inflation on a monthly basis.

AR\$ million	2Q25	1Q25	4Q24	3Q24	2Q24
Assets exposed to CER/UVA					
Loans	391,145.0	371,861.1	351,955.9	259,776.7	178,051.9
Mortgage Loans	321,548.2	310,693.0	306,182.9	225,596.1	158,443.6
Car Loans	64,864.9	56,447.8	40,880.4	25,507.3	15,113.4
Personal Loans	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.4
Other Loans	2,981.1	3,264.7	3,599.8	7,778.3	3,900.4
Interest	1,750.8	1,455.6	1,292.8	895.0	591.1
Securities¹	656,283.5	680,574.7	728,287.1	677,685.8	421,054.2
BONCER/LECER	656,283.5	680,574.7	728,287.1	677,685.8	421,054.2
Total Assets	1,047,428.4	1,052,435.9	1,080,243.0	937,462.4	599,106.1
Liabilities exposed to CER/UVA					
Deposits	6,186.7	5,736.4	62,519.9	192,410.3	12,761.6
Savings accounts on Construction industry unemployment fund	7,500.2	6,559.8	5,885.9	5,524.7	5,311.4
Other Liabilities	23.3	14.2	200.0	251.4	43.5
Total Liabilities	13,710.2	12,310.4	68,605.9	198,186.4	18,116.5
Total Exposure to CER/UVA, net	1,033,718.3	1,040,125.5	1,011,637.0	739,276.0	580,989.6

¹ Securities line item does not include AR\$301 billion of Dual bonds as they are classified in US\$ currency.

Foreign currency exposure

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

Consolidated Balance Sheet Data (In thousands of US\$)	jun 25	mar 25	dec 24	sep 24	jun 24
Assets					
Cash and due from banks	549.589	662.870	433.602	689.408	215.569
Securities at fair value through profit or loss	71.932	165.722	119.281	66.087	68.772
Loans	400.484	400.865	353.888	198.750	158.891
Other Receivables from Financial Intermediation	22.368	7.995	5.406	7.055	6.267
Other Receivable from Financial Leases	395	489	1.102	1.705	2.157
Other Assets	80.679	22.384	-	-	-
Other non-financial assets	131	16	6.377	5.902	4.904
Total assets	1.125.578	1.260.342	919.656	968.908	456.561
Liabilities and shareholders' equity					
Deposits	953.175	1.033.905	824.305	865.372	375.601
Other financial liabilities	195.190	205.998	81.047	60.007	35.589
Other Liabilities	2.553	3.070	2.013	4.418	3.868
Subordinated Notes	-	-	-	-	-
Total liabilities	1.150.918	1.242.973	907.365	929.797	415.057
Net Position on Balance	-25.340	17.369	12.291	39.110	41.503
Net Derivatives Position	24.585	-31.096	6.340	-5.952	-18.778
Global Net Position	-755	-13.727	18.630	33.158	22.726

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. The Global Net Position is limited to a 4% maximum long position.

Liquidity & reserve requirements

Loans to deposits ratio was 71.7% as of June 30, 2025, compared to 66.5% as of March 31, 2025, and 59.5% as of June 30, 2024. The QoQ performance reflects a 14.0% increase in Loans outpacing Deposit growth of 5.7%. In addition, longer-tenor funding from corporate notes grew 52.4% QoQ, or AR\$123.8 billion, supporting loan growth. The AR\$ loans to AR\$ deposits ratio was 82.7% as of June 30, 2025, compared to 75.1% as of March 31, 2025 and 62.6% as of June 30, 2024.

The US\$ loan to US\$ deposit ratio was 42.4% as of June 30, 2025, compared to 39.2% as of March 31, 2025, and 43.6% as of June 30, 2024, reflecting the increase in foreign trade loans in 2Q25.

As of June 30, 2025, the **Liquidity Coverage ratio** ("LCR") was 106.6%.

Net Stable Funding ratio ("NSFR") as of June 30, 2025, was 124.0%.

The tables below provide further details 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 25	mar 25	dec 24	sep 24	jun 24
Cash and due from banks	437,170	306,431	235,879	189,620	72,296
Government Securities	1,064,417	1,290,290	1,208,060	1,194,241	1,598,457
Repo Transactions	76,321	178,656	-	25,157	300,878
Call	- 21,586.3	-	17,534	8,408	2,137
Liquid AR\$ Assets	1,556,321	1,775,377	1,461,473	1,417,426	1,973,767
Total AR\$ Deposits	3,019,191	2,993,038	2,672,864	2,454,127	2,445,307
Liquid AR\$ Assets / Total AR\$ Deposits	51.5%	59.3%	54.7%	57.8%	80.7%

This liquidity ratio includes Cash, Repo transactions, Call transactions and Government Securities.

US\$ Liquidity (In US\$ million)	jun 25	mar 25	dec 24	sep 24	jun 24
Cash and due from banks	550.2	529.6	433.9	638.6	215.7
US\$ Government Securities	41.3	7.0	44.1	1.7	4.6
Liquid US\$ Assets	591.5	536.5	478.0	640.3	220.3
Total US\$ Deposits	953.2	825.4	824.4	801.1	375.6
Liquid US\$ Assets / Total US\$ Deposits	62.1%	65.0%	58.0%	79.9%	58.7%

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

Minimum Cash Reserve Requirements on AR\$ Deposits (Avg. Balance. AR\$ MM.)	jun 25	mar 25	dec 24	sep 24	jun 24
Cash	356,839.4	272,628.6	252,328.5	189,414.6	161,442.1
Government Securities	281,418.8	277,455.2	218,565.1	220,362.4	179,579.1
Leliq	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Special Deduction ¹	100,514.4	160,129.8	135,311.5	125,596.5	73,687.4
Total Cash Reserve Requirements	738,772.6	710,213.6	606,205.1	535,373.5	414,708.5

¹: SMEs loans deduction

Minimum Cash Reserve Requirements on US\$ (Avg. Balance. US\$ MM.)	jun 25	mar 25	dec 24	sep 24	jun 24
Cash	458.8	441.2	291.9	338.7	125.5
Total Cash Reserve Requirements	458.8	441.2	291.9	338.7	125.5

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

Capital

As of June 30, 2025, **equity to total assets** was 15.5%, decreasing from 16.8% as of March 31, 2025 and 19.5% as of June 30, 2024.

Consolidated Capital (in million of AR\$)	jun 25	mar 25	dec 24	sep 24	jun 24	% Change	
Attributable Shareholders' Equity	932,911.2	953,349.5	946,794.9	916,165.3	904,364.5	-2.1%	3.2%
Average Shareholders' Equity	932,238.6	954,797.1	936,742.4	915,036.3	911,956.7	-2.4%	2.2%
Shareholders' Equity as a % of Total Assets	15.5%	16.8%	18.2%	18.5%	19.5%		
Avg. Shareholders' Equity as a % of Avg. Total Assets	16.7%	18.0%	18.7%	20.0%	22.1%		
Tang. Shareholders' Equity as a % of T. Tang. Assets	12.7%	13.9%	15.0%	15.4%	16.4%		

The table below outlines the 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 2024 to the date of this report. All figures are stated in nominal AR\$ as of the date of payment:

Dividends & Capital Injections (AR\$ million, US\$million)	Date	Dividends Received	Dividends Paid	Capital Injection
Grupo Supervielle	May 24		19,463	
	May 25		27,137	
Supervielle Seguros	Jun 24	4,800		
	Nov 24	1,900		
	Apr 25	5,700		
	May 25	2,850		
Supervielle Productores Asesores de Seguros	Dec 24	609		
Supervielle Asset Management	Mar 24	6,876		
	Mar 25	14,557		
IOL invertironline	May 24	US\$ 6.0		
IOL Holding	May 24			US\$ 7.7
Supervielle Agente de Negociación	April 24	450		
Sofital	May 24	400		
	Jun 24	245		
	May 25	1,410		
Mila	May 24	1,071		
	May 25	3,279		

On June 28, 2019, the Central Bank of Argentina issued a ruling, effective January 1, 2020, requiring Group "A" financial institutions controlled by non-financial institutions (such as the Company and the Bank) to comply with Minimum Capital requirements, Major Exposure to Credit Risk regulations, Liquidity Coverage Ratio and Net Stable Funding Ratio. These requirements apply on a consolidated basis, including the non-financial holding and all its subsidiaries (excluding insurance companies and non-financial subsidiaries). On March 21, 2024, the Central Bank introduced Communication "A" 7982, requiring financial institutions to submit monthly consolidated reports starting April 2024, covering the non-financial holding and all its subsidiaries (excluding insurance companies).

On July 18, 2024, through Communications "A" 8066, "A" 8067 and "A" 8068 the Central Bank modified sections 2, 5 and 7 of the Minimum Capital Requirement regulations effective January 1, 2025, October 1, 2024, and March 1, 2025, respectively.

The main changes of these communications are:

- The credit and operational risk requirements now differ for entities in Group 1 and 2. According to Communication "A" 8067, Group1 entities are defined as those classified by the Argentine Central Bank as having a local systemic importance (D-SIB) or foreign bank branches or subsidiaries designated as having global systemic importance (G-SIB).
- Certain credit risk weights were modified; for example, commitments that are unconditionally cancellable at any time by the bank without prior notice, or that automatically cancel due to deterioration in a borrower's creditworthiness, will have a credit conversion factor (CCF) of 10%, compared to 0% previously.
- New subgroups of exposures were introduced to improve risk differentiation and enhance credit risk calculations, such as exposures to "investment grade" corporates, Corporate SMEs, and regulatory retail exposure to "transactors", among others.
- The gross income for the operational risk requirement must be expressed in terms of the measuring unit current at the end of the prior month to the one in which the calculation is made. Additionally, the effect of inflation on the net monetary position is incorporated into the gross income.

The Common Equity Tier 1 Ratio (CET1) was 13.9% as of June 30, 2025, decreasing 140 bps QoQ and 740 bps YoY.

The QoQ decrease in CET1 reflects the expansion in Risk-weighted assets driven by loan growth the net dividend payment of AR\$28.8 billion, as well as higher deductions on deferred tax assets. In 1Q25, CET1 had a non-recurring impact of 1,400 bps from the implementation of the new credit and operational risk requirements, effective January and March 2025 respectively. These new regulations, introduced under Central Bank Communication 8067, apply to a subset of financial institutions outside the largest systemic banks, resulting in an operational risk capital requirement that is significantly higher than that applied to systemic banks. There is potential for CET1 ratio improvement if regulators authorize all banks the adoption of the Basel III operational risk framework currently applicable to systemic institutions. If the Company were subject to the same operational risk capital framework as the largest systemic banks, the CET1 ratio would have been 16.7%.

As of June 30, 2025, Banco Supervielle's consolidated financial position reflected a solvency level with integrated capital of AR\$699.5 billion, exceeding total capital requirements by AR\$289.7 billion.

The tables below provide additional information on the Bank's consolidated regulatory capital and minimum capital requirement as of the dates indicated. All figures are stated in nominal terms as of each reported date.

Calculation of Excess Capital

	jun 25	mar 25	dec 24	sep 24	jun 24
Allocated to Assets at Risk	244.579,6	202.486,0	182.998,5	143.643,9	115.667,1
Allocated to Bank Premises and Equipment, Intangible Assets and Equity Investment Assets	23.420,7	23.168,5	23.723,6	21.985,8	18.557,8
Market Risk	15.846,7	15.608,0	17.327,4	11.162,6	7.387,9
Public Sector and Securities in Investment Account	2.563,7	415,3	534,4	340,3	375,5
Operational Risk	123.389,2	113.349,0	74.466,7	62.655,8	51.763,1
Required Minimum Capital Under Central Bank Regulations	409.800,0	355.027,0	299.050,6	239.788,4	193.751,4
Basic Net Worth	973.940,1	928.339,8	824.470,9	747.508,0	651.611,3
Complementary Net Worth	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
Deductions	-274.390,4	-261.147,5	-233.821,2	-182.466,5	-145.602,9
Total Capital Under Central Bank Regulations	699.549,7	667.192,4	590.649,7	565.041,5	506.008,5
Excess Capital	289.749,8	312.165,4	291.599,0	325.253,1	312.257,0

Total Capital

	jun 25	mar 25	dec 24	sep 24	jun 24
Tier 1 Capital					
Paid in share capital common stock	437.7	437.7	437.7	437.7	57,180.2
Irrevocable capital contributions	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Share premiums	637,973.5	601,790.2	554,292.3	513,101.1	457,590.7
Buyback shares	-14,338.8	-13,525.5	-12,458.0	-11,532.2	-9,775.7
Disclosed reserves and retained earnings	222,522.1	237,039.0	93,162.6	86,239.4	76,909.5
Non-controlling interests	783.4	739.0	597.9	553.5	493.3
Capital adjustments	68,144.9	64,255.2	59,149.1	54,721.1	48,900.2
IFRS Adjustments	-4,701.3	1,344.9	4,881.6	3,908.8	2,454.0
Expected Loss - Communication "A" 6938 item 10	47,711.2	32,291.7	17,784.7	18,729.4	15,266.8
100% of results	7,937.8	0.0	89,909.5	72,173.2	46,495.5
50% of positive results / 100% negative results	7,469.4	3,967.6	16,713.3	9,175.9	12,838.9
Sub-Total: Gross Tier I Capital	973,940.1	928,339.8	824,470.9	747,508.0	708,353.4
Deduct:					
All Intangibles	188,617.1	175,516.4	164,405.8	141,525.8	120,695.1
Pending items	219.4	151.5	208.4	331.7	434.5
Other deductions	85,553.9	85,479.6	69,207.1	40,609.0	24,473.2
Total Deductions	274,390.4	261,147.5	233,821.2	182,466.5	145,602.9
Sub-Total: Tier I Capital	699,549.7	667,192.4	590,649.7	565,041.5	562,750.5
Sub-Total: Tier 2 Capital	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total Capital	699,549.7	667,192.4	590,649.7	565,041.5	562,750.5
Credit Risk weighted assets	3,273,425.1	2,736,269.2	2,557,622.0	2,044,141.3	1,637,573.1
Risk weighted assets	5,023,268.7	4,355,529.9	3,662,675.5	2,936,928.8	2,372,888.1
Tier 1 Capital / Risk weighted assets	13.9%	15.3%	16.1%	19.2%	21.3%
Regulatory Capital / Risk weighted assets	13.9%	15.3%	16.1%	19.2%	21.3%

On March 19, 2020, the Central Bank introduced Communication "A" 6938, allowing Group A financial institutions to consider in their Tier 1 capital (CON1) calculation the positive difference between the accounting provision calculated in accordance with item IFRS 9, 5.5, and the regulatory provision calculated in accordance with the Central Bank's standards on minimum loan loss provisions, or the accounting provision as of November 30, 2019, whichever is higher. This provision applies when the IFRS-based provision exceeds the regulatory or accounting provision as of that date. In August 2023, the Central Bank issued a clarification stating that financial institutions applying the Expected Credit Loss methodology cannot include Loan Loss Provision for portfolios classified as in "normal" in Additional Capital. As a result, since 3Q23 CET1 and Tier 1 capital have been equal to the Regulatory Capital ratio.

Results by segment

Until 2022, the Company also operated a Consumer Finance segment, which included the businesses of IUDÚ, Tarjeta, Cordial Servicios and Mila. Following the merger of IUDÚ and Tarjeta into the Bank, the IUDÚ and Tarjeta portfolios now included in the Personal & Business Banking segment, Cordial Servicios is included in the Asset Management and Other Services segment, while Mila is now included in the Personal & Business Banking segment.

Evolution of Customers

Active Customers evolution	jun 25	mar 25	dec24	sep24	jun24
Bank- Personal & Business- Individuals	1.104.546	1.092.654	1.114.584	1.085.662	1.073.742
Bank- Personal & Business- Former consumer finance customers ¹			54.837	57.566	70.032
Bank- Personal & Business- Social Plan Beneficiaries ²	204.639	244.927	229.395	206.201	223.117
Bank- Personal & Business- Small Businesses and SMEs	25.528	25.286	34.742	34.316	33.597
Bank- Corporate Banking	2.127	2.094	1.798	1.685	1.671
Total Bank Customers	1.336.840	1.364.961	1.435.356	1.385.430	1.402.159
IOL invertironline	545.963	604.724	570.661	580.749	506.397
Total Customers	1.882.803	1.969.685	2.006.017	1.966.179	1.908.556

1. Starting September 2022, IUDU customers migrated to the Bank and since 2025 they were included in the Mass Affluent customer base.
2. Beneficiaries of social plan receive their monthly government payment through the Bank and are customers with lower cross sell than other retail customers.

Customers-Gross Adds

Customers-Gross Adds	2Q25	1Q25	4Q24	3Q24	2Q24
Bank- Personal & Business- Individuals	84.634	41.356	60.948	65.139	48.726
Bank- Personal & Business- Small Businesses & SMEs	843	668	1.153	1.237	1.145
Bank- Corporate Banking	22	204	204	249	219
Bank Customers Gross Adds	85.499	42.228	62.305	66.625	50.090
IOL invertironline Gross Adds	110.423	154.141	108.469	143.496	124.711
Total Customers Gross Adds	195.922	42.323	170.774	210.121	174.801

Attributable Net Income Mix

The table below presents information of the Company's Attributable Net Income by segment:

Attributable Net Income (in millions of Argentine Ps.)	2Q25	1Q25	2Q24	QoQ	YoY
Personal & Business	(26.753)	(29.398)	(28.746)	na	na
Corporate Banking	1.654	2.807	5.411	-41%	-69%
Treasury	25.794	22.028	38.145	17%	-32%
Insurance	3.995	3.513	3.013	14%	33%
Asset Management & Other Service ¹	13.472	13.408	12.196	0%	10%
Total Allocated to segments	18.163	12.358	30.019	47%	-39%
Adjustments	(4.267)	(3.943)	(6.215)	na	na
Total Consolidated	13.896	8.415	23.804	65%	-42%

1. Attributable Net Income of Asset Management & Other Service segment includes AR\$3.8 billion and AR\$5.3 billion from IOL and SAM respectively in 2Q25.

As of January 2025, we implemented changes in our internal capital allocation methodology. Items that were previously distributed across segments based on their percentage of capital usage, such as results from capital, inflation adjustment, and fixed assets (including the related depreciation and amortization), are now fully allocated to the Treasury segment. Therefore, information for 2024 has been restated. These changes impact on the Personal and Business, Corporate, and Treasury segments.

Personal & Business Banking segment

Through its Personal & Business Banking segment, Supervielle offers a comprehensive range of financial products and services tailored to meet the needs of individuals, small businesses and SMEs customers, which comprise individuals engaged in commercial activities, and small and medium-sized companies with revenues lower than Ps.10 billion per year. Products offered include local and foreign currency accounts, transfers and payments,

personal loans, mortgage loans, commercial unsecured loans, loans with special facilities for project and working capital financing, leasing, 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, financial services such as insurance and guarantees, investments such as mutual funds, and senior citizens benefit payments

In 2Q25, the Bank focused on expanding its customer base in the Payroll, Identité and Senior Citizens customers, reaching 81,290 total gross customer additions. The main goal is to improve margins and increase customer engagement and cross-selling, with a focus on profitable products such as personal and car loans.

Furthermore, Supervielle continued to enhance its customers' everyday banking experience with enhanced digital solutions. As of June 30, 2025, 881,507 customers were digital, representing 67% of the segment's portfolio. The latest initiatives were: i) launched Remunerated Account, allowing payroll and SME clients to earn daily interest on their account balances in pesos and U.S. dollars. This product enhances the client experience while deepening the Bank's funding base and reinforcing its role as a primary bank; ii) launched Tienda Supervielle on the Mercado Libre platform, fully integrated into its mobile app marking a new step in the Bank's vision of a "Super App"; iii) launched WhatsApp with integrated GenAI as a new channel while retaining the option to access human assistance; and iv) integrated the IOL investment platform experience through the Bank's app.

Personal & Business Banking – Highlights

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

	2Q25	1Q25	2Q24	% Change	
				QoQ	YoY
Income Statement					
Net Interest Income	91.926	71.090	66.594	29,3%	38,0%
NIIFI & Exchange rate differences	1.615	279	1.034	479,0%	56,3%
Net Financial Income	93.541	71.369	67.627	31,1%	38,3%
Net Service Fee Income	23.313	24.897	19.614	-6,4%	18,9%
Other Income (Expenses), net	(25.433)	(18.253)	(17.064)	39,3%	49,0%
Net Operating Revenue, before Loan Loss Provisions	91.421	78.012	70.177	17,2%	30,3%
Personnel and Administrative expenses and D&A	(91.051)	(88.535)	(98.803)	2,8%	-7,8%
RECPC	(33)	(324)	(474)	-89,8%	-93,0%
Loan Loss Provisions	(43.251)	(34.417)	(15.416)	25,7%	180,6%
Profit / (Loss) before Income Tax	(42.914)	(45.264)	(44.516)	-5,2%	-3,6%
Attributable Net Income / (Loss)	(26.753)	(29.398)	(28.746)	-9,0%	-6,9%
Balance Sheet					
Loans (Net of LLP)	1.691.323	1.603.104	742.316	5,5%	127,8%
Receivables from Financial Leases (Net of LLP)	37.710	32.969	15.384	14,4%	145,1%
Total Loan Portfolio (Net of LLP)	1.729.032	1.636.072	757.699	5,7%	128,2%
Deposits	1.669.292	1.438.387	1.165.992	16,1%	43,2%

Loss before Income tax was AR\$42.9 billion in 2Q25, compared to losses of AR\$44.5 billion in 2Q24 and AR\$45.3 billion in 1Q25.

In 2Q25, Expenses amounted to AR\$91.1 billion, declining 7.8%, or AR\$7.8 billion, YoY, and increasing 2.8%, or AR\$2.5 billion, QoQ, due to seasonal effects; however, the underlying trend of improving operational efficiency remains intact, reflecting disciplined cost management and ongoing structural initiatives across the organization.

Fee income amounted to AR\$23.3 billion in 2Q25, increasing 18.9%, or AR\$3.7 billion, YoY, and decreasing 6.4%, or AR\$1.6 billion, QoQ. The YoY performance reflects fee repricing of bundled products during last twelve months. QoQ performance reflects a decrease in banking fees, as no fee adjustments for inflation were implemented during the quarter, although repricing is underway in 3Q25.

Loan Loss Provisions amounted to AR\$43.3 billion in 2Q25 compared to AR\$15.4 billion in 2Q24 and AR\$34.4 billion in 1Q25. These increases reflect loan growth since March 2024 and a YoY shift in the loan portfolio mix towards retail loans, which entail higher provisioning than commercial loans in line with our strategic focus on expanding retail lending during last year following the decline in inflation.

Attributable Net Income (Loss) at the Personal & Business Banking segment was an AR\$26.7 billion loss in 2Q25 compared to losses of AR\$28.7 billion in 2Q24 and AR\$29.4 billion in 1Q25.

Personal & Business Banking segment **loans** (including receivables from financial leases and other financings) totaled AR\$1,729.0 billion as of June 30, 2025, increasing 128.2% YoY and 5.7% QoQ. Loan growth since 1Q24

reflects the Company's strategic decision to accelerate origination in anticipation of rising credit demand amid declining inflation and lower market interest rates. The QoQ reflect a moderated growth following the implementation of more stringent underwriting policies.

Deposits in the Personal & Business Banking segment increased 43.2% YoY and 16.1% QoQ. The YoY and QoQ performances reflects early results of the remunerated account to payroll customers in AR\$ and US\$ which we launched in early April 2025. The YoY variation also captures higher inflows following the tax amnesty launched on August 18, 2024

Corporate banking segment

Through the Bank, Supervielle offers middle-market companies and large corporations (with annual sales exceeding AR\$10 billion) a full range of products, services, and financing options including factoring, leasing, foreign trade finance and cash management and transactional services.

In 2024, to maintain a healthy loan portfolio and control delinquency levels, the Bank further strengthened its focus on financial risk indicators, such as RAROC (Risk-Adjusted Return on Capital), which measures risk-adjusted profitability. In this regard, the Bank pursued a moderate credit appetite policy emphasizing efficient capital allocation, driving profitability through transactional relationships with clients.

Corporate Banking – Highlights

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

	2Q25	1Q25	2Q24	% Change	
				QoQ	YoY
Income Statement					
Net Interest Income	17.544	15.493	23.029	13,2%	-23,8%
NIIFI & Exchange rate differences	304	1.275	1.740	na	na
Net Financial Income	17.848	16.768	24.769	6,4%	-27,9%
Net Service Fee Income	3.237	3.409	3.844	-5,0%	-15,8%
Other Income (Expenses), net	(4.696)	(4.033)	(3.770)	16,4%	24,5%
Net Operating Revenue, before Loan Loss Provisions	16.390	16.144	24.844	1,5%	-34,0%
Personnel and Administrative expenses and D&A	(13.294)	(12.683)	(15.727)	4,8%	-15,5%
RECPPC	-	-	-		
Loan Loss Provisions	(986)	857	(791)	na	24,6%
Profit / (Loss) before Income Tax	2.109	4.318	8.325	na	na
Attributable Net Income / (Loss)	1.654	2.807	5.411	-41,1%	-69,4%
Balance Sheet					
Loans (Net of LLP)	976.532	764.938	870.314	27,7%	12,2%
Receivables from Financial Leases (Net of LLP)	46.915	44.842	21.464	4,6%	118,6%
Total Loan Portfolio (Net of LLP)	1.023.446	809.780	891.777	26,4%	14,8%
Loans and financing & off balance guarantees	1.158.256	953.809	1.040.419	21,4%	11,3%
Deposits	809.109	855.173	410.544	-5,4%	97,1%

During 2Q25, **Profit before Income Tax** amounted to AR\$2.1 billion, compared to AR\$8.3 billion in 2Q24 and AR\$4.3 billion in 1Q25.

In 2Q25, Expenses amounted to AR\$13.3 billion, declining 15.5%, or AR\$2.4 billion, YoY, and increasing 4.8%, or AR\$611.4 million, QoQ due to seasonal effects; however, the underlying trend of improving operational efficiency remains intact, reflecting disciplined cost management and ongoing structural initiatives across the organization.

Loan loss provisions amounted to AR\$986.3 million in 2Q25 compared to a loss of AR\$791.4 million in 2Q24, and a gain of AR\$857.2 million in 1Q25. The QoQ performance reflects the loan growth in the quarter. The level of provisioning as of June 30, 2025, reflects the standards of IFRS9 expected loss models.

Attributable Net Income (Loss) at the Corporate Banking segment was AR\$1.6 billion in 2Q25 compared to AR\$5.4 billion in 2Q24 and AR\$2.8 billion in 1Q25.

Corporate segment loans (including receivables from financial leases and other financings) reached AR\$1,023.4 billion as of June 30, 2025, increasing 14.8% YoY and 26.4% QoQ. The YoY and QoQ performance reflects accelerated origination in corporate loans, mainly in working capital credit lines.

Total deposits from corporate customers amounted to AR\$809.1 billion, increasing 97.1% YoY but decreasing 5.4% QoQ. YoY performance reflects higher transactional volumes from the Bank's commercial clients while QoQ performance is explained by quarter-end asset and liability management.

Treasury segment

The Treasury segment is primarily responsible for allocating the Bank's liquidity in line with the needs and opportunities of both the Personal and Business Banking and the Corporate Banking segments, as well as the Treasury's own requirements. 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

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

	2Q25	1Q25	2Q24	% Change	
				QoQ	YoY
Income Statement					
Net Interest Income	84.325	73.476	142.306	14,8%	-40,7%
NIIFI & Exchange rate differences	3.923	13.715	32.948	-71,4%	-88,1%
Results from Recognition of Financial Instruments at amortized cost	(584)	4.173	5.032	na	na
Net Financial Income	87.663	91.364	180.286	-4,1%	-51,4%
Other Income (Expenses), net	(4.828)	(3.208)	(23.497)	50,5%	-79,5%
Net Operating Revenue, before Loan Loss Provisions	82.835	88.157	156.789	-6,0%	-47,2%
Personnel and Administrative expenses and D&A	(22.366)	(21.184)	(21.197)	5,6%	5,5%
REC PPC	(24.489)	(35.908)	(69.786)	-31,8%	-64,9%
Profit / (Loss) before Income Tax	35.672	31.068	65.733	14,8%	-45,7%
Attributable Net Income / (Loss)	25.794	22.028	38.145	17,1%	-32,4%

Profit before Income tax for the Treasury segment amounted to AR\$35.7 billion, compared to AR\$65.7 billion in 2Q24 and AR\$31.1 billion in 1Q25. QoQ performance reflects a lower result from Exchange rate differences amounted mainly explained from the impact of FX depreciation on liabilities, which under IFRS is recognized in this line item. This was partially offset by higher Market-related Net Financial Income, as treasury bond yields stabilized following the sharp correction observed in the previous quarter amid uncertainty ahead of the IMF agreement reached in April.

During 2Q25, the Treasury segment reported Attributable Net income of AR\$25.8 billion, compared to AR\$38.1 billion in 2Q24 and AR\$22.0 billion in 1Q25.

Insurance segment

The Company operates its Insurance Segment through Supervielle Seguros S.A. and Supervielle Productores Asesores de Seguros S.A. (Supervielle Broker), collectively referred to as "Supervielle Seguros". Supervielle Productores Asesores de Seguros was established in 2019 to expand the product offering to Banco Supervielle's commercial clients and to market auto insurance for individuals. Products are tailored to meet the needs of individual clients and businesses, accessible via in-person and digital marketing channels, including the Bank's distribution network.

Insurance Segment – Highlights

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

	2Q25	1Q25	2Q24	% Change	
				QoQ	YoY
Net Financial Income	1.511	1.244	4.812	21,4%	-68,6%
Net Service Fee Income	6.560	7.645	5.493	-14,2%	19,4%
Other Income (Expenses), net	(4)	25	(33)	na	-87,1%
Net Operating Revenue, before Loan Loss Provisions	8.066	8.914	10.272	-9,5%	-21,5%
Personnel and Administrative expenses and D&A	(1.069)	(1.002)	(1.281)	6,7%	-16,5%
REC PPC	(1.626)	(2.412)	(5.248)	-32,6%	-69,0%
Profit before Income Tax	5.371	5.500	3.743	-2,3%	43,5%
Attributable Net Income	3.995	3.513	3.013	13,7%	32,6%
Gross written premiums	11.450	12.742	10.700	-10,1%	7,0%
Claims Paid	2.130	2.424	1.685	-12,1%	26,4%
Combined Ratio	61,0%	59,1%	65,4%		

Gross written premiums by product						% Change	
(in million)	2Q25	1Q25	4Q24	3Q24	2Q24	QoQ	YoY
Mortgage Insurance	760,5	721,4	1.318,6	793,4	591,5	5,4%	28,6%
Personal accident Insurance	363,5	429,3	429,4	395,6	320,0	-15,3%	13,6%
Protected Bag Insurance	964,4	1.118,6	1.222,2	1.296,2	1.470,8	-13,8%	-34,4%
Broken Bones	170,3	195,5	206,8	201,5	160,8	-12,9%	5,9%
Others	686,0	687,2	1.285,9	298,6	270,2	-0,2%	153,9%
Home Insurance	1.747,3	1.996,0	1.996,6	1.915,9	1.868,5	-12,5%	-6,5%
Technology Insurance	577,0	676,5	743,9	801,5	790,9	-14,7%	-27,0%
ATM Insurance	466,5	513,4	593,0	684,9	629,9	-9,1%	-25,9%
Life Insurance	5.714,9	6.403,9	6.130,2	5.737,6	4.597,2	-10,8%	24,3%
Total	11.450,3	12.741,9	13.926,8	12.125,3	10.699,7	-10,1%	7,0%

Profit (Loss) before Income tax of the Insurance segment in 2Q25 was a gain of AR\$5.4 billion, compared to a gain of AR\$3.7 billion in 2Q24 and a gain of AR\$5.5 billion in 1Q25.

Attributable Net income (loss) in 2Q25 was a gain of AR\$4.0 billion, compared to a gain of AR\$3.0 billion in 2Q24 and a gain of AR\$3.5 billion in 1Q25.

QoQ, Gross written premiums declined 10.1%, while non-credit related policies fell 9.5%.

YoY, Gross written premiums, measured in the unit at the end of the reporting period, increased 7.0%, while non-credit-related policies decreased 6.0%. Claims paid, measured in the unit at the end of the reporting period, decreased 12.1%, or AR\$294.0 million, QoQ and increased 26.4%, or AR\$445.1 million, YoY.

The Company is focusing its cross-selling strategy on clients with active products across its financial, insurance, and assistance businesses, prioritizing offerings with higher perceived value, such as auto, life, and home insurance. These products carry higher premiums, offer attractive margins, and strengthen its value proposition to customers.

The Combined ratio was 63.3% in 2Q25, compared 59.6% in 1Q25 and 64.8 in 2Q24. The QoQ performance is explained by a 10.1% decline in gross written premiums partially offset by declines of 12.1%, or AR\$294 million, in claims paid and 1.1%, or AR\$ 54 million, in general expenses. The YoY performance reflects a 7.0% increase in gross written premiums in real terms, and a 2.5% decline in general expenses. These were partially offset by a 26.4% increase in claims paid.

Asset Management & Other segments (includes IOL business)

Supervielle offers a variety of other services to its customers, including mutual fund products under its Premier brand funds managed by Supervielle Asset Management (SAM); retail brokerage services through IOL; and non-financial products through Espacio Cordial Servicios.

Asset Management & Others Segment Highlights

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

	2Q25	1Q25	2Q24	% Change	
				QoQ	YoY
Net Interest Income	(3.244)	(3.184)	549	1,9%	na
NIIFI & Exchange rate differences	8.956	7.931	3.391	12,9%	164,2%
Net Financial Income	5.713	4.747	3.939	20,3%	45,0%
Net Service Fee Income	16.838	21.138	17.275	-20,3%	-2,5%
Other Income (Expenses), net	1.452	1.842	375	-21,2%	287,6%
Net Operating Revenue, before Loan Loss Provisions	24.003	27.728	21.589	-13,4%	11,2%
Personnel and Administrative expenses and D&A	(8.460)	(9.028)	(7.239)	-6,3%	16,9%
RECPC	(3.076)	(5.093)	(4.300)	-39,6%	-28,5%
Profit before Income Tax	16.847	18.544	14.970	-9,2%	12,5%
Attributable Net Income	13.472	13.408	12.196	0,5%	10,5%
SAM-Assets Under Management (nominal terms)	1.286.681	1.294.459	1.059.684	-0,6%	21,4%
SAM. Market Share	1,9%	2,0%	2,6%		
IOL-Assets Under Management (nominal terms)	2.378.896	2.261.892	1.325.434	5,2%	79,5%
IOL-Active Customers	544	603	506	-9,8%	7,4%
IOL-Daily Average Revenue Trades (nominal terms)	94.496	96.923	96.283	-2,5%	-1,9%

In 2Q25, **Profit before Income tax** for the Asset Management & Other segments amounted to AR\$16.8 billion.

The Asset Management & Other segments reported **Net Income** of AR\$13.5 billion in 2Q25, compared to AR\$12.2 billion in 2Q24, and AR\$13.4 billion in 1Q25. Attributable Net Income includes AR\$3.8 billion and AR\$5.3 billion from IOL and SAM results respectively as of 2Q25. Brokerage fees totaled AR\$8.8 billion, decreasing 12.4% YoY, or AR\$1.2 billion, and 29.8%, or AR\$3.7 billion, due to the decrease in transactions following industry trends with retail customers in the quarter since the lifting of Fx restrictions in April.

Fee income from the Online Retail Brokerage Business, developed through IOL, represented 15.9% of total fee income, compared to 19.1% in 2Q24 and 20.5% in 1Q25.

In 2Q25, the Online Brokerage Business, operated through IOL, recorded 110,423 new accounts, and reaching 1.7 million accounts as of June 2025. In turn, active customers reached 544,000. Assets Under Custody (AuC) increased 79.5% YoY in nominal terms and 28.7% in real terms. QoQ, AuC increased 5.2% in nominal terms but declined 0.8% in real terms.

As of June 30, 2025, the Asset Management Business operated through the Company's subsidiary, SAM, recorded AR\$1,286.7 billion in Assets Under Management (AuM) in nominal terms, up from AR\$1,059.7 billion as of June 30, 2024, and declining from AR\$1,294.5 billion as of March 31, 2025. Fees from the Asset Management business represented 13.9% of total Fee Income, compared to 11.7% in 2Q24, and amounted to AR\$7.6 billion in 2Q25, increasing AR\$1.5 billion from 2Q25 and declining AR\$472.3 million from 1Q25.

Results by subsidiaries

The table below presents information about the Attributable Net Income by subsidiaries in 2Q25, 1Q25 and 2Q24:

Net Income by Subsidiaries			
(in millions of Argentine Ps.)	2Q25	1Q25	2Q24
Banco Supervielle	742	(4.480)	12.862
IOL (Invertironline)	3.773	4.020	3.981
SAM (Asset Management)	5.266	4.234	3.576
Seguros (Insurance)	3.995	3.513	3.020
MILA (Car loans)	(51)	41	1.238
SPV Agente Negociación	5	(124)	711
Holding company (standalone)	154	373	(2.126)
Adjustments & Others	(279)	838	470
Net Income	13.605	8.416	23.731

Credit ratings

Banco Supervielle Credit Ratings

1. On July 24, 2025, Moody's ratings increased the long- and short-term local and foreign currency deposit ratings of Banco Supervielle to Caa1 from Caa2. The outlook on the long-term bank deposit rating is stable.
2. On May 19, 2025, Fitch Ratings upgraded the Bank's Foreign Currency and Local Currency Long-Term Issuer Default Ratings (IDRs) to CCC+ from CCC. On July 6, 2025, Fitch Ratings has affirmed the Bank's Foreign Currency and Local Currency Long-Term Issuer Default Ratings (IDRs) of CCC+.
3. On November 22, 2024, Moody's Local Argentina assigned long-term ratings of AA+.ar in both local and foreign currency to the Bank and its deposits, and a short-term rating of ML A-1.ar to the Bank and its deposits in both local and foreign currency. The outlook for the long-term ratings is stable. Moody's also assigned a short-term rating of ML A-1.ar in foreign currency to the Class I, J, K and P Negotiable Obligations issued, maturing in May, July, August 2025 and November, respectively. Likewise, a short-term rating of ML A-1.ar in local currency was assigned to the outstanding Class H, L, M and N Negotiable Obligations, maturing in August 2025, February 2026, March 2026 and November 2025, respectively.

Key Events During the Quarter

Dividends paid by Grupo Supervielle Subsidiaries

In April 2025, Grupo Supervielle received a dividend of AR\$ 14.6 billion from SAM.

Between April and May 2025, Grupo Supervielle received total dividend of AR\$ 8.6 billion from Supervielle Seguros.

In May 2025, Grupo Supervielle received a dividend of AR\$ 1.6 billion from Sofital.

Supervielle, the first bank to pay interest in pesos and dollars on Payroll Accounts and SMEs

On April 3, 2025, Supervielle, the main subsidiary of Grupo Supervielle, unveiled a new visual identity and brand positioning, under the slogan "*Te sigue el ritmo*" ("It keeps up with you"). This rebranding reflects a deeper transformation. But more than a visual update, this shift signals the Bank's commitment to innovation and technology, marking a new era aimed at delivering a more agile, modern, and client-centric banking experience.

In this context, Supervielle launched the first Payroll accounts and SME accounts to pay interest in both pesos and dollars, with daily interest. Supervielle positioned itself as the only bank in Argentina that pays interest on both Payroll Accounts and SME accounts in both currencies.

Dividend payment to Grupo Supervielle Shareholders

Following the resolution of the Annual Ordinary and Extraordinary Shareholders Meeting and the subsequent Board of Directors meeting, both dated April 22, 2025, a cash dividend of AR\$ 27,137,438,447 was made available and paid to existing shareholders in the Company's share registry as of April 29, 2025 (the "Record Date"), starting on April 30, 2025, or on such later date as determined by the applicable regulations in the jurisdiction where the Company's shares are listed. The amount distributed was equivalent to 6,199.567363909% of the capital as of the Record Date of AR\$437,731,165 (said capital excludes shares held by the Company's treasury), and to AR\$61.99567363909 for each outstanding share and AR\$ 309.97836819547 per American Depositary Share ("ADS").

Payment to Shareholders of Class A and B were available through Caja de Valores S.A. starting on April 30, 2025, subject to compliance with all required procedures. The payment process was carried out in accordance with the regulatory deadlines.

Holders of ADSs received their payment through the depositary bank, The Bank of New York Mellon, from the date set forth by application of the regulations in force for the conversion of said portion into foreign currency, if applicable, and the rules that apply in the jurisdiction where the Company's ADSs are listed.

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

Dividends paid were subject to the withholding, in the relevant cases, of the amounts paid for the fiscal year 2024 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 Launched Its Official Online Store on Mercado Libre

On May 8, 2025, Grupo Supervielle announced that its main subsidiary, Supervielle launched its official marketplace "Tienda Supervielle" on Mercado Libre, the largest e-commerce platform in Latin America. With this move, Supervielle became the first bank to have its own store within this platform, furthering its goal of offering products tailored to its customers' needs.

Supervielle customers are able to access over 100,000 products directly through the Supervielle App or via Mercado Libre, across categories such as technology, home appliances, fashion, home, and sports. All products come with exclusive discounts, free nationwide shipping, and interest-free installment options.

Grupo Supervielle announced the launch of a Stock Option Plan

On May 9, 2025, Grupo Supervielle, announced that it has launched a Stock Option Plan (the "Plan") aimed at certain employees and key officers of the Company and its controlled companies. The purpose of the Plan is to align the performance of such collaborators with the strategic objectives of the Company, strengthen talent retention, and promote a culture of commitment, innovation, and long-term sustainable value creation for its shareholders.

This initiative seeks to encourage a "founder's mindset" in those leaders who, due to their impact, capability, and commitment, contribute significantly to the growth of the business.

The Plan was approved by the Company's Board of Directors at its meeting held on May 7, 2025, pursuant to the powers delegated by the Ordinary and Extraordinary General Shareholders' Meeting held on April 19, 2024.

Corporate Notes Issuances

On May 12, 2025, the Bank issued its Class N Negotiable Obligations denominated in AR\$, of AR\$48.2 billion, with a 6-month maturity and a floating interest rate of TAMAR + 3.50%. The Class N corporate bonds will mature on November 12, 2025.

On May 26, 2025, the Bank issued its Class P Negotiable Obligations denominated in US\$, of US\$59.5 million, with a 6-month maturity and a fixed interest rate of 4.50%. The Class P corporate bonds will mature on November 26, 2025.

Increase of the Maximum Amount of the Global Note Issuance Program

On May 22, 2025, Banco Supervielle S.A. increased the maximum amount of its Global Program for the issuance of simple non-convertible notes from US\$ 300 million to US\$ 1 billion (or their equivalent in other currencies or value units).

Sustainability

Grupo Supervielle is part of the BYMA Sustainability Stock Index for the seventh consecutive year since its launch

On May 26, 2025, BYMA (Bolsas y Mercados Argentinos), in partnership with the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB) announced the rebalancing of BYMA's Sustainability Stock Index. Following this rebalancing, Grupo Supervielle was reaffirmed as a constituent of the Index for the seventh consecutive year, having been included since its inception in December 2018. The index, non-commercial in nature, is developed with the technical support and know-how of the IDB and based on the IndexAmericas methodology. It aims to identify and recognize companies demonstrating leadership in sustainability practices, by evaluating their performance in four pillars: Environment, Social, Corporate Governance, and Development (contribution to the UN SDGs). Economic performance grounded in environmental responsibility, social impact, and sound governance remain central to Grupo Supervielle's corporate strategy. The Company has once again been selected as one of the 20 organizations featured in the VII edition of the BYMA Sustainability Index.

Subsequent Events

Cancellation of Class B Shares

The Company's Board of Directors notes that between August 3, 2025, and the date prior to the issuance of these financial statements, a total of 472,987 Class B ordinary shares, each carrying one vote per share, were automatically canceled due to the expiration of the three-year period established under Article 67 of the Argentine Capital Markets Law No. 26,831 (as amended), counted from the date of their acquisition between August 3, 2022, and August 12, 2022. Pursuant to said regulation, the shares had remained held in treasury without being sold or subject to a shareholders' resolution regarding their disposition. As a result, the Company's share capital is automatically reduced by an amount equal to the par value of the canceled shares. Consequently, the Company's new share capital amounts to a total of 456,249,335, comprised of 61,738,188 Class A shares and 394,511,147 Class B shares.

As of the date of this earnings release, taking into consideration the 472,987 Class B ordinary shares that were cancelled, Grupo Supervielle holds a total of 18,518,170 Class B shares, representing 4.05878% of the Company's share capital.

Supervielle Opens a Branch Annex in San Juan to Support the Growth of the Mining Industry

In August 2025, Supervielle announced that the Bank has opened a new branch annex in the province of San Juan. The branch annex is specifically designed to provide tailored financial solutions to the entire mining value chain.

This new branch annex is part of +Minería, the business unit created by Supervielle to serve the needs of the mining sector through dedicated teams, commercial executives, and credit analysts with technical expertise. This enables the bank to provide swift, customized solutions to meet the specific requirements of mining companies and their suppliers.

Appendix

Appendix I: Investment Securities Classification and Accounting Methodology

Below is a breakdown of the securities portfolio held as of June 30, 2025, 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 25	mar 25	dec 24	sep 24	jun 24
Held for trading	172.663,4	186.300,8	287.792,5	289.845,0	253.589,5
Government Securities	146.270,7	163.459,5	267.007,0	272.952,1	238.770,5
Securities Issued by the Central Bank	3.633,5	1.238,0	1.188,0	1.469,0	1.568,0
Corporate Securities	22.759,2	21.603,3	19.597,5	15.423,9	13.250,9
Held to maturity	986.121,5	1.034.943,0	731.611,1	887.154,1	1.318.331,9
Government Securities ²	959.273,1	1.033.702,8	730.224,8	885.291,3	1.311.639,6
Securities Issued by the Central Bank	24.388,6	-	-	507,0	533,9
Corporate Securities	2.459,7	1.240,3	1.386,4	1.355,7	6.158,4
Available for sale	201.979,7	381.993,5	255.686,3	81.339,8	71.595,4
Government Securities	100.795,9	269.932,9	129.511,5	885,7	10.527,8
Securities Issued by the Central Bank	-	-	-	-	-
Corporate Securities	101.183,8	112.060,6	126.174,8	80.454,0	61.067,6
Total	1.360.764,6	1.603.237,3	1.275.090,0	1.258.338,8	1.643.516,8
Repo transactions	-	3.235,7	-	25.260,6	302.038,5
AR\$ Gov Sec, in Guarantee ³	53.130,3	17.769,2	122.870,9	70.009,3	41.493,1
US\$ Gov Sec, in Guarantee ⁴	24.523,6	-	332,1	288,3	345,3
Total (incl. US\$ Gov Sec. in Guarantee)	1.438.418,5	1.624.242,1	1.398.293,0	1.353.897,0	1.987.393,7

1. Includes securities denominated in AR\$ and US\$

2. Includes AR\$281 billion of government securities setting up Minimum reserve requirements.

3. Boncer in Guarantee

4. Boperal in Guarantee

The accounting methodology is different for each security class.

- 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 and corporate securities.
- 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.
- 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, 2025, AR\$ liabilities repriced on average in 22 days compared to 20 days as of the close of the previous quarter. Portfolio repricing dynamics as of June 2025, show that AR\$ total Assets are fully repriced in 172 days, while AR\$ loans are fully repriced in an average term of approximately 231 days.

ASSETS		jun 25		mar 25		dec 24		sep 24		jun 24	
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		172		189		201		171		149	
Cash		1	0%	1	0%	1	0%	1	0%	3	0%
Cash (without interest rate risk)			8%		7%		6%		4%		2%
Government & Corporate Securities		27	21%	37	29%	124	27%	119	31%	94	36%
Total AR\$ Loans		231		249		232		200		152	
Promissory Notes		40	7%	48	7%	54	9%	58	6%	44	6%
Corporate Unsecured Loans		88	5%	84	6%	93	7%	115	7%	116	8%
Mortgage		1	6%	1	7%	1	8%	1	6%	3	4%
Personal Loans		693	8%	728	10%	791	8%	781	6%	712	4%
Auto Loans		361	5%	393	6%	439	5%	467	4%	412	2%
Credit Cards		106	6%	113	7%	115	8%	72	6%	60	5%
Overdraft		32	4%	41	3%	32	2%	47	7%	31	6%
Other Loans		77	0%	72	1%	64	1%	79	1%	101	1%
Receivable From Financial Leases		688	2%	754	2%	735	2%	658	2%	498	1%
Other Assets (without interest rate risk)			2%		3%		2%		5%		3%
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		148		133		243		106		164	
Cash		1	10%	1	10%	1	12%	1	15%	3	15%
Cash (without interest rate risk)			44%		44%		36%		57%		32%
Government & Corporate Securities		88	7%	65	14%	664	12%	34	7%	145	14%
Total US\$ Loans		193	39%	199	32%	185	39%	196	21%	246	34%
Receivable From Financial Leases		281	0%	181	1%	203	1%	262	1%	276	0%
Other Assets (without interest rate risk)			0%		0%		0%		0%		1%
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		22		20		23		17		23	
Deposits		13	76%	20	84%	23	84%	16	79%	9	84%
Private Sector Deposits			72%		80%		79%		74%		79%
Checking Accounts (without interest rate risk)		0	21%	0	21%	0	27%	0	22%	0	25%
Special Checking Accounts		1	35%	1	32%	1	24%	1	31%	3	31%
Time Deposits		24	14%	31	23%	30	22%	19	17%	21	16%
Cancellable before maturity		121	2%	115	4%	86	6%	142	3%	10	7%
Public Sector Deposits		18	4%	23	4%	18	5%	21	5%	21	5%
Other Sources of funding		0	6%	0	6%	0	7%	0	9%	2.182	0%
Other Liabilities (without interest rate risk)			2%		3%		5%		7%		7%
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 US\$ Liabilities		101		59		47		76		47	
Deposits		106	83%	83	83%	43	91%	83	93%	39	84%
Private Sector Deposits		106	83%	83	83%	71	83%	83	92%	39	82%
Checking Accounts (without interest rate risk)			63%		68%		73%		80%		75%
Special Checking Accounts		3	1%	3	1%	3	3%	3	1%	3	2%
Time Deposits		110	20%	88	14%	100	7%	92	11%	48	6%
Public Sector Deposits		4	0%	4	0%	0	8%	4	1%	25	2%
Other Sources of funding		0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Subordinated Negotiable Obligations		0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%

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.

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 total financing (Loans, Leasing, and off-balance guarantees granted to corporate customers as guaranteed SMEs bonds, "Pagará Bursátiles" and foreign trade transactions as of the end of the reported period).

Cost of Risk, net: Annualized loan loss provisions + Credits recovered and disaffected provisions divided by total financing as of the end of the reported period.

Appendix IV: Banco Supervielle Financial Figures & Key Ratios

Highlights

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

(In millions of Ps. stated in terms of the measuring unit current at the end of the reporting period)						% Change	
INCOME STATEMENT	2Q25	1Q25	4Q24	3Q24	2Q24	QoQ	YoY
Net Interest Income	194.428	160.413	163.975	169.264	231.830	21,2%	-16,1%
NIFFI & Exchange Rate Differences	3.956	18.160	36.052	22.755	38.811	-78,2%	-89,8%
Net Financial Income	198.385	178.573	200.027	192.020	270.641	11,1%	-26,7%
Net Service Fee Income	25.943	27.757	26.989	26.091	20.745	-6,5%	25,1%
RECPPC	(24.212)	-35.498	-32.913	-48.968	-69.217	-31,8%	-65,0%
Loan Loss Provisions	(44.470)	-33.734	-18.649	-12.795	-16.292	31,8%	173,0%
Personnel & Administrative Expenses	(110.694)	-106.841	-122.188	-121.414	-120.574	3,6%	-8,2%
Profit (Loss) before income tax	(5.032)	-9.734	4.851	-7.243	26.951	na	na
Attributable Net income (Loss)	740	-4.481	19.107	-2.441	12.848	na	na
Bank Ecosystem- Attributable Net Income (Loss)	10.002	3.267	27.222	3.580	19.437	206,2%	-48,5%
BALANCE SHEET	jun 25	mar 25	dec 24	sep 24	jun 24	QoQ	YoY
Total Assets	5.740.239	5.376.604	4.939.694	4.776.885	4.481.688	6,8%	28,1%
Average Assets ¹	5.165.557	5.002.819	4.780.665	4.408.266	3.974.728	3,3%	30,0%
Total Loans & Leasing ²	2.979.894	2.614.867	2.545.009	1.996.142	1.740.223	14,0%	71,2%
Total Deposits	4.157.973	3.933.430	3.652.873	3.422.163	2.923.534	5,7%	42,2%
Attributable Shareholders' Equity	757.141	762.577	769.348	752.655	754.153	-0,7%	0,4%
Average Attributable Shareholders' Equity ¹	777.224	768.797	789.129	772.056	812.474	1,1%	-4,3%

KEY INDICATORS	2Q25	1Q25	4Q24	3Q24	2Q24
Profitability & Efficiency					
ROAE	0,4%	-2,3%	9,7%	-1,3%	6,3%
ROAA	0,1%	-0,4%	1,6%	-0,2%	1,3%
Net Interest Margin (NIM)	21,2%	19,4%	24,4%	24,4%	35,6%
Net Fee Income Ratio	11,6%	13,5%	11,9%	12,0%	7,1%
Cost / Assets	9,7%	9,7%	11,5%	12,3%	13,6%
Efficiency Ratio	66,4%	67,1%	70,9%	71,4%	54,5%
Liquidity & Capital					
Total Loans to Total Deposits	71,7%	66,5%	69,7%	58,3%	59,5%
Total Equity / Total Assets	13,2%	14,2%	15,6%	15,8%	16,8%
Total Capital / Risk weighted assets	13,9%	15,3%	16,1%	19,2%	21,3%
CET 1 / Risk weighted assets	13,9%	15,3%	16,1%	19,2%	21,3%
Risk Weighted Assets / Total Assets	83,2%	81,2%	80,8%	73,5%	71,0%
Asset Quality					
NPL Ratio	2,7%	2,0%	1,3%	0,8%	0,8%
Allowances as a % of Total Loans	3,6%	3,0%	2,1%	2,4%	2,4%
Coverage Ratio	129,7%	152,7%	169,2%	281,7%	302,9%
Cost of Risk	5,8%	5,0%	2,5%	2,7%	3,8%
Net Cost of Risk	5,5%	4,8%	2,2%	2,4%	3,6%

1. Average Assets and average Shareholders' Equity calculated on a daily basis.
2. Loans and Leasing before Allowances.

Appendix V: Regulatory Environment

The following table provides a summary of the most relevant regulations currently in place impacting the Company. A more detailed description of these regulations is also included hereunder, grouped by topic, to facilitate understanding.

Regulation	Description	Limit
Monetary Policy Rate	LEFI	Endogenous monetary policy rate since July 11, 2025
Deposits Minimum Interest Rate	Minimum Interest Rate	No minimum interest rate, since March 11, 2024
Active interest rates	Badlar TAMAR (30 days Time Deposits above AR\$1 billion)	Badlar: 40.75% (as of August 8, 2025) Tamar: 45.38% (as of August 8, 2025)
Cap on Credit Cards Financing	Limit	125% over the previous month's average lending rate of the entity for unsecured personal loans.
UVA. Mortgage Loans	Installment limit	UVA loan to be paid may not exceed 35% of customer monthly income
Limit to Public Sector Financing	Exceptions	Limit: 75% of Regulatory Capital. Exception from the limits for financing the non-financial public sector: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Government securities whose liquidity option arranged with the Central Bank of the Argentine Republic were rescinded. • National treasury Capitalizable notes which are subscribed primarily for own portfolios from May 16, 2024 up to an amount equivalent to the accumulated reduction in the balance of passive repos balances with the Central Bank recorded on May 15, 2024 and up to the date of integration of such LECAP. • National Treasury Capitalizable Notes in Pesos" (LECAP) acquired in the secondary market from July 5, 2024 onwards. • Fiscal Liquidity Letters" (LeFi) acquired by financial entities
Dividends by Financial Entities	Prohibition of payment	On March 13, 2025, the Central authorized Banks to distribute up to 60% of the accumulated retained earnings

Net Global Position (NGP)	Special cash position	NGP may not exceed the minimum between the cash position as of 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.
Liquidity Ratios	Liquidity Coverage Ratio Net Stable Funding Ratio	LCR >= 1 NSFR >= 1

Interest Rates

On December 18, 2023, the Central Bank discontinued LELIQ auctions, making passive repo transactions its primary instrument for absorbing monetary surpluses.

On July 11, 2024, the Central Bank, issued Communication 8060, announcing the suspension of new passive repo operations starting July 22, 2024. From that date onwards, financial institutions had the option to purchase "Fiscal Liquidity Letters" (LEFI) issued by the National Government through Argentina's Central Bank. Financial entities shall inform, by the close of the MEP (Mercado Electrónico de Pagos) system, the amount of the peso current account balance they wish to maintain as a base balance. Any amount exceeding this informed balance will be considered an instruction to purchase and will be applied towards acquiring the aforementioned instruments.

According to the changes in monetary policy announced by the government on April 11, 2025, the monetary policy rate became endogenous starting July 11, 2025.

In line with the announcement made on June 9, 2025, the Central Bank of Argentina (BCRA) discontinued offering Liquidity Treasury Bills (LEFIs) to financial institutions effective July 10, 2025, ahead of their maturity date of July 17, 2025.

- **Repo transactions Interest Rates**

- On April 25, 2024, the 1-day term passive rate with financial institutions was reduced to 60%.
- On May 2, 2024, the 1-day term passive rate with financial institutions was reduced to 50%.
- On May 14, 2024, the 1-day term passive rate with financial institutions was reduced to 40%.
- On July 22, 2024, the Central Bank discontinued auctions of 1-day term passive repo transactions, taking as a reference the LEFI interest rate for monetary policy interest rate.

- **Monetary policy rate**

- On November 1, 2024, the Central Bank reduced the monetary policy rate from 40% to 35% nominal annual rate.
- On December 6, 2024, the Central Bank reduced the monetary policy rate from 35% to 32% nominal annual rate.
- On January 31, 2025, the Central Bank reduced the monetary policy rate from 32% to 29% nominal annual rate.
- According to the changes in monetary policy announced by the government on April 11, 2025, the monetary policy rate became endogenous starting July 11, 2025.
- Endogenous monetary policy rate since July 11, 2025

- **Tamar**

On November 7, 2024, the Central Bank announced a new interest rate, the Argentine Wholesale Rate (TAMAR). This rate is calculated based on fixed-time deposits of AR\$1 billion or more, with maturities ranging between 30 to 35 days. The TAMAR has been published since December 2, 2024. Unlike other benchmark interest rates, such as BADLAR and TM20, the distinctive feature of TAMAR is that the minimum amount of eligible deposits for its calculation is updated annually.

- **Credit Card Financing Maximum Interest Rates**

The interest rate may not exceed 25% of the rate applied to personal loan credit lines for customers.

On June 30, 2022, the Central Bank, through Com A 7535 established that financial entities and non-financial credit providers will not be able to finance in installments the purchases of their customers of tickets to travel abroad, tourist services abroad and products abroad that are received through the postal delivery system without commercial purpose.

Central Bank introduces New Active Repo Window

On August 12, 2025, the Central Bank of Argentina (BCRA) announced the launch of active repo transactions for financial institutions through the SIOPEL REPO platform, available from 5:00 p.m. to 5:30 p.m. The applicable rate will be the weighted average of repo transactions executed by 5:00 p.m. plus 200 basis points. Eligible collateral will consist of peso-denominated government securities with a residual maturity of more than 60 days, acquired through primary market subscriptions for the institution's own portfolio since the date of communication. The maximum participation limit will be up to 5% of each institution's Computable Regulatory Capital ("RPC" in Spanish).

Credit Lines and Loans to SMEs

Incentives to SMEs Financing:

- 1) In March 2024, the Board of the Central Bank of Argentina established a New Regulatory Scheme for Incentives to SMEs Financing, which became effecting in April 2024. This simplified scheme encourages credit assistance through reductions in reserve requirements.

Under this framework, financial institutions could benefit from reductions in their minimum cash requirements (reserves) if their average balance of SME loans represented at least 7.5% of their non-financial private sector in pesos. Additionally, at least 30% of this financing should be allocated to investment projects with a minimum average term of 24 months. Interest rates were freely negotiated between the parties.

To further promote longer-term loans, the regulation also introduced an additional incentive: financial institutions that provide financing for SME investment projects with an average term of 36 months or more are allowed to reduce 40% of the financing amount from their minimum cash requirement.

However, since January 1, 2025, this incentive only applies to the residual portfolio and is no longer available for loans originated since then.

UVA loans

- Through Communication "B" 12123 and Communication "A" 7270 the Central Bank, 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.
- On June 7, 2024, through General Resolution 1004, the CNV (Comisión Nacional de Valores) exempted operations involving the sale of negotiable securities settled in foreign currency and in local jurisdiction (*Dolar MEP*) using funds from UVA mortgage credits, up to the amount of said credits.

Limit to Public Sector financing

The current regulations issued by the Central Bank establish maximum limits on the financial assistance that institutions may provide to the non-financial public sector, based on a percentage of each institution's Computable Regulatory Capital ("RPC" in Spanish), with a cap of 50% for the national public sector, 25% for each provincial jurisdiction or the Autonomous City of Buenos Aires, and 3% for each municipal jurisdiction, which may be increased by up to 15 percentage points when assistance is granted to trusts or fiduciary funds

under specific conditions; overall, total financing to the public sector cannot exceed 75% of the RPC, and monthly financial assistance is limited to 35% of the institution's total assets, with exceptions including certain national public securities with rescinded liquidity options in accordance with Communication A 8063, as well as provisions introduced by Communication A 8058 allowing the acquisition of Treasury Notes Capitalizable in Pesos (LECAP) in the secondary market without these operations being counted within the exposure limits to the non-financial public sector.

Removal of some Restrictions on Foreign Currency Financing

On February 20, 2025, through Communication A 8202, the Central Bank of Argentina (BCRA) has repealed section 1.4 of the "Credit Policy" regulations, which previously restricted the use of foreign currency financing sourced from external credit lines and foreign currency bonds. Under the previous rule, such financing was exclusively designated for exporters.

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. And since then, the Central Bank ruled additional deductions allowed to reduce reserve requirements, most of which were in force until December 31, 2024.

Most relevant deductions include:

		Deduction
Loans granted (balances) to MiPyMES	Reserve requirement	3.75% of total Deposits
	Total Loans	Only residual portfolio. No new loans allowed after January 1, 2025. 20% since April 1, 2025 (previously: 40%)
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 since March 22, 2024	Only residual portfolio. No new loans allowed after January 1, 2025. 7.5% since April 1, 2025 (previously: 15%)
Loans granted in the previous months to individuals and SMEs which were not included by financial entities in the "Central de Deudores" -debtors of the financial system-	Since March 2024	Only residual portfolio. No new loans allowed after January 1, 2025 25% since April 1, 2025. (previously: 50%)

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 2, 2024, through Communication A 8000, the Central Bank increased to 15% from 10% the minimum reserve requirement on Special Checking accounts to be set up in cash. Moreover, the Central Bank also established the same reserve requirement coefficient of 15% to passive stock repurchase agreements taken by financial institutions with a residual term of up to 29 days.

On January 30, 2025, through Communication A 8189, the Central Bank increased to 20% from 15% the minimum reserve requirement on Special Checking accounts to be set up in cash.

On December 19, 2024, the Central Bank, through Communication A 8159, adjusted the minimum cash requirement in pesos for productive financing lines, halving the deduction percentages starting April 1, 2025. Additionally, for financing agreements granted from January 1, 2025, onwards, the deduction of the minimum cash requirement for financing aimed at MiPyME Investment Projects and non-CENDEU clients (financial inclusion) was eliminated. For agreements executed on or before December 31, 2024, reductions in the minimum cash requirement will continue to be computed based on the outstanding balances.

On July 17, 2025, and July 31, 2025, the Central Bank, through Communications A 8281 and A 8289, increased by 20 percentage points (10% through communication 8281 and 10% through communication 8289 respectively) the minimum cash requirement rates applicable to sight deposits and time deposits with early cancellation options. This increase was effective since August 1, 2025, and it applies to the assets of money market mutual funds, as well as passive repos. At the same time, the minimum cash requirement rates in pesos that may be set up with securities were reduced by 4 percentage points.

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

Minimum Reserve Requirements	Cash	Treasury Bonds	Lecap/Boncap	Total
Saving Accounts	40%	5%		45%
Checking Accounts	40%	5%		45%
Special Checking Accounts - Mutual Funds	40%	0%		40%
Time Deposits		5%	20%	25%

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 have no minimum cash requirement.

U.S. Dollar in Checking Accounts and ECHEOs

On August 7, 2025, through BCRA Communication 8299, the Central Bank authorized the use of the U.S. dollar in bank checking accounts and allowed the issuance of checks in U.S. dollars exclusively via ECHEQ, which can be traded in the secondary market and are used by SMEs as a financing mechanism. Financial institutions must implement the necessary changes by December 1, 2025.

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.

On July 18, 2024, through Communications "A" 8066, "A" 8067 and "A" 8068 the Central Bank modified sections 2, 5 and 7 of the Minimum Capital Requirement regulations effective January 1, 2025, October 1, 2024, and March 1, 2025, respectively.

The main changes of these communications are:

- The credit and operational risk requirements now differ for entities in Group 1 and 2. According to Communication "A" 8067, Group1 entities are defined as those classified by the Argentine Central Bank as having a local systemic importance (D-SIB) or foreign bank branches or subsidiaries designated as having global systemic importance (G-SIB).
- Certain credit risk weights were modified; for example, commitments that are unconditionally cancellable at any time by the bank without prior notice, or that automatically cancel due to deterioration in a borrower's creditworthiness, will have a credit conversion factor (CCF) of 10%, compared to 0% previously.
- New subgroups of exposures were introduced to improve risk differentiation and enhance credit risk calculations, such as exposures to "investment grade" corporates, Corporate SMEs, and regulatory retail exposure to "transactors", among others.

- The gross income for the operational risk requirement must be expressed in terms of the measuring unit current at the end of the prior month to the one in which the calculation is made. Additionally, the effect of inflation on the net monetary position is incorporated into the gross income.

Dividends

On March 13, 2025, through Communication "A" 8214, the Central authorized Banks to distribute profits in ten equal, monthly, and consecutive installments up to 60% of the accumulated retained earnings.

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 November 25, 2021, the Central Bank, through Communication "A" 7405 updated the percentage of the FX spot position, which since December 1, 2021, should 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.

On July 13, 2022, the Central Bank, through Communication "A" 7545 established that financial entities should deduct Dual currency Bonds to determine the Net Global Position in foreign currency.

On October 12, 2023, the Central Bank established that financial institutions cannot increase, without prior approval from that institution, their daily foreign currency cash position compared to the level the institution had at the close of the day prior to the entry into force of this regulation. Financial institutions may cover their daily cash position, up to zero, with non-transferable domestic bonds issued by the Central Bank of the Argentine Republic in pesos payable at the official exchange rate according to Communication "A" 3500 (LEDIV), which they may use for this position, and/or national public securities in foreign currency or linked to the evolution of that currency.

On July 18, 2025, through Communication "A" 8276, the Central Bank expanded the limit for the positive Net Global Foreign Currency Position (PGN) that financial institutions may hold. The adjustment allows banks to include peso-denominated loans with a variable rate linked to USD exchange rate, provided these loans are not intended for uses restricted under the Central Bank's Credit Policy guidelines. These transactions may be applied toward the 30% cap of the bank's Adjusted Stockholders' Equity (RPC).

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.

ANSES Regulation 151/2023

Since 1996, Banco Supervielle has acted as one of the payment agents in relation to the payment of pensions

and benefits to Senior Citizens and pensioners on behalf of the Argentine government under a contract with ANSES. The provision of this service allows the Bank to access a group of potential customers for financial services.

The agreement with ANSES expired on June 30, 2023. On July 25, 2023, ANSES issued Resolution No. 151/2023 which sets forth the new procedure of, and establishes new requirements for, the payment of social benefits, and the obligation of the banks that pay pensions or benefits on behalf of ANSES to sign new agreements with ANSES. The banks (including Banco Supervielle) are in the process of negotiating a new agreement with ANSES.

The Bank has invested in cutting-edge service models and products that facilitate its senior citizen customers to make transactions. The Bank is prepared to continue to offer its services within the framework of the new agreement to be entered into with ANSES and to continue to be a leading bank in providing pension service payments.

Grupo Supervielle financial statements

(In millions of Ps. stated in terms of the measuring unit current at the end of the reporting period)	jun25	mar 25	dec 24	sep 24	jun24	QoQ	YoY
Assets							
Cash and due from banks	1.094.133,1	909.332,8	751.555,3	960.519,2	346.508,5	20,3%	215,8%
Securities at fair value through profit or loss	180.742,0	196.158,7	303.087,3	301.299,8	259.691,3	-7,9%	-30,4%
Derivatives	7.202,7	4.022,2	5.326,5	2.184,5	5.893,9	79,1%	22,2%
Repo transactions	-	3.235,7	-	25.260,6	302.038,5	na	-100,0%
Other financial assets	39.264,2	50.413,3	34.492,1	58.433,2	94.559,7	-22,1%	-58,5%
Loans and other financings	2.881.477,7	2.544.072,3	2.497.792,1	1.956.540,1	1.705.260,2	13,3%	69,0%
Other securities	1.174.866,3	1.403.080,2	971.184,6	955.319,8	1.382.264,5	-16,3%	-15,0%
Financial assets in guarantee	204.534,7	125.507,9	208.698,1	237.228,7	93.399,1	63,0%	119,0%
Current Income tax assets	-	-	-	-	1.439,6	na	na
Investments in equity instruments	5.156,3	3.998,3	818,0	1.719,2	1.561,0	29,0%	230,3%
Property, plant and equipment	115.599,1	114.738,7	117.325,9	124.858,7	125.931,4	0,7%	-8,2%
Property investments	82.417,9	90.429,4	90.504,9	107.291,7	109.174,0	-8,9%	-24,5%
Intangible Assets	190.474,3	187.828,0	191.074,8	177.788,0	169.991,5	1,4%	12,0%
Deferred tax assets	19.071,9	6.951,6	1.974,8	2.076,9	1.188,3	174,4%	1505,0%
Other non-financial assets	39.340,0	48.167,4	40.908,0	46.819,9	47.765,1	-18,3%	-17,6%
Total assets	6.034.280,2	5.687.936,4	5.214.742,6	4.957.340,4	4.646.666,5	6,1%	29,9%
Liabilities and shareholders' equity							
Deposits:							
Non-financial public sector	4.157.362,4	3.932.711,2	3.652.557,2	3.421.161,6	2.922.788,9	5,7%	42,2%
Financial sector	160.047,6	140.867,0	166.552,0	163.865,8	164.003,0	13,6%	-2,4%
Non-financial private sector and foreign residents	283,2	246,6	213,2	140,5	454,9	14,9%	-37,7%
Liabilities at a fair value through profit or loss	3.997.031,6	3.791.597,5	3.485.791,9	3.257.155,2	2.758.331,0	5,4%	44,9%
Derivatives	-	2.901,7	-	453,8	321,3	na	-100,0%
Repo transactions	-	28,2	1.995,8	68,7	39,0	-100,0%	na
Other financial liabilities	55.559,4	33.212,1	39.089,9	143.535,6	-	na	na
Financing received from Central Bank and others	178.307,7	188.168,5	191.274,0	170.776,3	563.273,1	-5,2%	-68,3%
Medium Term Notes	85.734,9	76.031,6	45.230,6	33.099,9	18.223,6	12,8%	370,5%
Provisions	359.789,7	236.021,9	58.881,1	27.800,5	-	52,4%	na
Deferred tax liabilities	43.861,1	44.234,4	46.732,6	62.189,5	64.239,8	-0,8%	-31,7%
Other non-financial liabilities	1.883,3	2.065,1	3.645,9	20.104,6	23.842,2	-8,8%	-92,1%
Total liabilities	5.099.178,9	4.732.683,9	4.266.694,5	4.040.050,8	3.741.534,5	7,7%	36,3%
Attributable Shareholders' equity	932.912,9	953.349,5	946.794,9	916.165,3	904.364,5	-2,1%	3,2%
Non Controlling Interest	2.188,4	1.902,9	1.253,1	1.124,3	767,6	15,0%	185,1%
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity	6.034.280,2	5.687.936,4	5.214.742,6	4.957.340,4	4.646.666,5	6,1%	29,9%

Consolidated Balance Sheet Data - Non Restated Figures (In millions of Argentine Ps.)	jun 25	mar 25	dec24	sep24	jun24
Assets					
Cash and due from banks	1.095.226,8	858.029,8	652.975,2	772.513,8	248.535,5
Securities at fair value through profit or loss	246.108,6	254.619,2	261.777,1	246.658,7	186.265,3
Derivatives	7.202,7	3.794,0	4.627,8	1.756,9	4.227,4
Repo transactions	-	3.052,2	-	20.316,3	216.639,1
Other financial assets	39.226,9	47.561,8	29.599,4	46.378,0	67.637,5
Loans and other financings	2.881.474,4	2.399.779,4	2.169.160,8	1.587.289,6	1.232.443,2
Other securities	1.109.499,7	1.254.114,6	842.539,2	761.927,0	991.440,3
Financial assets in guarantee	204.534,7	118.389,6	181.323,8	190.795,3	66.991,1
Current Income tax assets	-	-	-	(2.165,6)	295,8
Investments in equity instruments	5.003,3	3.427,9	616,4	1.192,8	998,8
Investments in subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures	-	-	-	-	-
Property, plant and equipment	77.984,5	74.496,4	74.309,5	42.804,0	40.988,4
Property investments	70.705,1	77.631,0	77.645,2	42.608,0	43.313,9
Intangible Assets	138.563,3	130.594,3	128.235,7	112.655,0	23.047,0
Deferred tax assets	55.111,5	39.321,4	28.356,1	51.813,7	43.943,3
Other non-financial assets	26.525,8	30.518,2	21.154,5	21.277,0	19.392,9
Total assets	5.957.167,2	5.295.329,6	4.472.320,8	3.897.820,5	3.186.159,5
Liabilities and shareholders' equity					
Deposits:	4.157.672,7	3.709.771,5	3.173.461,2	2.751.527,7	2.096.389,6
Non-financial public sector	160.047,6	132.877,6	144.705,8	131.791,9	117.632,3
Financial sector	283,2	232,6	185,3	113,0	326,3
Non-financial private sector and foreign residents	3.997.341,8	3.576.661,2	3.028.570,1	2.619.622,8	1.978.431,1
Liabilities at a fair value through profit or loss	-	2.737,1	-	365,0	230,5
Derivatives	-	26,6	1.734,0	55,3	28,0
Repo transactions	55.559,4	31.328,4	33.962,6	115.440,9	-
Other financial liabilities	179.091,1	177.832,3	166.185,2	137.349,8	404.011,3
Financing received from Central Bank and others	85.734,9	71.546,3	38.304,4	26.621,1	13.071,0
Medium Term Notes	359.789,7	222.635,7	51.157,9	22.359,0	-
Current Income tax liabilities	5.213,4	9.138,7	5.237,3	-	-
Provisions	43.861,1	41.725,6	40.602,8	50.017,0	46.076,4
Deferred tax liabilities	545,9	(350,8)	951,2	13.498,5	16.372,6
Other non-financial liabilities	214.047,3	196.618,0	191.401,7	137.805,4	113.791,7
Total liabilities	5.101.515,4	4.463.009,4	3.702.998,3	3.255.039,8	2.689.971,0
Attributable Shareholders' equity	854.956,7	831.557,6	768.293,4	641.983,2	495.732,3
Non Controlling Interest	695,1	762,5	1.029,2	797,6	456,1
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity	5.957.167,2	5.295.329,6	4.472.320,8	3.897.820,5	3.186.159,5

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 have more than 135 years of experience operating in Argentina. Supervielle is focused on offering fast solutions to its clients and effectively adapting to evolving changes within the industries in which the company operates. Grupo Supervielle operates multiple platforms and brands and has developed a diverse ecosystem to respond to its clients' needs and digital transformation. Since May 2016, the shares of Grupo Supervielle are listed on the ByMA and NYSE. The subsidiaries of Grupo Supervielle are: (i) Banco Supervielle, which is the sixth largest private bank in Argentina in terms of loans; (ii) Supervielle Seguros, an insurance company; (iii) Supervielle Productores Asesores de Seguros, an insurance broker; (iv) Supervielle Asset Management, a mutual fund management company; (v) Supervielle Agente de Negociación, a brokerage firm offering services to institutional and corporate customers, (vi) IOL, the leading online retail broker; Portal Integral de Inversiones, a platform providing online financial investment products, (vii) Espacio Cordial, an entity offering retail non-financial products, and (viii) MILA, a company specialized in the financing of car loans. Sofital, a holding company that owns shares of the same companies owned by Grupo Supervielle, is also part of our Group. As of the date of this report, Supervielle's network includes 130 bank branches and 2 branch annexes, its digital channels and virtual branches, and its commercial partnerships, serving 1.9 million active clients. For information about Grupo Supervielle, visit www.gruposupervielle.com.

Investor Relations Contacts:

Ana Bartesaghi	Gustavo Tewel	Valeria Kohan	Gonzalo Mingrone
Treasurer and Investor Relations Officer	IR Team Leader	Assistant	Junior IR analyst
Ana.BARTESAGHI@supervielle.com.ar	Gustavo.TEWEL@supervielle.com.ar	Valeria.KOHAN@supervielle.com.ar	Gonzalo.MINGRONE@supervielle.com.ar

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 Comisión 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.